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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

ОД.06 Иностранный язык
по программе подготовки специалистов среднего звена
09.02.11 Разработка и управление программным обеспечением

Тольятти, 2026

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1. Пояснительная записка

Общеобразовательная дисциплина **ОД.06 Иностранный язык** является обязательной частью общеобразовательного цикла примерной основной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности **09.02.11 Разработка и управление программным обеспечением.**

Целью практических работ по общеобразовательной дисциплине **ОД.06 Иностранный язык** является проведение практических занятий и овладение фундаментальными знаниями, профессиональными умениями и навыками по профилю изучаемой дисциплины, закрепление и систематизация знаний, формирование умений и навыков и овладение опытом творческой, исследовательской деятельности.

Практические занятия содержат тематические текстовые материалы, упражнения на расширение словарного запаса и образование потенциального профессионального словаря, грамматические таблицы, тренировочные задания для активизации знаний грамматических форм и синтаксических оборотов.

Задачи практических занятий:

- обобщить, систематизировать, углубить, закрепить полученные знания по изучаемым темам;
- формировать умения применять полученные знания на практике;
- выработать при решении поставленных задач таких профессионально значимых качеств, как самостоятельность, ответственность, точность, творческая инициатива.

Цель практических занятий:

- формировать у обучающихся навыки устной речи по профессиональной тематике;
- развивать потребность и умение пользоваться справочной литературой;
- развивать умение высказываться целостно, как в смысловом, так и в структурном отношении;
- развивать навыки чтения с полным пониманием основного содержания текста;
- активизировать знание грамматических форм и синтаксических оборотов, употребительных в специальной литературе.

В результате обучающийся осваивает следующие общие компетенции:

ОК 1. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;

ОК 2. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 4. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

ОК 9. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

В результате изучения в соответствии с ФГОС обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарѐм) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

владеть:

- навыками разговорно-бытовой речи (нормативным произношением и ритмом речи) и применять их для повседневного общения;
- понимать устную (монологическую и диалогическую) речь на профессиональную тему;
- активно владеть наиболее употребительной грамматикой и основными грамматическими явлениями, характерными для профессиональной речи;
- знать основную терминологию специальности;
- читать и понимать со словарем специальную литературу по профилю профессии (специальности);

- владеть всеми видами чтения литературы разных функциональных стилей;

- владеть основами публичной речи, делать сообщения, доклады и презентации (с предварительной подготовкой);

- участвовать в обсуждении тем, связанных со специальностью (задавать вопросы и отвечать на вопросы).

- иметь представление об основных приемах аннотирования, реферирования и перевода литературы по специальности.

Формы работы обучающихся включают в себя эссе, презентации, работа с конспектом лекции; составление таблиц для систематизации учебного материала; подготовка сообщений, составление тематического словаря и кроссвордов и др.

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины:

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения тестирования и дифференцированного зачета, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, проектов, самостоятельных работ. Критериями оценки результатов работы студента являются: обоснованность и четкость изложения ответа на поставленные вопросы, оформление учебного материала в тетради для практических работ.

Нормы оценок речевой деятельности обучающихся:

Форма оценивания – традиционная.

Тестирование:

Отметка «5» ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся полностью поняли содержание задания, соответствующее программным требованиям по определѐнной теме.

Отметка «4» ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся полностью поняли содержание задания, соответствующее программным требованиям по определѐнной теме за исключением отдельных подробностей, не влияющих на понимание содержания задания в целом.

Отметка «3» ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся поняли только основной смысл задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

Отметка «2» ставится в том случае, если обучающиеся проявили полное непонимание содержания задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

Дифференцированный зачет:

Отметка «5» ставится в том случае, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, их устная речь полностью соответствовала нормам иностранного языка в пределах программных требований для данного курса.

Отметка «4» ставится в том случае, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с незначительными отклонениями от языковых норм (ошибки в употреблении артиклей, предлогов неправильное употребление падежных форм и т.д.), а в остальном их устная речь соответствовала нормам иностранного языка в пределах программных требований для данного курса.

Отметка «3» ставится в том случае, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с отклонениями от языковых норм, не мешающими, однако, понять содержание сказанного.

Отметка «2» ставится в том случае, если общение не осуществилось или высказывания обучающихся не соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся слабо усвоили пройденный языковой материал и выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с такими отклонениями от языковых норм, которые не позволяют понять содержание большей части сказанного.

Входное тестирование

Практическая работа № 1. Диагностика входного уровня владения иностранным языком обучающегося

English Placement test (English Unlimited)

• Choose the best answer for each question.

• Stop when the questions become too difficult.

• Spend no more than 40 minutes on the test.

1. Where ____from? - I‘m from Russia.

A you are B you C are you

2. We have ____house in Moscow.

A any B a C an

3. I have two ____: a boy and a girl.

A sons B daughters C children

4. I work in a ____. I‘m a doctor.

A hospital B hotel C supermarket

5. This is my brother. ____name‘s Paul.

A Her B His C He‘s

6. ____five people in my family.

A They are B There is C There are

7. I qet up ____7 o‘clock in the morning.

A for B at C in

8. I like apples, but I _____bananas.

A don‘t like B like C do like

9. Excuse me, ____speak French?

A do you B you do C you

10. How much are ____shoes?

A this B these C that

11. Where are my glasses? - They‘re ____the table.

A at B on C in

12. My sister ____tennis very well.

A plays B play C playing

13. I usually go to work ____train.

A on B with C by

14. I don‘t see my parents very often ____they live in South Africa.

A so B but C because

15. Rosie stayed ____home yesterday afternoon.

A in B at C to

16. Last night I ____to the cinema.

A went B did go C was

17. The ____is quite expensive but the food there is excellent.

A film B restaurant C book

18. Do you want to listen to music or ____TV?

A see B look C watch

19. I was in Scotland. ____were you at the weekend?

A When B Where C What

20. Yes, it was fun. ____you have a good time at the party?

A Did B Were C Had

21. Are you ____English teacher?

A Maria B Marias‘ C Maria‘s

22. Bob will meet ____at the airport.

A us B we C our

23. I‘m going to a concert tonight. ____you like to come?

A Do B Are C Would

24. ____use your dictionary? - Sure. Here you are.

A Could I B Could you C Do I

25. I like this apartment but the ____is too expensive for me.

A money B rent C cost

26. Excuse me, how do I ____to the bus station?

A come B get C arrive

27. Do you sell stamps? - Yes, we do. How ____do you want?

A any B many C much

28. Sorry I‘m so late. - That‘s ____.

A OK B great C right

29. I‘d like ____milk in my coffee, please.

A some B any C a

30. ____a bus stop near my flat.

A It‘s B Here‘s C There‘s

31. Is this a good time to talk? - Sorry, no. I ____dinner.

A cook B am cooking C cooking

32. I think cycling is more dangerous ____driving.

A As B like C than

33. We ____going to the theatre next Saturday.

A will B do C are

34. ____meet for coffee some time soon.

A Let‘s B Do you C Shall they

35. Kamal has got a holiday home near ____sea.

A a B the C some

36. If you‘ve got a headache, you ____go home.

A should B did C had

37. ____ever been to New York?

A Have you B Are you C Did you

38. I only get about five hours‘ sleep a night. - That‘s not ____.

A enough B lot C too much

39. Did Amina finish the report? - No. She ____it tomorrow.

A finishes B is going to finish C finished

40. Paula ____loves working with children.

A very B really C much

41. Is Ottawa the capital of Canada? I think ____.

A is B yes C so D right

42. We never ____a television when I was a child.

A have had B hadn‘t C had D didn‘t have

43. We paid the restaurant bill ____credit card.

A to B with C on D by

44. The last time I ____Joanna was in Paris.

A have seen B saw C see D was seeing

45. If you ____money from a friend, you should always pay it back promptly.

A borrow B earn C spend D lend

46. Can I make myself a cup of coffee? - Of course. You ____to ask.

A haven‘t B mustn‘t C needn‘t D don‘t have

47. I ____a lot of sport in my free time.

A do B practise C make D exercise

48. ____anywhere interesting recently?

A Do you go B Have you been C Are you going D Will you go

49. It‘s Walter‘s birthday on Friday. He ____be 30, I think.

A should B can C will D shall

50. Learning the piano isn‘t as difficult ____learning the violin.

A like B so C than D as

51. If the weather ____bad tomorrow, we can go to a museum.

A will be B was C is D would be

52. About a billion cans of Coca-Cola ____drunk around the world every day.

A is B are C was D were

53. My mum‘s not very well. – Oh, ____

A it doesn‘t matter B I do apologise C sorry to hear that D not bad, thanks.

54. Hans isn‘t here. He ____to see his grandmother. He‘ll be back tomorrow.

A has gone B had been C has been D had gone

55. Would you mind changing my appointment? ____time on Friday is fine.

A Next B All the C Every D Any

56. When I was a child, I ____climb the wall and jump into our neighbours‘ garden.

A would B did C have D used

57. Have you finished ____the wall yet?

A paint B to paint C painting D painted

58. Lena used to find work boring ____she became a nurse.

A unless B until C if D since

59. Can you help me? I‘ve tried ____hotel in the city and can‘t find a room.

A many B any C every D all

60. If I ____closer to my office, I could walk to work.

A lived B would live C had lived D live

61. I ____outside the cinema when suddenly a police car arrived.

A stood B was standing C have stood D am standing

62. Shall we go to The Riceboat for dinner? - It _____be fully booked. They‘re sometimes busy on Monday.

A will B may C can D must

63. We‘ve ____come back from a trip to India. It was amazing.

A already B yet C just D only

64. I‘ve got to be at work in five minutes. - Don‘t worry, I ____you a lift if you want.

A give B am giving C ‘ll give D ‘m going to give

65. My doctor advised me ____more exercise.

A take B taking C having taken D to take

66. I couldn‘t ____up with the noise in the city, so we moved to the countryside.
A put B live C set D take
67. There‘s no name on this dictionary. - It ____be mine then. Mine‘s got my name on the front.
A might not B mustn‘t C won‘t D can‘t
68. Julia ____married since she was 20.
A is B was C has been D is being
69. Don‘t worry if I ____late tonight. I‘m going to the gym after work.
A am B will be C would be D was
70. I‘ve got a terrible headache, and it won‘t go away. - Have you tried ____some aspirin?
A to take B take C took D taking
71. Boxing is a sport ____requires a lot of speed and fitness.
A it B that C what D where
72. Jon ____working on this project for a couple of months so he hasn‘t made much progress yet.
A is only B has only been C was only D had only been
73. I was wondering ____I could ask you some questions. - Sure, go ahead.
A what B if C that D how
74. What clothes should I pack for a trip to Boston? - Well, it depends ____the time of year that you go.
A on B with C up D to
75. Do you ever ask your neighbours to do favours ____you?
A for B to C with D about
76. Some married couples seem to get more ____over time.
A alike B same C like D equal
77. I don‘t know how much this card costs. The price label‘s ____off.
A gone B taken C done D come
78. I‘ve finished this salad and I‘m still hungry. I ____ordered something more filling.
A must have B would have C should have ___D may have
79. Ben got the job because he ____a very good impression at his interview.
A made B did C put D took
80. Salsa music always ____me of my trip to Cuba.
A remembers B realises C recognizes D reminds
81. I ____to be picking Tom up at the station but I‘ve lost my keys.
A am supposed B am requested C am intended D am obliged
82. How about going to Colours nightclub? - There‘s no ____I‘m going there. It‘s awful!
A hope B way C time D opportunity
83. By the age of 18, I ____not to go to university.
A had decided B decided C have decided D was deciding
84. I‘m afraid your car ____repaired before next week.
A hasn‘t been B wasn‘t C wouldn‘t be D can‘t be
85. The amount of organically grown food on sale has ____enormously in recent years.
A raised B lifted C increased D built
86. Can you believe it? A woman has been _____ for hacking into the computer of her online virtual husband.
A accused B suspended C arrested D suspected
87. You may borrow my laptop ____you promise to look after it.

A unless B in case CAs long as D Although

88. It‘s a huge painting. It ____taken ages to complete.

A must have B can‘t have C should have D won‘t have

89. Pierre tends to put ____dealing with problems, rather than dealing with them immediately.

A down B off C over D away

90. If the taxi hadn‘t stopped for us, we ____standing in the rain.

A were still B would still be C are still D will still be

91. My mother‘s Italian, so ____the language has been quite easy for me.

A to learn B learn C having learned D learning

92. ____I had the talent, I still wouldn‘t want to be a movie star.

A In case B Even if C Provided that D However much

93. The factory workers threatened ____on strike if they didn‘t get a pay rise.

A going B to go C that they go D to have gone

94. I was about to go to sleep when it ___to me where the missing keys might be.

A remembered B happened C appeared D occurred

95. There‘s going to be a new department at work. They‘ve asked me to ___it up.

A take B set C put D bring

96. If the film is a ___success, the director will get most of the credit.

A big B high C large D good

97. By the end of today‘s seminar I will ___to each of you individually.

A speak B have spoken C be speaking D have been speaking

98. This is a photo of my little sister ____ice cream on the beach.

A eat B eating C was eating D having eaten

99. Our students take their responsibilities very ___.

A considerably B thoroughly C seriously D strongly

100. Pia was ____delighted with the birthday present.

A very B completely C fairly D absolutely

Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

Практическая работа № 2. Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.

Практическая работа № 3. Отношение поколений в семье.

Практическая работа № 4. Описание внешности и характера человека.

Составить вопросы для интервью. Составить диалог. Чтение и перевод (со словарѐм) текстов. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цель: научить употреблению лексики в ситуациях приветствия, прощания, уметь представить себя в определѐнных ситуациях общения;

совершенствование и развитие навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке;

умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Meeting and greeting people. Leave-taking.

Part I

You say "How do you do" to a person when you meet him for the first time. This formula may be used almost any time of the day and it is rather formal. You say "Good morning" to people whom you know little or when your greeting is more formal. This formula is used before lunch.

You say "Good afternoon" to people you don't know well between lunch time (12 a.m.) and tea-time (6 p.m.). You say "Good evening" to people you don't know very well after 6 p.m. The standard replies to "Good morning", "Good afternoon" and "Good evening" are the repetition of the same words. "Good day" is never used as a greeting. The most informal greeting is "Hello" ("Hi" is used mainly in the USA). This formula is usually used with the first name, not with the surname "Hello, Janet". After an informal or friendly greeting often comes the question: "How are you?" or "How are you getting on?" The answer may be "(I'm) very/ quite well, thank you"; "Fine, thanks") or "Not too/so bad (thank you)" "So-so".

Part II

As a rule when introducing somebody you say: "Mrs. White may I Introduce Mr. Blake?" "Let me introduce..." is less formal. The simplest form of introducing is just saying: "Mrs., White.- Mr. Blake".

The usual response to an introduction is "How do you do", which is a sort of greeting and not a question (about your health) and the best answer is "How do you do".

Sometimes you may say less formally: "(I'm) glad/pleased to meet you", "Happy to meet you". These formulas are common in America but are not often used in Britain by educated people.

Part III

When you want to take your leave you can use one of the phrases, like: "(Well/I'm afraid) I must be going/off now",

—It's time I was going/off". After that you say "Good bye", but there is a number of other less formal phrases such as "Bye-bye! «Cheerio!", "See you later/tomorrow", "See you" is used by young people to their friends. Notes:

answer/reply/response - ответ
leaves (take leave), (leavetaking) - прощание (прощаться)
introduce (introduction) - представлять (представление)
to be common - быть обычным, быть принятым
simple (simplest)- простой (простейший)
most widely used - наиболее часто используемый

Answer the questions:

1) What is the most widely used formal form of greeting which may be used at any time of the day?
2) What are standard replies to "Good morning", "Good afternoon", "Good evening"?
3) What is the most widely used formula of an informal, greeting?
4) What phrase comes after an Informal greeting?
5) What is a less formal phrase to introduce people?
6) What formula of leave-taking is suitable at any time of the day?
7) What other less formal phrases for leave-taking are there?

Прочитайте и переведите диалог. Составьте свой собственный.

a) A - Hello, Pete. Haven't seen you for ages,
B- Hello, old man. Neither have I. A - Who is with you?
B- Oh, sorry. It's Nelly, my cousin.
A - How do you do? Glad to meet you.
C- I'm happy to meet you, too. And what's your first name? A - It's Nickolas. Call me Nick for short.
C- All right.

b) A: Hello, John. I'm so glad you've come! How are you? B : quite well, thank you. How are you?
A: Very well, thank you. You've met Mr, Black, haven't you? He's staying with us for the week-end.
B: Oh, yes, we know each other quite well.

c) Professor Jones: Good morning, Mr. Brown. Glad to see you back!
Brown: Good morning, Professor Jones. Let me introduce my father to you.
Professor Jones: How do you do, Mr. Brown.
Father: How do you do, Professor Jones. I'm very glad to meet you. I've heard a great deal about you from my son. What formulas (formal or informal) are used in this dialogue? Who do you think take part in, this conversation?
Notes: Haven't seen you for ages - Не видел вас целую вечность Neither ['naiə] have I - Я тоже (не видел)
for short - для краткости

Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.

Family Relationships

How could you describe the word "family"? First of all "family" means a close unit of parents and their children living together. But we shouldn't forget that it is a most complex system of relationships. Family relationships are rarely as easy as we would like, and very often we have to work hard at keeping them peaceful. When do people usually start a family? This question doesn't have a definite answer. In the 18th, 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century people used to get married at the age of 18 or even 16. If a girl about 23 or more wasn't married, she was said to be an old maid or a spinster. That might have turned out a real tragedy for her family which usually brought up more than three children, because in some cases a successful marriage was the only chance to provide a good life for the daughter and to help her family. Despite the fact that the girl was so young, she was already able to keep the house, take care of her husband and raise children. To feel the time, its culture and customs I advise you to read a wonderful novel or see a breathtaking film "Pride and Prejudice". Though the story takes place at the turn of the 19th century, it retains fascination for modern readers, revealing some problems which may be urgent in the 21st century.

But life's changing as well as people's style of life. Nowadays we have got much more freedom in questions concerning family. It is natural to get married at the age of 20 up to 30; however, some people prefer to make a career first and only after that start a family when they are already in their forties. Moreover, there are many cases when people prefer to live together without being married. There are some reasons for this phenomenon. Firstly, it is difficult to juggle a family life with studies at school or university. But without good education it is practically impossible to find a suitable well-paid steady job. It's a must to get a higher education, but by this moment you are already 22-24 years old. After that you seek for a well-paid job to live independently, which takes about 3-5 years. Now you see why people in the 21st century do not hurry to get married.

There is also another difference between old and modern families. Nowadays it is very unusual to find three generations living under one roof as they used to do in the past. Relatives, as a rule, live separately and don't often meet one another. This fact sharply hurts an older generation. Our parents and grandparents usually suffer from lack of attention and respect from their children and grandchildren, although they try not to show it. They really don't need much, just a telephone call or a visit once a week will make them happy.

There are two basic types of families. A nuclear family — a typical family consisting of parents and children. A single-parent family consists of one parent and children. Nowadays there are very few people who have never divorced. Today the highest divorce rate in the world has the Maldive Republic. The United States of America take the third place. Russia is at the ninth place. What are the reasons of great numbers of divorce? Let us name some of the most common and serious ones.

- Occurrence of adultery once or throughout the marriage. The unfaithful attitude towards a spouse destroys the relationship and leads to a final separation.

• Communication breakdown. After some time of living under one roof spouses find out that they are absolutely incompatible. Constant clashes, brawls and squabbles cause serious problems. The differences grow as a snowball and can't be already settled by kisses or hugs.
• Physical, psychological or emotional abuses. When a person taunts, humiliates, hits the children or his spouse, it can't but end with a divorce.
• Financial problems. It sounds lamentably, but sometimes love alone can't guarantee well-being, whereas money can solve many of your problems. So when a couple lacks it, their relations become more and more complicated, their priorities change and the relationships end.
• Boredom. A lot of couples get bored of each other after 7 or more years of marriage. Boredom may become the reason of constant quarrels and adultery which inevitably leads to a divorce.

However, it goes without saying, in most cases married couples succeed in solving all the problems and keep living in peace and happiness.

Questions:

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. At what age did your parents get married?
3. Give your opinion of marriages of the previous centuries.
4. Do you think it is possible for a modern girl of eighteen to start a family?
5. People should not get married unless they are deeply in love, should they?
6. What can be done by both spouses to prevent a divorce?
7 What are the family roles distributed within a family? What is a "woman's place" and what is a "man's place" in the family?
8. Can the birth of children strengthen the family?
9. There is a good phrase in the English language about marriages — "to go on the rocks". It means to break down, to crumble. Think of the similar ones in Russian.
10. Do you agree with the statement that unhappy couples with children should stay together until the children are grown?

Vocabulary:

relationship — родство, отношение
a most — очень, чрезвычайно
rarely — редко
definite — определѐнный, точный
spinster — старая дева
to bring up — воспитывать, растить
despite — несмотря на
to keep the house — вести домашнее хозяйство
custom — обычай
"Pride and Prejudice" — «Гордость и предубеждение» (роман Джейн Остин)
at the turn of the 19th century — в конце XIX века
fascination — очарование, обаяние, привлекательность
to reveal — открывать, раскрывать, обнажать
to concern — касаться, иметь отношение к
to be in one's forties — быть в возрасте от 40 до 50 лет
to juggle — совмещать
well-paid — хорошо оплачиваемый
independently — независимо
separately — раздельно
lack of attention — недостаток внимания
typical — типичный
to consist of — состоять из
divorce rate — уровень разводов
adultery — измена
unfaithful attitude — предательское отношение
separation — расставание
communication breakdown — невозможность общения
to be incompatible — быть несовместимыми
squabble — спор, мелкая ссора
hug — крепкое объятие
to taunt — насмехаться, говорить колкости
to hit — бить, ударять
wellbeing — благополучие
to solve — решать
unit — единство
complex — сложный

peaceful — мирный
old maid — старая дева
to turn out — оказываться
to provide — обеспечивать
breathtaking — захватывающий
to raise children — растить детей
to take place — происходить
to retain — сохранять, удерживать
modern — современный
urgent — насущный, актуальный
to start a family — заводить семью
moreover — более того
suitable — подходящий
steady — постоянный
higher education — высшее образование
to seek — искать
generation — поколение
to suffer from — страдать от
nuclear family — полная семья
single-parent family — неполная семья
to divorce — разводиться
occurrence — возникновение, случай
throughout — на протяжении, в течение
spouse — супруг, супруга
clash — конфликт
difference — разногласие
brawl — перебранка, скандал
to resolve — улаживать, решать
abuse — оскорбление, надругательство
to humiliate — унижать
lamentably — печально, грустно
priority — приоритет
boredom — скука
inevitably — неизбежно

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

My Household Duties

This is my tenth year of schooling and I work hard to pass my final exams successfully in a year. As I am very busy I can't help my parents much in keeping house. But still I have some household duties. Every day I do my room and my bed, wash up dishes, dust the furniture and take out the rubbish. It is also my duty to buy bread and milk. The shop is not far from our house and it doesn't take me long to do everyday shopping. Once a week I help my mother to do all other work about the house. We wash our linen, iron and mend it, clean the flat. It's not difficult to keep the flat if you do your rooms regularly. This is my usual round of duties. When my mother is ill or away from home I do the cooking. I am especially good at making vegetable soup and salads. Sometimes I have to visit everyday services: hairdresser's, shoemakers', tailor's, dry cleaners', photographer's. At the hairdresser's I have my hair cut and waved. At the shoemakers' I have my shoes and boots repaired, at the photographer's I have my photo taken. Service is generally good, but in some cases it leaves much to be desired. My brother has his own duties at home. He does the carpets with our electric-cleaner, and repairs electrical appliances when they are out of order. Last year I was at my grandparents' in the village. They are elderly people and need our care and attention. During my stay there I swept the floors and washed them, fed the chickens, collected the eggs and weeded the vegetable-beds. I didn't learn to milk the cow but I helped to feed the other animals: lambs, sheep and pigs. I enjoyed this work very much.

Questions:

1. What are your household duties?
2. Do you like to do everyday shopping?
3. Is it difficult to keep your flat tidy?
4. What everyday services do you visit?
5. Who does cooking in your family?
6. What does your brother (sister) usually do about the house?
7. Do the household duties of villagers differ from those of citizens?

Заполните пропуски глаголами из списка, употребляя Present Simple.
live, take, understand, make, wear, go in for, study, like, mean, fall, see, go, read.

1. I … from eight till three.
2. She …figure skating.
3. The partner … a mistake and … on the ice!

4. … you… far from your work?
5. … he … technical books? – No. He … books on history.
6. It … my brother a lot of time to get to the college.
7. … you … glasses?
8. What … this word …?
9. I … you … … the rules of the game!
10. … you … to the concerts at weekends?

Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильной форме.

My working day (to begin) at 7 o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It usually (to take) me fifteen minutes. My younger brother (to jog) in the park. I occasionally (to jog) with him. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at 8 o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at 9 o'clock. In the evening the whole family (to gather) in the living room. My father (to watch) news on TV. My mother (to knit). My sister (to draw) or (to play) with her dolls. My younger brother (to try) to build a ship model. Our cat (to catch) a toy mouse.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Appearance

How important is your appearance? Although everyone wants to tf good-looking, are beautiful people always happier people? For example, must be a problem to be a really beautiful woman, because some men ma: be more interested in looking at you than talking to you. They think of you as a picture rather than a person. There are also some people who think that women who are exceptionally pretty and men who are particularly handsome must be stupid. They believe that only unattractive people can intelligent.

On the other hand, no one wants to be really ugly, and have a face that nobody wants to look at; and no one wants to be plain either — that is to b neither attractive nor unattractive, and have a face that is easily forgotten.

Being attractive is like being rich — it can help you find happiness, b it doesn't always make you happy. So maybe the best thing is to try to be interesting person. For interesting people have interesting faces, and interesting faces are almost always attractive.

People who can't hear often learn to understand a spoken language with their eyes. They watch the mouth of the person talking and follow the movement of his lips. This is called lip-reading.

Some people think the distance between your hair and your eyebrow is a sign of how intelligent you are. The bigger your forehead is, the more intelligent you are supposed to be.

Nowadays, a person who doesn't like his or her nose can have it changed with plastic surgery. Plastic surgeons can change your face in many other ways too. They can make your cheeks a little rounder. If you don't like your chin, a plastic surgeon can break your jaw and re-make the whole lower half of your face. If you think your skin looks too old and wrinkled, he can take: the wrinkles away and make you look twenty years younger.

Women often disagree about men having beards and moustache. Bu some women think that hair on a man's chin makes him look more attractive.

Usually, only women wear make-up. They are lucky. They can put a little black mascara on their eyelashes and some eye shadow on their eyelids, an look fresh and attractive, even when they are really tired.

Questions:

1. Do you think it's difficult to be very good-looking? Why? (Why not?)
2. How important is it to look attractive? Why?
3. Look at these English expressions and then decide if you agree with them.

a) Beauty is only skin-deep.
b) Your face is your fortune.

c) Beauty lies in the lovers eyes.
4. Do you like when a man wears a beard or a moustache? Why do you think men grow them?

Vocabulary:

eye — глаз
eyebrow — бровь
forehead — лоб
nose — нос
cheek — щека
chin — подбородок
jaw — челюсть
skin — кожа
wrinkled — морщинистый
wrinkles — морщины
beard — борода
moustache — усы
eyelash — ресница
eyelid — веко
pretty — хорошенький
good-looking — миловидный, приятной внешности
beautiful — красивая (о женщине)
handsome — красивый (о мужчине)
unattractive — непривлекательный
ugly — уродливый, безобразный
attractive — привлекательный
plain — заурядный, простой, обыкновенный

Поставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания:
long nails, big feet, lovely complexion, hairy chest, bad skin, deep voice, long legs, thin legs
1. Size 12! Are these your shoes? You‘ve got _____, haven‘t you?
2. You‘ve got such _____. Would you like to move the seat back a bit?
3. I‘ve never seen you in shorts before. You‘ve got such _____. You should go running and try to build up them up a bit!
4. My boyfriend‘s got a really _____. It‘s like being with a gorilla.
5. You‘ve got such lovely _____. Are they real?
6. He‘s got such a _____. I find it very sexy when he speaks to me on the phone.
7. Keith‘s new girlfriend must spend a fortune on face cream to have such a _____.
8. Poor Tim. He‘s had really _____since he was 13.

Вместо пропусков поставьте данные в скобках слова.
1. He‘s a _____, _____man with _____, _____hair. (short, tall, fair, good-looking)
2. She‘s a _____, _____woman with _____hair. (tall, long, thin)
3. I‘ve got _____, _____hair and I‘m tall and very _____. (thin, straight, black)
4. She‘s very _____ with a _____ tan and _____ _____hair. (blonde, lovely, good-looking, long)
5. I wouldn‘t describe my husband as _____, _____and _____! Short, overweight, and going thin on top is more accurate! (handsome, dark, tall)

Тема 1.2 Молодѐжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодѐжи: увлечения и интересы.

Практическая работа № 5. Рабочий день.
Практическая работа № 6. Досуг. Хобби. Активный и пассивный отдых.
Практическая работа № 7. Активный и пассивный отдых.
Чтение и перевод текста «Мой рабочий день». Подготовить пересказ.
Выполнение упражнений.
Составление сообщений по теме.
Чтение и перевод тематических текстов об увлечениях, досуге людей.
Выполнение вопросно-ответных упражнений.
Цель: формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом;
совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста на английском языке;

умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом; совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Научить описывать увлечения людей; формировать умение правильно строить вопросительные предложения и ответы к ним.

Переведите текст и подготовьте пересказ текста.

My Working Day

On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins. I'm not an early riser, that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter. I switch on my tape-recorder and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower, clean my teeth and shave. After that I go to my bedroom to get dressed.

Usually my mother makes breakfast for me. But when she is away on business or just doesn't have to get up early, I make breakfast myself. While having breakfast, I listen to the latest news on the radio.

I leave the house at 7.30 and go to the nearest underground station. Last year I tried to enter Moscow University, but unfortunately I failed my entrance examinations. So I thought I should work somewhere. It wasn't easy to find a job, but I managed to get a position of a secretary in a small business company.

They agreed to take me because I had studied typewriting, computing and business organization at school. And besides, I passed my English school leaving exam with an excellent mark.

It takes me an hour and a half to get to work. But I don't want to waste my time on the train. I've got a small cassette-player and I listen to different texts and dialogues. Sometimes I read a book and retell it silently. If I come across an interesting expression I try to memories it. I also write some English words on flashcards and learn them.

I usually arrive at work at ten minutes to nine though my working day begins at 9 sharp. There are always some fax messages to translate from English into Russian. Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad. There are also a lot of phone calls which I have to answer.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we have lunch. We usually have lunch in a small cafe just round the corner. At 2 o'clock we come back to work. And we work hard till 5 o'clock. During the working day we also have several short coffee breaks. But sometimes we have no time for them. I come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. My parents are usually at home, waiting for me. We have dinner together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, watch TV or just talk. Occasionally I have to stay at work till 6 or even 7 o'clock in the evening. When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired. All I can do on Sundays is to sleep till eleven o'clock, watch television, listen to music and read something in English.

And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job. I think I get a lot of useful experience.

Переведите текст и составьте сообщение о своѐм распорядке дня. Выполните упражнения.

My Daily Routine

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio.

I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then, I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock.

I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read

Questions:

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean the house?

Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1. I like to begin the day… .
2. …, we go to the cinema or to the theatre.
3. I get… at seven-thirty.
4. The classes … … at two o'clock.
5. Once or twice a …, I visit … in my home town.
6. It usually takes me … hours to prepare well … the lessons.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Hobbies

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir
Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

Questions

1. What classes are hobbies divided?
2. What is one of the oldest of man's hobbies?
3. What is the most popular of all hobby groups?
4. The English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses, aren‘t they?
5. Do people with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects?

Выполните упражнения.

1. Прочитайте вопросы и ответьте на них.

1. When do we have more free time: at school or on holidays?
2. Did you go to the sea?
3. Did you visit a museum?
4. Did you travel round Russia?
5. Did you stay with your aunt or uncle?
6. Did you climb the mountains?
7. Did you meet new people?
8. Did you have fun on your holidays?

2. Вставьте вопросительные слова: what, where or when.

_____does Molly get up? – At 10 o'clock.
_____does Molly have lunch? – At school.
_____does Molly read in the morning? – A book.
_____do Molly‘s parents get home? – At 6 o'clock.
_____does Molly‘s family have dinner? – At home.
_____does Molly do after dinner? – She brushes her teeth.

3. Ask questions with who, what, how, where, when or why

_____is your name?
_____do you spell your name?
_____are you from?
_____do you live?
_____old are you?
_____is your birthday?
_____tall are you?
_____kind of films do you like?
_____is your favorite singer?
_____is your favorite TV programme?

4. Вставьте вопросительные слова why, what, how, where

_____is Molly thinking about?
_____don't you wear this funny sweater?
_____does your boyfriend go on Mondays?
_____didn't you come to school yesterday?
_____is Susan wearing?
_____do you think of Fred?
_____often does Derek go running?
_____don't we go fishing this afternoon?
_____much are these pants?
_____tall is Rachel?
_____are they from?
_____far is your school from our house?

5. Choose and write.

How old, When, How often, How tall, How many

_____is your mum's birthday? – It's on the 21st of May.

_____should you eat fruit and vegetables? – Every day

_____is your dad? – He's 1m 95cm tall.

_____is your dad? – He's 30 years old.

_____apples do you eat every day? – Two.

Тема 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.

Практическая работа № 8. Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу.

Практическая работа № 9. Описание здания, интерьера. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка.

Введение и активизация лексики по теме. Описание квартиры и здания колледжа.

Выполнение упражнений.

Цели: активизировать употребление в речи известных лексических единиц, формировать умение высказывать свое мнение по теме, научить описывать жилые помещения;

умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

My Flat

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves.

At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cozy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to-hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cozy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat.

But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Questions:

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?

5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cozy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?
13. What is there in the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing in the left-hand corner?

Vocabulary:

square – квадратный
opposite – противоположный
alarm-clock – будильник
dressing-table – туалетный столик
a built-in wardrobe – встроенный шкаф
furniture – мебель
cushion – диванная подушка
sideboard – сервант
cozy – уютный
mirror – зеркало
lamp-shade – абажур
wardrobe – шкаф
divan-bed – диван
coat-hanger – вешалка
to hang (hung) – вешать
study – кабинет
necessary pieces – необходимые вещи
standard lamp – торшер

Опишите свою квартиру или учебное заведение. Используйте следующие слова и выражения.

Large\small; new\old; on the … floor; living room; sitting room; bathroom; kitchen; hall; built-in furniture; fridge; carpet; armchair; washing-machine; dishwasher; wardrobe; lamp; to the right; to the left; in the middle; next to; in front of; behind.

Переведите на русский язык.

1. We have to stay at home.
2. He was allowed to take this book.
3. Who is able to do this work?
4. He had to leave for Moscow earlier?
5. We are to take exams in June.
6. Nobody could translate this text.
7. Your friend might have informed us.
8. May I leave for a while? – Yes, you may.
9. They can run quickly.
10. We must meet at 7 o‘clock.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Ты должен скоро ложиться спать.
2. Я не смогла помочь маме по дому.
3. Она может работать в нашей комнате.
4. Кто может прочитать этот текст?
5. Ты умеешь плавать?
6. Можно мне пойти в кино?
7. Ты можешь взять эти книги.
8. Поезд должен прийти скоро.
9. Ты сможешь повести машину?
10. Он смог сделать работу вовремя.

Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

My Ideal House

My ideal house would be situated in the countryside, well away from any large cities, maybe even away from roads if possible. I don't like living in the city. The air in the city is a problem. The air quality is awful.

A lot of pollution comes from factories and plants. When I come back from the countryside, I immediately smell the pollution of the city. That's why 1 prefer living in the country. I would love to live somewhere near running water or near the sea. Also, it would be nice not to have to rely on the central water system, but to have a well or a spring nearby with fresh drinking water. Maybe this is a bit too much of a luxury to ask for. I like trees very much too. That's why I'd like to live near a forest.

I'm a good swimmer, so I'd like to have a river, a sea or a lake nearby. I'd like to live in a stone farmhouse and to have a good view of the sun going down in the evening. I'm fond of flowers. So I'd like to have a lot of flowerbeds in the garden. And, of course, I dream about keeping a lot of fresh flowers in the house. They make a home feel alive. I would really like it. Then, I'm learning to play the piano now. That's why I would like to have a piano in my house. I think that my standard is improving very quickly and I seem to be talented at almost any instrument I put my hand to.

I can't imagine living with a lot of animals — a cat, a dog, maybe a horse. If I had time to look after them, we would have chickens for eggs and maybe a goat for milk. I like natural products, and I want my family to eat them.

Questions:

1. Where would be situated your ideal house?
2. Do you like living in the city?
3. Where does a lot of pollution come from?
4. The air in the city is a problem, isn‘t it?
5. Are you fond of flowers?

Тема 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.

Практическая работа № 10. Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров.
Практическая работа № 11. Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине.
Практическая работа № 12. Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви.
Практическая работа № 13. Контрольная работа Тема 1.1 – 1.4

Составление диалогов по теме.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цели: формировать умение вести диалог-расспрос, строить диалог с другом, используя выражения разговорного этикета по разным темам и активизируя употребление в речи известных лексических и грамматических знаний;

совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Покупка одежды

Покупая одежду (buying clothes) между вами, покупателем (customer, client), и продавцом (shop-assistant или просто assistant) может возникнуть следующий диалог.

Assistant: Good morning, how can I help you?
Client: Yes, please, how much is that dress?
A: It costs 25 dollars.
C: Can I try it on?
A: Sure, what size are you?
C: Unfortunately, I don‘t know.

A: Ok, don‘t worry, we have this model in all sizes. You can try a size 39. The changing room is behind you.
Когда одежда не подходит, вы можете попросить другой размер.
— The sleeves are too long, I need a smaller size. – Рукава очень длинные, мне нужен размер меньше.
— This dress is too short. Do you have it in a bigger size? – Это платье слишком короткое. У вас есть размер побольше?
Когда вещь вам подходит вы можете сказать:
— It fits me perfectly. I will take it. – Оно мне отлично подходит. Я возьму его.
— It suits me very well. I‘m buying it. – Оно мне очень хорошо подходит. Я покупаю его.

Составьте свой диалог.

Write the conversations in the correct order (Напишите разговоры в правильном порядке).

1. The first conversation (Первый разговор)
- Oh, OK. Can I try it on?
- Yes, please. The changing rooms are over there.
- How much is this T-shirt? I can‘t find the price.
- Yes, of course. How can I help?
- Excuse me. Could you help me, please?
- Er, let me have a look. Here it is. It‘s £14.

2. The second conversation (Второй разговор)
- Medium. Would you like to try it on?
- Yes, please.
- Oh, it suits you perfectly.
- What is the jacket made of?
- Really? Ok, then. I‘ll buy it.
- What size is it?
- Excuse me. How much does this jacket cost?
- It‘s £120.
- It‘s made of leather.

Match up the shop with the appropriate goods (Соотнесите магазины с товарами, которые они продают).

1. bookshop	a. a loaf of bread, rolls, long loaf
2. newsagent‘s	b. a bouquet of roses, lilies, flowers
3. bakery	c. a packet of painkillers, pills, medicine
4. butcher‘s	d. a gold necklace, a diamond ring, pendent
5. confectioner‘s	e. a magazine, a newspaper, greeting card
6. greengrocer‘s	f. hairspray, a bottle of perfume, hand cream
7. chemist‘s	g. pralines, chocolate, cake
8. florist‘s	h. books, novels,
9. department store	i. fruits, vegetables, apples
10. hair and beauty salon	j. lamb chops, ham, sausages
11. jeweller‘s	k. leather suitcase, a woolen skirt, a clock
12. antique shop	l. shampoo, products, household chemicals
13. supermarket	m. an old clock, bric-a-brac, silver bell

Fill in the correct words from the list (Вставьте правильное слово из списка).
could, loaves, greengrocer's, offer, credit, much, order
1. Can I have two.....of bread, please?

2. The large department stores.....a great variety of products.
3. You can buy fresh vegetables at this .... .
4..... I have the pills in this prescription, please?
5. I'd like to.....a bouquet of lilies, please.
6. Excuse me – How.....are these trousers?
7. Do you take a.....card?

Тема 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.

Практическая работа № 14. Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни.
Практическая работа № 15. Еда полезная и вредная.

Чтение текстов по теме с полным охватом содержания, ответы на вопросы и беседа по прочитанным текстам.
Монологические высказывания по теме.
Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.
Цели: формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, составлять вопросы к тексту и уметь вести беседу по прочитанному тексту;
формировать умение высказывать свое мнение по теме, совершенствовать и развивать навыки устной речи на английском языке;
совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.

1) Sport in My School

If you want to keep fit you must go in for one kind of sport or another.
Sport is an essential part of my daily life. Every morning all the year round I do my morning exercises. Almost every day I do some training. In summer I go swimming or rowing. During my summer holidays I go on hikes. I usually spend my winter holidays in the country where I ski, skate or toboggan.

I also go in for track-and-field (athletics) events. Different sports and games are popular with my classmates. All my friends go in for different kinds of sport, such as water polo, gymnastics, horse-racing, wrestling, fencing, weightlifting, boxing, ice-hockey, speed-skating, figure-skating, football, basket-ball, volley-ball, etc.

We have fine teams at our school and different kinds of competitions take place there. The boys of my school are crazy about football, they play football and the girls are football fans. The girls never miss a single match played by school teams.

And now a few words about our physical training lessons. In winter our physical training lessons are held out-of-doors. We go skiing or skating. When it is cold outside P.T. lessons are held indoors, in our school gymnasium. We play different team-games such as basket-ball or volley-ball. Besides we have some training in gymnastics.

In autumn and in spring, when the weather is warm we have P.T. lessons at our school stadium. My school has a sports day once a year in late spring. On this day we have no lessons.
All the competitors change into their sports clothes, the spectators find their seats round the track ready to cheer. All the events take place at the same time. This day is a great success every year. Even if the weather is not warm, we enjoy ourselves just the same.

Vocabulary:
championship — чемпионат
tournament — турнир
to cheer — поддерживать

water-polo — водное поло
cycling — велоспорт
diving — прыжки в воду
fencing — фехтование
gymnastic — гимнастика
rowing — гребля
weight-lifting — подъем штанги
wrestling — борьба
fan — болельщик

Questions:

1. What do you do every morning all the year round?
2. Where do you usually spend your winter holidays?
3. What sports and games are popular with my classmates?
4. Where are our P. T. lessons held in winter?
5. On what day don't we have lessons?

2) Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is ч compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте вопросы и краткий пересказ прочитанного текста.

The History of the Olympic Games

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games.

In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece. The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.

Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer^ Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and

javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games.

All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called «olympionics», they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions.

The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honourary cups; many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors
made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners.
The Olympic Games were accompanied by arts festivals. Poets recited their poems, singers sang hymns dancers danced and orators pronounced speeches — all this in honour of the sacred Games.

Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.

Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.

The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A. D. The revival of the Olympic Games began long time afterwards, in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before
the Union of French sports clubs in Paris.

At that time many people in many countries practised various kinds of sports and games. They wanted to make friends and compete with sportsmen from other lands. Pierre de Coubertin understood the importance of sports which unified peoples of the world and served the cause of peace like in ancient time.

On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern-Olympic Games.

The first Committee consisted of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

Распределите названия продуктов по следующим категориям. Цифра обозначает количество слов в категории.

Chocolate, potato, tea, steak, pear, carrot, garlic, cake, pineapple, broccoli, wine, water, peach, coffee, ice cream, tomato, ham, watermelon, cookies

MEAT (2):
DRINKS (4):
DESSERTS (4):
FRUIT (4):
VEGETABLES (5):

Рассмотрите картинку. Ниже даны предложения. Определите, какое из предложений верное (+), какое неверное (-).

(Работу выполняйте ключами: если тот продукт, о котором говорится в предложении есть на картинке, возле номера предложения ставите +, если нет, то -.)



1. THERE IS SOME COFFEE
2. THERE ARE SOME TOMATOES
3. THERE ISN‘T ANY MILK
4. THERE IS SOME TEA
5. THERE AREN‘T ANY EGGS
6. THERE ARE SOME COOKIES
7. THERE IS SOME BACON
8. THERE IS SOME BREAD
9. THERE ARE SOME MUSHROOMS
10. THERE ARE SOME PANCAKES
11. THERE IS A CABBAGE
12. THERE ARE SOME APPLES

Назовите продукт по описанию. (Описание переведите на русский язык, запишите перевод в тетрадь. Слово, которое вы отгадаете по описанию, записывайте НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ!!!)

1. You need me to make a sandwich or toast. – B_____
2. I‘m yellow or white. I‘m made from milk. People like me on their pizza. — C_____
3. People eat us fried, boiled or scrambled. — E_____
4. I‘m a very popular fast food with a sausage in the middle. — H_____
5. I‘m a long yellow fruit. — B_____
6. Rabbits love this orange vegetable. – C_____

Тема 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.

Практическая работа № 16. Почему и как люди путешествуют.

Практическая работа № 17. Путешествие на поезде, самолете.

Выполнение упражнений.

Чтение и перевод тематических текстов о путешествиях.

Цель: формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом;

совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста на английском языке;
умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом;

Have a vocabulary quiz.
1. Flights inside the country are called ...
2. A train which takes you to your destination without a change is a ...
3. A bus used for long distance journey is a ...
4. A jacket you have to wear when your ship is wrecked is a ...
5. The place you are travelling to
6. The place where trains wait
7. The buildings where railway passengers arrive and leave
8. The place where buses wait
9. The place where taxis wait
10. The place where planes wait
11. The room people wait for the plane
12. Standing by the roadside trying to get a lift we call...

destination. departure lounge.
taxi rank. hitchhiking.
platform / terminus. coach.
terminals. domestic.
runway. direct train.
bus station. life-jacket.

Read the text

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Railcard"). Students also have some special offers.

If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.

Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases.
1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the.....you are met by friends and relatives.

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

Travelling by rail.

The words in the box are all to do with travelling by train. Look them up in the vocabulary tocheck the meaning, then fill in the diagram.

Verbs to go with trains	Kinds of tickets
1. 4.	1.
2. 5.	2.
3.	3.

Travelling by train

People	Places
1.	1. 5.
2.	2. 6.
3.	3. 7. 4.

The list of words:

ticket office buffet car show (your ticket)
get on carriages ticket inspector
single passenger get off
miss driver information office
compartment season platform
catch return waiting room

Read the text. Write it down in your copy-books opening the brackets

Travel by Trains

In Britain (железные дороги) are owned by the state. In general train services are very good, especially on express inter-city lines. (Поезда) are comfortable, clean, frequent and fast, and often have food. They are often quicker than the (междугородние автобусы), especially on (прямых) routes. However, they are quite expensive unless you can get a reduction. The easiest way to get a reduction is to get a (обратный билет). If you can buy a day-return (so that you go and come back on the same day) you can save 45 % of your fare. Other train tickets are available for travel at weekends or mid-week. If you can't buy for travel a return, you must buy a (билет в один конец). In Britain tickets (except some special reduced fares) are valid on all trains. It is not necessary to pay a supplement to (путешествовать) on an express.

If you want to find out details you can go to the (перрон) at British stations. The (контроллер) will want to check your ticket and will sell you a platform ticket if you don't want to travel but only want to say good-bye to a friend. You must keep your ticket safe during the (путешествие) because it will be checked when you arrive, and probably during the journey as well by the guard. All trains in Britain have first and second class (вагоны); if you want to travel first class you have to pay about 50 % extra for your ticket.

Тема 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка.

Практическая работа № 18. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).

Практическая работа № 19. США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).

Практическая работа № 20. Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности).

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи.

Формирование лексико-грамматических навыков в процессе чтения с пониманием основного содержания.

Развитие навыков чтения с детальным пониманием текста публицистического характера.

Цели: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, развивать навыки устной монологической и диалогической речи, используя выражения разговорного этикета;

формировать умение читать с полным пониманием прочитанного, активизировать употребление в речи лексических и грамматических знаний;

формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, совершенствовать и развивать произносительные навыки.

Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) occupies a territory of the British

Isles (5,500 islands) with the total area of 244, 100 sq. km.

The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.

The UK consists of four parts and every part has its national emblem: England - the red rose, Scotland - the thistle, Wales – the daffodil and the leek, Northern Ireland - the shamrock. The capitals of the four parts are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast respectively.

One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface. The island of Great Britain can be divided into two main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowlands comprise southern and eastern England. Highlands include Scotland, Wales, the Pennines, the Lake District, and the southern peninsula of Britain. Many rivers are flowing through Great Britain, such as the longest Sevem with its tributaries, the swiftest Spey, the busiest Thames, etc. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.

The population of the UK is over 57 million people. The official language is English, but some people continue speaking their mother tongue.

The flag of the UK is made up of three crosses of the patron saints: the upright red against a white background – St. George of England, the white diagonal against a blue background – St. Andrew of Scotland, the red diagonal against a white background – St. Patrick of Northern Ireland. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag 'the Union Jack".

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The Head of the state is the Queen who reigns with the support of Parliament.

For a long time the UK has succeeded in remaining one of the important commercial centres of the world. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.

WORDS

to occupy - занимать
total - общий
to be situated - находиться
to consist of - состоять из
to separate - отделять
tributary - приток (реки)
patron - покровитель
to reign - господствовать

to succeed - преуспевать, достигать цели

Questions:

1. What territory does the UK occupy? 2. Where is the UK situated? 3. What parts does the UK consist of? 4. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover, isn‘t it? 5. What national emblem has Wales? 6. Is the population of the UK 57 million people? 7. How many crosses is the flag of the UK made up? 8. Who is the head of the state? 9. Nowadays the UK doesn‘t depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries, does it? 10. Is the national emblem of England the shamrock?

Выполните задания

1. Выпишите предложения в 3 лице единственного числа в Present Indefinite.

2. Выпишите предложения с именами прилагательными в превосходной степени.

3. Переведите письменно предложение One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface.

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

общая площадь, расположено в стороне от, отделяться от континента, соответственно, нельзя описать, протекают через (по), родной язык, белый фон.

5. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово, с которого должно начинаться предложение, выделено курсивом.

1. is, off, situated, the North Sea, The UK, the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, between, coast, the, northwestern, of, and.
2. also, the Irish Sea, the North Channel, is, The UK, by, washed, and.
3. its, Every, national, part, the UK, of, has, emblem.
4. continue, Some, mother, tongue, speaking, people, their.
5. doesn‘t, The UK, depend, manufacturing, upon, countries, other, of.

6. Выпишите предложения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.

1. The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Pacific Ocean and the North Sea.
2. The UK consists of four parts.
3. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.
4. The island of Great Britain can be divided into three main regions.
5. The population of the UK is over 57 million people.
6. Nowadays the UK depends upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.
7. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag 'the Union Jack".
8. It is separated from the continent by the Panama Channel and the Strait of Dover.

Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.

London

One can‘t describe the country without mentioning its capital. London, the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, occupies a great area with the population over seven million people. It is situated upon both banks of the Thames. It is the main port and the most important city. London can be divided into three parts: the City of London, the West End, and the East End.

The City, the heart of London, comprises the area of 2.6 sq.km. Less than 6,000 people live there. After finishing their working day more than 500,000 people leave the City. This part of London with numerous banks and offices has succeeded in remaining the financial centre of the UK for a long time.

The West End, the centre of London, is worth seeing. It includes historical palaces, famous parks, large hotels and shops. Rich people enjoy spending their free time and money there.

The East End, the workers‘ region, is made up of great industrial areas that depend on shipping.

So, the English people have a habit of naming the City – the money of London, the West End – the goods of London, and the East End – the hands of London.

Vocabulary:

to comprise - охватывать
to leave - покидать, оставлять
numerous - многочисленный
to include - включать
to succeed - достигать цели, преуспева
to remain - оставаться, пребывать в прежнем состоянии
to enjoy - получать удовольствие, наслаждаться, пользоваться, обладать
to depend on - зависеть от
goods - товар, товары

Questions:

1. What is the capital of the UK? 2. What area does London occupy? 3. How many parts can London be divided into and what are these parts? 4. How many millions of people live in London? 5. What does the West End of London include? 6. Where do rich people like to spend their free time? 7. Is London situated on the river Thames? 8. The City is the heart of London, isn‘t it?

Выполните задания

1. Выпишите из текста предложения с модальным глаголом и переведите их.

2. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

Исторические дворцы, проводить время, тратить деньги, расположен на, многочисленные банки, главный порт, иметь привычку.

3. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово в каждом предложении дано курсивом.

1. great, London, area, occupies, a.
2. The West End, of, centre, is, the, London.
3. is, UK, capital, London, the, of, the.
4. city, is, port, the, It, main, most, and, important, the.

4. Вставьте эквиваленты модальных глаголов “can”, “ may”, “must”.

1. I … learn this grammar rule. 2. They can‘t buy a car now, but they … buy it in three months. 3. You will … speak Spanish in another few months. 4. I … get up early on Mondays. 5. She had to wait 5 minutes for traffic to stop, but in the end she … to cross the road.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте план к тексту.

United Kingdom

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century. The Union between England and Wales was enacted under the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. In the Act of Union of 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanent union as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in 1921, the Anglo-Irish treaty formalized a partition of Ireland, although six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom and became known as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was adopted in 1927.

Great Britain was the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century. It played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface.

United Kingdom is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, a member of the EU, but still remains outside the

European Monetary Union. In 1999 the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly of Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established. And it is a significant issue in the UK.

United Kingdom is located in the Western Europe, on the British Islands, including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France. Total territory is 244,820 sq km. It has a border with Ireland. Its climate is temperate, moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current. The landscape of UK is mostly rugged hills and low mountains. Nowadays United Kingdom lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes, only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel.

The lowest point is Fenland - 4 m; the highest one is Ben Nevis 1,343 m. Its natural resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead.
Official languages are English, Welsh (about 26 % of the population of Wales) and Scottish, as a form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland).
Government type is constitutional monarchy. Administrative divisions of UK are the following:
England is divided into 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 10 districts;
North Ireland is divided into 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties;
Scotland is divided into 32 council areas;
Wales is divided into 11 county boroughs, 9 counties and dependent areas.

The Chief of the state is Queen Elizabeth П since 6 February 1952; the Heir of the Crown is Prince Charles, the son of the queen. He was born on 14 November 1948.
The Head of government is Prime Minister Gordon Brown since 27 June 2007.

Read the text and translate

So many countries, so many customs, as English proverb says. The combination of the words tradition and custom means a usual manner of doing something, of conduct passed on from generation to generation. Some British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of them. A lot of them have very long history. Some are funny and some are strange. But they're all interesting.

The full English breakfast. The tradition of having a substantial breakfast meal has existed since the 18th century. The full English breakfast became very popular after the World War I, in those days it was served at the hotels and restaurants all over the country. The full breakfast usually consists of sausages, bacon and eggs, served with toasts, fried or grilled tomatoes, baked beans and fried mushrooms. It is often eaten with a light dessert and a cup of tea, coffee or fruit juice.

Afternoon tea. One of the most well-known English traditions is afternoon tea – light refreshments, including tea, traditionally served around 5 p. m. English people often drink tea with milk; they may or may not add sugar. Tea is usually taken along with sandwiches, crumpets, scones, cakes, jam and marmalade. Traditional tea treats also include puddings, muffins and biscuits.

Pancake Day. Pancake Day or Shrove Tuesday is held in February or March. It is the day, preceding the first day of the 40 days long Lent. It has been celebrated in Britain for centuries. People traditionally eat a lot of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. On Pancake Day children go from house to house asking for a pancake. ―Pancake races‖ are held all over the Britain. Contestants have to race with frying pans flipping pancakes in the air.

The Guy Fawkes Night is a traditional celebration which is held on 5th November. All over the country people build bonfires in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That's a figure of Guy Fawkes. People make guys with straw, old clothes and newspapers. On November 5th 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group of his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb and they found Guy Fawkes, too. They took him to the Tower of London and there the King's men cut off his head.

Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present… It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. In 1846 the first Christmas cards began in

Britain. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. He and the Queen had a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. A few years after, nearly every house in Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve - that's December 24th. They take down the decorations twelve days later, on Twelfth Night (January 5th). British children get their presents from the socks that hang near their beds. Santa Clause climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. In Britain the most important meal on December 25th is Christmas dinner. A twentieth-century British Christmas dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas, Brussels sprouts and gravy. There are sausages and bacon too. Then, after the turkey, there's Christmas pudding.

Выполнение после текстовых заданий

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations

От поколения к поколению, знамениты во всем мире, веселый, странный, интересный, традиция, завтрак, по всей стране, Первая мировая война, грибы, легкие закуски, традиционные угощения к чаю, 40-дневный Великий пост, ходить от дома к дому, сковорода, подбрасывать блины, мастерить костер, заложить бомбу, Парламент, большая èлка, убрать украшения, спускаться по дымоходу, жареная индейка, морковь.

2. Quote the sentences in which these word combinations are used in the text

British customs, a substantial breakfast, usually consists of, a light dessert, traditionally served, with milk, of the 40 days, with frying pans, on 5thNovember, bonfires, to the Tower of London, German tradition, get their presents, the most important meal.

3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

Pumpkins, trick-or-treating, Christmas tree, ghosts, Christmas, witches, Hallowe‘en, presents (2), funny, goblins, decorated, lanterns



1.

- Hello, Alex!
- Hi, Ann! Haven‘t seen you for ages! Where have you been?
- Oh, I was at my relatives‘.
  We celebrated …… [1]. It was wonderful!

We ….. [2] the house and the ……[3] . I love this tradition. I bought ……[4]for my relatives and I got a lot of nice …..[5] .

- You‘re lucky. Did you go out anywhere?
- Yes, we also visited some of their friends.
- Do you plan to go there next ….[6] ?



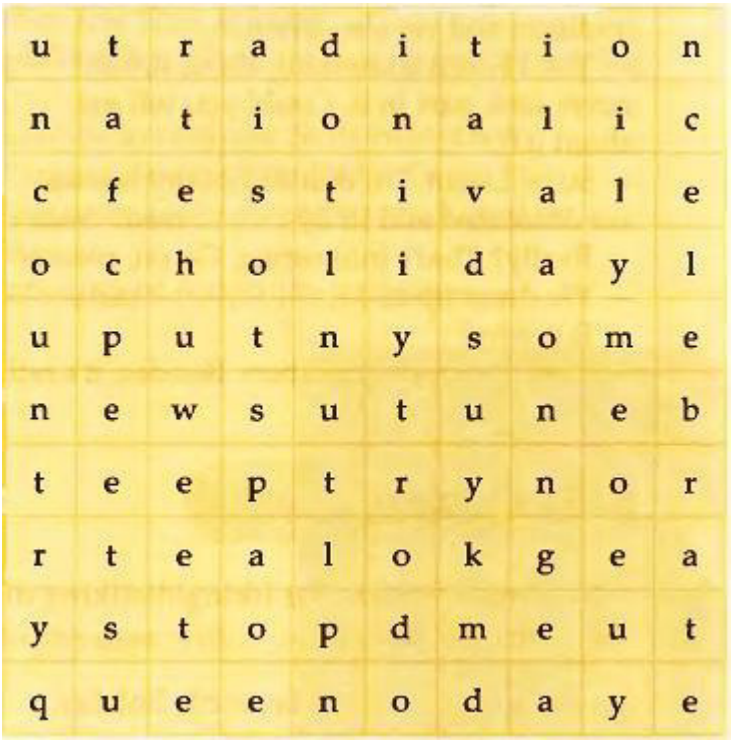
- Yes, I‘d love to.

2. Hello, Nadia! What are your plans for October 31st?

- Hi, Pete! Don‘t you know we are celebrating ….. [1]? It‘s an old English tradition and we also like it.
- Yes, I heard something about it, but I never took part in it. Could you tell me about it?
- Sure! Listen. On that day many homes are decorated and lit by …..[2]made from ….[3] that have been hollowed out.
- Really? That‘s interesting. Go on, please.
- We dress up as …..[4], ……[5] and ……[6] and go ……[7] to neighbours.
- But why?
- Well, it‘s an old tradition. Besides, it‘s rather …[8] .

1. 1) Christmas, 2) decorated, 3) Christmas tree, 4) presents, 5) presents, 6) Christmas)
2. 1) Hallowe‘en, 2) lanterns, 3) pumpkons, 4) goblins, 5) ghosts, 6) witches, 7) trick-or-treating, 8) funny

3. Find 10 hidden words



u	t	r	a	d	i	t	i	o	n
n	a	t	i	o	n	a	l	i	c
c	f	e	s	t	i	v	a	l	e
o	c	h	o	l	i	d	a	y	l
u	p	u	t	n	y	s	o	m	e
n	e	w	s	u	t	u	n	e	b
t	e	e	p	t	r	y	n	o	r
r	t	e	a	l	o	k	g	e	a
y	s	t	o	p	d	m	e	u	t
q	u	e	e	n	o	d	a	y	e

традиция

королева

праздновать

чай

национальный

фестиваль

праздник

индейка

обычай

Read the text and put the missing word from give below.

Christmas in Different Parts of the United Kingdom

In the north of England up to the middle of the 20th century, it (1) _____ common to find a dish of ―Mugga‖ on the Christmas Eve table. This (2) _____ a kind of wheat porridge, sweetened with honey, which (3) _____ before the main meal, and also throughout Advent, which is the month leading up to Christmas. It (4) _____a remnant left over from Viking times. But it (5) _____up in similar forms all over Europe. In Poland for example they (6) _____―Kuia‖ which is a cereal dish made from wheat, fermented overnight in milk, sweetened with honey and spiced. In Scotland they (7) _____―Athol Brose‖ which is made from oats. It also has whisky in it and (8) _____as a drink!

1. A. is B. are
   C. was D. had been
2. A. is B. are
   C. was D. had been
3. A. ate B. eat
   C. eats D. was eaten
4. A. has been B. was
   C. is D. are
5. A. turned B. was turned
   C. turn D. turns
6. A. has B. have
   C. had D. have had
7. A. have B. has
   C. had D. have had
8. A. is served B. was served
   C. serves D. served

Read the text and translate

Holidays and customs

Imagine you are in a medium-sized English town. It is Saturday morning in April and the market place is full of noise. You hear the sound of music, at least one accordion, a drum, tin whistle and fiddle. As you come closer you see an interesting site. There are some men dressed in white clothes but decorated in the strangest way with bright ribbons, flowers and small bells. They dance, leaping into the air, stamping their feet, and perform the most complicated pattern of movements. They perform a Morris Dance and what they are doing is anything up to eight hundred years old.

Now you are at the seaside. It is the end of July and the school holidays have just begun. There is a strange little red and white striped tent, and sitting in front of it on the sand, a whole crowd of little children laughing and shouting. They are watching a puppet theatre, **Punch and Judy.** Mr. Punch in his bright red clothes is, as usual, hitting Judy over the head with a stick, while **Toby**, the dog, patiently watches.

These are just two examples of customs which, despite television and other social changes, are alive and well in England. There are many, many more, some of them are local that they are known in the villages where they take place. Many villages have Maypoles which are decorated in early summer and around which children dance.

In the matter of holidays the British are less well-off than other Europeans. Most people have only three weeks paid holiday per year, and the bank holidays put Britain at the bottom of the list of Common Market countries as far as public holidays are concerned. British —**bank holidays"** are **New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, Summer Bank Holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day**. Only when the UK joined the E.E.C. did New Year's Day become a public holiday. **The patron saints** days are not celebrated with a holiday. They are **St. David's Day** (March 1st) in Wales, **St. George's Day** (April 23rd) in England and **St. Andrew's Day** (November 30th) in Scotland. Only Ireland, both North and South, has a holiday on **St. Patrick's Day** (March 17th).

Punch and Judy «Панч и Джуди» (традиционное уличное кукольное представление наподобие русского Петрушки; его главные действующие лица: горбун Панч с крючковатым носом – воплощение оптимизма, и Джуди – его жена, неряшливая и нескладная).
Toby Тоби (кличка собаки одного из главных действующих лиц в представлении «Панч и Джуди»)
Bank holiday официальный выходной день (общий день отдыха, помимо воскресенья)
Good Friday Великая пятница
Easter Monday первый понедельник после Пасхи
May Day день первого мая
Spring Bank Holiday весенний день отдыха (в мае или начале июня)
Summer Bank Holiday летний день отдыха (в августе или сентябре)
Christmas Day Рождество (25 декабря)
Boxing Day день рождественских подарков (26 декабря)
The patron saints days дни святых, считающихся покровителями той или иной части Великобритании
St. David's Day день св. Дэвида (национальный день Уэльса, 1 марта)
St. George's Day день св. Георгия (национальный день Англии, 23 апреля)
St. Andrew's Day день св. Андрея (национальный праздник Шотландии, 30 ноября)
St. Patrick's Day день св. Патрика (национальный праздник Северной Ирландии, 17 марта)

Выполнение после текстовых заданий

1. Read the text. Are these statements true or false? If false, rewrite them with the correct information.

1. The market place is full of the sound of music, at least one accordion, a piano, a bagpipe and fiddle.
2. A Morris Dance is a very popular modern dance.
3. The traditional heroes in a British puppet theatre are Punch, his wife Judy and their dog Toby.
4. Mr. Punch in his white clothes is as usual cooking dinner for his wife and dog
5. Television has killed traditional English customs.
6. New Year's Day has always been a public holiday in Britain.

Key: 1 c, 2 e, 3 a, 4 f, 5 b, 6 d

2. Match the words similar in meaning:

1. medium	a) difficult
2. fiddle	b) rich
3. complicated	c) average
4. leap	d) act
5. well-off	e) violin
6. perform	f) jump

3. A personal letter. You are in Great Britain. Write a letter to a friend telling him/her about the customs or holidays of people in Great Britain.

Think about any British custom you know about. Note down 5 words about it. Use them in your letter.

Use this plan to help you write.

Greeting: Dear + name: friendly and informal.

Paragraph 1: Why are you writing? What is the letter about? What is your opinion of the custom or holiday? Two sentences.

Paragraph 2: What can you see, hear, smell, taste? Describe the best/worse thing about this custom or holiday. Say what you think about it. Three sentences.

Paragraph 3: When and where is this custom or holiday observed? How do you spend the morning, afternoon, evening? What is the most? Least interesting thing you have seen or done? Would you like this custom or holiday to be celebrated in our country? Why/ why not? Three sentences.

Paragraph 4: Closing remark. Will you write again? Do you want our friend to write back? Two sentences.

Sign off: Will you see your friend soon? Keep it friendly and informal.

Read the text and translate

Ghost and Witches

Hallowe'en means —holy evening‖, and takes place on 31st October. Although it is a much more important festival in the United States than in Britain, it is celebrated b many people in the UK. It is particularly connected with witches and ghosts.

At parties people dress up in strange costumes and pretend they are witches. They cut horrible faces in potatoes and other vegetables and put a candle inside, which shines through the eyes. People may play difficult games such as trying to eat an apple from a bucket of water without using their hands.

In recent years children dressed in white sheets knock on doors at Hallowe'en and ask if you would like **a "trick"** or a **"treat".** If you give them something nice, a —treat‖, they go away. However, if you don't, they play —a trick‖ on you, such as making a lot of noise or spilling four on your front doorstep.

Hallowe'en канун дня всех святых, 31 октября (в некоторых местах сохраняется традиция ходить с фонарями, сделанными из тыквы, картофеля, турнепса и других овощей со вставленной в них свечкой)
“trick” or **“treat”** проказа или угощение

Выполнение после текстовых заданий.

1. Answer these questions:

1. When does Hallowe'en take place?
2. Is this holiday more important in he UK or in the USA?
3. What do people prepare for this holiday?
4. How do children dress for the holiday?
5. What is a usual — trick‖ they might play on you?

2. Are the following statements true or false? If the statement is false, correct it.

1. Once people believed that ghosts could be seen the night of 31 October.
2. Halloween is more popular in the UK than in the USA.



3. People are very serious on Halloween and never have parties.
4. Children are not allowed to dress up for the night.
5. Children make a lot of noise or spill flour on front doorsteps if they are treated well.

3. Match the words and their definitions*:*

1. Holy a) having happened a short time ago
2. Recent b) connected with God or with religion; very special and sacred
3. Trick c) very unpleasant, terrible
4. Treat d) something that you do to deceive somebody in order to make him/her stupid or to cheat him\her
5. Horrible e) to act or to behave towards sb\sth in particular way

Key: 1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 e, 5 c

Read the text and translate

Christmas

If you want to catch a train on the 24th of December you may have difficulty in finding a seat. This is the day when many people are travelling home to be with their families on Christmas Day, 25th of December. For most British families, this is the most important festival of the year, it combines the Christian celebration of the birth of Christ with the traditional festivities of winter.

On the Sunday before Christmas many churches hold a carol service where special hymns are sung. Sometimes carol-singers can be heard on the streets as they collect money for charity. Most families decorate their houses with brightly-coloured paper or holly, and they usually have a Christmas tree in the corner of the front room, glittering with coloured lights and decorations.

There are a lot of traditions connected with Christmas but perhaps the most important one is the giving of presents. Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them under the Christmas tree to be found on Christmas morning. Children leave a long sock or stocking at the end of their beds on Christmas Eve, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and bring them small presents, fruit and nuts. They are usually not disappointed! At some time on Christmas Day the family will sit down to a big turkey dinner followed by Christmas pudding. They will probably pull a cracker with another member of the family. It will make a loud crack and a coloured hat, a small toy and a joke will fall out!

Later in the afternoon they may watch the Queen on TV as she delivers her traditional Christmas message to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. If they have room for even more food they may enjoy a piece of Christmas cake or eat a hot mince pie. The 26th of

December is also a public holiday, Boxing Day, and this is the time to visit friends and relatives or watch football.

Carol – кэрол (рождественская песня религиозного содержания, славящая рождение Христа)
Charity – благотворительность
Holly – остролист (вечнозеленое растение с красными ягодами)
Christmas pudding – рождественский пудинг (с изюмом, цукатами и пряностями)
Mince pie – сладкий пирожок (круглый со сладкой начинкой)
Выполнение после текстовых заданий
1. Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false one.
1. It is difficult to find a seat in a train on 24th of December.
2. Christmas Day is a family holiday.
3. No charity is done at Christmas time.
4. Children leave a long sock or stocking at the end of their beds on Christmas Eve hoping that Father Christmas will take them.
5. On Christmas Day the Queen and the royal family visit thousands of people and bring them small presents.
2. Match the words with their definitions.
1. carol a) money or gifts given to help people who are poor, sick, etc.
2. gift b) a religious song of joy and praise sung at Christmas
3. hymn c) a small tree with dark green sharp leaves and red berries, or the leaves and berries of this tree used as a decoration at Christmas
4. charity d) a song of praise, especially to God, usually one of the religious songs of the Christian church
5. holly e) something that you give someone on a special occasion or to thank them

Тема 1.8 Россия.

Практическая работа № 21. Географическое положение, климат, население.
Практическая работа № 22. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.
Практическая работа № 23. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы.
Практическая работа № 24. Традиции народов России.
Практическая работа № 25. Контрольная работа Тема 1.5 – 1.8.
Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.
Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи. Формирование лексико-грамматических навыков в процессе чтения с пониманием основного содержания.
Развитие навыков чтения с детальным пониманием текста публицистического характера.
Цели: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом;
обучать применению знаний грамматики и лексики в беседе, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, систематизировать языковой материал по заданной теме;
формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, совершенствовать и развивать произносительные навыки.

Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in

Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, the Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia, and others.

The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world‘s deepest lake.

There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country.

The population of Russia is over 150 million people. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 per cent) prefer to live in cities, towns, and their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian.

The head of the state is the President. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister.

The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white - the earth, blue - the sky, red - the freedom. Besides, the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia - a two-headed eagle.

WORDS

to extend	тянуться, простираться
to border	граничить
surface	поверхность
densely	густо, плотно
to prefer	предпочитать
to appoint	назначать
to approve	одобрять
to adopt	принимать

Questions:

1. Where is Russia located? 2. Is the Russian Federation the world‘s largest country in area? 3. The surface of Russia is various? Isn‘t it? 4. What can you see on its territory? 5. What are the longest mountain chains? 6. Are there different climatic zones on the vast area of our country? 7. How is the European part of the country populated? 8. What is the official language of the country? 9. When was the Russian flag adopted? 10. Is the national symbol of Russia a two or a three headed eagle?

Выполните задания.

1. Выпишите предложения с существительными в притяжательном падеже.

2. Выпишите предложение с модальным глаголом.

3. Выпишите предложение с именами прилагательными в превосходной степени сравнения.

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

самая большая страна, простирается, общая площадь, граничит с, низменности, нагорье, самые длинные горные цепи, густо заселена, глава государства, глава правительства, которые символизируют.

5. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово предложения начинается с большой буквы.

1. all, of, parts, our, country, in, There, many, rivers, are.
2. has, stripes, three, The Russian, horizontal, flag.
3. is, Russia, various, The surface.
4. two, situated, plains, on, The Russian Federation.
5. 150, is, Russia, million, of, The Population, over, people.

6. Выпишите предложения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.

1. The Russian Federation is located in Europe and Asia.

2. Its total area is over 14 million square kilometers.
3. The Russian Federation is situated on three plains.
4. There are many rivers and lakes in our country.
5. The European part of the country is densely populated.
6. The population of Russia is over 100 million people.
7. The Russian flag was adopted in 1990.

Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Подготовьте краткий пересказ прочитанного текста. Выполните задания.

Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia, our Motherland. It was founded in 1147 as a fortress on the Moskva river. The city was ruined during the Tartar invasion in the 13th century. The city was gradually restored and became stronger. The Napoleon army in 1812 destroyed Moscow by fire, but Moscow was soon rebuilt and developed again. Moscow is more than 850 years old. Much water has
flowed under its bridges, and many historic events have left their traces on the city‘s face.

Modern Moscow is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities of the world. It is one of Russia‘s major industrial cities with the population of 9.5 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometers. Moscow is a political centre, where the government of our country works.

Moscow is a cultural centre. It attracts tourists from all over the world. Moscow is known for its beautiful cathedrals, monuments, theatres, museums, etc. The Bolshoi Theatre, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, the Kremlin are well-known even abroad. Red Square with its multi-domed St Basil‘s Cathedral is the heart of Moscow.

Moscow is the city of higher educational institutions. Moscow State University, which is named after the greatest Russian scientist M. Lomonosov, is famous all over the world. All people of Russia are proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital.

Questions:

1. What is the capital of our Motherland? 2. Why does Moscow attract tourists from all over the world? 3. Was Moscow founded in 1147 or in 1157? 4. How old is Moscow? 5. What is its total area? 6. Is Moscow a political centre?
7. What is Moscow known for? 8. All people of Russia are proud of their magnificent and beautiful capital, aren‘t they?

Выполните задания

1. Выберите из текста предложения со степенями сравнения прилагательных и переведите их.

2. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово в каждом предложении дано курсивом.

1. Moscow, The heart, Red Square, of, is.
2. all, the, world, well-known, The Moscow Kremlin, is, over.
3. institutions, city, of, Moscow, higher, is, educational, the.
4. over, tourists, the, attracts, It, from, world, all.
5. than, old, is, Moscow, more, years, 850.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения от прилагательных.

Busy, big, interesting, happy, clever, many, able, sad, merry, expensive.

4. Употребите прилагательные в нужной форме.

1. I think bicycles are (safe) than motorcycles.
2. Tom is (lazy) pupil in our class.
3. Flowers are (pretty) than vegetables.
4. Margaret is (nice) person I know.
5. I think the Beatles‘ songs are (popular) songs.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте план к тексту.

The Russian Federation



The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one seventh of the earth‘s surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe‘s biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena
– flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world‘s deepest lake (1.600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world‘s forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. On the vast territory of the country there are various of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising, the rate of inflation is very high. People are losing their jobs because many factories and plants are going bankrupt. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. I‘m sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as in used to be.

Read the text and translate

Customs, traditions and holidays in Russia

The Russian love for holidays is known the world over. We adore holidays, indeed. But who does not? Perhaps our love for holidays is special for its indiscrimination – anything goes, just give us a chance to break the daily working routine and indulge into the surfeits of merry-making, eating and drinking. Of course, every holiday is good in its own way and we are not indifferent to their meaning and ritual side. Yet, it is not rare in this country that holidays vary both their attributes and meaning.

Thus, Russian holidays present a mixture of new and old, religious and secular, professional and private. National holidays reflect multicolored Russian history. Christian traditions were combined with pagan ones and therefore strongly connected to the seasons and agricultural cycle. Church holidays were mixed with those introduced during the communist regime. And we do not mind: every holiday deserves celebration. When a national holiday falls

on a weekend day people enjoy additional day-off because it is considered to be unfair to miss either a holiday or a weekend.



January 1 - The New Year

The New Year is the first in calendar and in popularity. It will be true to say that now the New Year is a greater holiday than Christmas in Russia. Long before December 31 sparkling fir trees appear in the streets, shops, offices and houses, bringing the joy of festive preparations and hope for happy miracles in the coming New Year. It is time to make wishes and presents to all friends and relatives. Children are looking forward for Father Frost (actually he is Grandfather Frost - Ded Moroz in Russian) and his granddaughter Snow Maiden (Snegurochka) to arrive at night and leave presents under the fir-tree. The grown-ups traditionally stay up for the whole night, making merry with friends and relatives.

The New Year celebrations slip to Christmas festivities and go on till January 8 - all these days from December 31 to January 8 are official days off now.



The celebrations start at about 11 pm, when the family is seated at the festive dinner. Shortly before 12 pm they toast —for the old year‖, remembering and paying tribute to the good things it brought about. It is a custom in Russia to listen to the speech of the head of state broadcasted over TV and radio. The President traditionally summarizes the achievements of the past year and wishes Happy New Year to the citizens of Russia.

After the speech, at midnight sharp, the country listens to the Kremlin chimes, which signalize the beginning of the New Year. The chimes are followed by the country‘s hymn.

During these exciting minutes all are drinking Champaign and wish each other Happy New Year. Afterwards lots of people like to go outdoors to let off all sorts of fireworks and bangers, and lit Bengal lights. Festive performances with songs, dances and games are held at the central squares of cities and towns.

As for lovers of peace and silence, their day will come to, when after the uproarious New Year‘s night the streets turn unusually quiet and calm for a few days, even in megalopolises like Moscow.

New Year Popular Beliefs

There is a whole range of beliefs concerning the celebrations of the New Year. The most famous saying asserts: —As you meet the New Year, so will you spend it‖. Thus everyone does one‘s best to celebrate this decisive holiday merrily and in the hearty company of friends and family.

They also say, that one must —leave all the debts to the old year‖, i.e. return the debts before the beginning of the coming year. On the New Year‘s Night one ought to be wearing brand new clothes, which at the best should be of the —lucky colours‖ of the year to come.

One of the most significant and breath-taking elements of the New Year‘s Night is making wishes. They believe that the utmost wishes made on the New Year‘s Night will surely fulfill in the New Year. There is a unique method of making wishes that gives almost a hundred percent fulfillment guarantee: while the chimes are striking twelve, one should write the wish on a sheet of paper, burn it on a candle, mix the ashes in his/her glass of Champaign and drink it before the chimes cease striking.

January 7 – Christmas

Russian Christmas comes two weeks later than in other countries, on January 7. This difference is due to the Orthodox Church that follows the Julian (old style) calendar.

However, our 'spacious soul' cannot but feel with the rest of the world celebrating this fairy holiday on December

Christmas came to Russia in X century to substitute for pagan festivities of the winter solstice. Traditionally, people celebrated the Christmas Eve (January 6) with their families. The next day, however, carousing and merrymaking started, including masqueraded visits to neighbors with song singing, round-dancing and playing traditional games. Russian Christmas is rich with beautiful traditions. One of them is called Kolyadki. At Christmas night young people put on fancy dresses, gather in a noisy crowd and go in every house on their way, singing carols and merry songs. Hosts of the houses thank singers with all the kinds of sweat stuff like candies, chocolates and pastry. Among other Christmas traditions are wishes of wealth and happiness for everybody and snowball games.

It was a custom for young ladies to tell fortune on these days; lots of fortunetelling methods have kept till days - yet they are not so widely used, of course. In Soviet times they abolished Christmas as an official holiday. In spite of that, it was still secretly celebrated by many people.

January 14 - The Old New Year's Day

Discrepancy between church calendars leads to the fact that January 14th corresponds to January 1 in the Julian calendar. And for those people who celebrate Christmas on 7 of January it is logical to meet the New Year seven days later. Others prefer not to lose a good chance to welcome the New Year twice.

Old New Year's Fortune-Telling and Carol-Singing

The most popular customs of Christmastide, which coincides with the Old New Year, are fortune-telling and kolyadki (carol-singing). Divination is special on the Old New Year's Eve. Almost everybody did it in olden days: the elderly people wanted to know about life, girls and boys about their intended, mothers about health and fortune of their children, and thrifty managers about business success.

The most common divination about future life was the one with spoons: the spoons are left on the table when everyone goes to bed. Everyone remembers his spoon and in the morning finds out how it lies: if it is just the way you put it before, everything will be fine, but if the spoon has somehow turned upside down, you should take care of your health and guard yourself against troubles.

One of the Old New Year's divinations about getting married is to overhear conversations at somebody's doors: if a girl hears —go‖ she will soon be married, and if it happens to be —sit‖, she will have to wait longer for her intended to arrive.

Actually, there were a great number of divination ways and methods, yet the majority of them have been forgotten.

February 23 - Man's Day



February 23 is celebrated all over Russia as the Homeland Defender's Day. Now a public holiday, it was first established in 1922 as the Red Army Day and from 1949 to 1993 it was named Day of the Soviet Army and the Navy. Nowadays, however, it has gained a more general sense of the —Man's Day‖, as a just match for the Women's Day following it on the calendar. Daddies, granddaddies, brothers, boyfriends, husbands and sons (i.e. all possible defenders) and, certainly, those who have served or are serving the army, get their share of greetings and presents on this remarkable day.

March 8th - International Women's Day

Russian women adore this holiday, when attention and care of men is guaranteed. On this day, it is traditional for men of all ages to give presents and flowers to women. Particular attention is paid to women inside their families.

Russian women hardly ever recollect that this holiday originated as a day of rebellion of women struggling to equal their rights with the men's ones.

At a second International Socialist Women's Conference organized in Copenhagen in 1910 Klara Zetkin, a champion of women's rights, proposed to fix 'a day of the struggle for women's rights', i.e. for equal opportunities.

As years went by, the holiday lost its original purpose and meaning, though in many countries it is the time for the feminists' rallies and the day of the struggle against the opposite sex.

In Russia, on the contrary, it is a day of affection and concord between the sexes. In a way, it is similar to such holidays as Valentine's Day and Mother's Day. It is a lovely holiday celebrating the beauty of women blossoming and nature awaking in spring.

Russian Orthodox Easter (Paskha)

Paskha is the highest celebration of the Orthodox Church. At midnight the church service starts.

It is a good time for visiting friends and relatives. People greet each other with words "Christ is risen" and "Indeed risen..." and treat each other with brightly colored boiled eggs, a symbol of Easter. The holiday table is served with such specialties as paskha (rich mixture of sweetened curds, butter and raisins) and kulich (Easter sweet bread). The Paskha is traditionally pyramid-shaped which is symbolic of Christ‘s tomb.

The Russian Easter egg tradition dates back to pre-Christian times when people saw eggs as fertility symbols and as devices of protection. Eggs represented renewal or new life. When Russian Orthodoxy was adopted, eggs took on Christian symbolism. One example of this is how red eggs symbolize the blood of Christ. The color red has strong symbolism in Russian culture.

Eggs may be cracked with nails as a reminder of Christ's suffering on the cross. Additionally, one egg may be cut into pieces—one piece for each family member at the Easter table to eat. Why do you have Easter eggs at Easter? Very simply, Christians have eggs at Easter because pagans used to celebrate the coming of spring with eggs (which were a sign of new life and rebirth). When Christianity spread and conquered pagan cultures, the old customs got absorbed into the new religion.

May 1 - Mayday



The Mayday holiday on the1st of May started to be regularly celebrated in Russia since 1890. Until recently this holiday was called the International Solidarity Day of Workers and was one of the major Soviet holidays, widely celebrated by people all over the country with Mayday parades with bright banners, balloons and spring flowers. During the Soviet rule demonstrations of workers and even military parades were held on the 1st of May on the Red Square, Moscow. On the second day of the holiday mayovkas – alfresco public merrymaking - traditionally took place. In the 1990s the holiday lost its ideological meaning in Russia and in 1992 it was renamed into the Holiday of Spring and Work.

May 9 - Victory Day

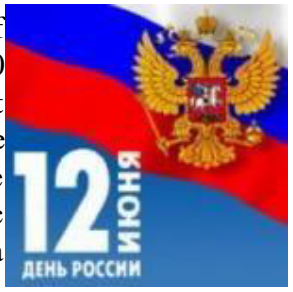


The 9th on May is a very significant nationwide holiday of the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War. Honouring the memory of soldiers who rescued the world from fascism, the Russians solemnly celebrate this holiday starting from 1945. However, it was declared an official day off not before 1965. In the course of time the celebrating ceremonies of the Victory Day have somewhat changed: the military parades, which were held annually before, are nowadays arranged

only in the good round figure years; and there are no longer the earlier indispensable demonstrations of workers held on the 9th of May.

Still, the holiday keeps up its meaning, commemorating the millions of people fallen in World War II. There are both joyful and mournful moments in this holiday: meetings of veterans, laying wreaths to the monuments of Glory and beds of honour, the minute of silence, and the night salute in celebration of the victory over fascism.

June 12 - Independence Day



The Independence Day of Russia or the Day of Russia is one of the "youngest" public holidays in this country. On the 12th of June 1990 in the course of sovereignization of the republics of the USSR the 1st Congress of People's Deputies of RSFSR adopted the Declaration of the state sovereignty of Russia. In 1994 this day was declared as the national holiday. Officially it is the most important modern public holiday in the country, but for most of the Russians it remains just a formality.

July 7 - Ivan Kupala

This holiday is equivalent to the Holiday of St. John the Baptist and relates to water. To celebrate this day young people gathered near river and ponds, sang songs and danced. Mass baths were taken in that day. In the evenings fires were burned and young people tried to jump over the fires holding each-others' hands. If after the jump hands were still together, it meant a sign of close wedding. People went deep into the forests in pairs and alone to find a fern flower, said to blossom at Ivan Kupala night only and to fulfill wishes.

According to an old belief, Ivan Kupala personifies the blossoming of powers of nature. The rites are based on worshipping water and the sun. From times immemorial it was customary to make ritual bonfires on banks of rivers and lakes on the Eve of Ivan Kupala.

Purifying bonfires were the major peculiarity of Kupala Eve. They danced around bonfires, of course, to the accompaniment of live music. Young folks would throw wreaths over the bonfires and jump over them. Those who jumped higher were believed to live happier in future. In some places peasants even made their cattle go through this fire to protect it from pestilence. Mothers burned their ill children‘s underwear to make all illnesses burn down, too. The youth and kids after jumping over bonfires would arrange boisterous merry games and races with one another. Playing race and catch was invariable on this night. By an old pagan belief on Kupala Eve, which is the shortest night in the year, one should not sleep, since all evil spirits come alive and are quite active.



On the Eve of Ivan Kupala the youth would look for their intended ones and choose their destinies: girls launched wreaths with lit candles on water and boys were to catch them – whose wreath he gets, she will be his wife.

It is not a public holiday, yet is still remembered and loved by some people. The same concerns Troitsa, another holiday manifesting the mixture of pagan and Christian traditions.

Troitsa (the Trinity)



On Troitsa (the 50th day after Paskha) the houses were usually decorated with fresh green branches. The maiden's clothes were put on young birch-trees and songs and dances round the birch-trees took place. The garlands made of birch branches and flowers were put into water for fortune-telling.

November 4 – The Day of National Unity

Since 2005 Russia has celebrated a new holiday - the so-called Day of National Unity, commemorating the anniversary of the Russian people‘s victory over the Polish invaders back in 1612.

Almost four centuries back in early November the Russian levy en masse headed by merchant Minin and Prince Pozharsky kicked the interveners away from Moscow and put an end to the so-called Time of Troubles.

In fact the new holiday was introduced to replace the public holiday of the October Social Revolution, later renamed into the Day of Accord and Reconciliation on November 7. According to the majority of observers, the main reason for this shift of the day off was the intention to erase totally any associations with the anniversary of the October Social Revolution (7 November 1917).

Professional Holidays

Along with national holidays Russia has many other holidays, professional holidays (Day of the miner, Day of the fisherman, etc) making the major part of them. Some professional holidays have a fixed date, whereas most of them fall on the 1st, 2nd, etc. Sunday or Saturday of this or that month. The Teacher‘s Day, which was established in the USSR in 1965 is widely celebrated in Russia; initially it was marked annually on the second Sunday of October. In 1994 the holiday was shifted to the 5th of October and since then Russia has celebrated the International Teacher‘s Day together with other countries.

Прикладной модуль

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для специальных целей.

Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.

Практическая работа № 26. Основные понятия вашей профессии. Особенности подготовки по специальности

Практическая работа № 27. Специфика работы и основные принципы деятельности по специальности

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Чтение, пересказ и обсуждение прочитанных текстов.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста.

Изучите лексику:

a hall of residence, power engineering, professional training, graduates, picturesque, outstanding people, well-designed, multimedia projection units, an Assembly hall, a canteen, sports facilities, nonresident students, a welder, an accountant, teaching practice, workshop, hardworking, experienced.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My college

After finishing secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of technical schools or colleges. Professional training makes it easier to get a higher education.

The classrooms in our college are comfortable and well-designed. They are equipped with computers and multimedia projection units. There are laboratories for studying physics, chemistry and biology. In our college there are 2 computer classrooms where students learn to use the Internet to create their first computer programs and projects in different subjects. On the second floor there is a library with a reading room. There is also a large Assembly hall for concerts and performances. One of the most popular places among the students is a canteen. In our college there are good sports facilities: a large gym, a stadium.

Today the college provides training in such specialties and professions as a welder, a car mechanic, a crane operator. Teaching practice takes place in the workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops.

We are hardworking. They always take part in different educational programs, quizzes and competitions and therefore achieve good results. Many of them get a scholarship. Experienced teachers help to create a friendly atmosphere for learning. They prepare students for entering the best universities of our country. Studying at the college is a hard work but a real pleasure.

Выполнение после текстовых заданий.

1. Answer my questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. How old is our college?
3. When was it founded?
4. Is your college old or modern?
5. How many professions are there in the college? What are they?
6. What profession do you study at?
7. Where does teaching practice take place?
8. What are you going to be?
9. Do you like to study at our college?

2. Find the Russian equivalent from the column B to the English words from the column A:

A	**B**
1) to use	a) цель
2) to find	b) стараться изо всех сил
3) to get	c) мастерская
4) a device	d) ремонтировать
5) to become	e) разный, различный
6) equipment	f) использовать, пользоваться
7) difficult	g) проходить практику
8) aim	h) находить
9) to have practical training	i) прибор, устройство
10) a workshop	j) сложный
11) different	k) оборудование
12) to repair	l) становиться
13) to do one‘s best	m) получать

3. Найдите в тексте предложения и выпишите их.

1. Профессиональная подготовка облегчает получение высшего образования.
2. В нашем колледже есть 2 компьютерных класса, где студенты учатся использовать Интернет для создания своих первых компьютерных программ и проектов по различным предметам.
3. Также имеется большой актовый зал для проведения концертов и представлений.
4. Практика проходит в мастерских. В мастерских есть все виды инструментов и станков.

4. Дополните предложения

1) On the second floor there is……..
2) The classrooms in our college are…….
3) In our college there are……

Read and translate into Russian.

I want to be a programmer

I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Many people continue careers of their parents or grand parents but it is not the case with me. My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. But I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor.

My favourite subjects in school are mathematics, physics, and, of course, computer science. I am not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry. My hobby is computer games and computer programming.

I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is much easier to do things on computer, for example to write a composition. You can change the text as many times as you want and you don't need to rewrite everything if you changed something.

I think that the profession of programmer can give many opportunities. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology. We are living in the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers.

Today, in England or in the US people can work, go shopping or even go on dates sitting at their computers. In our country, computers have been used just for a short time.

So after I finish school I want to enter the university and study computer science.

Тема 2.2 Промышленные технологии

Практическая работа № 28. Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование.
Практическая работа № 29. Работа на производстве.
Практическая работа № 30. Конкурсы профессионального мастерства.

Активизация лексического материала по теме. Ролевая игра «Подбор персонала на открытые на предприятии вакансии»

Цель: тренировать в употреблении лексики в ситуациях, приближенных к естественной обстановке, активизировать речемыслительную деятельность обучающихся.

Переведите текст. Подготовьте диалог для игры, выбирая слова и выражения из текста.

Things in the office

File, calendar, notice board, computer, monitor, keyboard, filing cabinet, desk, diary, calculator, drawers, wastepaper basket, briefcase.

Office work. Brenda works for a company, which produces furniture. She works in an office, which is just opposite the factory where the furniture is made. This is how she spends her day: She works at a computer most of the time, where she writes letters and reports. She answers phone calls, mostly from retailers. (= shops selling the factory's furniture) She makes phone calls to retailers, and the factory making the furniture. She sends invoices to customers. (= paper showing products sold and the money to pay).

She shows visitors around the factory. She does general paperwork, e.g. filing reports, writing memos, answering letters. She arranges meetings for her boss and other managers in the company.

The 'shop floor' of the factory.

This is where products are manufactured (= made). Modern factories have fewer workers than in the past — this is because of automation (= machines do most of the work), and most factories use an assembly line (= an arrangement in which each worker makes a part of the product and then passes it on to the next person or machine). On an assembly line, workers

fit/assemble the different parts, and supervisors (= people in charge/control) check/inspect/examine each stage to make sure the product meets the required standard (= is good enough).

Finished goods. Goods (pi) is the general word used for things that are made to be sold. When the product, e.g. a radio, is finished, it is packaged (= put in plastic and then in a box) and stored (= kept) in a warehouse. When a customer, e.g. an electrical shop, orders some of these goods, they are delivered to the shop (= taken to the shop) using road or rail.

Тема 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.

Практическая работа № 31. Достижения науки.

Практическая работа № 32. Современные информационные технологии. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Работа с текстом.

Пересказ и обсуждение прочитанных текстов.

Составление диалогов.

Ролевая игра «Вывод на рынок нового продукта: его описание, характеристики (спецификация), достоинства, процесс производства, инструкция по эксплуатации».

Цели: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста;

тренировать в употреблении лексики в ситуациях, приближенных к естественной обстановке, активизировать речемыслительную деятельность обучающихся;

формировать умение вести диалог-расспрос, строить диалог с другом, используя выражения разговорного этикета по разным темам и активизируя употребление в речи известных лексических и грамматических знаний.

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы. Подготовьте краткий пересказ.

The Future of the Internet

Everywhere we go, we hear about the Internet. It's on television, in magazines, newspapers, and in schools. One might think that this network of millions of computers around the globe is as fast and captivating as television, but with more and more users logging on everyday and staying on longer and longer, this «Information Superhighway» could be perhaps more correctly referred to as an expressway of big city centre at rush hour.

It is estimated that thirty-five to forty million users currently are on the Internet. According to a recent statistics, an average Internet call lasts five times as longer as the average regular telephone call. 10 percent of the Internet calls last 6 hours or longer. This can cause an overload and, in turn, cause telephone network to fail.

The local network was designed for short calls which you make and then hang up, but Internet calls often occupy a line for hours. With so many users in the Internet and their number is growing by 200 percent annually, it certainly provides new challenges for the telephone companies. The Internet, up to

the beginning of the 90s, was used only to read a different texts. Then in the early 90's, a way was made to see pictures and listen to a sound on the Internet. This breakthrough made the Internet to be most demanded means of communication, data saving and transporting.

However, today's net is much more than just pictures, text, and sound. The Internet is now filled with voice massages, video conferencing and video games. With voice massages, users can talk over the Internet for the price of the local phone call.

Nowadays we no longer have to own a computer to access the Internet. Now,-devices such as Web TV allow our television to browse the Web and use Electronic Mail. Cellular

phones are now also dialing up the Internet to provide E-mail and answering machine services. The telephone network was not designed and built to handle these sorts of things. Many telephone companies are spending enormous amounts of money to upgrade the telephone lines.

K. Kao and G. Hockman were the first to come up with the idea of using fiber optic cables, as opposed to copper wire, to carry telephone signals. Fiber optics uses pulses of light to transmit binary code, such as that used in computers and other electronic devices. As a result the amount of bandwidth is incredibly raised. Another solution for the problem is fast modems which satisfy the need for speed.

By accessing the Net through the coaxial cable that provides television to our homes, the speed can be increased 1,000 fold. However, the cable system was built to only send information one way. In other words, they can send stuff to us, but we can't send anything back, if there is no modem available.

Yet another way is being introduced to access the Internet, and that is through the use of a satellite dish just like the TV dishes currently used to deliver television from satellites in space to your home. However, like cable connection, the information can only be sent one way.

Faster ways of connecting to the Internet may sound like a solution to the problem, but, just as new lanes on highways attract more cars, a faster Internet could attract many times more users, making it even slower than before. To help solve the problem of Internet clogs, Internet providers are trying new ways of pricing for customers. So, in business time any connection to Net cost more than your connection in the night. In conclusion, I should add that if we want to keep the Internet usable and fairly fast, we must not only improve the telephone lines and means of access, but also be reasonable in usage.

Questions:

l. How many users are currently in the Internet?
2. How long does an average Internet call last?
3. What can cause the overload of the telephone system?
4. What was the main purpose of the Internet up to the 90s?
5. Do we need to have a computer to get access to the Internet today?
6. Who was the first to come up with the idea of using fiber optic cables?
8. What is the alternative way to get access to the Internet today?

Vocabulary:

network — сеть
to captivate — пленить
to log on — входить, подключаться
overload — перегрузка
to last — длиться
Web TV — веб-телевидение
to grow (past grew, p.p.grown) — расти, увеличиваться
video conferencing — видео-конференц-связь
breakthrough — крупное достижение, прорыв
voice massage — голосовое послание
to browse — просматривать
cellular phone — сотовый телефон
to dialing up — набирать номер, звонить
answering machine — автоответчик
to handle — обращаться, иметь дело с
amount — количество
fiber optic cables — оптиковолоконный кабель
opposed — зд. Вместо
binary code — бинарный код, двоичный код
amount of bandwidth — пропускная способность
fast modem — быстрый модем
coaxial cable — коаксильный кабель
to increase 1,000 fold — увеличить(ся) в 1000 раз
lane — линии движения
satellite dish — спутниковая тарелка
clog — засорение, препятствие
customer — клиент, покупатель
business time — бизнес-время

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы. Выполните упражнения.

Museums

Museums are keepers of historical memory. They appeared at the time when society needed to look back, when they had a cognizance and consciousness need. At present museums still serve for this purpose.

The most popular museums in the world

There are plenty of different museums in the world. Some of them are real leaders: the Louvre in Paris, its old competitor the British Museum in London and others.

Exotic museums of the world

There are even exotic museums. For example, the Museum of Exotic lies Sacred Ties, where you can find only fakes, such as Hitler's artificial moustache, a magic carpet or a radio from _Titanic‘. Another one is the Museum of Broken Relationships. This museum is dedicated to failed love relationships. Its exhibits include objects left over from former lovers accompanied by brief descriptions.

Madame Tussauds is a unique museum

Travelling about London, don't miss the opportunity to visit Madame Tussauds. It's a unique museum displaying waxworks of historical figures, film stars, sports stars and infamous murderers.

Welcome to Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts

If you prefer to stay in Russia, welcome to the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts. It has one of the most representative collection of foreign art dated from ancient times to modern days. There are also such exhibits as _Pushkin and his epoch‘, iconographic, memorial and historical materials of Pushkin epoch.

Virtual Museums

If you don't even want to go out at all, welcome to the world of Virtual Museums. You will get a great pleasure of them too.

Art - What is art?

Art is a way to show one‘s emotions or communicate one‘s thoughts. Art is an important part of people‘s cultural life. There are different forms of art.

Painting, sculpture, photography

Painting is a practice of applying paint or color to a surface. There are a lot of genres and styles. For example, there are landscape, portrait and still life paintings. There are a lot of famous painters, such as Leonardo da Vinci with his Mona Lisa and Rafael with his Sistine Madonna.

Sculpture is one of the plastic arts. The process of work involves carving or modeling. Stone, clay or wood are the most typical materials.

Photography is also a form of art but is characterized by usage of various technical tools. Thanks to technological progress a photographer can create unforgettable images.

Theatre and cinema

Theatre is a form of art where a group of people performs in front of a live audience. The performance is usually based on a real or imagined event. The actors communicate this experience to the public through gestures, songs and words. The actors communicate this experience to the public through gestures, songs and words.

Cinema is a relatively new form of art. The action is performed on the screen. Today, cinema is a very popular leisure activity.

Music and architecture.

Music has always been an important part of human‘s life. Different genres of music can be used for relaxation, awakening, and what not. Everyone has heard about Ludwig van Beethoven, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and other great composers.

Architectural works are often perceived as a form of art. Architecture is quite versatile. There are a lot of styles, shapes and trends. One can‘t help admiring the Sagrada Familia by Antoni Gaudi or the Winter Palace by Francesco Rastrelli.

Переведите диалог

1. At an exhibition:

Marie: I‘ve only seen reproductions of Van Gogh‘s paintings.
Martin: How you can see the real ones here.
Gisela: There‘s such a long queue to get into the exhibition.
Mike: Yes. I‘m surprised how many people are here to see his paintings.
Gisela: I like his portraits.
Marie: And you Mike?
Mike: I like his night scenes.
Martin: Yes, I like the «Starry, Starry Night»
Mike: And the night cafe scenes.
Martin: Four adults for the Van Gogh exhibition.
Ticket Agent: That‘s £40.
Mike: Let‘s leave our jackets in the cloakroom.
Martin: And I‘ll put my camera in a locker. I can‘t take pictures in here anyway.
Gisela I hope the guide speaks slowly.

2. You: Have you ever visited the Science Museum?
Your friend: No I haven‘t. Is there an admission fee?
You: No it is free to enter, but you can make a donation.
Your friend: Sounds good. What exhibitions are on display at the moment?
You: There are many! I would like to visit the Making the Modern World section as they have a collection oftechnological artifacts from the past to the present day.
Your friend: Sounds like a pretty interesting place to wander around! I bet they have an excellent gift shop.
You: Let‘s go there this afternoon.
We hope this helps you to plan cultural trips to your local museums or galleries. We would love to hear about your experiences!

Vocabulary:

Science Museum — Музей науки.
Admission fee— Плата за вход.
Donation — Пожертвование.
Exhibitions — Выставки
On display — Выставлены
Technological artifacts — Технологические артефакты.
Wander around —Побродить
Gift shop — Сувенирный магазин
Experiences — Переживания, впечатления.

Тема 2.4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру

Практическая работа № 33. Известные ученые и их открытия в России.
Практическая работа № 34. Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом.
Практическая работа № 35. Контрольная работа Темы 2.1 – 2.4.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Пересказ и обсуждение прочитанных текстов.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста.

Read the text and complete it with the following phrases. Then complete the statements after it.

a) because they thought he wasn't very clever
b) where he lived for the rest of his life
c) in mathematics and physics
d) have changed the way
e) a world-wide celebrity
f) the Nobel Prize for Physics

Albert Einstein: the Greatest Scientist of the 20th Century

Not many people really deserve the title "genius" but Albert Einstein ['ainstain] was one of them. His discoveries ___1___we understand our world today. Albert Einstein was born in Germany in 1879. He was a very slow learner at first. He even had trouble learning to speak! His parents were really worried. As a boy, Albert Einstein was very unhappy at school. His teachers treated him badly ___2___. His marks were usually bad.

In 1896 Albert went to Zurich to study at one of the best technical universities. There his abilities ___3___began to show. After he graduated in 1902, Einstein took a job at the Swiss Patent Office. 1905 was his "Miracle Year", as he published three important essays including one on the "Special Theory of Relativity". Later Einstein wrote "The Theory of Gravity" and "The General Theory of Relativity". Soon he became ___4___.

In 1914 Einstein moved back to Berlin. In 1921 Einstein was awarded ___5___, and modestly travelled third class to Stockholm to receive it. He used his influence to lecture around Europe and the USA to promote world peace. Soon the Nazis came to power in Germany. So in 1933 he had to go to America ___6___. He died on April 18th, 1955 in New Jersey, leaving behind a new way for us to look at the world.

1.2

1. Albert Einstein
a) was a real genius
b) could hardly be regarded as a genius
c) is a real genius for some people

2. Albert's progress at school
a) was not very good
b) was very good
c) was not good at all

3. Albert's abilities in mathematics became evident during his
a) school years
b) university years
c) college years

4. Einstein worked on his famous theories in the
a) 19th century
b) 20th century
c) 19th and 20th centuries

5. Albert Einstein .
a) thought that only science was important
b) believed that scientists had a duty to protect the world
c) was sure the main aim of any person's life was fighting for peace

Прочитайте текст «Mikhail Lomonosov»

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov (1711—1765) was a Russian scientist and writer who made important contributions to literature, education and science. Among his discoveries was the atmosphere of Venus. His interests lay in chemistry, physics, optics, geography, history and art. His poetry helped to develop the modern Russian language.

Lomonosov was born in the village of Denisovka (now Lomonosovo) near Kholmogory in the far north of Russia. His father, first a fisherman eventually bought a snip and began transporting things from Arkhangelsk to other places. When Mikhail was ten, his father decided that the boy was old enough to help him.

However, young Lomonosov was not interested in the family ousiness Learning was what he wanted. His neighbour had taught him to read and he spent as much time as he could with books, among which there was a grammar book and a book of arithmetic. The knowledge he got at home was not enough for Lomonosov and in 1730, at nineteen he left the village and joined a caravan ['ka2ravan] travelling to Moscow. Here he entered Slavic Greek Latin Academy and lived on bread and water for quite a long time but made rapid progress as a student. He completed a twelve-year study course in only five years, and graduated from the Academy with brilliant results. A fantastic student, he was given an opportunity to go to Saint Petersburg University and later to the University of Marburg in Germany. The latter was among Europe's most important universities in the 18th century. Lomonosov quickly learned German and developed an interest in German literature and philosophy. He seriously studied chemistry and began writing poetry. In Germany Lomonosov got married. The money he got from the Russian Academy of Sciences was not enough for his growing family and he decided to return to St Petersburg. At home he became a member of the Academy, and soon was made professor of chemistry. Wishing to improve education in Russia he and Count Ivan Shuvalov founded Moscow University.

Lomonosov developed a number of important theories and made some brilliant discoveries, wrote poetry some of which is remembered till nowadays.

Decide which of the following is true, false or not stated.

1) Lomonosov was a Russian scientist and writer.
2) Lomonosov was not interested in biology.
3) Lomonosov's father bought goods.
4) Lomonosov was not interested in the family business.
5) Young Lomonosov left home for Moscow because he wanted to receive a good education.
6) He was a talented student and a fast learner.
7) He wrote 150 poems.
8) St Petersburg University was founded before Moscow University.

Read the text «Isaak Newton» and complete the table.

Isaak Newton

Sir Isaak Newton is a world-famous English scientist, who devoted his life to mathematics, physics, astronomy [as'tranami] and other sciences. Newton discovered the law of gravity and many other laws, he developed some very important scientific theories which helped people to un¬derstand and explain a lot of things about the physical world.

Isaak Newton was born in a small village in the east of England in 1642. At school he was interested in mathe¬matics, which he studied later at Cambridge University. In 1655 Newton received his degree and returned home where he did much of his most important work. Here, among other things, he studied optics. His experiments [ik speriments] showed that white light was a mixture of all colours of the rainbow. Many people had seen the colours of the rainbow before but it was Newton who explained that white light was made of those colours. Newton's studies of light led him to build the first reflecting telescope [tehskaupl. Newton also

first thought about the law of gravity. The legend says that he discovered this law when an apple fell on his head while he was sitting under a tree in his garden. That's why in many pictures Newton was often shown with an apple in his hand.

Newton understood that the same kind of power that made apples fall from trees also gives objects weight and keeps planets on their orbits. Newton's discoveries are still important for modern science. For example, by studying the spectrum of light from a star scientists can find out what it is made of.

Newton took part in the political life of England and was a member of English Parliament. He didn't have a family and devoted all his life to science. Newton died in 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey where there is a monument to this great man. Many scientists all over the world admire his talent and consider him to be the greatest genius in the history of mankind.

Date of the birth	
Place of his birth	
School years	
He studied	
His discoveries and inventions	
His political life	
Date of his death	

Who is it? Albert Einstein, Isaak Newton or Mikhail Lomonosov.

1. He devoted his life to mathematics, physics, astronomy and other sciences.
2. He showed his abilities in mathematics and physics during his study at the technical university.
3. He had to help his father in the family business but he was not interested in it.
4. He lived on bread and water for quite a long time.
5. He build the first reflecting telescope.
6. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics.
7. He made rapid progress as a student.
8. He was a member of English Parliament.
9. He was born in a small village in the east of England.
10. He had to go to America where he lived for the rest of his life.
11. He was born in Germany.
12. He completed a twelve-year study course in only five years, and graduated from the Academy with brilliant results.
13. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.
14. He discovered the law of gravity and many other laws.
15. He wasn't very clever at school and his marks were usually bad.
16. He was a scientist and writer who made important contributions to literature, education and science.
17. He is famous for his important essay "Special Theory of Relativity".
18. His interests lay in chemistry, physics, optics, geography, history and art.
19. At school he was interested in mathematics, which he studied later at Cambridge University.
20. He was given an opportunity to go to the University of Marburg in Germany.

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