

ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
для обучающихся по специальности
08.02.01. Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений

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сведения о сертификате ЭЦ

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Методические указания составлены в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего общего образования и программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» на основе примерной программы общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для технологического профиля обучения для профессиональных образовательных организаций от 2022 г. для профессиональных образовательных организаций, одобренной Научно-методическим советом Центра профессионального образования ФГАУ «ФИРО» и рекомендованной для реализации основной профессиональной образовательной программы СПО на базе основного общего образования с получением среднего общего при подготовке квалифицированных рабочих, служащих и специалистов среднего звена.

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Введение

Целями дисциплины «Иностранный язык» являются:

- формирование представлений об английском языке как о языке международного общения и средстве приобщения к ценностям мировой культуры и национальных культур;

- формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения;

- формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной;

- воспитание личности, способной и желающей участвовать в общении на межкультурном уровне;

- воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

Данные методические указания раскрывают содержание основных понятий иностранного языка на специально подобранных упражнениях и материалах.

Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины:

Личностные:

– сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;

– сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;

– развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мирозидания;

– осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;

– готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка.

Предметные:

– сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

– владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;

– достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

– сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

Метапредметные:

– умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;

- владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации;
- умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;
- умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства.

ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ ЛИЧНОСТНЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ В ХОДЕ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

ЛР 01	Российскую гражданскую идентичность, патриотизм, уважение к своему народу, чувства ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважение государственных символов (герб, флаг, гимн)
ЛР 02	Гражданскую позицию как активного и ответственного члена российского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, обладающего чувством собственного достоинства, осознанно принимающего традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие гуманистические и демократические ценности
ЛР 04	Сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире
ЛР 05	Сформированность основ саморазвития и самовоспитания в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества; готовность и способность к самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности
ЛР 06	Толерантное сознание и поведение в поликультурном мире, готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения, способность противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям
ЛР 07	Навыки сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности
ЛР 08	Нравственное сознание и поведение на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей
ЛР 09	Готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности
ЛР 10	Эстетическое отношение к миру, включая эстетику быта, научного и технического творчества, спорта, общественных отношений

ЛР 11	Принятие и реализацию ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни, потребности в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью, неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков
ЛР 12	Бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к физическому и психологическому здоровью, как собственному, так и других людей, умение оказывать первую помощь
ЛР 13	Осознанный выбор будущей профессии и возможностей реализации собственных жизненных планов; отношение к профессиональной деятельности как возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем
ЛР 14	Сформированность экологического мышления, понимания влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды; приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности
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1 семестр
Практическое занятие № 1.
Вводный курс. Транскрипция. Фонетика.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 10-19, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 12-13

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Расскажите и запишите английский алфавит. | английском языке. |
| 2. Дайте определение понятию транскрипция. | 4. Охарактеризуйте согласные буквы в английском языке. |
| 3. Охарактеризуйте типы чтения гласных букв в | |

Задания к практическому занятию № 1:

1. Прочитайте знаки транскрипции.

[æ], [ə], [ɪ], [ʒ], [θ], [ʌ], [ð], [ŋ], [ɑ:], [ə:], [r], [f], [g], [l], [p], [u], [t], [w], [s], [c], [v], [m], [n], [dʒ], [auə], [kw], [tʃ].

2. Потренируйтесь в чтении следующих слов, в которых выделенные гласные читаются по первому и второму типу чтения:

Sunny stick **summer** old **summer** bastion
help **sale** hope **lady** just **land**
home **bomb** **spring** **cat** lend home

hobby **big** **box** long fun lunch
hello middle **map** **lox** drive best
hit hot milk **must** game go

3. Потренируйтесь в чтении следующих слов, в которых выделенные гласные читаются по третьему и четвертому типу чтения:

garden **yard** corn worst born morning
born **first** market bark **turnip** for
world perfect **third** **bird** certainly park

hare more pure here **fire** dare
rare shore admire spare square **tire**
fare care before desire pure mire

4. Напишите транскрипцию гласных звуков следующих слов:

- a) be, feel, we, me, see, meet, deed, feet, need
- b) it, is, in, ill, sit, fill, live, win, till, mill
- c) bed, pen, ten, tell, set, let, met
- d) tie, lie, my, pie, die, life, time, five, nine, smile
- e) man, bad, hat, lamp, glad, fat, cat, black, sack
- f) day, late, tale, main, pain, rain, male, fail
- g) park, mark, arm, are, car, farm, large

- h) air, chair, care, fair, rare, parent
- i) there, where
- j) here, near, mere, clear, fear, bear
- k) hire, fire, tyre, buyer, flyer
- l) our, flour, power, flower, down, town
- m) her, term, bird, firm, burn, turn, fur, learn
- n) sorry, story, warm, word, door, all, taught, talk

5. Напишите транскрипцию согласных звуков следующих слов:

- a) think, thing, thin, thought, death, threat.
- b) sing, song, bang, long, something, going, hung, wrong.
- c) this, that, those, the, these, there, other, another.
- d) ship, shop, she, clash, sharp, shine, shame, shape.
- e) chess, chop, chamber, charm, charity, future.

- f) phone, photo, phenomenon, phantom, pharos, philharmonic, phase.
- g) knife, know, knock, knit, knight, knee, knack.
- h) what, where, when, wheel, whiff, whig, whip, whim.

6. Отработайте чтение скороговорок. Tongue-twisters.

The black cat sat on a mat and ate a fat rat.

Betty Botta bought some butter, But she said, this butter's bitter. But a bit of better butter will make my batter better.

She sells seashells on the seashore, the shells that she sells are seashells, I'm sure.

A big black bug bit a big black bear, A big black bear bit a big black bug.

Thirty-three thousand people think that Thursday is their thirtieth birthday.

What noise annoys an oyster most? A noisy noise annoys an oyster most.

Ripe white wheat reapers reap ripe white wheat right.

Blake's black bike's back brake bracket block broke.

Each Easter Eddie eats eighty Easter eggs.

She slits the sheet she sits on.

A rough-coated, dough-faced, thoughtful ploughman strode through the streets of Scarborough; after falling into a slough, he coughed and hiccupped.

A twister of twists once twisted a twist. and the twist that he twisted was a three twisted twist. now in twisting this twist, if a twist should untwist, would the twist that untwisted untwist the twists.

Практическое занятие 2.

Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. (About myself).

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 24-26, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 12-13

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Воспроизведите фразы приветствия, прощания, представление себя и других в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.

2. Расскажите о себе на английском языке.

Задания к практическому занятию №2

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

2. Выпишите словарь к тексту в тетрадь и выучите.

Текст «About myself»

From the very start I should say that it is not an easy thing to speak about myself as it is hard to have a look at yourself from aside, but at the same time who knows you better than you yourself do? I am a girl of sixteen. When I look at myself in the mirror I see a blond girl with short straight hair, dark eyes and a slender figure. As to my appearance I'm rather tall and slim. I have never thought I'm a beauty, I wish I were more beautiful. I am neither short nor tall, so I like to wear high-heeled shoes, trousers or jeans. I think that I'm even tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone and sometimes I retreat into my shell. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and joke. I have got a sense of humor. It means I understand humor and appreciate it. There are many things in our life I like and some I dislike. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study because knowledge is useful sometimes. I'm fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge, but also wonderful moments of joy and pleasure.

I was born on the 25th of April 1985 in the town of Stavropol where I live now together with my parents and my younger sister. My early years, which I remember badly, were typical of a child living in a town. I was born into a family of a teacher and a doctor. I was sent to a kindergarten at the age of three as both my parents were working. As all the children I went to school at the age of six. Here I should say that it was my lucky chance to study for 11 years at the school of fine arts in the town of Stavropol. It turned out to be the best school in our town. There I got a proper training in such subjects as English, Russian, literature and world culture. School for me was not only lessons and learning, I had a lot of friends there. We organized extra class activities such as parties and other social activities. I actively participated in most of them.

I am sociable, so I have got a lot of friends among my schoolmates. I appreciate people's honesty, kindness, sense of justice and intelligence. I don't like when people are rude and aggressive. Very soon I'll pass my final exams at school and after a farewell party at the end of June I'll say goodbye to my teachers who are very well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects. I asked myself a lot of times what I wanted to be after I leave school. A few years ago it was difficult to give a definite answer. As years passed I changed my mind several times. But I finally made up my mind what profession I would most like to have in the future. I realized that my strongest desire was to continue specializing in humanities and learn foreign languages in particular. I hope my dream will come true. Finally, the things I hope to achieve in my life are: to have a very successful career, so this year after finishing school I will try to enter the University, to build the house of my dreams and to find someone in my life to share all that with.

Словарь:

from the very start – с самого начала

to have a look at yourself from aside – посмотреть на себя со стороны

slender – стройный/тонкий

appearance - внешность

tall – высокий

slim – стройный

short – невысокий

high-heeled shoes – туфли

на высоких каблуках

even tempered –

спокойный/уравновешенный

reserved –

скрытый/замкнутый

calm -спокойный

modest - скромный

to lose temper –

сердиться/выходить из себя

to become - становиться

sad – грустный/печальный

to retreat into shell –

замыкаться в себе

to laugh - смеяться

to joke - шутить

sense of humor – чувство юмора

юмора

it means – это означает

to understand - понимать
to appreciate – ценить
to like/to be fond of -
любить
to dislike – не любить
happy -счастливый
wise – мудрый

study - учиться
knowledge - знания
pleasure - удовольствие
at the age of – в возрасте
sociable- общительный
honesty - честность
kindness - доброта

rude - грубый
to change mind -
передумать
to realize - осознать
to achieve - достигнуть
to enter the University –
поступить в университет

Практическое занятие 3.

About myself .Глагол to be в Present Indefinite

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 86, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 14-15

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте глагол to be в Present Indefinite.
2. Назовите основные формы глагола to be в Present Indefinite.
3. Составьте презентацию о себе, используя словарь практич. занятия №2.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя глагол to be

1. Is it an easy thing to speak about yourself?
2. Where are you from?
3. Are you a pupil or a student?
4. Are you a calm and modest person, or an emotional and sociable one?

2. Используйте глагол to be в нужной форме:

- Jack _____ 18 years old now.
- «_____ you English? «No, I _____ French».
- Her name _____ Ann.
- «_____ David a good friend?» «Yes, he _____».
- _____ these men doctors? No, they _____.
- He _____ not at home now, he _____ at school.
- It _____ a nice house.
- _____ they at office now?

3. Перепишите текст, вставляя нужную форму глагола to be.

My name (1) _____ Brenda Foster. I (2) _____ on the left in the picture. I (3) _____ ten years old and I (4) _____ in the fifth form. My birthday (5) _____ on the first of January. I (6) _____ from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) _____ American. My phone number (8) _____ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) _____ LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) _____ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) _____ 16 years old and Paul (12) _____ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) _____ Spot. He (14) _____ on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) _____ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) _____ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) _____ all friendly in our family.

4. Вставьте is, are, He's, She's, I'm, They're.

How _____ your mum? — _____ fine, thanks.
How _____ your parents? — _____ OK.
How _____ you? — _____ very well, thank you.
How _____ your uncle? — _____ fine, thanks.
How _____ your children? — _____ OK.
How _____ Liz? — _____ fine, thanks.
How _____ your cousin? — _____ very well, thank you

5. Перепишите диалог и разыграйте.

A: Hi, Alex. How (1) _____ you?
B: Hello David. I (2) _____ fine and how (3) _____ you doing?
A: I (4) _____ doing fine.
B: How (5) _____ your sister? Where (6) _____ she now?
A: She (7) _____ in London. She (8) _____ learning English there.
B: Really? That (9) _____ wonderful! How about your parents?
A: They (10) _____ fine too. They (11) _____ in Cyprus now.
B: (12) _____ you busy tonight?
A: Not really, why?
B: We (13) _____ having a party. Would you like to come?
A: I'd love to.

B: Then come to our place at 7:00 p.m.

6. Выберите нужную форму **is / isn't, are / aren't, am / 'm not**.

1. I _____ lazy.
2. My friend _____ naughty.
3. My granny _____ kind.
4. My granddad _____ clever.
5. My teachers _____ funny.
6. I _____ a bad pupil.

Практическое занятие 4.

About myself. Личные местоимения. Множественное число

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 82

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте основные способы образования множественного числа в англ.яз. Приведите примеры.
2. Назовите английские личные местоимения. Составьте предложения с каждым лич. местоимением.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

- Are you from Moscow?
- What is school for you?

- What are the goals in your life?

2. Заполните пропуски, употребив личные местоимения

1. This is my father. ... is a doctor.
2. ... are my friends.
3. ... is a dog.
4. ... are students.
5. ... is my sister.

6. ... is a car.
7. ... am an engineer.
8. ... is a girl.
9. ... is from France.
10. ... are happy.

3. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. one pen– many | 6. one picture– many |
| 2. one child– many | 7. one man– many |
| 3. one book– many | 8. one car– many |
| 4. one mouse– many | 9. one ball– many |
| 5. one tooth– many | 10. one sheep– many |

4. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями (I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, them).

1. I work for my mother. I help ... in the shop. And she gives ... some money. (Я работаю со своей мамой. Я помогаю ... в магазине. И она дает ... немного денег.)
2. We have two dogs. We often take ... for a walk. We also take a ball and our dogs like to play with ... (У нас две собаки. Мы часто берем ... на прогулку. Мы также берем мяч, и наши собаки любят играть с ...)
3. My brother works at the hospital. ... is a doctor. (Мой брат работает в больнице. ... доктор.)
4. My favorite subject is History. ... is very exciting. (Мой любимый предмет – история. ... очень увлекательна.)
5. Tom is a good lawyer. Do you know ...? (Том – хороший адвокат. Ты знаешь ... ?)
6. Look at her. ... is so beautiful! (Посмотри на нее. ... такая красивая!)
7. Where is my notebook? I can't find (Где мой ноутбук? Я не могу ... найти.)
8. We are going to the beach. You can join ... (Мы идем на пляж. Ты можешь присоединиться к ...)
9. I like Kate's hair. ... is so thick and long. (Мне нравятся Катины волосы. ... такие густые и длинные.)
10. These are my souvenirs. ... bought ... in England. (Это мои сувениры. ... купил ... в Англии.)

5. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных.

month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch, onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

6. Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе в следующие предложения.

Story, city, country, dictionary, key, party, tray

1. The students in my class come from many ... of our republic.
2. My money and my ... are in my pocket.
3. By the end of the term we'll have to read a few ... by S. Maugham.
4. I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.
5. People carry their food on ... at a cafeteria.
6. We always look up words in ... when we write essays.
7. Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

Практическое занятие 5.

Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности. My family. (Работа в малых группах и парах).

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 76, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 10-11

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Is your family large or small? | 4. What does your family like to do in the evenings? |
| 2. What do your parents do? | |
| 3. Do you have any brothers or sisters? | 5. Do you like to spend time with your grandparents? |

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.
2. Выпишите словарь к тексту и выучите.

Текст «My Family».

Our family is neither large nor small. I have a mother, a father and a sister. We all live together in a three-room flat in Moscow. We are an average family. My father Mikhail Andreevich is 50 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works as an engineer at a big factory. He likes his work and spends most of his time there. By character my father is a quiet man, while my mother is energetic and talkative. My mother's name is Elena Petrovna. She is a teacher of mathematics and plays the piano well. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at school. She is a busy woman and we all help her.

My sister's name is Christina. Like our mother Christina has blue eyes and fair hair. She is a very good-looking girl. Christina is two years younger than me. She is a pupil of the 7th form. She does well at school and gets only good and excellent marks. Mathematics is her favorite subject and she wants to become a banker, as well as I do. Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. In the evenings we watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music or just talk about the events of the day. Our parents don't always agree with what we say, but they listen to our opinion. All of us like to spend our weekends in the country. We often go to the village where our grandparents live. They are aged pensioners now, but prefer to live in the country. My great-grandmother is still alive. She lives in my grandmother's family and is always glad to see us. Her health is poor and she asks us to come and see her more often. I also have many other relatives: uncles, aunts, cousins. We are happy when we are together.

Словарь:

family - семья	united - дружный
parents - родители	grandparents – дедушка и бабушка
father - отец	pensioner - пенсионер
mother - мать	relatives - родственники
sister - сестра	uncle - дядя
engineer - инженер	aunt – тетя
teacher - учитель	cousin – двоюродный брат/двоюродная сестра
good - looking – привлекательный, красивый	to spend weekends – проводить выходные
pupil - ученик	

Задания для работы в малых группах и парах

1. Разделитесь по парам и расспросите друг друга о своей семье, используя текст и словарь к тексту.
2. Вставьте слова подходящие по смыслу.
 1. Your parents' parents are your ___ and your ___ .
 2. Your father's brother and sister are your ___ and your ___ .
 3. Your aunt's and uncle's children are your ___ .
 4. Your brother's son and daughter are your ___ and your ___ .
 5. Your children's children are your ___ and your ___ .
3. Составьте монолог по теме «My Family» и расскажите.
4. Прослушайте монологи других студентов и переведите их.

Практическое занятие 6.

My family. Глаголы To be и to have в Present Indefinite.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 77

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите правило употребления глагола to have в Present Indefinite. Приведите примеры.
2. Определите разницу употребления глаголов to have и have got Present Indefinite. Приведите примеры.
3. Перечислите формы глагола to be. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Используйте глагол to be или to have

1. He ... a doctor.
2. I ... a big family.
3. My friend ... a nice car.
4. My younger sister ... 19.
5. Jack ... a dog. His dog's name ... Rock.
6. They ... a lot of money.
7. He ... many friends in France.
8. We ... from Italy.
9. She ... 3 brothers and 2 sisters.
10. Her mother ... a teacher.

2. Вставьте have or has.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I _____ a mouse | 9. It _____ a sheep. |
| 2. You _____ a mouse. | 10. We _____ a sheep. |
| 3. He _____ a mouse. | 11. You _____ a sheep. |
| 4. She _____ a mouse. | 12. They _____ a sheep. |
| 5. I _____ no mouse. | 13. It _____ no sheep. |
| 6. You _____ no mouse. | 14. We _____ no sheep. |
| 7. He _____ no mouse. | 15. You _____ no sheep. |
| 8. She _____ no mouse. | |

3. Выберите нужную форму have got, has got, haven't got or hasn't got. About you

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I _____ long fair hair. | 5. My brother _____ little ears. |
| 2. My mum _____ big blue eyes. | 6. My friend _____ a big nose. |
| 3. My dad _____ short dark hair. | 7. My granny _____ a small face. |
| 4. I _____ a little mouth. | 8. My teacher _____ short hair. |

4. Закончите вопросы с have got or has got.

1. ___ you _____ any brothers or sisters?

2. _____ you _____ any children?

3. How many cousins _____ you _____?

4. ___ you _____ a cat or a dog?

5. _____ your teacher _____ a car?

6. _____ your mother _____ a house or a flat garden?

5. Напишите вопросы с have /has

1. (you/ a bicycle?)

2. (you /a VCR?)

3. (your step-father/a car?)

4. (Molly/many friends?)

5. (Mr Lether/any children?)

6. (what car/Johny?)

6. Переведите письменно предложения с английского языка на русский:

1. My family is rather large – I have many relatives.

2. My parents always have a lot of work to do.

3. I have two elder brothers and a younger sister.

4. I spend all weekends with my family.

5. I often visit my grandparents.

6. Our family is very united.

7. My grandparents prefer to live in the country.

Практическое занятие 7.

My Family. Семейные традиции. Связь с предыдущими поколениями. Притяжательный падеж существительных.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 72

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Дайте понятие притяжательный падеж существительных. Приведите примеры.

2. Объясните правило употребление глаголов to have и have got Present Indefinite. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно тексты о семье. About my family

We are the family of five. I live with my parents, my brother and sister. We don't have any family problems as we understand and love each other. I enjoy the honest and open relationship in my family. I like it when parents trust their children, give them enough freedom and respect them.

My mother's name is Nadezhda. She is 45 years old. She works as a nurse. She is a born nurse.

My Dad's name is Victor. He is 50 years old. He works as an engineer. Both my parents like their work very much.

My elder sister Natasha is eighteen, she goes to the University. She wants to be a designer. She is fond of painting and photography. My younger brother Sasha is only four years old. Sasha goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny, I like to spend my free time with him. Sasha likes to draw and to watch cartoons.

I also have a granny and a granddad. They don't live with us, but I often visit them. My grandparents are retired. They like gardening and spend a lot of their time working in the garden. I love my family very much. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

The role of the family.

Belonging to a family is highly important to each of us. Our family gives us the sense of tradition, strength and purpose. Our families show us who we are. The things we need most of all — love, respect, and communication — have the beginning in the family.

Family is very important in our lives. Family is an emotional center of people's life. You can always find help and support in your family. If you have any problems, you can consult your parents or relatives. You feel secure when there's a family behind you. In happy families, parents are frank and honest with their children, they treat their children with respect without moralizing or bossing them.

2. Ответьте на вопросы. Составьте монолог о своей семье по ответам на вопросы.

1. What can you tell a stranger about yourself?
2. What are three things that you enjoy doing most of all and the three things that you hate doing?
3. What are your favourite pastimes and hobbies?
4. How big is your family?
5. What is better: to have a small family or a big family with a lot of children and other relations? Why?
6. What is your family like? Have you got any brothers and sisters? Are you good friends with them?
7. Have you got baby brothers and sisters? Do you help your mother to take care of them? What do you do?
8. What is an ideal family as you see it?
9. What are your family's favourite pastimes? What do you like doing together?
10. What are the things you like doing together? Have you got any family traditions? What are they?

3. Переведите письменно на английский язык, используя притяжательный падеж

1. Квартира моей сестры – большая.
2. Отец моего друга – повар.
3. Машина моего брата – красная.
4. Мне нравится новое платье Анны.
5. Я хочу почитать твою книгу.
6. Это дочь моей подруги.
7. Это кабинет моего дяди.
8. В альбоме много наших фотографий.
9. Мне нравятся стихотворения Пушкина.
10. Это дом моего брата.

Практическое занятие 8.

Внешность человека. Описание характера (работа в малых группах и парах)

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 137

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is your best friend's name?
2. How old is he/she?
3. Is he/she tall or short?
4. Describe his/her appearance.
5. What does he/she like to wear?
6. Расскажите правило употребления глаголов to have и have got Present Indefinite.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.
2. Выпишите в тетрадь словарь к тексту. Выучите слова.

Текст «My New friends».

My best friend's name is Anna. She is 17 years old and studies with me at the 11th form of a secondary school. She is an ordinary school girl who tries to look up-to-date. I'd like to tell you a few words about her appearance. She is quite tall for her age. She is the second tallest girl in the class. She is slim and good-looking. She has dark hair and big blue eyes with long lashes. She wears a uniform to school and a T-shirt with jeans when she goes for a walk with friends. She tries not to wear short skirts or dresses because she thinks they don't fit her. In terms of

appearance, she took after her mother. Her mother is a beautiful woman and she looks rather young in her mid-thirties. She has got long dark hair and big brown eyes. As for Anna's hair, she likes wearing it in ponytails. She likes wearing jewelry or bijouterie but our teacher gets angry, so she simply wears small earrings. Her face is round, she has a straight nose, red lips and thick eyebrows. She doesn't use any make-up in day-to-day life. However, when we have parties or balls she uses some cosmetics and perfumes. Also, she likes changing her hair-do for parties. We both like to spend too much time in front of the mirror, and even my younger brother starts making fun of us. He says all girls are the same.

Словарь:

Best friend – лучший друг/лучшая подруга
 ordinary- обыкновенный
 dark - темный
 hair - волосы
 lashes - ресницы
 skirt - юбка

dress - платье
 earrings - серьги
 hair-do - прическа
 to make fun of somebody – смеяться над кем-то/насмехаться

Работа в малых группах и парах

1. Распределите слова для описания внешности по принципу отношения к различным частям тела человека. Face, Hair, Eyes, Nose, Lips, Height Age, Build, Complexion: pointed, smooth, bright, round, sweet, baby, upturned, tall, youthful, skinny, tanned, small, expressive, grey, overweight, thick, blue, big, curly, dark, thin, greywide, in his / her teens, bald, white, slim, rosy, pretty, big, plump, dark, fair, thin, pale.
2. По одному студенту от каждой команды выходят к доске, получают чистый лист бумаги и цветные карандаши. Члены их команд говорят им на английском языке названия различных частей тела, цвет глаз, волос, форму носа и т.п. Задача состоит в том, чтобы правильно нарисовать фоторобот.
3. На доске слово SPORTSMAN, подберите прилагательные к каждой букве слова Sportsman. Необходимо использовать лексику для описания внешности и характера успешного спортсмена.
4. Команды получают фотографии знаменитых спортсменов (Александр Овечкин, Ирина Слуцкая, Николай Валуев, Елена Исинбаева и др.). Каждая команда составляет описание внешности и основных личностных качеств спортсмена. Затем представитель от каждой команды выходит к доске и зачитывает составленное описание.

Практическое занятие 9.

Описание жилища

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 166, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 18-19

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Что обозначает вводное слово (оборот) there с глаголом to be? 2. Как изменяется глагол to be в этом обороте? 3. Как образуется вопросительная и отрицательная форма оборота there is/are? Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Вставьте is или are.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. There ____ two cups of tea on the table. | 9. There ____ a big window to the left of the door. |
| 2. There ____ some milk in the cup. | 10. There ____ three rooms in our country house. |
| 3. There ____ an orange in the salad. | 11. ____ there three cups on the coffee-table? |
| 4. There ____ six balls in the box. | 12. ____ there a carpet on the floor? |
| 5. There ____ some cheese on the plate. | 13. There ____ no cats in the sitting room. |
| 6. There ____ a blue chair at the door. | 14. There ____ a cat on the table. |
| 7. There ____ five chicks and a hen on the farm. | 15. There ____ 3 dogs in the box |
| 8. There ____ a table and nine desks in the classroom. | 16. There ____ 4 hens in the house. |
| | 17. There ____ a pot on the table. |

18. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen?

19. _____ there four rooms in the house?

2. Переведите письменно предложения, используя оборот There is/There are

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж. | 6. В твоей сумке есть зеркало? |
| 2. На диване три кошки. | 7. В этом парке нет туалета. |
| 3. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока. | 8. В нашем саду много цветов. |
| 4. В корзине нет клубники. | 9. Под столом зеленый мяч. |
| 5. На автобусной остановке есть люди? | 10. За дверью никого нет. |

3. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.

4. Выпишите в тетрадь словарь к тексту. Выучите слова.

Текст «A letter from My London Friend»

My family lives in a 9-storeyed building, which is situated near the city center. There is a nursery, school, several shops and a little restaurant not far from the house. We have an elevator in our communal entrance hall. We live on the seventh floor, that's why we're glad that we needn't to walk up. Our flat is very comfortable and cozy. It has three rooms: my parents' bedroom, my room, a living room. It also includes a kitchen, a hallway and a bathroom. Our flat is provided with all modern conveniences: cold and hot running water, electricity, central heating, and telephone. A living room is the biggest one in our flat. It has a long table with several chairs round in the middle. To the right of the table, there is a big wall unit with a wardrobe and different shelves. Opposite the table, an occasional table with a TV set on it stands from one side. There is a cozy sofa with two arm chairs from the other side. The floor is covered with a beautiful carpet with patterns. The pictures are hanging on the walls. My parents' bedroom is cozy and spacious. There is a bed with two dressing tables and small lamps on each of them. My room is the smallest one. It's very cozy and bright. It has a desk, an armchair, a wardrobe and a bed. My wooden shelves are overflowed with books, because I like to read. There is also a computer on my desk. Our kitchen is big enough. In the middle there is a dining-table with chairs. Opposite to it, there is a cupboard. In the kitchen there is a big refrigerator. Our kitchen is well-equipped. It has a toaster, a food processor, a microwave and a coffee maker. We like to spend evenings in our cozy kitchen, to drink tea and talk. I like my flat very much, it is the place, where I feel peaceful.

Словарь:

building - здание

elevator - лифт

floor – пол, этаж

living room - гостиная

chair - стул

kitchen - кухня

bathroom - ванная

carpet - ковер

desk – письменный стол, парта

microwave – микроволновая печь

coffeemaker – кофеварка

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Where does your family live? | 4. How many rooms are there in your flat? |
| 2. Is there a shop or a restaurant near the place where you live? | 5. What furniture is there in your living room? |
| 3. Is your flat comfortable? | 6. Is your room big or small? |
| | 7. Is there a computer in your room? |

Практическое занятие 10.

Условия проживания. Бытовые услуги. A letter from My London Friend. Some, any, no и их производные.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 98

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Сформулируйте правило употребления слов Some, any, no.
2. Расскажите способы использования производных от Some, any, no. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Вставьте some, any, no или оставьте пропуски незаполненными по смыслу.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. There are ... buses today and I can't go shopping. | 6. Is there ... snow in the street this morning? |
| 2. There is ... caviar in the can. I love it. Would you like ...? | 7. My mother likes ... music. |
| 3. Please don't offer her ... chips. She doesn't want | 8. Are there ... chess players here? |
| 4. Can I have ... milk in my tea? I don't like it black. | 9. There are ... diagrams in the new book. |
| 5. There is ... ink in my pen. | 10. Are there ... newspapers on the table? |

2. Вставьте слова по смыслу Cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, apples, carrots

There is some fresh _____ on the wooden table. There aren't any _____ in the big bag, but there are some _____ there. There are no green _____ on the table, but there are some tasty red _____ there.

3. Выберите правильное слово

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 1. | Is there some/any butter in the fridge? | 4. | There are any/no potatoes in the box. |
| 2. | There isn't any/no bread in the bag. | 5. | There is/are some cheese on the shelf. |
| 3. | There are some/any cucumbers on the table. | | |

4. Заполните пропуски подходящими местоимениями (some, any, anything, something, everybody, everything, no etc.):

1. Is there _____ interesting in the magazine? 2. There are _____ books on the table. 3. _____ in the house is clean and good. 4. There is _____ here. 5. She will tell us _____ about her work. 6. She doesn't want _____ new dress. 7. Is he going _____ today? 8. Good morning, _____. 9. He never goes by train, he goes _____ by aeroplane. 10. They want a house, they have _____ to live. 11. Is _____ coming to see us today? 12. There aren't _____ pencils in the box. 13. I didn't see _____ yesterday, I was at home.

5. Вставьте вместо пропусков местоимения some, any и их производные.

1. Why are you looking under the table? Have you lost anything/ something?
2. Do they live somewhere / anywhere near Suvorov Street?
3. There is anything / something in my soup. It's mosquito!
4. I'm thirsty. Can I have some / any cold juice?
5. He can do the job alone. He doesn't need anybody else's / somebody else's help.
6. We cannot close our eyes to the facts some / any longer.
7. If anybody / somebody asks about me I'm at Kate's.
8. She can't have lost the tickets! They have got to be anywhere / somewhere!
9. I've lost my way! Isn't there anyone / someone who could direct me to Victory Square?
10. There is hardly anybody / somebody to be seen on the streets of the centre after dusk.
11. David decided that he needed to do anything / something constructive with his life.
12. Will you show me some / any of your latest sculptures?

6. Задайте вопросы друг другу

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Are there any supermarkets or restaurants near the place where you live? | 4. Is there anything you would like to change in your flat? |
| 2. Are there any books in your room? | 5. Is there anything you don't like about the place where you live? |
| 3. Does anyone else live with you in your flat? | |

Практическое занятие 11.

Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка. A letter from My London Friend. Much, many, little, few.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 100

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте слова Much, many, little, few.
2. Определите разницу употребления слов Much, many, little, few в предложении.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Are there many rooms in your flat? | 3. Do you spend much time at home? |
| 2. Is there a lot of furniture in your flat? | 4. Are there many books in your room? |
| | 5. Do you read a lot? |

2. Используйте «much» или «many» для выражения «Сколько...?». Приведите свои 2-3 примера.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. How ... days? | 4. How ... work? |
| 2. How ... sugar? | 5. How ... petrol? |
| 3. How ... cigarettes? | 6. How ... children? |

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 7. How ... theatres? | 8. How ... juice? |
|----------------------|-------------------|
3. Перепишите вопросы, заменив some на «a little» или «a few».
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Would you like some cheese? | 5. Can I offer you some bread? |
| 2. Would you like some mineral water? | 6. Shall I bring you some biscuits? |
| 3. Would you like some strawberries? | 7. Shall I bring you some plums? |
| 4. Can I offer you some black coffee? | 8. Would you like some meat? |

4. Поставьте подходящее слово из скобок. Переведите письменно предложения.

1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup.
2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city.
3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer.
4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few).
5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time.
6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky.
7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome.
8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea.
9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn.
10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel.

5

Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.

Текст «House of my dream»

Everyone likes dreaming. It helps us to overcome the difficulties of our daily routine. As a rule, people imagine they have a lot of money, their own family, happy family and full social life. I'd like to tell you about the house of my dream. I'd like to have my house abroad. May be in America, in Florida for example because it's rather warm there all year round. I want my house to be near the ocean. I don't want to have it in town, because there is little fresh air and a lot of litter on the streets. I'd like to live there with my husband and my child. I imagine my house has 3 stories. It has a facade with columns and steps up to the front door. There's also a big balcony in my house and there are big windows. Through them you can see a wonderful view. There are lots of palm trees and flowers around the house. And there is nothing better than walking in the shade of these trees and listening to the whisper of waves.

I think it's wonderful to wake up in the morning in such house and see the sun shining through the window and hear the sound of the ocean. As you come through the front door, you would find yourself in a large hall with an open fireplace. One of the doors leads to the living room. This room faces the south, so it's very sunny and you can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole valley. In the middle of this room there's a thick carpet on the floor. We have little furniture in this room. On the left there's a sofa and small table near it, on the right you can see TV set. There are some armchairs in this room. In the living room we spend our evenings chatting with each other and playing with children. Behind the house there is a swimming pool and some plastic lounge chairs. Our house looks peaceful and calm. House of my dream is a beautiful place at any time of the year. In winter it's warm and cosy, and in summer there is so much to do outside.

Практическое занятие 12.

Распорядок дня студента колледжа. (The day's work begins). The Past Indefinite Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 90

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время The Past Indefinite Tense.
2. Расскажите правило образования The Past Indefinite Tense.
3. Какие глаголы называются правильными и неправильными? Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Откройте скобки, используя глаголы в утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительных формах прошедшего времени:

1. That boy (break) my window.

2. I (drive) to work every day last year.

3. Laura (like) that boy.

6. You (put) that book there.

4. James (watch) this film last week.

7. We (sit) at the same desk.

5. We (meet) them at the same place yesterday.

8. An American (win) Wimbledon last year

2. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени:

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is English. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard.

He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go to play football at the playground. Then I go home.

3. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.

4. Выпишите в тетрадь словарь к тексту. Выучите слова.

Текст «My Working Day».

I'd like to describe you how I spent my day yesterday. All my days look very much the same.

As a matter of fact, I am not an early-riser. I hate getting up early, but I got used to it. Yesterday I got up at 7. I did my morning exercises. Then I washed my face and hands and cleaned my teeth.

At half past seven I had my breakfast. I usually have a light breakfast which consists of a cup of coffee or tea and some cheese or sausage sandwiches. After breakfast I left for school.

My school is not far from my house. Usually I walk there. It takes me 10 minutes to get to school.

Yesterday lessons began at 8:30 a. m. and finished at about 3 p. m. Six or seven lessons a day is the ordinary timetable. I didn't have lunch in the school canteen because I took a packed lunch with me. And after classes I stayed at school to play basketball.

When I came home my parents were not at home yet. Usually they work till 6 o'clock p. m. that's why I took my dinner from the fridge and warmed it up myself. After dinner I had a little rest. I read a book and then watched TV for about half an hour and after I talked to my friend over telephone for few minutes.

After that I started doing my homework. It took me about two hours to do my homework.

My parents came home at about 7 o'clock. We had supper and shared the day news and plans for our next day. Then I had some time to play computer games. At 10 o'clock I went to bed.

Словарь:

working day – рабочий день

get up – вставать

breakfast - завтрак

it takes me 10 minutes – у меня уходит/ занимает 10 минут

timetable - расписание

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When did you get up yesterday?

2. What did you do after you got up?

rest - отдых

usually - обычно

news - новости

to be free – быть свободным

do shopping – ходить за покупками

twice a week – два раза в неделю

3. When did your lessons finish yesterday?

4. Did you go home after classes?

5. How long did it take you to do your homework?

Практическое занятие 13.

Молодежные субкультуры и организации. Предлоги времени.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите предлоги времени. Приведите примеры.

2. Do you like getting up early?

3. When do you usually get up on weekends?

4. At what time do you have your breakfast?

5. How long does it take you to get to school?

6. When do your lessons begin?

7. What do you do after dinner?

8. When do you usually finish doing your homework?

9. When do you usually have supper?

10. At what time do you go to bed?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте текст и переведите. Выпишите словарь в тетрадь.

About Subcultures

Some people think that only teenagers choose subcultures as a life way. But some grown-ups become the members of subcultures, too. Why does it happen? Brains of people work in different ways. While we live – we choose a number of values for ourselves. Very often the main things for people are love, family, salary and health. When everything is good in these spheres, we needn't anything other to feel happy. But sometimes we want more things to make life more interesting. Subculture is one of such ways.

The main reasons why people choose subcultures are:

- to show themselves as individuals (firstly, it's a wish of people who are unhappy or have some problems in communication. Demonstration of their own style, philosophy is one of possibilities not to be "grey" in the life);
- it's a way to create (some subcultures like to create new things, for example write poems, songs, make definite styles of music, and members of the group are like a big family which can appreciate and understand your creations. It's often the reason for grown-ups to join different groups);
- when it's nothing to do else (it's not so difficult to understand the ideology of punks. There is no future – it's their answer for all questions. If the world is so bad and there is no wish to make something for own life – shocking style and aggressive behaviour it's the only chance not to die from boredom);
- when you want to find companions for some actions (actions may be as good as bad. It's good when you bring benefit to the world protecting plants, animals, helping orphans and elders, but some groups gather to fight using elements of their style for comfort – skinheads have no hair and wear heavy boots just for this aim);
- to copy somebody (for example, stars of TV-screens, or friends who do the same. Psychologists name it "emotional addiction" – it's special behaviour when a person become to live by the life of another person, taking from him or her all the habits and traits).

Словарь:

in different ways – по-разному

appreciate – ценить

to die from boredom – умереть от скуки

benefit – польза

orphans – сироты

aim – цель

emotional addiction – эмоциональная зависимость

habits and traits – привычки и чер

2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What are the main values of people?
2. What are the main reasons why people choose subcultures?
3. Why do some people want to show themselves as individuals?
4. Can subculture be a possibility to create? Why?
5. Do you agree that some people choose subculture not to die from boredom? Why?
6. What subcultures and movements have the aim to do some actions?
7. Why do the skinheads have their hair cut and wear heavy boots?
8. What is "emotional addiction"?

3. Переведите на английский

на семь недель, за неделю, через час, за последние три месяца, во время войны, в ходе работы, до работы, после работы, с двух часов, до четырех часов, к трем часам, с 1980-го года, в 1945 году, в августе, в четыре часа, в понедельник, первого мая, утром, в полдень, ночью, в десять минут восьмого, в без десяти семь.

Практическое занятие 14.

Досуг. Хобби. Активный и пассивный отдых. The Past Indefinite Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Active and Passive Rest

Every person needs rest. When we work a lot, do many things we have to rest properly. I am the kind of

person who is resting not only on the sofa doing nothing.

I like active and passive rest. Of course all the people are different. Someone need to stay on the bed, relaxing and watching TV. Someone likes to go fishing, camping or even do sport.

Active pastime is more popular according me. Sport is very healthy and helps to keep our muscles always strong. There are many different kind of sport: football, volleyball, basketball and so on. Sport gives us a hormone of happiness and we feel rest. You can do sport outside or in the gym. Find whatever you like and enjoy it every single day.

Walking around is another nice rest. Fresh air, great weather and good company - there is nothing better. You can go to the park, town center, wherever you want. Just be sure it's gonna give you pleasure.

If you like horses maybe horse-riding is a great chance to rest. Horses are wonderful animals and after one ride they will sure give you a portion of happiness.

Yoga, jogging, dancing gives great possibility to rest and stay fit at the same time.

Passive pastime is not so interesting but helps you to relax and forget about problems. One of them is reading a book. You can rest and learn some new information. There are thousands interesting books are worth to read. Take one, later another one and after 2-3 years you will see your speech has become so much better.

Computer games or chatting with friends are also interesting but not for me. I prefer to spend time with use. Watching movies or TV programs can be useful if they have some information.

If I really feel bad I have to take a nap. 2-3 hours of rest and I am ready to work again.

Every person has different preferences. But you must choose whatever is better for you and enjoy it every single day.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is a hobby?
2. What kinds of hobby do you know?
3. What is the most popular hobby among Englishmen?
4. What is your hobby?
5. Will your hobby help you in your future life?
6. It is a matter of taste. How do you understand this proverb?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Вставьте подходящий глагол в форме Past Simple.

be (2), feed, take, start, visit, listen

The children went to London. The Tour _____ at Hyde Park in the morning. The children _____ the ducks and squirrels there. Then they _____ photos of Trafalgar Square. The next stop _____ the British Museum. They also _____ the Tower of London. The children _____ to the famous bell Big Ben. In the evening they _____ very tired.

see, find, help, be, put, catch, be

One day the children were on the ship. The sea was quiet. Suddenly they _____ the pirates' ship. The pirates _____ the children and _____ them in a dark room, but Kevin _____ Steve and Maggie. In the room the children _____ the eighth magic pearl. Kevin put the eight pearls together and saved the Shell Kingdom. Kevin's parents _____ very happy.

2. Малышка Анна – несносный ребенок. Вчерашний день не стал исключением. Напишите, что она делала вчера.

Little Ann Is Terrible! She runs about her room. She jumps on the table. She opens the cupboards. She throws Tom's toys. She washes her dolls with water. She cries all the time.

Yesterday Ann was terrible. She _____

3. Переведите отрицательные предложения в Past Simple на русский язык

1. I didn't ride a bicycle.
2. I didn't pick mushrooms.
3. I didn't open a book.
4. I didn't play any game.
5. I didn't sit by the river.
6. I didn't write letters.
7. I didn't meet my friends.
8. I didn't visit my relatives.

Практическое занятие 15.

Городская и сельская жизнь. Особенности проживания в городской и сельской местности.

Теоретическая часть

1. bustling centre – шумный, суетливый центр
2. high-quality living – высокий уровень жизни

3. urban living – городская жизнь
4. reliable public transport – надёжный общественный транспорт
5. long opening hours – долгие часы работы
6. busy lifestyle – занятый образ жизни
7. move into town – переехать в город
8. rustic charm - очарование сельской природы
9. in the back of beyond - край света; глухомань; у черта на куличках
10. rural idyll – деревенская идиллия
11. a quiet backwater – глушь, глухомань
12. in the middle of nowhere - в безлюдном месте, неизвестно в каком месте, непонятно где
13. be bored rigid - очень сильно надоедать
14. crowded streets – многолюдные улицы
15. hectic pace of life – насыщенный, лихорадочный темп жизни
16. hail a taxi - остановить такси, подзвать такси, ловить такси
17. urban regeneration – городская реконструкция
18. key features of the plan – основные характеристики плана
19. restoration - реставрация; возобновление; реконструкция
20. derelict buildings – заброшенные здания
21. tree-planting scheme – лесопосадочный план
22. inner city – старая, центральная часть города
23. leafy suburbs – зелёный пригород
24. desirable place to live - подходящее, хорошее место для жизни
25. increase in the number of – увеличение количества, численности
26. residential dwellings – жилые кварталы, спальные районы
27. ease a problem - облегчить, уменьшить проблему
28. congested roads – перегруженные дороги,
29. night-time crime – преступления, совершаемые в тёмное время суток
30. commercial and recreational facilities – условия как для коммерческой деятельности, так и для отдыха и развлечений
31. within walking distance - в пределах досягаемости пешком, в нескольких шагах от
32. open all hours – работать без перерыва (о магазине)

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Some children do stupid things. (why?)
2. I am looking for my watch (what?)
3. His penfriend lives in London. (where?)
4. We met after school yesterday. (when?)
5. She'll come to the party. (with whom?)
6. English is spoken in many countries. (what countries?)

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Составьте специальные вопросы из предложенных слов.

1. are / this / at / Why / like / looking / you / me?
2. do / to / university / What / enter / you / want?
3. Nick / his / How / does / after / disease / feel?
4. How / were / people / there / the / many / street / in?
5. are / holidays / Where / for / you / going / your?

2. Write questions to which the following sentences are answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A lesson lasts forty minutes. | 5. The holiday will start next month. |
| 2. We had only five lessons. | 6. I was looking out of the window at that |
| 3. I am reading a rule now. | moment. |
| 4. We haven't got examinations this year. | 7. There are no problem children in my class. |

Практическое занятие 16.

Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 26

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите основные предлоги места. Приведите примеры.
2. Расскажите основные предлоги направления. Приведите примеры.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Подберите к словосочетаниям из первой колонки их русские эквиваленты из второй.

out of the store	a. сквозь парк
into the store	b. мимо парка
along the road	c. прочь от магазина
across the road	d. внутрь магазина
up the road	e. из магазина
down the road	f. на дерево
around the tree	g. вокруг дерева
through the park	h. по направлению к дереву
onto the tree	i. вверх по дороге
past the park	j. вдоль дороги
toward the tree	k. вниз по дороге
away from the store	l. через дорогу

2. Выберите правильный предлог движения. Переведите предложения.

1. The spider is crawling ... (along/past) the floor.
2. It's so hot in here. Let me get ... (into/out of) the room.
3. Put your laptop ... (toward/onto) the table.
4. You should walk ... (around/through) the corner and you'll see the pharmacy.
5. My ball rolled ... (up/down) the hill and fell into the lake.
6. The lorry is moving ... (onto/along) the road.
7. The plane is going ... (through/onto) the clouds.
8. Sammy is trying to throw his cap ... (past/onto) the garage roof.
9. Nick and Dave jumped ... (into/down) the swimming pool.
10. The horse jumped ... (over/across) the barrier.

3. Найдите в предложениях ошибки. Поставьте верный предлог движения.

1. The vase has just fallen along the stairs. (Ваза только что упала вниз по лестнице.)
2. Our bus is going from Istanbul till Ankara. (Наш автобус едет из Стамбула в Анкару.)
3. I saw Richard when I came away from the office. (Я увидел Ричарда, когда вошел в офис.)
4. I've got so many bags that I can't get toward the taxi. (У меня так много сумок, что я не могу влезть в такси.)
5. You have my keys in your pocket. Please, take them away from it. (У тебя в кармане мои ключи. Пожалуйста, достань их оттуда.)
6. Why are you always getting up the trouble? (Почему ты всегда попадаешь в неприятности?)
7. Matt swam around the English Channel last summer. (Мэтт переплыл пролив Ла-Манш прошлым летом.)
8. When my train arrived I went onto the carriage. (Когда прибыл мой поезд, я вошел в вагон.)

Asking the way

1. Excuse me, could you tell me the way to... — Простите, не могли бы вы подсказать дорогу к ...
2. Excuse me, how can I get to... — Простите, как я могу добраться до ...
3. turn right / left — повернуть направо/ налево
4. take the first/ second turning on the left/ right — поверните на первом/ втором повороте налево/ направо

Практическое занятие 17.

Моя малая родина

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101, Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 26

Stavropol is the main town of the Stavropol Territory. It is situated in the North Caucasus. Stavropol was founded in 1777 as a fortress. A present-day Stavropol is young and beautiful. Wide streets, spacious squares, multi-storeyed blocks of houses and offices add to the beauty of the town. Stavropol in summer is one big park full of flowers.

Stavropol is a cultural center of the Stavropol Territory. There are three universities, many colleges and schools here. Stavropol Drama Theatre is the oldest theatre in the North Caucasus. The town has a puppet theatre, a circus and many cinemas. There are many places of interest in Stavropol. Near the cinema "Rodina" you can see a piece of an ancient wall. You can also see a symbolic tekt with the key to the town. That's the place from where our town began to grow.

You can see a wonderful view of Stavropol from Komsomolskaya Gorka. It's a monument to Russian soldiers who died that we might live.

There are three big parks, we can say forests in our town.

People like to walk there, especially in fine weather.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What are the main sightseeing?
2. Tell about your favorite rout.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Допишите окончания глаголов (-s или -es) там, где это нужно.

1. He go ... to school by bus. 2. She like ... milk. 3. My father watch ... TV in the evening. 4. I play ... tennis on Sundays. 5. My brother play ... football well. 6. My sister sing ... very well. 7. She wash ... her face and hands in the morning and in the evening. 8. I usually drink ... tea for breakfast. 9. Jane do ... her English exercises after school. 10. Peter drive... a car.

2. Выберите из скобок нужную форму глагола.

1. She (swim/swims) very well. 2. Luc (live/lives) in London. 3. Jack (come/comes) from the USA. 4. Betty (dance/dances) a little. 5. He (have/has) three brothers. 6. My granny (speak/speaks) French. 7. My cat (sleep/sleeps) on a mat. 8. I often (see/sees) Jane. 9. Ted (like/likes) music. 10. Chris (cook/cooks) cakes quite well.

3. Переделайте данные предложения в отрицательные. Используйте вспомогательные глаголы *don't* и *doesn't*.

1. Mary takes the dog for a walk in the evenings. 2. Peter buys a morning newspaper every day. 3. I come to every lesson. 4. We go to the seaside every summer. 5. You go shopping on Saturday mornings. 6. Peter plays the piano very well. 7. The sun rises in the west. 8. My big brother knows everything. 9. Dogs like cats. 10. Some children like chocolate. 11. It rains very often in summer.

4. Сделайте данные предложения отрицательными.

1. Bess helps her mother. 2. My friend plays the piano. 3. We listen to music. 4. You make a lot of mistakes. 5. The farmer works in the field. 6. The small boy rides a bike. 7. He looks at the pictures in the book. 8. The workman paints the house. 9. Richard and Henry swim in the river in summer. 10. John goes to school by tram. 11. She gets up at eight o'clock. 12. He has tea for breakfast. 13. She usually has dinner at two o'clock. 14. Peter lives in London.

5. Заполните пропуски, используя вспомогательные глаголы *do* или *does*.

1. ... you want cream and sugar in your coffee? 2. ... the children go to bed very early? 3. ... that girl come from South America? 4. ... you know that Italian student? 5. ... Miss Stewart prefer coffee or tea? 6. ... your English lessons seem very difficult? 7. ... those two women understand that lesson?

6. Переделайте данные предложения в вопросительные. Задайте общие вопросы, используя вспомогательные глаголы *do* и *does*.

1. Mary takes the dog for a walk in the evenings. 2. Peter buys a morning newspaper every day. 3. I come to every lesson. 4. We go to the seaside every summer. 5. You go shopping on Saturday mornings. 6. Peter plays the piano very well. 7. The sun rises in the east. 8. My big brother knows everything. 9. Dogs don't like cats. 10. All children like chocolate. 11. It rains very often in autumn.

Практическое занятие 18.

Покупки. Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 133

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- . Who usually goes shopping in your family?
- 2. What is your favorite supermarket?
- 3. Do you think Marks & Spencer is an expensive store?

- 4. Where do you prefer to buy clothes and shoes?
- 5. Охарактеризуйте вопрос к подлежащему.
- 6. Какая особенность вопроса к подлежащему?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст.

Shopping

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire.

By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money - you can choose what you want if you don't have — you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

1. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Кто пишет эту статью? 2. Кто сообщил тебе эту новость? 3. Что находится рядом с твоей школой? 4. Что тебе больше всего понравилось в этом фильме? 5. Кто сказал ей бросить колледж? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Кто не ходил на вечеринку? 7. Кому холодно (жарко)? 8. Кто обычно моет посуду у Вас в семье? 9. Что повлияло на его решение? 10. Сколько писем пришло после обеда? |
|--|---|

3. Make questions and give short answers (задайте вопросы к подлежащему и дайте краткие ответы).

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sara speaks English. 2. Mark is playing the violin. 3. My grandparents were in Rio. 4. I have finished the exercises. 5. They will come to school next week. 6. He broke her favorite cup yesterday. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. A dance show has already finished. 8. Robert was dancing when I came. 9. My brother will be preparing for exams tomorrow from 2 till 6. 10. Their friends will have come to New Zealand by 7 pm the day after tomorrow. |
|--|---|

4. Correct the mistakes.

Практическое занятие 19

Совершение покупок

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 133

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Переведите фразы по теме «Совершение покупок»

1. Can I help you?
2. What would you like?
3. What can I do for you?
4. Are you looking for something special?
5. Are you being served?
6. Which do you prefer?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

We are in (1)... Scotland. Its capital is (2)... Edinburgh. It is one of (3)... most beautiful cities in (4)... Great Britain. There are (5)... many places of interest here. (6)... monument to (7)... Walter Scott is in (8)... centre of (9)... city. (10) ... National Gallery of Scotland is also situated in (11)... centre. There is (12)... fine collection of (13)... pictures in (14)... gallery. (15)... Glasgow is (16) ... greatest city in (17)... Scotland. Scotland is (18) ... land of (19)... lakes. They are called “Lochs” there. Let us go now to (20)... Loch Lomond. What (21)... beautiful lake it is!

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

When we want to buy something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop window we see what is sold in the shop.

Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the grocer's. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. We buy boots and shoes at the shoeshop. We buy books at the bookseller's and jewellery and watches at the jeweller's.

The salesman or salesgirl stands behind the counter. We ask the salesman: “How much is this?” or “What is the price of that?” He tells us the price. He gives us the bill. At the cashdesk we give the money and the bill to the cashier, who gives us a check and our change. The salesman wraps up the goods and gives them to us. We put them in our bag.

Some shops have many departments. We can buy nearly everything we need there. They are called department stores. In some shops there are no salesmen, but only cashiers. The customers choose the goods they want and pay at the cashdesk. These are called self-service shops. If someone tries to take things from a shop without paying they are almost certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job catching shoplifters. Shoplifting is considered a serious crime by the police.

3. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

1. ... butter is made of ... milk.
2. I am studying ... English. I am studying ... grammar.
3. We have ... dog and ... cat.
4. I seldom drink ... water.
5. I had ... tea and ... sandwich for breakfast.
6. ... history is my favourite subject.
7. There was ... kindness in her eyes.
8. I bought ... bottle of ... milk.
9. He has a lot of ... work today.
10. This vase is made of ... glass.

4. Вставьте в пропуски many, much, few, little по смыслу.

ПРИМЕР

I can rest today, I have few things to do. (мало)

I am very busy today, I have many things to do. (много)

1. It was not a secret, very _____ people knew about it.
2. I was a secret, very _____ people knew about it.
3. She ate so _____ apple pie yesterday that she is never going to eat it again.
4. They ate so _____ oranges that they had a stomachache.
5. We can't get into the taxi, we are too _____
6. They were _____ and decided not to attack.
7. My sister did a lot of shopping and spent _____ money.
8. The old man was poor. He had _____ money to live on.
9. I have so _____ books to read that I don't know which to start with.
10. Nowadays he was very busy and he saw _____ of his old friends.

5. Вставьте в пропуски much, many, (a) little, (a) few по смыслу.

1. She ate so _____ fish yesterday that she is never going to eat fish again.
2. He ate so _____ prawns that he is never going to eat a prawn again.
3. Could you give me _____ biscuits?

Практическое занятие 20

Еда. Способы приготовления пищи

Теоретическая часть

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Is English cuisine diverse if to compare it to European?
2. What do English eat for breakfast and lunch?
3. Why is tea called a traditional drink in England?
4. Why is the take-away meal so popular nowadays ?
5. What kind of lunch do some English families have on Sundays?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

«Meals in English family»

The English proverb says: every cook praises his own broth. One cannot say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.

The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one teaspoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy. The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population.

2. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных
month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch, onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

3. Распределите существительные по колонкам в зависимости от того, как произносится окончание множественного числа

Friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed, boy, hat, cap, tape, shop, brush, bench, box.

4. Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе в следующие предложения.

Story, city, country, dictionary, key, party, tray

1. The students in my class come from many ... of our republic.
2. My money and my ... are in my pocket.
3. By the end of the term we'll have to read a few ... by S. Maugham.
4. I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.
5. People carry their food on ... at a cafeteria.
6. We always look up words in ... when we write essays.
7. Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

Практическое занятие 21

Традиции питания. В кафе, в ресторане, в столовой

Теоретическая часть

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Would you like to try some traditional English cookery?
2. Which food is tastier by your opinion: in England or in other European countries?
3. Do you think tea is the most popular drink in England?
4. What is the biggest meal of the day in Britain?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. 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):

2. Назовите продукт по описанию

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 _____

3. Напишите слова

Name 5 fruits.

Name 5 vegetables.

Name 5 drinks.

Name 3 sweet foods.

Name 3 salty foods.

Name 3 bitter foods.

4. Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе в следующие предложения

Knife, life, thief, roof, loaf, cliff, wolf

1. Please put the forks, ... and spoons on the table.
2. Packs of ... hunting nearby caused so much fear that nobody went to the forest mushrooming.
3. We all have some problems in our ...
4. All the houses were covered with tiled ...
5. The ... were caught and arrested.
6. We could see the white ... of Great Britain in the distance.
7. The kitchen bread-bin contained three ... of sliced white bread and two buns.

Dish, glass, match, potato, bush, tax, bus, tomato, photo

1. Bob drinks eight... of water every day.
 2. Can you take a few ... of me and Rachel?
 3. Please put the ... and the silverware on the table.
 4. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their ...
 5. I can see trees and ... outside the window.
 6. I want to light the candles. I need some ...
 7. When I make salad, I use lettuce and ...
 8. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French-fried ... for dinner.
 9. Are there any ... from here to the town center?
5. Найдите 6 ошибок в образовании множественного числа существительных, заканчивающихся на –O.
Photoes, dodoes, zeroes, tomatoes, Negroes, potatos, kiloes, buffaloes, videos, pianoes, mosquitoes, stereoes, radios, studios, echos, heroes.

Практическое занятие 22

Еда полезная и вредная.

Теоретическая часть

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. How often do you drink milk?
2. How often do you eat at restaurants?
3. What's your favorite food?
4. What food do you hate?
5. What's your favorite ice-cream flavor?
6. What's the strangest thing you've ever eaten?
7. Are you allergic to any food?
8. What's your favorite drink?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Соотнесите идиомы и их значения

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Chew the fat | A. to be involved in something |
| 2. Mouth is watering | B. to make someone want to eat or drink |
| 3. Half-baked idea | C. to hurt or ruin someone |
| 4. Your finger in the pie | D. to act humble |
| 5. Cook your goose | E. to not think about or study carefully |
| 6. Eat dirt | F. chat |
| 7. Cry over spilled milk | G. to complain about something that has happened |
| 8. Hungry as a horse | H. able to eat a lot |
| 9. Go bananas | I. to become too excited and behave crazily |

2. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных, оканчивающихся на – O. Cargo, piano, video, zoo, potato, Eskimo, hero, dodo, disco, cockatoo, tomato, Negro, volcano, mosquito, studio, photo, dingo, kangaroo.

3. Образуйте множественное число существительных, оканчивающихся на –F/-FE.

Shelf, calf, grief, cliff, life, knife, proof, reef, sheaf, wife, safe, gulf, self, elf, leaf, loaf, wolf, chief.

4. Запишите данные ниже существительные во множественное число.

a party, a banana, a room, a day, a fly, a knife, a sandwich, a university, a shelf, a play, a key, a taxi, a way, a tragedy, a language, a comedy, a parrot, a dog, a watch, a puppy.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

We live in a world where people are always in a hurry and don't have enough time to eat healthy. Eating in a hurry can be harmful for the body. Buying every desired product is also risky. There are lots of products today which are genetically modified. It means that they weren't grown in their natural environment and conditions. If we want to follow a healthy diet, we should avoid such products.

Eating healthy is very important for every person. Wise people say, "Health is above wealth". And, indeed, what can we do properly if we don't eat. It is our natural source of energy, so it's better to choose it carefully. For example, our body needs more vitamins and minerals but it doesn't need much cholesterol. That's why, it's better to avoid using fat-containing products. We also need less sodium, which is found in salt and less sugar. I now try to eat less sweets and cakes. First of all, it can make me overweight. Secondly, it's not good for health.

Eating lots of vegetables and fruit is healthy. Other healthy and nutritious products include fish, seafood, whole grains, fat-free or low-fat milk products, lean meat, eggs, beans, seeds and nuts. However, a lot depends on every person's body and its needs. For example, some people are highly allergic to nuts. In this case they need to cut this product out of their daily diet.

Another problem is the increasing number of fast-food chains. People want to eat quickly but they don't realize that fast-food is unhealthy.

The regime of eating is also important. It means we need to eat at certain hours during the day. For example, breakfast at 8 am, lunch at 1 pm, snack at 4 pm and dinner at 6 pm.

Along with eating healthy, we should try to keep fit by doing exercise, cycling, spending less time in front of the TV and not smoking.

Практическое занятие 23

Здоровье и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр.34-35

«Sports»

A lot of people all over the world are interested in sport. Sport helps people to stay in good shape, keeps them fit, healthy and makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. We have always paid great attention to sport in our schools, colleges and universities. You can hardly find a school without a gym or a sport ground. Every city and town has a few stadiums or swimming pools where local competitions are usually held. It's been a tradition in Russia to divide sport into professional and amateur. There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: gymnasts, weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, runners, high jumpers. Our sportsmen also participate in the Olympic games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals. The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. For the period of the Games all the wars stopped.

So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later. In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed all the sports governing bodies and pointed out the significance of sports and its educational value. Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition. In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policymaking body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides upon the program of the games, the number of the participants and the city-host for the Games. Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. Besides, each country has its National Olympic Committee. Summer and Winter Games are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the meaning of sport in the life of people?
2. What is the history of the Olympic Games?
3. Who was Baron Pierre de Coubertin?
4. What is Olympic Committee?
5. What is your favorite Olympic kind of sport?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Дополните предложения, используя глаголы в скобках в форме Past Simple.

1. Last night I _____ (listen to) some CDs.
2. The car _____ (stop) opposite the house.
3. I _____ (not watch) TV last night.
4. James _____ (not study) Greek before his exam.
5. Peter and Ann _____ (travel) to Turkey last summer.

2. Прочитайте легенду озера Нарочь. Вставьте глаголы в Past Simple.

The legend of Lake Naroch

Many years ago there _____ (live) a girl called Nara. She _____ (can) sing very well and play the psaltery. She _____ (love) a young man and _____ (want) to marry him. One day she was sitting near a large beautiful lake when a rich man _____ (see) her. He _____ (like) Nara so much that he _____ (want) to marry her. As Nara _____ (have) a fiancé (жених) she _____ (not want) _____ to marry the rich man. But the rich man _____ (be) very stubborn (упрямый), and his servants _____ (kill) Nara's fiancé and _____ (take) Nara to the rich man's palace. The girl _____ (be) so unhappy that when everybody was sleeping, she _____ (set) fire to the palace, and _____ (run) away. When the rich man _____ (learn) about it, he _____ (send) his servants (слуги) after Nara. As she _____ (can not) run away from them, Nara _____ (dive) into the lake and _____ (die). From that time the lake was named Lake Naroch.

3. Представьте себе, что в воскресенье вы ходили в гости к другу. Что вы там делали? Дайте краткие ответы.

1. Did you knock at his door?
2. Did you stay in the house?
3. Did you talk about your holiday?
4. Did he tell you any jokes?
5. Did you have dinner with him?
6. Did you watch TV?

Практическое занятие 24

Физическая культура и спорт.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр.34-35

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Угадайте, какой это вид спорта

1. Each team has eleven players. The players of the two teams wear clothes of different colors. Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with the hands.
2. Each team has up to eleven players, but only seven of them can play at the same time. The players have caps on. They mustn't splash water into the face of opponent.
3. Each team has six players on the court. The player can hit the ball with the hand. She/he has to release the ball before hitting it. The players are not allowed to touch the net.
4. It is a team sport. Each team has up to ten players, but only five of them can play at the same time. The players must try for a goal within 30 seconds of possessing the ball.
5. Each team can have up to seventeen players, but only six can play at the same time. Players wear skates and helmets.

Задания к практическому занятию

Gymnastics is a popular sport. There are two types of it: artistic gymnastics and free calisthenics (rhythmic gymnastics). Both of them are included in the Olympic Games. This sport requires flexibility, coordination, power and control.

The term "gymnastics" is derived from Greek word that means "to exercise naked". The fact is in Ancient Greece male athletes indeed exercised unclothed. This proves that gymnastics appeared many centuries ago. Since then this sport changed and gave birth to other kinds of sport.

As for the artistic gymnastics, it is now done both by male and female. However, they perform different events. For example, male gymnasts demonstrate swings and strength using the parallel bars. In addition, male athletes perform on still rings. The gymnast swings on them and performs an acrobatic dismount.

Only female gymnasts, on the other hand, perform on balance beam. They need to keep balance and be graceful to stay on it. There are also uneven bars that require good timing and body strength. Athletes should move from bar to bar and perform handstands and pirouetting moves.

Free Calisthenics is a more graceful and exquisite sport. It is done only by female athletes. They perform different moves, twists, jumps and may use light handheld apparatuses such as rings and wands.

Тематические слова и фразы:

Artistic gymnastics – спортивная гимнастика

still rings – кольца

Free calisthenics (rhythmic gymnastics) –

acrobatic dismount – акробатический соскок

художественная гимнастика

balance beam – гимнастическое бревно

Flexibility – гибкость

uneven bars – разновысокие брусья

Swing – маховое движение

timing – согласованность действий, синхронность

parallel bars – параллельные брусья

2. Раскройте скобки. Вставьте глагол в Present Simple. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Alex 1 _____ (to have) many hobbies. The boy 2 _____ (to like) doing sports. He 3 _____ (to play) soccer. He 4 _____ (to be) a forward in his team. Alex and his friends 5 _____ (to play) baseball. Alex 6 _____ (to throw) balls. He 7 _____ (to be) a pitcher. His friend John 8 _____ (to catch) balls. John 9 _____ (to be) a catcher. Every summer the friends 10 _____ (to wait) for a baseball tournament. The tournament 11 _____ (to be) in June. Sometimes Alex and his friends 12 _____ (to go) in for mountaineering. They 13 _____ (to climb) mountains and rocks. It 14 _____ (to be) a risky but interesting sport. Alex 15 _____ (to use) special ropes when he 16 _____ (to climb) a rock.

Практическое занятие 25

Занятия физической культуры

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр.34-35

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Определите, что это за вид спорта. Подсказки – в рамке.

High-jump / karate / football / basketball / ice-hockey / boxing / golf / skiing / diving / tennis

1. The sport of moving over snow on skis.
2. The sport of jumping into water or swimming under water.
3. The sport of fighting with your hands, wearing thick gloves.
4. A game for two teams of eleven players who try to kick a ball into a goal on a field.
5. A game for two or four players who hold rackets and hit a small ball over a net.
6. A Japanese sport where people fight with their hands and feet.
7. A game that two teams play on ice.
8. A sport where people jump over a high bar.
9. A game that you play by hitting a small ball into holes with a club.
10. A game for two teams of five players who try to throw a ball into a high net ring.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Соедините виды спорта и места, где занимаются данным видом спорта

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. swimming | A. a rink |
| 2. boxing / wrestling | B. a court |
| 3. tennis / basketball / volleyball | C. a pool |
| 4. football / hockey / rugby | D. a ring |
| 5. athletics / motor racing | E. a track |
| 6. ice hockey / skating | F. a pitch |
| 7. bowling | G. a course |
| 8. golf | H. an alley |

2. В каком из этих видов спорта используется данный спортивный инвентарь.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a puck | A. badminton |
| 2. a racket | B. golf |
| 3. a goal | C. ice hockey |
| 4. a shuttlecock | D. football / hockey |
| 5. clubs | E. tennis / volleyball |
| 6. a net | F. hockey / ice hockey |
| 7. a stick | G. baseball |
| 8. a bat | H. tennis / badminton |

3. Дополните текст подходящим по смыслу словом из рамки

pools / courts / stadium / rink / athletes / jumping / track / pitches / rings

Nick James is very happy because there is a big sports center near his home. There are football (1) _____, tennis and basketball (2) _____, swimming (3) _____, a sports hall with two boxing (4) _____ and even a skating (5) _____. There is also a separate athletics (6) _____, where 30 000 spectators can watch track events on the (7) _____ and field events, such as (8) _____ and throwing, in the grass center. The (9) _____ get ready in modern changing rooms. A huge scoreboard shows the results.

Nick often attends sports events. He also goes swimming three times a week and hopes to succeed in this sport.

4. Раскройте скобки, корректно образуя степень сравнения прилагательного.

1. Mary is _____ (tall) girl in her volleyball team.
2. Do you really think that Tina is _____ (fast) than Sandra?
3. John's results in tennis are getting _____ (good) and _____ (good).
4. This exercise is very _____ (difficult).
5. Our PE teacher is _____ (strong) of all our teachers.

Практическое занятие 26

Посещение врача
Теоретическая часть

At the Doctor's

Is there anything more important than health? I don't think so. «Health is the greatest wealth,» wise people say. You can't be good at your studies or work well when you are ill.

If you have a headache, heartache, toothache, backache, earache or bad pain in the stomach, if you complain of a sore throat or a bad cough, if you run a high temperature and have a bad cold in your head, or if you suffer from high or low blood pressure, I think you should consult a doctor. The doctor will examine your throat, feel your pulse, test your blood pressure, take your temperature, sound your heart and lungs, test your eyes, check your teeth or have your chest X-rayed.

After that he will prescribe some treatment, pills, tablets or some other medicine which we can buy at the chemist's. He will recommend you to stay in bed for some time, because there might be serious complications. The only thing you have to do is to follow his recommendations.

Speaking about doctors' recommendations, I can't help telling you one funny story.

An old gentleman came to see the doctor. The man was very ill. He complained of weakness, insomnia, memory loss and serious problems with his heart, lungs and liver. The doctor examined the patient and said that no medicine could cure his disease.

Do you want to know what the doctor's advice was?

He told his patient to go to a quiet place for a month and have a good rest. He also advised him to eat a lot of meat, drink two glasses of red wine every day and take long walks. In other words, the doctor recommended him to follow the rule: «Eat at pleasure, drink with measure and enjoy life as it is.»

The doctor also said that if the man wanted to be well again, he shouldn't smoke more than one cigarette a day. A month later the gentleman came into the doctor's office. He looked cheerful and happy. He thanked the doctor and said that he had never felt a healthier man. «But you know, doctor,» he said, «it's not easy to begin smoking at my age.»

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. When do people most often feel ill with flu?
2. What are the symptoms of the flu?
3. Have you ever fallen ill with flu?
4. Was your nose running?
5. Did you have a high temperature?
6. Did you have a fever?
7. Did you call a doctor?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Work in groups. The students in two groups get card with parts of the phrases and try to match them.

What's the...	matter?
I have an...	awful headache.
I have a high...	temperature.
I'm...	quite ill.
I'm afraid I have...	caught a cold.
The tooth gives...	me a sharp pain.
I consulted...	a doctor.
I have a...	splitting headache.
Where's the nearest...	hospital?
How shall I...	call a doctor?
Please, shall I...	call the ambulance?
I have a bad...	pain in my foot.

2. Match the problem with the advice.
 1. I've got a headache a) You shouldn't smoke so much
 2. I've got a cough b) You shouldn't eat so much
 3. I'm always tired c) You should take an aspirin
 4. I'm getting fat d) You shouldn't go to bed so late
 5. I've got a stuffy nose e) You should put some antiseptic on it

6. Mary has cut her hand f) Use some nasal spray

2 семестр

Практическое занятие 27

Путешествия. Экскурсии. Правила этикета в разных странах.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Would you like to visit London?
2. If you go to London what places will you visit first?
3. Where is St. Paul's Cathedral situated?
4. What is the Tower of London famous for?
5. Where are all the most interesting buildings, shops and offices situated?

Задания к практическому занятию

Dialogue «At the Station»

1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.

1. facing the engine — лицом по направлению движения
2. back to the engine — спиной по направлению движения
3. see to — позаботиться о чем-то
4. whichever seat – любое место

Fred.: Well, here we are at last! When I get into the train, I feel that holidays have already begun. Have you got the tickets, Jan?

Jan.: Yes, here they are. I booked seats for you and me; trains are usually crowded at this time. We have numbers A 26 and A 30; two corner-seats in a non-smoker, one seat facing the engine, one back to the engine. Is that all right?

Fred.: That's very good, Jan. I don't like going a long journey in a smoker. May I sit facing the engine?

Jan.: Of course! You can take whichever seat you like. As a matter of fact, I really prefer sitting with my back to the engine. Here's our carriage and here's our compartment. You can get into the train now.

Fred.: Lucy, won't you come into the carriage with me? You will be warmer inside.

Lucy: Thanks, I will.

Jan: I'll go and see that our luggage has been put into the guard's van, and I'll book two seats in the restaurant car for lunch. I'll get some newspapers at the bookstall and some chocolate on my way back. (*He goes away.*)

Lucy.: Jan is a good fellow for getting things done, isn't he?

Fred.: He is. I don't know anyone better. I'm very glad he is coming with me. I know that I will have a very comfortable journey. Jan will see to everything — find the seats on the train, see that my luggage is all right, and get it through the customs. I won't have to do anything at all except sit back and enjoy the journey.

2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect.

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
4. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
5. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
6. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
7. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
8. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!
9. I'm tired. I _____ (watch) three X-Files videos.
10. Hurry up! They _____ (start) the film!
11. Mary _____ (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
12. Oh no! She _____ (drop) the plate!
13. The garden is very green. It _____ (rain) a lot this month.
14. These are my favourite trousers. I _____ (have) them for five years.
15. Tom's my best friend. I _____ (know) him for three years.
16. They _____ (live) in Miami for two years.
17. Jo has earache. He _____ (have) it since 7 o'clock.
18. Brad _____ (live) in Chicago since 1998.

Практическое занятие 28

Средства передвижения, транспорт

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93

There are as many means of transport as you can only imagine. They are a bus, a bicycle, a car, a ship, a train, a plane and so on. And today I want to discuss all of them.

The most popular means of transport is a car. Nowadays there are so many car producers and brands that a car becomes the most popular and comfortable type of transport. You can travel by car everywhere. The only thing that can stop you is your driving license and the foreign country rules. A dream of many people is to buy a car and for most of them it comes true.

Another popular transport is a bus. Not everyone can drive or many people just want to enjoy the view and concentrate on their thoughts while travelling. And the bus allows all these. The cost of travelling by bus is much lower than that of a car.

Bicycle is popular among young people. They use it during the warm seasons to travel around the city or the nearby places. It's healthy and affordable for most of people.

Train is popular for its low cost and cozy atmosphere. You can make a long travel on the train and don't need to pay a lot for it.

Plane is popular for its speed but the cost is quite high. It is thought to be the safest means of transport among all. The most luxurious means of transport is a ship. I mean not those small ordinary ships, but the ones that travel across the oceans with thousands of tourists. They are often called liners.

So we just need to pick up the one we like and completely enjoy it.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Have you got a car?
2. What colour is your car?
3. What kind of transport do you prefer and why?
4. Can you drive?
5. How do you get to work?
and offices situated?
6. How do you and your family like to travel?
7. What kind of transport is more comfortable?
8. How often do you go by train/ plane/ tube/
bus/ ferry?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Выберите правильный вариант использования степени сравнения наречий. Choose the right adverb (degree of comparison) to complete the sentences.

1. Alisa smiles even (most brightly / more brightly) than the sun.
2. The new teacher explains the rules (more completely / completely) than our book.
3. Jack arrived (latest / most late) at the airport.
4. Jillian usually climbs (highest / higher) of all the other climbers in her group.
5. Andrew is speaking even (more louder / louder) than usual.
6. Melody dances (most gracefully / more gracefully) of all the girls.
7. Of all three, Mike runs (fastest / faster).
8. Of all two, Mike runs (fastest / faster).
9. Harry swims (slower / slowest) of all the boys in the swimming team.
10. Yesterday the President spoke (more calmly / calmly) to Congress than usual.

2. Вставьте наречие в нужной степени сравнения. Use the correct form of the adverbs in brackets.

Unfortunately, it's becoming _____ (hard) and _____ (hard) to find a well-paid job.

This phrase is _____ (widely) used in spoken Russian than in written.

Your test isn't good. You can do _____ (well) than you did.

We walk _____ (fast) than usual to catch the train.

I know Daniel _____ (well) than you do.

I used to play tennis _____ (often) than now.

Could you move a bit _____ (far) away for me to sit here too?

Mary is driving _____ (slowly) than usual, as the road is wet.

Of all the group Jimmy did _____ (badly) in the examination.

Could you speak _____ (distinctly), please?

Практическое занятие 29

Достопримечательности

Теоретическая часть

LONDON AND ITS ATTRACTIONS

The capital of Great Britain is full of popular and world-famous tourist attractions, both educational and entertaining. Most of them are located close to the river Thames, others are in different parts of London and in its suburbs. The city was founded about 2 000 years ago, so there are a lot of interesting historic and architectural sights.

Big Ben is the most famous iconic clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. Behind this long and beautiful building stands medieval Westminster Abbey where many historic weddings, coronations and burials took place. The Tower of London has rich history as a royal palace, a fortress, a prison and a place of execution. Not far from the Tower guests can see the magnificent architecture of St Paul's Cathedral, originally designed by Sir Christopher Wren. In the middle of Trafalgar Square tourists stop to admire a 52-metre Nelson's column dedicated to Admiral Lord Nelson. Buckingham Palace has been the official residence of British monarchs since the reign of Queen Victoria.

London is famous for its wonderful museums and art galleries. In British Museum one can see ancient paintings, sculptures and even Egyptian mummies. London's National Gallery has the greatest collection of paintings of Van Gogh, Leonardo da Vinci, Renoir and many others. The Natural History Museum boasts its fabulous dinosaur exhibition. Tate Modern is a unique museum with the works of Picasso, Dali and other modern artists. The Science Museum is a technology thought-provoking museum with interactive galleries devoted to many fields of science: from space travel to psychology.

As for the entertaining, it is impossible to get bored in London. The best places for quiet relaxation are traditional English parks and gardens. The tourists' favourites are Kew Gardens, Hyde Park, St. James's Park, Green Park and Kensington Gardens. Right in the heart of the capital we can find London Zoo and London Aquarium. In Madame Tussauds Museum visitors will meet face to face with hundreds of celebrities: from Shakespeare to Lady Gaga because it's an amazing collection of wax figures. Warner Bros. Studio Tour is an unbelievable behind-the-scenes tour where we can enjoy the magic of the Harry Potter films. The London Eye is a giant wheel that carries its visitors in one of its capsules for breathtaking experience above the city and its attractions.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Name the capital of Scotland.
2. Name the national musical instrument in Scotland.
3. Give the name of a famous American producer and cartoon-maker.
4. Name the capital of Northern Ireland.
5. The river in London.
6. Who is Henry Ford?
7. What is the complete name of Great Britain?
8. What holiday is celebrated on the 31 of October?
9. How many countries does the UK consist of?
10. In what American state is Hollywood situated?
11. Who lived in Sherwood Forest?
12. What are the main colours of the English flag?
13. The English woman-writer known as "the Queen of detective stories"
14. The Head of State in the UK

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Сопоставьте английские пословицы с русскими
 1. A good name is better than riches.
 2. He will never set the Thames on fire.
 3. Make hay while the sun shines.
 4. Live and learn.
 5. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.
2. Определите подходящее место в предложении для наречия.
 1. I didn't know my dad was busy (so).
 2. I haven't met my school friends I left school (since).
- А. Куй железо пока горячо.
- Б. Хорошая слава лучше богатства.
- В. Век живи, век учись.
- Г. Утро вечера мудренее.
- Д. Он пороха не выдумает.
3. Molly shows good manners (always).
4. Is Megan tired after classes? (usually)
5. Sarah copies her homework from other students (never).
6. Greg left school (two years ago).

7. My parents have lived all their life (happily).

8. It's pleasant to walk on a good day (so).

Практическое занятие 30

Российская Федерация. Географическое положение, климат, население

Теоретическая часть

Russia is the world's largest country, covering almost a seventh part of dry land. It occupies the territory of 17 million square kilometers both in Europe and Asia. In the north and in the east the country is washed by 12 seas which belong to the Pacific and the Arctic oceans. In the west and in the south Russia borders on 14 countries including the former Soviet republics.

The surface of the country is various. It contains the East European plain, the West Siberian plain, the Ural mountains, the Central Siberian plateau and the Far East. As the territory of Russia is vast, there are various types of climate and vegetation here, depending on latitude. We have zones of treeless tundra, taiga, deciduous forests and grass-covered steppe.

Russia is also a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is the longest river in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob are the longest ones in Asia. Baikal and Ladoga are the deepest Russian lakes.

The population of Russia is nearly 150 million people. The European part of the state is more populated than the rest of it. People of many nationalities live in our country. But Russians constitute four-fifths of the total population.

Russian culture abounds in names of outstanding people: scientists, writers, composers, sportsmen. Everybody knows the names of Pushkin, Gagarin, Mendeleev, Lomonosov or Tchaikovsky. Our villages are world-famous for their national crafts: Dymkovo toys, Palekh painted boxes, Khokhloma wooden tableware.

The Russian Federation is a parliamentary republic. President is the head of state. Moscow is its capital. Today Russia cuts a great figure in the world. It is rich in natural resources (coal, iron, gold, nickel, copper and aluminium) and is known as one of the world's largest exporters of oil, gas and grain. A lot of serious political and economical changes have happened in Russia recently but I do believe in the bright future of our country.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How large is Russia compared to other countries?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What are Russia's main regions?
5. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
6. What are the most important rivers in Russia?
7. What is the deepest lake in Russia?
8. What types of climate are there on the territory of Russia? Which is the prevailing one?
9. Is Russia rich in natural resources?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте "so", "such" или "such a/an". Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. It was ... hard nut that I couldn't crack it. | 5. We arrived ... late that we missed the train. |
| 2. The wine was ... cold that we couldn't drink it. | 6. His son is ... clever boy. |
| 3. She was ... nervous that she phoned her doctor. | 7. Monkeys are ... funny animals. |
| 4. Susan cooked ... delicious food. | 8. Alice danced ... beautifully! |
| | 9. "Harry Potter" is ... interesting book. |
| | 10. Our teacher always wears ... pretty dresses. |

2. Перефразируйте предложения, используя конструкции «as ... as» или «so ... as».

Н-р: Russia is bigger than India. (Россия больше Индии.) – India isn't **so big as** Russia. (Индия не так велика, как Россия.)

1. He is very tall and she is very tall too. (Он очень высокий, и она тоже очень высокая.) – He is her.
2. Jane and Tim are both good swimmers. (Джейн и Тим – оба хорошие пловцы.) – Jane swims
3. Sara is stronger than me. (Сара сильнее меня.) – I'm not
4. Our hotel is more expensive than yours. (Наш отель дороже, чем ваш.) – Your hotel isn't ours.
5. His blue suit is very smart and his black suit is also very smart. (Его синий костюм классный, и черный костюм тоже классный.) – His blue suit is his black suit.
6. My cat is younger than my dog. (Моя кошка младше собаки.) – My dog isn't my cat.

Практическое занятие 31

Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство

Теоретическая часть

State Symbols of Russia

The state symbols of Russia are the Russian flag, the hymn of Russia and the coat of arms (герб).

The State Russian flag is three-coloured. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe stands for the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one stands for liberty.

The national emblem of Russia is the double-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. Originally, it was one of the symbols of the Byzantine Empire. It was introduced in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan III after he had married the niece of the last Byzantine Emperor, Sophia.

The Russian coat of arms consists of the double-headed eagle which has the figure of a horse rider who spears a viper upon its breast.

Another symbol of Russia is Spasskaya Tower, because the Kremlin clock is on it.

Russia's Political System

The official name of the country is the Russian Federation or the RF.

Under the Constitution of 1993 Russia is a Presidential Republic. It is headed by the President who is elected for a four-year term. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints the Prime Minister, cabinet members, and key judges. The first Russian president was Boris Eltsin (since 1991).

The Russian government consists of three branches:

(1) Legislative (Federal Assembly, which consists of Federation Council (upper house) and State Duma (lower house). The Federal Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions;

(2) Executive (President and his cabinet, prime minister);

(3) Judicial (the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and regional courts).

The State Duma is a lower house of Federal Assembly, which consists also of an upper house-Federation Council. The members of State Duma are elected by popular vote (голосами избирателей) for a four year period.

Russia is a democratic society. Its citizens have many freedoms, among them freedom of speech, religion and the press.

The Russian language is the official language, but not the only language which people speak in Russia. Members of more than 60 other ethnic groups who live in Russia speak their own languages.

The great majority of the population of Russia is Russians. Russia is inhabited by sixty other nationalities.

Russia is densely populated, but its population is unequally distributed. People prefer to live in the European part of the country. Siberia is thinly populated. The northern part of Russia is practically uninhabitable because of the length and severity of its winters. Russia is an urban country — the majority of the Russian citizens live in cities. They are Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What are Russia's state symbols?
2. Who is the head of Russian Federation?
3. What is the official language of the Russian Federation?
4. What is the political structure of Russia?
5. What is Duma like?
6. What can you say about the population in Russia?
7. What are Russia's most important cities?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу фразы.

as red as a beet (красный как свекла), as slow as a turtle (медленный как черепаха), as sweet as honey (сладкий как мед), as busy as a bee (занятой как пчела), as clumsy as a bear (неуклюжий как медведь), as black as coal (черный как уголь), as cold as ice (холодный как лед), as slippery as an eel (изворотливый как угорь), as free as a bird (свободный как птица), as smooth as silk (гладкий как шелк)

1. Your friend is so unemotional, he is
2. I got embarrassed and I was
3. Tom and Anna have got six children and they are always
4. Sorry, Bob, but I've spilled the milk on the carpet. I'm
5. I like my skin after a bath, it is
6. The exams are over and I can go anywhere I want. I am
7. He asked me to forgive him and his words were
8. Can you drive faster? Your car is
9. Don't sign any papers with that man. He is
10. After playing in the mud all day, the kids were

Практическое занятие 32

Основные достопримечательности. Москва – столица России

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 1-2 в конце учебника в разделе Spotlight on Russia

Вопросы и Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте 7-8 вопросов по тексту.

There is no need to rack one's brains about outings in Moscow as it has a lot of world-famous theatres and galleries, amusement parks and estate museums.

Let us start getting acquainted with the Moscow city with its theatres. The most famous of them, the Bolshoi and Maly Theatre, are just in the centre, in Teatralnaya Square. One more popular theatre, Moscow Art Theatre (the MkhAT), is just round the corner. Altogether in Moscow there are about ninety theatres, where you can find performances to every taste from classical to modern ones.

Also in Moscow there are more than seventy museums and a lot of exhibitions of all kinds.

As for the galleries, any foreigner is sure to know the most popular gallery in Moscow. It is the Tretyakov Gallery, which is the center of Russian cultural life. It houses various exhibitions and it is the most visited gallery in the city. Also the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Shilov Gallery are definitely worth visiting because there you will enjoy not only paintings by brilliant artists but also a collections of different artifacts, sculpture and other valuable historic pieces.

Tastes differ, you know. But in summer Moscow's shady amusement parks are waiting for everybody. The most popular of them are Gorky Park, Sokolniki Park and Ismailovsky Park, to say nothing of the great estate museums such as Tsaritsino, Kolomenskoye or Kuskovo. They may not be at the top of the list of Moscow entertainment, but promise great enjoyment for a person of any age and background.

All in all, the Moscow's places of public entertainment are so different that you will never be bored. Everybody will find where to go out, the only problem is what to choose: more real or more commercial. To my mind, it just depends on the money you are going to spend.

2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

If Rita opens /will open a boutique in the High Street, she'll make lots of money.

1. If the economy doesn't improve, lots of businesses will close / would close down.
2. This burglar alarm is so sensitive: it goes off if a mouse runs / will run across the floor.
3. George may go to prison unless he won't pay / pays his taxes.
4. The company was / would be more successful if it spent more money on advertising.
5. If the employees of a company are/were happy, they work harder.
6. We might sell our business if it makes / would make another loss this year.
7. It looks like Molly'll be okay, unless something new will happen / happens.
8. Unless Shelly had read him wrong, Jack would find /would have found her unorthodox approach irresistible.
9. Mat would not trust/ didn't trust that unless he had to.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения.

1. If Felix (to be) _____ here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) _____ him.
3. If they (mention) _____ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) _____ that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) _____ him.
6. Would they come if we (to invite) _____ them?
7. The boss (be) _____ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
8. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack _____ (stop) talking."
9. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He _____ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.

10. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she _____ (arrive) with a delay.

Практическое занятие 33

Мой город

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 1-2 в конце учебника в разделе Spotlight on Russia

Вопросы и Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте 7-8 вопросов по тексту.

Stavropol is a city and administrative center of Stavropol Krai, located in the south of Russia. It is one of the largest cities in the North Caucasus and the North Caucasus Federal District.

Stavropol was founded in 1777 as an outpost under Catherine's II direction to protect the borders of the empire from the invasion of neighbouring state.

The area of the city is 171, 7 km. The peculiarity of the city is that the forest tracts adjoin the urban development. The city's population is about 433 thousand inhabitants. The majority of the population is Russians, Armenians and Ukrainians.

Urban districts are Leninsky, Otyabrsky, Promyshlenny.

Leninsky district is located in the south-eastern part of the city. It's the central area of Stavropol. There are the main the Federal institutions and local authority.

Otyabrsky district is located in the central and north-eastern part of Stavropol. It's the historic city center. There are 90% historical and cultural monuments.

Promyshlenny district is located in the western part of the city. It is the largest district of Stavropol.

Some of the interesting places in Stavropol:

Kazminsky thermal mineral springs. They are in the vicinity of the city. They were discovered by scientists in 20th century. Having studied the useful properties of water it was decided to build Helth Complex.

Memorial of Eternal Glory. It is at the base of the Gora Krepostnaya. It was built in honor of the heroes of the Civil and Patriotic War.

The fortress Wall with a monument of Suvorov. It is a symbol of Stavropol. It's located on the territory of the memorial the Gora Krepostnaya. It is a small surviving part of the defensive structure, which was built in 1777.

There are a lot of parks and gardens in Stavropol. The biggest one is the Victory Park. This park is popular among visitors from other cities and young people, because there are a great number of attractions for children and adults, cafés and other entertainments.

The transport system of Stavropol consists of air communication system, railway and road transport.

1. Образуйте отрицательные предложения с конструкциями used to или be used to.

Н-р: He used to live in France. (Когда-то он жил во Франции.) – He didn't use to live in France.

We are used to working at nights. (Мы привыкли работать по ночам.) – We aren't used to working at nights.

1. People used to make their own cheese and butter. (Бывало, люди готовили свой собственный сыр и масло.)
2. My sister used to wear jeans. (Когда-то моя сестра носила джинсы.)
3. I am used to rude neighbours. (Я привыкла к грубым соседям.)
4. Jill used to eat raw fish. (Бывало, Джилл ела сырую рыбу.)
5. Tom is used to cycling to school. (Том привык ездить в школу на велосипеде.)

2. Раскройте скобки, используя конструкцию used to, и напишите о том, что люди делали раньше, но не делают сейчас. Переведите предложения.

1. Ann ... (buy) white bread, but now she buys brown bread.
2. Susan ... (drink) black coffee, but now she drinks white.
3. Henry ... (smoke) a pipe, but now he doesn't smoke at all.
4. My dad ... (run) 5 km every day, but now he doesn't run.
5. My wife ... (spend) much money on clothes, but now she spends it on travelling.

Практическое занятие 34

Страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство)

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 128-129

Great Britain. London

The official name of the state is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated in Western Europe. It occupies the territory of about 244,000 square kilometers, which is only two times larger than the Leningradskaya region. The country is situated in the British Isles and includes Great Britain, a part of Ireland, the Hebrides, the Shetland Islands and the Orkney Islands. There are about 5,000 small islands. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are Dependencies of the Crown, which means that they are separate states ruled by Great Britain.

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It's one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 8 million people. London is situated on the river Thames. It was founded more than two thousand years ago. London is an ancient city. It appeared at the place where the Roman invaders decided to build a bridge over the Thames. There are four parts in London: West End, East End, the City and Westminster.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business center. There are many offices, companies and banks in this part of the capital. The heart of the City is the Stock Exchange. The Tower of London and St Paul's Cathedral are situated in the City. Westminster is also important part of the capital. It's the administrative centre of London. The Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British Government, are there. Opposite the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Abbey where kings and queens have been crowned and many famous people were buried. The Houses of Parliament are often referred to as the Palace of Westminster.

The Towers of the Houses of Parliament stand high above the city. On the highest tower there is the largest clock in the country, Big Ben. Big Ben strikes every quarter of an hour.

To the west of Westminster is West End, the richest part of London. It is full of luxury hotels, super-markets, cinemas and concert-halls. In the centre of the West End the Trafalgar Square is situated with the famous statue of Lord Nelson.

The official London residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace. The palace was built in 1703 by the Duke Buckingham. The daily ceremony of the Changing of the Guard takes place in its courtyard.

state - государство

Duke - герцог

it was founded – он был основан

ancient - древний

Changing of the Guard – смена караула

invaders - захватчики

Buckingham Palace – Букингемский дворец

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the official name of the state of England?
2. Where is London situated?
3. How many parts are there in London?
4. What is Westminster?
5. What is the official London residence of the Queen?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Индивидуальные проекты студентов по теме Great Britain. London. Просмотр презентаций.

2. Дискуссия. Вопросы к дискуссии.

1. Is London the largest city in the world?

4. What do you know about the City?

2. What's the population of London?

5. Who was the St. Paul's Cathedral built by?

3. Traditionally London is divided into four parts. Can you name them?

6. Who founded the Tower of London? When was it rebuilt?

7. What is the governmental part of London?

8. What building has more historic associations than any other building in London?

9. What is Big Ben?

10. Can you describe the Trafalgar Square?

3. Составьте предложения во времени Future Perfect.

1. have / Jill / she / perfected / will / from / her / by the time / Japanese / comes / Tokyo.
2. promotion / Melody / have / By December / will / her / received.
3. gets home / Helen's / cleaned / By the time / relatives / she / will / the house / have.
4. to communicate / Steven / he / learned / Will / have / well / Chinese / before / enough / flies to Beijing?
5. finishes / have / By the time / twenty / taken / Jillian's father / that course / he / will / online tests.

11. Where do the working people of London live?

12. What are the most famous London museums and art galleries?

Практическое занятие 35

Великобритания (крупные города, достопримечательности)

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 180

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте Passive Voice.
2. Как образуется Passive Voice?
3. Как в Passive Voice выражается деятель или движущая сила, с помощью которой происходит действие?
1. What is the territory of United Kingdom?
2. Was London built by Roman invaders?
3. What is the administrative center of London?
4. Where is the Trafalgar square situated?
5. When was the Buckingham palace built?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Употребите правильную форму глагола в пассивном залоге.

1. The roads (cover) with the snow.
2. Chocolate (make) from cocoa.
3. The Pyramids (build) in Egypt.
4. This coat (buy) four years ago.
5. The stadium (open) next month.
6. Your parents (invite) to a meeting.
7. Where is your car? – It (mend) at the moment.
8. The books already (pack).
9. The castle can (see) from a long distance.
10. The guests must (meet) at noon.

2. Fill in the verb is or are.

1. Grammar rules ... always learnt by heart.
2. Rare animals ... protected in many countries.
3. This scarf ... made by my granny.
4. Animals in the reserve ... fed two times a day.
5. The same shirts ... worn by all the members of our team.
6. New Belarussian books ... shown in our library
7. Many Belarussian towns ... described in this book.
8. Dinner ... always cooked by my mother.
9. This place ... crowded on Sunday.
10. Our village ... surrounded with a forest.

3. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. I ... (like / am liked) this place.
2. What books by Charles Dickens ... (translated / are translated) into Belarussian?
3. Who ... (protects / is protected) animals?
4. This city ... (is visited / visited) by many people.
5. Who ... (gives / is given) bad marks in your class?
6. Our house ... (made / is made) of wood.
7. Our holiday ... (is begun / begins) next week.
8. Pupils ... (are given / give) textbooks by the teacher.
9. The holiday ... (celebrated / is celebrated) every year.

4. Fill in the gaps using the Present Simple Passive Voice form of the verb in brackets.

A)

Mushroom and Ham Salad

First, 5 mushrooms ... (1 – cut) into small pieces and ... (2 — mix) with two cut spring onions. Then, 100 g cooked ham ... (3— cut) into fine cubes. Now, mushrooms, onions and ham ... (4 — mix) in a bowl. Finally, 2 tablespoons of lemon juice ... (5 — mix) with 1 tablespoon of soy sauce and the mixture... (6 — add) to the salad mixture. Enjoy your salad!

B)

The news reporter and a camera operator _____ (1 – send) to investigate a news story. People _____ (2 – interview) by a reporter and the interviews _____ (3 – film) by a camera operator. The film _____ (4 – take) back to the TV studio, and the best parts of the film _____ (5 – choose) by the news editor. Finally, the news report _____ (6 – send) to televisions in people's homes and the news _____ (7 – watch) by people all over the country.

C)

My motherland is the Republic of Belarus. My country (1 – situate) in the centre of Europe. It (2 – make up) of six regions: Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk and Mogilev. Belarus (3 – not wash) by any seas or oceans, so it (4 – not separate) from other countries by seas and oceans. Belarus (5 – border) by five countries.

Belarus is mostly flat (плоская). Some uplands can (6 – find) near Minsk and in some districts of Mogilev and Grodno regions. Most of Belarus (7 – cover) by forests. It is a beautiful country with a lot of lakes.

5. Put the passive sentences in order.

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1. | in a lot of schools / are / used / Computers | 6. | with a modem / are / sent / E-mails |
| 2. | of plastic / made / are / CDs | 7. | is / on a disk / Information / stored |
| 3. | seen / The information / on a screen/can be | 8. | sent / Text messages / are / using mobile phones |
| 4. | are / very quickly / The answers / calculated | 9. | to get information / used / is / The Internet |
| 5. | played / The game / is / on a computer | | |

6. Respond to the situations with a negative sentence using the words and word combinations in brackets.

1. Bread is sold in this shop, (milk)
2. Our house is built of wood, (their house)
3. My books are kept on the shelf. exercise-books)

Практическое занятие 36

США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство)

Теоретическая часть

The United States of America is a union of fifty states and is the third largest country in the world (after Russia and China). Besides its 50 states the country also includes a federal District of Columbia where Washington, the US capital is located. The country covers the area of more than 9.5 million km² (nine and a half million square kilometers). It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west.

The 48 states are situated in the middle of the continent of North America stretching from Canada in the north to Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California in the south. Alaska and Hawaii are not joined to the mainland. Alaska occupies the north-western part of the continent and it borders on Canada in the east. Hawaii islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, to the south-west of the mainland. The USA also has overseas territories with different levels of independence: Virgin Islands, Samoa, Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands and some others.

The American landscape is diverse and spectacular. The land varies from heavy forests to barren deserts. Niagara Falls, the Grand Canyon, the Rocky Mountains, the Great Lakes and Yellowstone National Park are world-famous American natural wonders.

Most of the US people live in the eastern half of the country. The Atlantic coastline is mainly lowland and indented. It is characterized by flooded river valleys and fertile lands. The Pacific coastline is mountainous and cut by numerous fjords. The old and forested Appalachian Mountains extend from the state of New York to the state of Georgia. There are interior lowlands (prairie lands) between the Cordillera and the Appalachian mountain chains. As for Alaska, the mysterious glaciers co-exist with the blooming Arctic tundra there.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What is the capital of the USA? | 4. Which are the largest rivers? |
| 2. Which are the highest mountain ranges? | 5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it? |
| 3. Where are the Great Lakes situated? | |

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Выберите верный вариант и переведите

1. Jack ... (used to/is used to) cooking for himself when he comes home from work.
2. I remember how we ... (used to/are used to) listen to rock-n-roll music all the time.
3. Pam ... (used to/is used to) spend hours in front of the mirror when she was a teenager.
4. They ... (didn't use to/are not used to) eating Japanese food.
5. Our town ... (used to/is used to) be an industrial centre.
6. My son ... (didn't use to/isn't used to) going to bed so early.
7. We ... (used to/are used to) meet him every day.
8. I ... (didn't use to/am not used to) driving on the left.

2. Do you think these statements are true or false? Correct the false statements.

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

Практическое занятие 37

США (крупные города, достопримечательности)

Теоретическая часть

The main places of interest in the USA

Hello, my name is Vladislav. I live in Russia, and for me the United States of America is a faraway country, which is located on the other side of the world. I have dreamed of going to this country for a long time. And what attracts me to it?

I know, that the United States of America is one of the largest and the most powerful countries in the world. And many people say, that the USA is country of contrasts and great opportunities. Millions of people have arrived there to fulfill their American dream. As for me, I love America not for her power and influence, but for beauty of its cities and wonderful nature. The United States of America consists of 50 independent states which have a lot to offer to its visitors.

New York is the place that I mostly want to visit in the USA. It is the largest city of the country and I can see many skyscrapers in this city. I also really want to visit many famous places in the NY. For example, one of my favourite sights is Times Square. It is a colorful square in the center of Manhattan. There are a lot of stores, hotels, Broadway theatres and other attractions in the square. Times Square is the most visited place in the world. 360,000 people come here in a day, and 131 million visit Times Square in a year. In addition, I want to see the Empire State Building, the Madison Square Garden, Metropolitan Opera House, Central Park and the famous Brooklyn Bridge. Of course, I must necessarily visit the Statue of Liberty, which is located on Liberty Island. It is not only the symbol of New York but also the USA.

After visiting New York, I can get by bus to Washington. This city is the capital of the United States. Washington was named after the first U.S. President George Washington. The city is not too big, but it has a great political influence, because the White House, the Capitol and the Pentagon are situated here. All these sights are important symbols of American nation. The White House is the residence of American presidents. The Capitol is the building of congress meeting. The Pentagon is the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense. There are also many museums, beautiful parks and gardens in Washington.

One should also visit Philadelphia, which is situated in the east of the USA. It is the largest city in the U.S. state of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia is an important city for American history and there are many historical sights. One of the most famous touristic place in Philadelphia is the National Historical Park. Many tourists come here to see the Liberty Bell, which is an important and famous symbol of American independence. The sound of this Bell told the people about the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in July 1776. Philadelphia is also rich in a lot of museums, cultural centers, theatres, shops and hotels.

Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What is the total area of the country?
3. What is the capital of the state?
4. What is the population of the United States of America?
5. What is the official language?
6. How many states is the country made up of?
7. Which is the biggest state of the USA?
8. What is another name of the American Flag?
9. Who is the head of the country?

1. Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.

1. I ... (to have) breakfast before I went to school.
2. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework.
3. By 8 o'clock the rain ... (to stop).
4. Alice was late because she ... (to miss) the bus.
5. She went to the post-office after she ... (to write) the letter.
6. He ... (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.

Практическое занятие 38

Традиции России и англоговорящих стран. Обычаи народов России и англоговорящих стран.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282, Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр.114-115

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the reputation of Englishmen in the world?
2. Do you know any customs and traditions of England?
3. Does the queen really rule the country?
4. What the traditions in the social life of Englishmen?
5. How do English people like to spend their time?
6. What are traditional English meals?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите письменно текст, используя словарь к тексту.

«Traditions and customs in England».

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. The Englishmen are reputed to be cold, reserved, easy-going and fond of sport. They are the nation of stay-at-homes. "There is no place like home", they say. The English man's home is his castle is a saying known all over the world. They prefer a small house built for one family, with a small garden and a fireplace in the centre of the house. They like animals very much and follow the traditions concerning food and meals.

Some British customs and traditions are known all the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of customs and traditions. A lot of them have very long histories. Some are funny and some are strange. But they are all interesting. First of all it concerns United Kingdom political system. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions and precedents. After the English Revolution Great Britain became a constitutional monarchy headed by King (now Queen, Elizabeth II). Traditionally the queen acts only on the advice of her Ministers. She reigns but she does not rule.

Englishmen have traditions not only in political, but in social life. For example, London, the capital of England, is traditionally divided into three parts: the West End, the East end, and the City. The City is a historical, financial and business centre of London. The East End is the district inhabited by the workers, and the West End is a fashionable shopping and entertaining centre. English people like to spend their free time in numerous pubs where they can have a glass of beer and talk about different things with their friends. The English are traditional about their meals. They eat eggs and bacon with toasts for breakfast, pudding or apple pie for dessert. Every English family has five o'clock tea. A typical feature of an English house is a fireplace, even when there is central heating in the house. English people like domestic animals. Every family has a pet: a dog, a cat or a bird. Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St.Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others.

stay-at-homes - домоседы

castle - замок

customs - обычаи

district - район, округ

fireplace - камин

Beg your pardon – прошу прощения

2. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

(1)... Frenchman was once travelling in (2)... England. He did not know (3)... English quite well. He could speak only (4)... little. One day he was eating in (5)... small pub and he wanted to order (6)... eggs. But he didn't know (7)... English word for (8) ... eggs. Suddenly through (9)... window he saw that (10)... rooster (петух) was walking in (11)... yard. He asked (12)... waiter what was the English for (13) ... "rooster". (14)... waiter told him. (15)... Frenchman then asked what was the English for (16) ... "rooster's wife". (17)... waiter told him that it was (18)... hen. Next (19)... Frenchman asked what was the English for "hen's children". (20)... waiter told him that they were (21)... chickens. (22)... Frenchman asked what (23)... chickens were before they were born. (24)... waiter told him they were (25)... eggs. "You've explained everything very well," (26)... Frenchman said. "Please bring me two (27)... eggs and (28) ... cup of (29) ... coffee."

3. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим

1. _____ best pet for _____ child is _____ dog.
2. _____ If you don't like _____ public transport, you should get _____ car.
3. _____ car isn't _____ best way to travel in _____ city.
4. Insert the articles if they are necessary.
 1. It is evident that _____ people want _____ peace.
 2. The acting was poor, but we enjoyed _____ music.
 3. Bring milk from _____ kitchen.
 4. _____ Earth is millions of kilometers from _____ Sun.
 5. _____ Tate Gallery is the main modern art museum in London.
 6. _____ Queen of _____ Great Britain is not young.
4. There was _____ dead mouse in _____ corner.
5. At _____ bottom of _____ page it said 'Please turn over'.
6. I don't take _____ sugar, thank you

Практическое занятие 39

Традиции народов России

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 4-5 в конце учебника в разделе Spotlight on Russia

We know much about English traditions and customs but now I'd like to say a few words about the traditions of my native land - Russia. To my mind, the main traits of their characters which differ them from other people are hospitality, their "open heart", "golden hands", wise Russian fairytales reflect this wisdom. Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are the talented nation. Russia gave the world beautiful names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation because they sang the beauty of our nature and people. Besides these great names in literature and music, our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts its skilled craftsmen. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world. The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of khokhloma goes back into the 17th century. Producing of tableware-dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the villages of Suomino and Khokhloma in the Nizhny Novgorod Province. On the banks of the great Russian river Volga. Many carpenters, painters have been working since then reviving traditions of old masters. The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware. The prevailing colours are black, yellow, golden, green and red. And nowadays this craft is sure to be saved, it will be developed and brought into the future by the new generation of painters. The reviving of old crafts is connected with the reviving of the traditional arts of all peoples inhabiting our big country. There are 100 of them. They revive their culture, costumes, dances and language. It is the revival of our souls. Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays - Troitsa, Maslenitsa, Easter. We again sing Russian folk songs and perform khorovods, ride in troikas. Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeny, kurnik, kvas. We begin to build and reconstruct churches as well. The example of it is the building of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow. It is the symbol of reviving human feelings, national pride and patriotism.

traditions - традиции

customs - обычаи

wisdom - мудрость

fairytales - сказки

native land - родина

craft - ремесло

painter - художник

laces - кружева

carpenter - плотник

clay toys – глиняные игрушки

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What are the main traits of the character of Russian people?
2. What famous Russian people do you know?

3. What are Russian traditional crafts?
4. What are the main Russian traditions?
5. What are traditional Russian dishes?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на русский язык:

1. Every country has its own traditions.
2. Russia is famous for its literature, music and also for traditional specific crafts.

3. Many Russian poets, writers and composers are famous all over the world.
4. Nowadays people start to revive the old traditions.

2. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)
2. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)
3. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)
4. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)
5. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)

6. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)
7. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)
8. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)
9. Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)
10. Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

6. Образуйте герундий от данных ниже глаголов. Используйте образец. Переведите их.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------|
| to fish (рыбачить) – fishing (рыбалка) | to read (читать) – | to grow – |
| to collect (коллекционировать) – collecting (коллекция) | to paint (рисовать) – | to build – |
| | to watch – | to play – |
| | to listen – | to cook – |

Практическое занятие 40

Традиции народов англоговорящих стран

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282

«Traditions in the USA».

Every nation has different customs and traditions, its own way of life.

In Europe there are people who have lived in the same house and been in the same job for 20, 30 or more years. That's not the American way of life. The Americans love change, they call it the spirit of adventure, a spirit that they think is more characteristic of America than of Europe. They like to move away, to change houses and jobs.

While the Englishman thinks it is ill mannered to ask private questions, the American doesn't feel that at all. He will tell you all about himself, his wife and family, and ask where you have come from, what your job is, how you like America and how long you are staying. The American prefers sociability. In his home he doesn't object to being seen by everyone — he actually likes it.

With this sociability goes overwhelming hospitality. A national Thanksgiving Day is perhaps the only holiday spent by the Americans at home. Table decorations follow a traditional pattern — a harvest of Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes. Flowers also bring the fall scene indoors. The main thing is the traditional roast turkey.

Still another American tradition concerns Halloween. Its origin dates back hundreds of years to the Druid festival. The Druid New Year began on November 1, marking the beginning of winter and the reign of the Lord of Death. The custom of telling ghost stories on Halloween comes from the Druids. On this occasion children usually wear ghost costumes or false faces. They also carve out rounded eyes in pumpkins and put burning candles inside them to make them visible from far away.

In Texas, where the West begins, the biggest annual festival — the Fat Stock Show — is held. Its rodeo, hold together with the stock show, is the biggest indoor rodeo on the earth.

And, of course, no nation can exist without humor. As they themselves say, an American must have one wife, two cars, three children, four pets, five suits, six acres, seven credit cards — and is lucky to have eight cents in his pocket.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. How could you characterize Americans?
2. Do you think Americans are strict and reserved people?
3. What traditional American holidays do you know?
4. Have you ever met an American?
5. Would you like to visit USA one day?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на русский язык:

1. I heard that American English is different from the one people speak in Britain.
2. My friend visited USA last year and he liked it there a lot.
2. Перепишите предложения из косвенной речи в прямую.
 1. He said that his bus hadn't come in time the day before.
 2. The boys said they would go to the football match.
 3. He said their team hadn't won the last game.
3. Imagine that you saw your doctor yesterday because you had a bad headache. Tell your partner what questions the doctor asked.
 1. Is anything wrong with you?
 2. Do you sometimes have headaches?
 3. Are you taking any medicine now?
 4. Do you spend much time out- of-doors?
4. Imagine that a reporter from the local newspaper came to your school yesterday. Report his questions.
 1. What do you like about your school?
 2. What school activity did you have last?
 3. What good habits have you formed at school?
 4. What is your favorite subject?
5. Imagine that your mother gave you some instructions. Report them to your partner. Use the sentences below.
 1. Come home straight after school.
 2. Warm up your dinner.
 3. Wash up the dishes after the dinner.
 4. Buy bread, milk and sugar.
 5. Start doing your homework before I come.

Практическое занятие 41

Поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282-284

Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. 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.

2. 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 ёлка, убрать украшения, спускаться по дымоходу, жареная индейка, морковь.

3. 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 5th November, bonfires, to the Tower of London, German tradition, get their presents, the most important meal.

Практическое занятие 42

Обучение в колледже. Современный колледж

Теоретическая часть

My college

I would like to tell you about my college. This is the College of Information Technology and Economics. First, I would like to note that our educational institution is not new, and has its own traditions. Our college was built more than seventy years ago, and among its graduates there are outstanding people who are well known in our scientific field. You can see their photos in the lobby, on the board of honor.

The classrooms at our college are bright, spacious and comfortable. They are all equipped with everything you need in our time: computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are laboratories for the study of physics, chemistry and biology. Our college has six computer classes, where students use the Internet, create their first computer programs and projects in various subjects. There is also an excellent library that contains a variety of encyclopedias and dictionaries, books by classic and modern writers. Behind the library there is a large assembly hall for concerts and theatrical performances. There are several circles that students can attend after classes: a theater studio, a literary club, a dance studio.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

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?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно предложения на русский язык:

1. Have you ever been abroad? – Yes, I have been to many European countries.
2. Russia attracts crowds of tourists by its churches and cathedrals.

3. When people come to Moscow for the first time they often go to see Kremlin first of all.

4. There are many different museums and art galleries in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

5. Russia is the biggest country in the world with population over 140 million people.

2. Составьте предложения. Дайте ответы про себя. Укажите, в каких предложениях была использована конструкция be going to. Write the sentences. Give answers about yourself.

1. summer / are / this / you / going I Where I ?

2. there / going / How / you I are I ?

3. take / going / to / What / you are ?

4. with / are / you / Who / going / ?

5. do / going / to / you / there / What I are I ?

6. you / stay / going / to / are / Where I ?

3. Напишите вопросы с be going to.

1. What / Mum / do / on Monday

2. What / the family / do / on Tuesday

3. How / Dad / travel to Newcastle / on Wednesday

4. What kind of food / Mum and Dad / eat / on Thursday

5. Where / Ryan / go / on Friday

6. Who / Julia / visit / on Friday

Практическое занятие 43

Особенности подготовки по профессии/специальности

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 296

«My future profession»

The end of school is the beginning of independent life, the beginning of using knowledge received at school. Some may prefer to work in factories or works, others want to go into construction: to take part in building power stations and new towns. Many opportunities to work and to satisfy at the same time the requirements of the society and your own personal interest are offered in the spheres of transport, building, communications and many others.

I've decided that I want to be a programmer. I like this profession because it is very interesting. In particular I want to become a computer programmer. It is an interesting and useful profession. I'm interested in computers. It is a whole new world. Many people continue careers of their parents but it is not the case with me, my mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. And I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor. My favourite subjects at school are math, physics and of course computer science. I'm not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry.

My hobbies are computer games and computer programming. I have a computer at home and I 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 at the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers. Today, in England or in the USA 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.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is your future profession?

2. Why did you choose this particular profession?

3. What are advantages and disadvantages of working in sphere of medicine?

4. What is the role of your future profession in the life of people?

5. What do you think about the quality of education nowadays?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

1. I have always wanted to be a programmer because I think it is a modern and actual profession.

2. My grandfather is a pensioner now, but he worked at a

factory all his life.

3. The best thing is to see that your work helps people.

4. I have decided what I want to become long time ago.

2. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | This coat belongs to Jane. | 6. | The concert will start at 7 p.m. |
| 2. | I drive to Moscow once a month. | 7. | Her shoes are dirty. |
| 3. | Your boss is very impudent. | 8. | I bought the curtains for my bedroom. |
| 4. | The car stopped near the bank. | 9. | I am a football fan. |
| 5. | The soup was delicious. | 10. | Their wedding will be in spring. |

3. Поставьте правильную форму глагола to be в предложениях, чтобы употребить Present, Past, Future Continuous:

1. I ... taking five courses this semester. 2. Bill ... trying to improve his English. 3. Sue ... writing another book this year. 4. John and Mary ... talking on the phone. 5. I need an umbrella because it ... raining. 6. We ... walking down the street when it began to rain. 7. It was beautiful yesterday when we went out for a walk, it ... not raining, the sun ... shining. 8. I couldn't get you on the phone last night, who ... you talking to so long? 9. What ... you doing at 6 tomorrow? 10. We ... playing chess in half an hour. 11. She ... listening to her favourite music at 8 o'clock tomorrow. 12. What ... you ... doing when I come?

4. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы в Present, Past, Future Continuous:

Образец: Are they writing the test in English now? –Yes, they are. – No, they are not.

1. Is the secretary typing our papers? 2. Are you helping your mother to cook the dinner? 3. Am I reading your thoughts? 4. Is he waiting for his girlfriend? 5. Were you wearing this dress at yesterday's party? 6. Was father reading newspapers at dinner again? 7. Was I talking in sleep? 8. Were they quarrelling when you came in? 9. Was the bus going the wrong way? 10. Shall I be carrying my heavy bags myself? 11. Will they be discussing this question at the meeting? 12. Will you be seeing her tomorrow?

5. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму, задайте общий вопрос и другие виды вопросов, где возможно.

Образец: Tom is reading a book. Tom is not reading a book.

Is Tom reading a book or a magazine? What is Tom reading?

1. Mary is writing a letter to her mother now. 2. They are playing chess in the living-room. 3. Ron is trying to open the window. 4. We are translating the text now. 5. My sister is cooking breakfast. 6. My father is watching a football match the whole evening. 7. Ann is playing the violin and we are listening to the beautiful music.

Практическое занятие 44

Научно-технический прогресс. Достижения науки

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр.102-103

«Scientific progress».

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our cooperation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people. Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the simple things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones and many others. All these things would seem miracles to them –for us they make our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them. A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, but at the same time it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe. And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

But every medal has its reverse. And the rapid scientific progress has aroused a number of problems that are a matter of our great concern. These are ecological problems, the safety of nuclear power stations, the nuclear war threat, and the responsibility of a scientist. But still we are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

Вопросы к практическому заданию

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. What scientific inventions make your life easier? | 2. Do you know any names of famous inventors? |
|--|---|

3. Why do we say that we live in information era?

4. What is the negative effect of scientific progress?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на русский язык:

1. Science and technology accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our cooperation with nature.
2. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the simple things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life.
2. Translate into English using Future Perfect.
 1. Майкл закончит этот отчет до завтра.
 2. Студенты доделают работу к трем часам по полудню.
 3. К июню мы сдадим сессию.
 4. Строители построят школу к началу сентября.
 5. Я напишу заявление к тому времени, как придет секретарь.
3. Поставьте подходящий предлог времени.
 1. You should wash the floor ... your mother comes home.
 2. You must clean your teeth ... lunch.
 3. It's been raining ... the night.
 4. He found his passport, 6 months ... losing it.
4. Образуйте из двух данных вам предложений одно. Используйте образец.
 1. Don't worry about it. It is no use. – it is no use worrying about it.
 2. Don't get a taxi. It is not worth it. –
 3. Don't try to escape. It is no use. –
 4. Don't smoke. It is a waste of money. –
 5. Don't hurry. It's not worth it. –
 6. Don't read newspapers. It's a waste of time. –
 7. Don't get angry. It's not worth it. –
3. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made.
4. We are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.
6. Поезд уйдет, пока мы доберемся до станции.
7. Зоя переведет этот доклад к понедельнику.
8. К ночи Меган переведет эту длинную статью.
9. Стивен уже уедет в Париж, когда Молли вернется из Конго.
10. Зора не дочитает эту дурацкую книгу к концу года.
5. We've been studying Japanese ... 2 years.
6. The month ... June is May.
7. The day ... Tuesday is Wednesday.
8. I would like to visit you ... weekend.
9. The train will arrive ... 20 minutes.
10. I hate getting up early ... the morning.

Практическое занятие 45

Отраслевые выставки

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр.102-103

Exhibition

I am not a often guest on the picture exhibitions. But my friend who studies in an art school, took me with her on the exhibition of the famous Israeli painter Andrian Zhudro. The exhibition name was «The Beauty of East». I tramped there without any mood, but I got a lot of pleasure. I always thought that such events are very boring and uninteresting, only old people who have nothing to attend them. I was wrong.

They say, it's better once to see Israel with own eyes than to watch pictures. But pictures of this remarkable painter give the opportunity to touch the beauty of Israel culture and to plunge into it even at a distance. Zhudro's pictures are full of light, bright colours, mysterious people and things, the symbols of country – all these simply bewitch.

Most of all I liked the picture “View of Jerusalem”. It seems to me, the painter spent much time and effort to convey every line of this wonderful scenery. There are many blue and green tones on the picture, which transfer a peaceful and calm life of Promised Land. High hills go on numerous modest buildings surrounded by green trees and on the horizon the sky blend into the ground.

Since then I don't miss any exhibition in our town and dream to go to Israel.

Вопросы и Задания к практическому занятию

1. Напишите I'll, we'll, he'll, she'll, they'll, it'll.

1. I'd like to see animals. I think _____ go to the zoo today.
2. Wendy likes dinosaurs. I think _____ go to the Natural History Museum.
3. We like dancing. I think _____ go to the disco.
4. My parents want to buy presents. I think _____ go to the gift shop. '

2. Вставьте 'll или won't.

1. Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she _____ be 12.
2. It's sunny today. It _____ rain.
3. Kelly is eleven today. She _____ be twelve until next year.
4. Rob is nine. He _____ be ten on his next birthday.

3. Переведите письменно предложения, используя будущее время глаголов.

1. Я поеду домой в начале декабря.
2. Вечером мой брат напишет письмо своему другу в Америке.
3. В пятницу наш офис будет закрыт.
4. Мы будем сдавать экзамен по истории на следующей неделе.
5. Ты найдешь свой подарок под новогодней елкой.
6. Песни твоей сестры будут очень популярными.

5. Jim likes walking. I think _____ go to the park.
6. Put on your scarf and hat. I think _____ be cold today.
7. I want to watch a cartoon. I think _____ go to the cinema tomorrow.
8. Mike is ill. I don't think _____ go for a walk with him.

5. This month is May. It _____ be June next month.
6. Jenny: 'Mum, the bus is late. I _____ be home until eight o'clock.
7. It's 25 degrees today. It _____ snow tomorrow.
8. I sent the letter this afternoon. It _____ arrive until tomorrow.

7. Завтра не будет облачно. Мы не будем брать зонт.
8. Доктор не разрешит Анне выходить на улицу.
9. Что мы купим на день рождения папе? – Мы подумаем об этом завтра утром.
10. Во сколько начнется твой любимый фильм? – Он начнется через полчаса

Практическое занятие 46

Технологии в профессиональной деятельности. Страдательный залог, грамматические структуры предложений, типичные для научно-популярного стиля.

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 303

«Computers and programming»

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry them out. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for storage and handling data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on. Computers have opened a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow's weather reports. Using different databases and computer networks makes available a great variety of information sources.

Some scientists say that without computers it would be difficult to live in the 21st century. Today they are running our factories, planning our cities, teaching our children and forecasting our future. The computer solves in seconds the problems that a generation of mathematicians would need months or years to solve without its help. The degree to which computers take over human functions may frighten some people and astonish others. If we are to believe some forecasts, computers, like the telephone or electricity, may become a common everyday thing used by almost everybody. They can even enter our home life. Computers help to make a person's shopping list, remind someone of important appointments and anniversaries and answer the telephone. It's often heard that the increasing flood of information will be one of the problems of the 21st century but a computer may help solve it too. In a computerized library of the future request for information will be answered instantly and as fully as the user wants.

Summing up, I should say that it's hard to enumerate all the uses the computer may be put to, that is why they are extremely important.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the importance of computers in the life of people?
2. Do you think it is easy to work as a programmer?
3. Do you think that programmer is a popular profession in our country?
4. Have you always wanted to become a programmer?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

1. Profession of programmer demands huge responsibility.
2. Nowadays modern technologies are very much advanced and it plays a big role in life of people.
3. Today it is possible to do all work by computer without leaving your house.
4. It is hard to imagine modern life without computers.
2. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.
to arrive
6. He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.
1. Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
2. Let's go. The guests already
3. They ... by the time the meeting starts.
7. We ... the house by next Tuesday.
8. She ... more than 10 pictures already.
9. I wondered if they ... the room.
- to be
4. I am tired of waiting. Where you ... ?
5. By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

1. Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.
2. When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).
3. I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.
4. The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).
5. My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.
10. We ... (be) to Paris many times.
6. The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.
7. Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.
8. I never ... (try) Japanese food.
9. Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.

3. Переделайте предложения так, чтобы смысл совпадал с исходным предложением.

1. I can do what I want and you can't stop me. – You can't stop me doing what I want.
2. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour. – It's better to avoid...
3. Shall we go away tomorrow instead of today? – Shall we postpone...until...?
4. The driver of the car said it was true he didn't have a license. – The driver of the car admitted...

Практическое занятие 47

Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности

Теоретическая часть

A computer is a machine that can be programmed in order to fulfill definite operations automatically. Moreover it can solve a set of problems at the same time and manipulate different data. [There are different types of computers](#): personal computers and workstations, minicomputers and mainframes, and powerful supercomputers.

The most widespread computers are personal general-purpose ones. These computers are used in schools and offices, shops and plants, and, of course, at homes. General-purpose computers consist of a set of necessary components: [the central processing unit](#), memory, [a mass storage device](#), and output and input devices. Nowadays a computer is an affordable way to enrich your life with modern technologies. You can browse the Internet, receive and send e-mails, create and edit documents and presentations, watch films and talk to your friends.

It is difficult to overestimate the huge advantages of computer technologies in modern life. Despite the most obvious ones like being able to store all the necessary documents in one tiny device, computers help to broaden the minds of modern society. [The present-day science and production](#), trade, bank system and health care are impossible without them. Modern computer technologies are really useful for people's education and development. Why are computers so indispensable?

Firstly, they calculate and process [all kinds of data](#) accurately and fast. Of course, there are some mistakes and hardware problems with computer devices but almost all of them happen because of human mistake, because of flawed computer programs created by developers. Secondly, computers help to save storage place. The tons of paper documents are replaced by digital files in a computer and can be easily found. Modern computers are created to be user-friendly. You don't have to study for a long time to learn how to use a computer. A computer and the Internet give an access to various sources of information, libraries and galleries from the most distant places on our planet.

Like any other technology a computer can be a threat. Our life becomes depended on computers. Computer breakdowns are really big problems because all the information on the hard disk can be destroyed and lost. Overuse of computers can make people computer addicts. And spending too much time sitting in front of a computer display is dangerous for our eyesight.

Computers propel our life forward but we have to remember that they have to be used wisely.

Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно на английский язык, используя оборот to be going to:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Я собираюсь переехать в Лондон. | 7. Мы будем ходить в рестораны каждый день. |
| 2. Я собираюсь полететь на Луну. | 8. Я собираюсь открыть школу русского языка в Англии. |
| 3. Я собираюсь жениться в 25 лет. | 9. Они собираются смотреть футбольный матч сегодня вечером. |
| 4. Я собираюсь посмотреть Собор Святого Павла, знаменитый лондонский Тауэр и многое другое. | 10. Джек собирается заниматься виндсерфингом. |
| 5. Моя жена станет актрисой. | |
| 6. Они будут путешествовать по всему миру. | |

2. Павел мечтает о будущем. Напишите о его планах, используя конструкцию to be going to.

1. I ... (move) to London.
2. I ... (fly) to the Moon.
3. I ... (marry) at 25.
4. We ... (have) three kids.
5. My wife ... (become) a famous actress.
6. My wife and children ... (travel) all over the world.
7. We ... (eat) in restaurants every day.
8. I ... (open) a flying school in England.

3. Напишите отрицательные предложения, используя конструкцию to be going to.

1. We – not – catch – that train.
2. He – not – buy – a new sofa.
3. They – not – watch – a football match tonight.
4. I – not – tell – your secret to anyone.
5. Anna – not – stay – at home.

4. Карла собирается провести отпуск у моря. Задайте ей вопросы с конструкцией to be going to. Используйте данные словосочетания.

speak Spanish there, play beach volleyball, stay in a good hotel, eat lobsters, go windsurfing

Практическое занятие 48

Технический прогресс

Теоретическая часть

The Digital Revolution is considered to be the Third Industrial Revolution that, according to scientists, started in the 1940s but was widely accepted only thirty years later in the 1970s. Nowadays, this Revolution has achieved great results and has affected our lifestyle, habits and even mentality.

It goes without saying that the technological progress has also exerted a significant impact on interpersonal communication. However, it is not always clear whether the progress is a positive or a negative thing.

On the one hand, there are many advantages of the progress which allow us to consider it as an opportunity. Firstly, it helps to develop human relations by means of the internet and electronic devices, such as PC, smartphone, and tablet. We have become closer not only to those people who live nearby but to those who live in other countries as well.

Secondly, the technological progress has an impact on interpersonal communication from a more global point of view. Technology can work as a driver in the process of collaborative consumption in which people learn to share, thanks to the Web.

On the other hand, the Digital Revolution does not consist only of positive aspects. First of all, in some cases, the interpersonal communication becomes more primitive and people forget how to communicate with others personally. This leads to a more serious one that is about fear of in-person meetings.

Finally, in the Digital Age, we rely more on technology and less on each other. As a result, we become more independent of other people and may feel more confident; however, it is only an illusion as we actually become more helpless.

Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. Задайте вопросы к предложениям, начиная со слов в скобках.

1. I am going to phone him tomorrow. (When ...?)

2. That tower is going to collapse soon. (Why ...?)
3. My friends are going to arrive today. (How many friends ...?)
4. We are going to pay for her. (How much ...?)
5. Mum is going to see her dentist on Monday. (When...?)
6. I am going to wear a white dress tonight. (Why...?)

2. Подчеркните правильное слово.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. They 're / 'm / 's going to visit their grandpa. | 3. We isn't / aren't / 'm not going to buy lots of clothes. |
| 2. She 's / 're / 'm going to make a cake. | 4. I 'm not / aren't / isn't going to get a new camera. |

3. Напишите вопросы, используя to be going to и дайте краткие ответы.

1. Jason / go to the cinema / yes – Is Jason going to the cinema? – Yes, he is.
2. Julia and Mum / play tennis / yes - _____.
3. Karl and Beth / go shopping / no - _____.
4. we / go swimming / yes - _____.
5. Olly / go shopping - _____.

4. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It is good to travel because you can see new countries and cities, meet many interesting people and practice foreign languages. | 3. In Russia there are many historical places with ancient architecture. |
| 2. Russian culture is very rich and attracts a lot of attention of different people. | 4. Thousands of tourists visit Russia every year. |
| | 5. Red Square is often called the heart of Moscow. |

5. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day/
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.

Практическое занятие 49

Промышленные технологии. Машины и механизмы

Теоретическая часть

Machine-tools

Machine-tools are used to shape metals and other materials. The material to be shaped is called the workpiece. Most machine-tools are now electrically driven. Machine-tools with electrical drive are faster and more accurate than hand tools: they were an important element in the development of mass-production processes, as they allowed individual parts to be made in large numbers so as to be interchangeable.

All machine-tools have facilities for holding both the workpiece and the tool, and for accurately controlling the movement of the cutting tool relative to the workpiece. Most machining operations generate large amounts of heat, and use cooling fluids (usually a mixture of water and oils) for cooling and lubrication.

Machine-tools usually work materials mechanically but other machining methods have been developed lately. They include chemical machining, spark erosion to machine very hard materials to any shape by means of a continuous high-voltage spark (discharge) between an electrode and a workpiece. Other machining methods include drilling using ultrasound, and cutting by means of a laser beam. Numerical control of machine-tools and flexible manufacturing systems have made it possible for complete systems of machine-tools to be used flexibly for the manufacture of a range of products.

Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно предложения на русский язык:

1. Have you ever been abroad? – Yes, I have been to many European countries.
2. Russia attracts crowds of tourists by its churches and cathedrals.
3. When people come to Moscow for the first time they often go to see Kremlin first of all.

4. There are many different museums and art galleries in Moscow and St. Petersburg.
5. Russia is the biggest country in the world with population over 140 million people.

2. Составьте предложения. Дайте ответы про себя. Укажите, в каких предложениях была использована конструкция *be going to*. Write the sentences. Give answers about yourself.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 7. summer / are / this / you / going I Where I ? | 10. with / are / you / Who / going / ? |
| 8. there / going / How / you I are I ? | 11. do / going / to / you / there / What I are I ? |
| 9. take / going / to / What / you are ? | 12. you / stay / going / to / are / Where I ? |

3. Напишите вопросы с *be going to*.

1. What / Mum / do / on Monday
2. What / the family / do / on Tuesday
3. How / Dad / travel to Newcastle / on Wednesday
4. What kind of food / Mum and Dad / eat / on Thursday
5. Where / Ryan / go / on Friday
6. Who / Julia / visit / on Friday

4. Напишите вопросы к выделенным словам. Write the questions to the words in bold type.

1. *Next summer* I'm going to Britain.
2. Liz's going to *Kongo* in July.
3. He's going to Russia *by train*.
4. She's going *to stay* on the farm.
5. I'm going to *the beach*?

5. Чем вы собираетесь заняться вечером? What have you decided to do this evening? Are you going to do these things? Напишите правдивые предложения.

watch TV, read a book, cook dinner, wash your hair, go to bed early

Практическое занятие 50
Промышленное оборудование
Теоретическая часть
«Industrial Equipment»

The term industrial equipment covers a very wide range of devices. These can include everything from ball bearings and air tools to large bulldozers, cranes, cement mixers and backhoes and just about everything in between such as compressors, check valves, couplings, dollies and dust collectors. Basically, just about any type of device that is used in the industrial world could be considered to be industrial equipment. Some types of industrial equipment are operated by manual labor while others are power-generated.

All types of tools and equipment devices have been developed and used by man since prehistoric times however the first forms of modern industrial equipment were born along with the Industrial Revolution, which took place in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. This major technological and cultural change introduced the world to machinery, which was created to replace and help make manual labor easier. Steam power and powered machinery was suddenly developed for the manufacturing world and with it came the first industrial metal machine tools and industrial equipment.

As the industrial world began to grow new types of equipment and machinery were developed. These tools and equipment were designed to be powered by human and animal power along with such things as electrical, solar, nuclear and water energy. Some devices are operated manually while others such as robotics can be programmed to perform their functions automatically. Some types of equipment such as levers and hammers are simple tools while others such as hydraulic motors are pieces of complex machinery.

While many articles of industrial equipment such as ladders, power tools, hand tools, heaters, generators, and compressors can be used around your home, office, cottage and garden, some devices are built to a much larger scale and are made specifically for use in industrial settings. Some of these articles include industrial heaters, industrial carts, industrial forklifts, industrial vacuum cleaners, industrial presses, industrial boilers, industrial ovens, industrial furnaces and industrial scales etc. However, no matter where you use them, the one thing that all articles of industrial equipment have in common is that they were built and designed to make manual labor become faster and easier.

Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. Роззи написала шуточные новогодние обещания (resolutions). Сделайте обещания более серьезными. Read Rosie's New School Year resolutions. Change them into serious ones.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Always miss classes. | 4. Stop reading books. |
| 2. Never do my homework. | 5. Start watching TV from morning till night. |
| 3. Not to help Mum after school. | |

2. Complete the sentences. Use 'll or won't.

- Amy's brother is thirteen. He _____ be fourteen on his next birthday.
- I bought a lottery ticket, but I _____ win
- My dad is thirty-nine. He _____ be forty on his next birthday.
- My sister Mary is fifteen. She _____ be sixteen until next year.
- My brother's clever. He _____ pass all his exams.

3. Задайте общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mother's advice was very useful. | 4. They are not going to meet him. |
| 2. I have to go to school every day. | 5. She will make a cake tomorrow. |
| 3. He wants to learn French in two months. | |

4. Ask general questions and give short answers to them. Pay attention to the tense form of the verb in the questions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Jane eats lunch at the canteen every day. (at school?) | 5. It wasn't cold yesterday. (the day before yesterday?) |
| 2. I didn't sleep well last night. (last week?) | 6. He won't be at home tonight. (tomorrow?) |
| 3. I am studying my grammar book now. (learning the rules?) | 7. She can't play the piano. (the guitar?) |
| 4. The children weren't watching TV last night. (doing their homework?) | 8. They have visited many places. (the picture gallery?) |
| | 9. He was given more time for the test. (you?) |
| | 10. English is spoken in Australia. (Canada?) |

Практическое занятие 51

Работа на производстве

Теоретическая часть

Automobile

Since the first automobile was introduced to our life, we can notice that there are a lot of changes happened around us. As a modern transportation, it not only brings convenience to our daily life, but also enhances the efficiency.

One of advantages of using automobiles is that it can give the users much more convenience compared with other transportations, such as bikes or buses. For me, I like to go to the supermarket once per week and normally buy many foods at one time. Can you imagine that I need to carry a lot of foodstuff and maybe take a crowded bus to reach home? How inconvenient it is! Suppose that I have a car, and then I will feel very easy because what I need to do is to put all my stuff at the back of the car.

On the other hand, automobiles can save our time and energy. Driving the automobile, we can go wherever we want to go. We can reach the destination faster than other transportation means. We can use the saved hours to enjoy the views or do anything that we want. After all, time means a lot to modern people. It can mean money to businessmen, knowledge to school students and profit to companies. By means of cutting time with the help of automobiles, we can increase the efficiency of our society.

Of course, I must admit that automobiles bring a lot of problems such as traffic jam and air pollution. But these outcomes cannot be avoided during the development of a society. I believe we will have a better solution to solve all these problems soon .

Generally speaking, I would like to say automobiles have improved modern life through providing more convenience to people and increasing efficiency. We should encourage the society to support the automobile industry and develop different kinds of automobiles to meet various needs.

Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. Выпишите и выучите новые слова

Was introduced – был внедрён

Changes – изменения

Convenience – удобства

Advantages – преимущества

Destination – место назначения

Increase – возрастать, увеличить

Traffic jam – пробки на дорогах

Solution – решение

To develop – разивать

To encourage – поощрять

Vehicle – транспортное средство

Petrol – бензин

Engine – двигатель

Noisy – шумный

Fast – быстрый

Use – потреблять, использовать

Fuel – топливо

Truck – грузовой автомобиль

Stroke – такт, ход поршня

Piston – поршень

Crankshaft – коленчатый вал

Connecting rod – шатун

2. Переведите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения.

1. Diesel engines use not so much fuel as petrol engines.

2. The lightest of the engines is a two-stroke engine.

3. Diesel engines are much safer than petrol engines because there is less danger of fire.

4. The speed of this passenger car is great as of that one.

5. This new device operates several times faster than your old device.

6. The faster you drive your car the more attentive you must be on the road.

7. This is the most interesting model of the motor car.

3. Ниже приведены главные факторы, на которые мы обращаем внимание при покупке автомобиля. Соедините факторы и их значения.

1. price a) the amount of money you get when you sell your car

2. resale value b) how much petrol or diesel the car uses

3. size c) when customers always buy their cars from the same manufacturer

4. interior features d) the amount of money you pay when you buy a car

5. fuel consumption e) the car's capacity to go fast and accelerate quickly

6. performance f) how big the car is 7. brand loyalty g) items inside the car

Практическое занятие 52

Конкурсы профессионального мастерства WorldSkills

Теоретическая часть

1. Are these statements true or false?(t; f)

1. In the 1950th there was a great need for skilled workers in Spain. _____

2. The WorldSkills Competitions give a new impulse to their vocational training systems. _____

3. The WorldSkills Foundation is dedicated to get profit through competitions as a means of promoting the skills movement nationally, regionally and globally. _____

4. WorldSkills is a global platform where youth, educators, industry and governments can meet, learn and develop skills together. _____

5. WorldSkills organizes skill competitions and events for young people on all levels in Europe. _____

6. WorldSkills aims to create an increased understanding for how important skills training is for economic development. _____

7. WorldSkills doesn't support and conduct skills research. _____

2. Complete the sentences.

1. The WorldSkills Competition truly reflects the _____.

2. Tens of thousands of young students and professionals _____ over the years.

3. WorldSkills is not just a competition though, it is a _____.

Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. Измените предложения так. Чтобы они стали вопросительными. Make general questions.

1. The rabbit is hopping now.
 2. Children are swimming now.
 3. I am reading a book now.
2. Give short answers to these general questions.
1. Did you go to the country last summer?
 2. Did you go for a picnic last Sunday?
 3. Can you see the sun now?
 4. Can you see the stars now?
 5. Does your pet sleep at night?
 6. Do you like watching the clouds?
2. Задайте общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ
6. Mother's advice was very useful.
 7. I have to go to school every day.
 8. He wants to learn French in two months.
 9. They are not going to meet him.
 10. She will make a cake tomorrow.
3. Ask general questions and give short answers to them. Pay attention to the tense form of the verb in the questions.
11. Jane eats lunch at the canteen every day. (at school?)
 12. I didn't sleep well last night. (last week?)
 13. I am studying my grammar book now. (learning the rules?)
 14. The children weren't watching TV last night. (doing their homework?)
 15. It wasn't cold yesterday. (the day before yesterday?)
 16. He won't be at home tonight. (tomorrow?)
 17. She can't play the piano. (the guitar?)
 18. They have visited many places. (the picture gallery?)
 19. He was given more time for the test. (you?)
 20. English is spoken in Australia. (Canada?)
4. Измените предложения так. Чтобы они стали вопросительными. Make general questions.
7. The rabbit is hopping now.
 8. Children are swimming now.
 9. I am reading a book now.
 10. Dave is riding his bike now.
 11. We are planting some seeds now.
 12. She is giving me a rubber now.
5. Give short answers to these general questions.
7. Did you go to the country last summer?
 8. Did you go for a picnic last Sunday?
 9. Can you see the sun now?
 10. Can you see the stars now?
 11. Does your pet sleep at night?
 12. Do you like watching the clouds?

Практическое занятие 53

Известные ученые. Технические науки

Теоретическая часть

«Russia's Achievements in Space Research»

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. the Space Race — гонка за первенство в области космических исследований | 4. transmitter — передатчик |
| 2. to compete — соревноваться | 5. to land — высадить |
| 3. artificial — искусственный | 6. leadership — лидерство |

Sergey Korolyov is the most talented Soviet rocket engineer. He became famous for his achievements in space research in the period between 1950s and 1960s. Those years were known for the Space Race between the USSR and the United States. Korolyov had plans to compete with America to be the first nation to land a man on the Moon, but he died in 1966.

Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite, was launched on October, 1957. It was only 53 cm in diameter, and carried only a simple radio transmitter. The transmitter allowed scientists to track Sputnik as it went round the Earth. But the first artificial satellite burned up in the atmosphere 92 days later.

Sputnik 2 was launched on November 3, 1957 and carried the first living passenger, a dog named Laika. But Laika didn't come back to the Earth as it had not provided.

The next satellite with living beings was Sputnik 5. It was launched on August 19, 1960 with the dogs Belka and Strelka, 40 mice, 2 rats and a lot of different plants on board. The spacecraft returned to the earth the next day and all the animals were safe.

On April 12, 1961 Yuri Gagarin flew into space and spent 108 minutes there. It was one of the greatest events of the 20th century.

Since that time no one has doubted Russia's leadership in space exploration. The flights into outerspace allows Russian people to learn a lot from space research.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Do you think it is necessary to explore space? Why?
2. What Soviet engineers are the most famous for space research? What for?
3. When was the first satellite launched into space?
4. How many satellites were there in all? What are their names?
5. What can you tell about Yuri Gagarin?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям:

1. Он будет изучать (французский/немецкий) язык.
2. Они предпочитают (футбол/хоккей).
3. Твои друзья купили (квартиру/дом).
4. Я приготовила яблочный (пирог/банановый торт).
5. Аня купила красивое (платье/юбку) вчера.
6. Эта машина была произведена в (Японии/Германии).
7. Почта открывается в (9/8).
8. Она посетила все (музеи/магазины) в Стамбуле.

2. 1. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

1. Marks & Spencer is a store that attracts a lot of tourists in Britain.
2. The store sells many different things from clothes to flowers.
3. Freshfood is also a famous chain in Great Britain.
4. The stores are organized completely for self-service and customers like it very much.
2. Сделайте предложения помощи, используя Future Simple.
- 1 It's hot in here.
- 2 These boxes are heavy.
- 3 The windows are dirty.
- 4 I haven't got any money.

3. Give short answers to these general questions.

1. Did you go to the country last summer?
2. Did you go for a picnic last Sunday?
3. Can you see the sun now?
4. Can you see the stars now?
5. Does your pet sleep at night?
6. Do you like watching the clouds?

4. Переведите: 1. Он вчера ходил в школу или в кино? 2. Ты видишь мою маму или бабушку? 3. Она спит или нет? 4. Они могут говорить по-немецки или по-французски? 5. Соня придет в понедельник или пятницу? 6. Он живет в доме или квартире? 7. Аэропорт большой или маленький? 8. Сколько человек в твоей семье – три или четыре?

Практическое занятие 54

Известные ученые и их открытия

Теоретическая часть

Text 1

We are living in a world of technologies now and can't remember our life being different. The humanity has made many discoveries and invented lots of mechanisms and devices which have simplified our life significantly.

We got acquainted with light and sound and explored their characteristics which helped us to use them effectively. The radio, the TV, the telephone was invented and enabled us to get in touch with each other, learn about what is happening in our native city and all over the world.

The humanity never stopped on the way to unexplored places and even planets! We devised a satellite and made a rocket to travel to the moon and round the Earth. Special equipment lets us make photos of the faraway planets and study their environment.

The most recent breakthrough in technology is supposed to be the internet. It has broadened our abilities and opened new horizons. We connect with people from other countries without any problems, search for any information and get it in one click, and have many other opportunities accessing the net from our smartphones, tablets, and computers.

However, other realms of science have also been developing. Medicine, biology, archeology and many other sciences have achieved great results. We do have everything to maintain a high quality of life now. Many processes have been automated and people have got rid of many unpleasant things and difficulties they used to face in the past.

Text 2

The names of numerous Russian researchers and innovators are known in all parts of the world. The contribution that numerous Russian researchers, physicists, scientific experts, physiologists, and others made to the

advancement of worldwide science is absolutely invaluable. The names of Lomonosov, Mendeleev, Sechenov, Popov, Tsiolkovski, Korolev, Pavlov, Sakharov are globally acclaimed. There are a lot of subdisciplines of science in which the Russian innovators and researchers have made incredible revelations leading humanity to the unheard improvements and achievements.

The first university in Russia was founded by Lomonosov who was a pioneer in Russian philosophy of nature, a student of history and a painter. He composed numerous scientific works on various subjects: on history, astronomy, physics, geography, philology, biology, and others. He played a significant role as a statesman as well.

Mendeleev is famous for discovering and ordering the Periodic Table of the Elements. It turned into the fundamental law for future disclosures in science.

The scientific hypothesis of space flights was worked out by the Russian scientist Tsiolkovski. He is also known as the creator of a new field – astronautic science.

For Russian people space became real earlier than in other countries. Gagarin, the Russian astronaut, was the first human who circled our planet in 1961.

Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. Задайте общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ted's advice wasn't clever. | 6. She won't have to write the exercise again. |
| 2. They had to go to school on Saturday. | 7. He couldn't swim last summer. |
| 3. He won't be able to speak Italian in two months. | 8. She has to wear a uniform. |
| 4. They are not going to meet him. | 9. She will be able to make sandwiches tomorrow. |
| 5. She mustn't take these pills. | |

2. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Кто пишет эту статью? | 6. Кто не ходил на вечеринку? |
| 2. Кто сообщил тебе эту новость? | 7. Кому холодно (жарко)? |
| 3. Что находится рядом с твоей школой? | 8. Кто обычно моет посуду у Вас в семье? |
| 4. Что тебе больше всего понравилось в этом фильме? | 9. Что повлияло на его решение? |
| 5. Кто сказал ей бросить колледж? | 10. Сколько писем пришло после обеда? |

3. Translate 1) Кто любит Питера?

2) Кого любит Сэм?

3) Кто сделал эту домашнюю работу?

4) С кем ты сделал эту домашнюю работу?

5) Кто готовит вам ужин? 6)

Кому вы приготовите обед?

7) Кто ездил в Италию в прошлом году?

8) С кем ты поедешь в Италию?

9) Где ты родился? 1

0) Кто завтра пойдет с тобой в школу?

Практическое занятие 55

Нобелевские лауреаты

Теоретическая часть

Galsworthy, John (1867-1933), English novelist and playwright, who was one of the most popular English novelists and dramatists of the early 20th century. He was born in Kingston Hills, Surrey, and educated at Harrow School and the University of Oxford. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 but soon abandoned law for writing. Galsworthy wrote his early works under the pen name John Sinjohn. His fiction is concerned principally with English upper middle-class life; his dramas frequently find their themes in this stratum of society, but also often deal, sympathetically, with the economically and socially oppressed and with questions of social justice.

Most of his novels deal with the history, from Victorian times through the first quarter of the 20th century, of an upper middle-class English family, the Forsytes. The principal member of the family is Soames Forsyte, who exemplifies the drive of his class for the accumulation of material wealth, a drive that often conflicts with human values. The Forsyte series includes *The Man of Property* (1906), the novelette "Indian Summer of a Forsyte" (pub. in the collection *Five Tales*, 1918), *In Chancery* (1920), "Awakening" (1920), and *To Let* (1921). These five titles were published as *The Forsyte Saga* (1922). The Forsyte story was continued by Galsworthy in *The White Monkey* (1924), "The Silver Spoon" (1926), and *Swan Song* (1928), which were published together under the title *A Modern Comedy* (1929). These were followed in turn by *Maid in Waiting* (1931), "Flowering Wilderness" (1932), and *Over the River* (1933), published together posthumously as *End of the Chapter* (1934). Among the plays by Galsworthy are *Strife* (1909), "Justice" (1910), "The Pigeon" (1912), "Old English" (1924), and *The Roof* (1929). Galsworthy was

awarded the 1932 Nobel Prize in literature.

Landau, Lev Davidovich (1908-68), Soviet theoretical physicist and Nobel laureate, noted chiefly for his pioneer work in low-temperature physics (cryogenics). He was born in Baku, and educated at the universities of Baku and Leningrad. In 1937 Landau became professor of theoretical physics at the S. I. Vavilov Institute of Physical Problems in Moscow. His development of the mathematical theories that explain how superfluid helium behaves at temperatures near absolute zero earned him the 1962 Nobel Prize in physics. His writings on a wide variety of subjects relating to physical phenomena include some 100 papers and many books, among which is the widely known nine-volume Course of Theoretical Physics, published in 1943 with Y. M. Lifshitz. In January 1962, he was gravely injured in an automobile accident; he was several times considered near death and suffered a severe impairment of memory. By the time of his death he had been able to make only a partial recovery.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. The Nobel Prize was established in 1896 when...
 - a) Alfred Nobel died
 - b) Alfred Nobel wrote his letter to the Nobel Found
 - c) Alfred Nobel left his money and property to its establishment after his death
 - d) The family decided to send money to the establishment of the Nobel Prize
2. During his life he ...
 - a) was very poor.
 - b) he was average citizen.
 - c) he had many shops in property.
 - d) he was rather rich but never thought about his state.
3. He invented dynamite to ...
 - a) use it in military conflicts.
 - b) use it in his own aims.
 - c) use it in industry in peaceful way.
 - d) earn much money.

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Make questions and give short answers (задайте вопросы к подлежащему и дайте краткие ответы).
 11. Sara speaks English.
 12. Mark is playing the violin.
 13. My grandparents were in Rio.
 14. I have finished the exercises.
 15. They will come to school next week.
 16. He broke her favorite cup yesterday.
 17. A dance show has already finished.
 18. Robert was dancing when I came.
 19. My brother will be preparing for exams tomorrow from 2 till 6.
 20. Their friends will have come to New Zealand by 7 pm the day after tomorrow.
2. Correct the mistakes.
 1. Who like to cook?
 2. Who did was in that room?
 3. What does make you think so?
 4. Who did watch the performance last week?
 5. What does need cleaning?
 6. Who is write this article?

Практическое занятие 56

Профессиональные требования. Специфика работы по профессии/специальности

Теоретическая часть

My Future Profession Is a Builder

Builder is one of the oldest professions because thousands years ago during the primitive time people had to build dwellings that would protect them from cold weather and wind. The knowledge about the way dwellings are built and about the materials were transmitted across generations and eventually were structured and finally became a science. Nowadays you can learn it all in college after you acquire a qualification of a mason, a painter, a roofer or, for example, an electricians. You can also graduate from a university and get a degree in civil engineering.

A civil engineer must know everything about materials and building technologies. He should know about design and geodesy regulations, building standards and safety of workers in the workplace. This is a profession that seems to be the most attractive to me because it allows you to grow and self-develop in your career.

For example, an engineer unlike an ordinary builder can make a career. If he has necessary experience and leadership qualities he can become construction manager or the head of the team. Besides, later on you can start your own business. Engineers get good salary and it is another advantage of this profession. Of course, the work schedule is usually not rationed especially if they need to finish the project soon. But it does not stop me. I'm not afraid of the fact that their job is often dangerous and they have to spend a lot of time outside rain or shine. Every profession has its disadvantages but when you do what you love and it benefits the society then you can overcome everything.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время группы The Continuous Tense Forms.
2. Расскажите правило образования времени The Continuous Tense Forms.

Задания к практическому занятию

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What British store attracts a great variety of customers?
2. How did Michael Marks start his business?
3. What do they sell in Marks & Spencer stores?
4. Is Fresh food a successful chain store in Britain?
5. How are the chain stores organized?

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

1. I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.
2. Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?
3. She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.
4. They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.
5. I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.
6. What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?
7. Bob ... (feel) much better today.
8. The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.
9. I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.
10. We ... (have) tea soon?

4. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

1. We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)
2. He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)
3. They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)
4. I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)
5. The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)
6. Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)
7. The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

5. Give the English equivalents for:

Расширять способности человеческого мозга, существующие барьеры, экономить время, делать ошибки, полностью зависит от компьютера, просматривать информацию, посылать сообщения, заменять сообщения, великое изобретение, не покидая своего места, посылать и получать электронную почту, использовать информацию неправильно, устаревать, нуждаться в замене.

Практическое занятие 57

Специфика работы по профессии/специальности. Часть 2.

Теоретическая часть

Construction is one of the oldest human occupations. The ancient people, if there were no caves, they had to build themselves small huts to wait out the cold night, shelter from insects or predators. Later, people began to show a creative approach to construction. So in ancient Egypt, people without technology, thanks to only one labor, huge costs, knowledge and skills of Egyptian architects and builders were able to build huge structures that have survived to this day. The skill of builders can also confirm that sometimes they have to work without insurance.

Remember at least a photo from the construction of Rockefeller Center in Manhattan, when workers at a giant height quietly enjoy a lunch break. And it's not that it's a staged photo or not, and that it was typical of the time, insurance that the builders there. The profession of the Builder is very ancient.

People began to build their first homes in the primitive time when he decided to get out of the caves. In antiquity, the construction was engaged in a multi-million army of slaves. Later these works were performed by employees. But always appreciated the master of his craft. It was their hands that created masterpieces of world architecture: palaces, temples, pyramids and just houses. To this day, many buildings have survived, the age of which is measured by millennia.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Why is information science very important today?
2. Why do the pupils teach the computers at school?
3. What increases the interest of learning?
4. Where are school computers used?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

to shine

1. The sun ... yesterday morning.
2. The sun ... brightly now.

to write

4. I ... a postcard at the moment.
5. I ... a postcard when you phoned.

to sit

7. We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

2. Read what a boy is saying. Write in am, is or are.

A) I'm in the park. I can see some children. They ____ playing volleyball. There's my friend Greg! He ____ reading a book. The girl ____ eating a sandwich. The boy and the dog ____ playing with a ball. They can't see me because I ____ sitting in a tree. What ____ you doing? ____ you listening to me?

B) Look! The children ____ jumping. The cat ____ sleeping now. My friend and I ____ not dancing now. Dave ____ reading now.

Look! I ____ swimming.

3. Write the words in the ing-form form.

Feed, walk, wash, play, do

5. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные.

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor.
2. Your husband ... (sell) the house?
3. I ... (not start) my new job yet.
4. You ... (be) to New York before?
5. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet.

3. Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

6. I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

8. This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.

9. We ... in the garden now.

1. Can I speak to Brad, please? I'm sorry, he's _____ his pet now.

2. Can I speak to Paul, please? I'm sorry, he's _____ his homework now.

3. What about Kelly? No, sorry, she's _____ her pet in the park now.

4. Can I speak to Jenny then? Sorry, she's _____ the dishes now.

5. Can I speak to Alice or Alex, please? I'm sorry, they're _____ tennis now.

4. Информационная наука, средство развития, компьютерная технология, стимулировать интерес к обучению, делать более серьезным обучение новым предметам, для изучения информатики.

6. They ... (do) the shopping today.

7. Tom ... ever (visit) Disney land?

8. I just ... (see) a horror film.

9. She ... (not find) her coat.

10. The cat already ... (eat up) the fish.

builders who give people shelter, a sense of comfort and security of their own home.

Now the profession of the Builder is not only one of the most popular and demanded, but also one of the highest paid working professions. After all, a new modern society is built not only in the figurative sense of the word, but literally. And construction, in turn, activates many other industries and the economy, supplying construction sites with various materials, transport, construction equipment and many others.

Build-does do not mean only to build any structure. It also means creating, create and create, because the construction of a truly beautiful building requires not only certain knowledge and experience but also talent. Therefore, the profession of Builder at all times was surrounded by universal honor and respect. In addition, the work of the Builder is always in front of everyone and skillfully performing it, a person brings joy and aesthetic pleasure to others. Creation is inherent in human nature, which can be proved by the fact that from the first days of its existence, man is engaged in construction. For a person who has chosen the profession of a Builder, however, as for any other profession, the defining

Практическое занятие 58.

Основные принципы деятельности по профессии специальности

Теоретическая часть

As for the profession itself, choosing it, you need to keep in mind that it is difficult and requires constant dedication combined with painstaking daily work. This is difficult in the snow, in wind, in heat, no retreat, no surrender positions. But it is difficult to imagine today the modern life of the city and the village without masons, installers, finishers, carpenters, welders. Therefore, I believe that the profession of Builder opens a list of the most necessary professions today. At the same time, the construction profession is the most peaceful, because it is the

qualities are decency, responsibility, diligence and, of course, love for their work.

Thus, construction ensures the development of production and guarantees employment. All this gives a real visibility of changes for the better and

guarantees the need for good builders for many years to come.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the Internet?
2. Where did the Internet begin?
3. Why was the Internet designed?
4. What is the most popular Internet service?
5. How do people use the Internet?
6. How can the commercial users communicate over the Internet?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Give the English equivalents for:

Глобальная компьютерная сеть, ядерная война, самый короткий путь, пакетная коммуникация, выключать, самая популярная служба Интернета, иметь доступ в Интернет, посылать электронную почту, решительное увеличение, передавать сообщение, постоянно перехватывать, зашифрованные программы, вести сделки по Интернету.

2. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Россия - самая большая страна в мире.
2. Новое здание Московского Университета - одно из самых высоких зданий Москвы.
3. Солнце больше Луны.
4. Ваша сестра старше вас? - Нет, она моложе меня.
5. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера.
6. Февраль - самый короткий месяц в году.
7. Сегодня мы писали более трудный диктант, чем вчера.
8. Сегодня так же жарко, как и вчера.
9. Это самая интересная книга, которую я когда-либо читал.

3. Напишите степени сравнения

happy	patient	friendly
young	hot	ridiculous
shallow	comfortable	late
difficult	brave	little
dirty	wise	

Практическое занятие 59.

Повторение грамматического, лексического материала

Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 204, Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр.124-125
Olympic Games

The world's greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic Movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport. The Olympic emblem is five interlinked rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours. The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honour of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others. The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Then they were resumed in London after the Second World War. Since then the Olympics are held every fourth year in different countries.

The ancient Greeks had no winter sports. Only in 1924 the first Winter Olympic Games were held in France. Now they are being held regularly.

peace — мир	ancient — древний
fraternity — братство	B.C. (before Christ) — до нашей эры
contain(s) — содержать	Zeus — Зевс

to participate — участвовать

to resume — возобновлять

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What are the world's greatest sports games?
2. What does the Olympic idea mean?
3. What is the Olympic emblem?
4. Why have these colours been chosen?
5. When and where did the original Olympic Games begin?
6. Did women participate in the games?

7. When were the first modern Olympic Games held? Where?
8. Are the Olympics held in the same place?
9. When did the Winter Olympic Games start being held? Where?

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

1. She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
2. The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
3. We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
4. ... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
5. They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).

6. My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
7. I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
8. ... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
9. Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
10. ... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. At what time do you go to university?
 2. When do you have a day off?
 3. When did your parents come home from work yesterday?
3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

4. At what time do you usually have breakfast on weekend?
5. When did you go to bed yesterday?

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.
 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow.
 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day.
 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday.
 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow.
 7. You (to watch) TV every day?
 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday?
3. Расскажите о своем любимом виде спорта (8-10 предложений).

9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow?
10. When you (to leave) home for school every day?
11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday?
12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow?
13. My brother (to go) to work every day.
14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I...

Вопросы для подготовки к дифференцированному зачету:

1. Транскрипция. Фонетика.
2. Глагол To be.
3. Личные местоимения.
4. Множественное число существительных.
5. Глаголы to have.
6. Притяжательный падеж существительных.
7. The Present Indefinite Tense.
8. Вводное there с глаголом to be.
9. Some, any, no и их производные.
10. Much, many, little, few.
11. Предлоги места и направления.
12. The Past Indefinite Tense.
13. Предлоги времени.
14. The Future Indefinite Tense.
15. Оборот to be going + Infinitive.

16. General questions.
17. Alternative questions.
18. Question to the subject.
19. The Continuous Tense Forms.
20. The present Perfect Tense.
21. Degrees of comparison.
22. Special questions.
23. Disjunctive questions.
24. Modal Verbs.
25. The Article.

Тематика индивидуальных проектов по иностранному языку:

1. Аббревиатура как средство экономии речи и письменного текста
2. Аббревиатура в популярных онлайн играх
3. Английский язык в Интернет-общении
4. Анализ английской лексики, связанной с гостиничным бизнесом
5. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы) Mynewfriends
6. Английские надписи на одежде и их влияние на культуру тинейджеров
7. Жизнь и творчество В. Шекспира
8. История исконно британских фамилий и имен
9. Грамматика английского языка в английских пословицах
10. Выдающиеся личности в истории Англии. М. Тэтчер.
11. Животные в государственной символике англо-говорящих стран.
12. Замки Англии (Шотландии).
13. Австралийский (американский) вариант английского языка.
14. Американские президенты.
15. Американский английский - новые тенденции.
16. Английские заимствования в русском языке.
17. Английский как глобальный язык общения.
18. Национальные особенности речевого этикета английского языка.
19. Лимерик как жанр английской поэзии
20. История английского чая
21. Американский английский - новые тенденции.
22. Английский как глобальный язык общения.
23. Деловой английский в практическом применении.
24. Английские заимствования в современном русском языке (причины заимствований).
25. SMS - новая форма общения
26. Взаимное влияние русского и английского языков.

27. Иностранные слова в молодежном жаргоне.

Список рекомендуемой литературы

Список основной литературы:

1. Голубев, А.П., Английский язык для всех специальностей + Приложение : учебник / А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова. — Москва : КноРус, 2022. — 385 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-10109-4. — URL:<https://book.ru/book/944639> (дата обращения: 18.07.2022). — Текст : электронный.

2. Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / [О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др.]. — 9-е изд. — М.: Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2020 — 248 с.: ил. — (Английский в фокусе).

3. Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / [О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др.]. — 9-е изд. — М.: Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2020. — 256с.: ил. — (Английский в фокусе).

Список дополнительной литературы:

1. Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык : учебное пособие / З.В. Маньковская. — Москва : ИНФРА-М, 2022. — 200 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование). — DOI 10.12737/22856. - ISBN 978-5-16-012363-9. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1779974>