

ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

**Методические указания**  
**к практическим занятиям**  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»  
для обучающихся по специальности  
**44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах**

Ставрополь, 2023

Методические указания составлены в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего общего образования, приказом о внесении изменений от 12 августа 2022 года № 732, Федеральной образовательной программой СОО, а также примерной рабочей программой образовательной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для профессиональных образовательных организаций и примерным учебно-методическим комплексом по образовательной дисциплине «Иностранный язык», рекомендованными «Институтом развития профессионального образования» (ИРПО) от 2022 г.

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Рассмотрено на заседании методического объединения общеобразовательного цикла, протокол №6 от «24» мая 2023 г.

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Рекомендовано Методическим советом СмК, протокол №7 от «25» мая 2023 г.

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## Введение

**Цели** освоения общеобразовательной дисциплины сформулированы в соответствии требованиями федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования, с ориентацией на результаты федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования (далее ФГОС СПО):

- понимание иностранного языка как средства межличностного и профессионального общения, инструмента познания, самообразования, социализации и самореализации в полиязычном и поликультурном мире;
- формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности ее составляющих: речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной и учебно-познавательной;
- развитие национального самосознания, общечеловеческих ценностей, стремления к лучшему пониманию культуры своего народа и народов стран изучаемого языка.

### Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины:

#### Личностные:

в части гражданского воспитания:

-сформированность гражданской позиции обучающегося как активного и ответственного члена российского общества;

в части трудового воспитания:

-интерес к различным сферам профессиональной деятельности, умение совершать осознанный выбор будущей профессии и реализовывать собственные жизненные планы;

в части ценности научного познания:

-сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, способствующего осознанию своего места в поликультурном мире;

-совершенствование языковой и читательской культуры как средства взаимодействия между людьми и познания мира;

-осознание ценности научной деятельности, готовность осуществлять проектную и исследовательскую деятельность индивидуально и в группе.

#### Метапредметные:

1. Овладение универсальными учебными познавательными действиями:

б) базовые исследовательские действия:

владеть навыками учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем;

в) работа с информацией:

владеть навыками получения информации из источников разных типов, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления;

2. Овладение универсальными коммуникативными действиями:

а) общение:

владеть различными способами общения и взаимодействия;

аргументированно вести диалог, уметь смягчать конфликтные ситуации;

развернуто и логично излагать свою точку зрения с использованием языковых средств;

3. Овладение универсальными регулятивными действиями:

способствовать формированию и проявлению широкой эрудиции в разных областях знаний, постоянно повышать свой образовательный и культурный уровень;

г) принятие себя и других людей:

развивать способность понимать мир с позиции другого человека.

#### **Предметные (базовый уровень):**

5) овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей;

9) приобретение опыта практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.

#### **Предметные (углубленный уровень):**

1) овладение основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках тематического плана:

-говорение: уметь вести комбинированный диалог объемом до 10 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника;

создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (в том числе рассуждение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументации объемом 17 - 18 фраз в рамках тематического содержания речи; создавать сообщение в связи с прочитанным/прослушанным текстом с выражением своего отношения к изложенным событиям и фактам объемом 17 - 18 фраз;

-аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 3,5 минут аутентичные тексты;

смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 700 - 900 слов;

-письменная речь: создавать письменные высказывания, в том числе с элементами рассуждения с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, график, диаграмму и/или прочитанный/прослушанный текст объемом до 250 слов; комментировать информацию с выражением и аргументацией своего мнения;

2) овладение умениями письменного перевода с иностранного языка на русский язык аутентичных текстов научно-популярного характера (в том числе в русле выбранного профиля);

4) знание и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц; овладение навыками распознавания употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1650 изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования;

5) осуществлять межличностное и межкультурное общение на основе знаний о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка.

**Планируемые личностные результаты в ходе реализации образовательной программы**

<b>Коды результатов</b>	<b>Личностные результаты реализации программы воспитания</b>
ЛР 7	Осознающий приоритетную ценность личности человека; уважающий собственную и чужую уникальность в различных ситуациях, во всех формах и видах деятельности.
ЛР 14	Стремящийся находить и демонстрировать ценностный аспект учебного знания и информации и обеспечивать его понимание и переживание обучающимися
ЛР 15	Признающий ценности непрерывного образования, необходимость постоянного совершенствования и саморазвития; управляющий собственным профессиональным развитием, рефлексивно оценивающий собственный жизненный и профессиональный опыт

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## Практическое занятие № 1.

Приветствие, прощание. Правила чтения. Introduction.

### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 10-19, - ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите и запишите английский алфавит.
2. Охарактеризуйте типы чтения гласных букв в английском языке.
4. Охарактеризуйте согласные буквы в английском языке.

### Задания к практическому занятию № 1:

1. Тренируем чтение. Гласные

A	[eɪ]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>b</b>ake [beɪk]</li> <li>• <b>c</b>ame [keɪm]</li> <li>• <b>p</b>aper ['peɪpə]</li> </ul>
	[ə] в конце слов	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>e</b>xtra ['ekstrə]</li> <li>• <b>a</b>genda [ə'dʒendə]</li> <li>• <b>C</b>anada ['kænədə]</li> </ul>
E	[i:]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>h</b>e [hi:]</li> <li>• <b>e</b>ve [i:v]</li> <li>• <b>the</b>se [ði:z]</li> </ul>
I	[aɪ]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>m</b>ine [maɪn]</li> <li>• <b>s</b>picy ['spaɪsɪ]</li> <li>• <b>d</b>iving ['daɪvɪŋ]</li> </ul>
O	[əʊ]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>g</b>o [gəʊ]</li> <li>• <b>n</b>o [nəʊ]</li> <li>• <b>p</b>ose [pəʊz]</li> </ul>
	[u:] или [u]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>d</b>o [du:]</li> <li>• <b>w</b>ho [hu:]</li> <li>• <b>w</b>oman ['wʊmən]</li> </ul>

U	[ju:]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>u</b>se [ju:z]</li> <li>• <b>c</b>ube [kju:b]</li> <li>• <b>per</b>fume ['pɜ:fju:m]</li> </ul>
Y	[aɪ] в открытом ударном слоге	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>f</b>ry [fraɪ]</li> <li>• <b>s</b>ky [skaɪ]</li> <li>• <b>pur</b>ify ['pɜ:ɹaɪfaɪ]</li> </ul>
	[ɪ] в безударном слоге	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>d</b>iary ['daɪəri]</li> <li>• <b>tid</b>y ['taɪdɪ]</li> <li>• <b>b</b>aby ['beɪbɪ]</li> </ul>

## 2. Прочитайте и переведите. Составьте похожий диалог со своими друзьями.

Elizabeth: Hello, Jack, nice to see you again. How are you?

Jack: Hi, Liz, I'm fine, thanks and what about you?

Elizabeth: I'm OK, everything fine. Let me introduce my new friend Kate. We study together at the same college and she is my new classmate.

Jack: Hello, Kate. Nice to meet you.

Kate: Good evening, Jack. Nice to meet you too.

Jack: Where are you from, Kate?

Kate: I'm from Rostov, but now I live in Stavropol with my relatives. I live near our college and don't know anything about city.

Jack: Don't worry, I could show you the city center, if you don't mind.

Kate: O! That would be great! How about this weekend?

Jack: This weekend? Ya, I'm ready.

Kate: OK, thanks. See you next weekend. But now we have to go. Bye-bye.

3. Составьте рассказ о себе по следующей схеме:

1. Name/Surname/Age
2. I live in.....(country, city, district, house, apartments, student hostel/dorm)
3. I have (big, small) family.....
4. I like.....(Sports, movies, musics, reading, painting....etc)
5. I dislike.....
6. I hate.....
7. My favorite subjects...

## Практическое занятие № 2.

About myself. Глагол to be Present Simple Tense.

### 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. 24-26 -- ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

### 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. Тренируем чтение:

1. [i:] Pete, be, believe, we, she, me; [i] myth, pin, thick, pig; [между а и э] cat, apple, back, compact;
2. [долгий а] jar, large, yard, arm, part, dark, park, car, start; [долгий о] store, more, sport, or, fork;
3. [у] put, foot, could, women; [долгий у] fool, rule, shoes, true, crew, move, through;

#### 2. Read and translate.

##### «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 2006 in 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.

#### Vocabulary:

from the very start – с самого начала	себя	to lose temper – сердиться/выходить из себя
to have a look at yourself from aside – посмотреть на себя со стороны		to become - становиться
slender – стройный/ тонкий		sad – грустный/печальный
appearance - внешность		to retreat into shell – замыкаться в себе
tall – высокий		to laugh - смеяться
slim – стройный		to joke - шутить
short – невысокий		sense of humor – чувство юмора
high-heeled shoes – туфли на высоких каблуках		it means – это означает
even tempered – спокойный/ уравновешенный		to understand - понимать
reserved – скрытый/замкнутый		to appreciate – ценить
calm -спокойный		to like/to be fond of - любить
modest - скромный		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. My family. Глагол to be. Part 2.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 86 - ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

##### 1. Вопросы к тесту «About myself»

1. Who is the hero of the story?
2. How old is she?
3. How does she look like?
4. What she like to wear?
5. Does she like to study?
6. Where does she live?
7. Who are her parents?
8. Why she was sent to kindergarten?
9. What school did she go to?
10. Did she like to go to school?
11. What does she appreciate in people?
12. What was her strongest desire?
13. What she will do after finishing school?

2. Назовите основные формы глагола to be.
3. Расскажите, как образуются вопросительные предложения с глаголом to be.

#### Задания к практическому занятию

##### 1. Translate into English:

1. Я хочу быть доктором.
2. Я студент.
3. Она красивая девушка.
4. Он высокий парень.
5. Они хорошие родители.
6. Ты хороший студент.
7. Ей 16 лет.
8. Я сейчас в колледже.

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. Read the text below and insert appropriate form for verb 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 grade. 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 am, is, are, to be, учитывая время глагола.

1. I        a student.
2. My brother        a driver.
3. I        sixteen.
4. My mother        fifty.
5. My parents        from Stavropol
5. Two boys        in the car.
6. She        at home yesterday.
7. My friends        at college last week.
8. All trees        in blossom now.
9. She        a teacher in three years.

##### 5. Прочитайте диалог по ролям.

- A: Hi, Alex. How (1)        you?  
B: Hello David. I (2)        fine and how (3)        you doing?  
A: I (4)        OK.  
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 Greece 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. Устойчивые выражения. Выучить наизусть

to be happy - быть счастливым, радоваться

Uses of the verb TO BE	
1. To say something <b>exists</b>	e.g. There <b>is</b> a problem 
2. To say something <b>happens</b>	e.g. The party <b>is</b> tonight. 
3. To talk about <b>location</b>	e.g. The food <b>is</b> on the table. 
4. To talk about <b>identity</b>	e.g. He <b>is</b> a singer. 
5. To talk about a <b>quality</b>	e.g. She <b>is</b> beautiful 

to be ill - болеть

to be absent (from the lesson) - отсутствовать

to be present (at the lesson) - присутствовать

to be hungry - быть голодным

to be thirsty - испытывать жажду (хотеть пить)

to be nervous - нервничать

to be afraid\* (of dogs) - бояться (собак)

to be tired (of doing smth) - устать (от чего-то)

to be proud (of parents) - гордиться (родителями)

to be fond of (music) - увлекаться (любить)(без предлога **of** не употребляется)

7. Read the conversation between James and Mauro. How many examples of the verb be ('am', 'is', 'are') can you find? Choose the correct number. (14, 16, 18)

J: Hello. My name's James. How are you? M: I'm fine, thanks. I'm Mauro. J: Mauro. It's good to meet you. It's a nice party. M: Yes, it is. Are you a friend of Emma's? J: Yes and no! She's my sister. M: Oh, I see. So what do you do? J: I'm at university. You? M: I'm an engineer. J: So you and Emma are friends from work? M: That's right. Look, I'm quite hungry. Is there any food here? J: Yes, all the food's in the kitchen, and the drinks are in the front room. The sandwiches are delicious! M: OK, thanks! I'll go and look. See you later.

8. Translate into English:

1. Ты дома? Нет, я не дома, я сейчас в колледже.

2. Эта книга очень интересная.

3. Текст сложный.

4. Вы счастливы?

5. Мы друзья. Мы не друзья. Мы друзья?

6. Моя подруга всегда грустная.

7. Он боится мышей.

8. Учить слова легко.

9. Моя бабушка добрая и мудрая.
10. Сегодня я очень устала.

#### Практическое занятие 4.

My family. Личные, притяжательные и возвратные местоимения.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 82- ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите английские личные местоимения.
2. Составьте предложения с каждым лич. местоимением.
3. Что такое притяжательные и возвратные местоимения. Примеры.

#### Задания к практическому занятию

##### 1. Заполните пропуски, употребив личные местоимения

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. This is my father. ... is a doctor. | 6. ... is a car.       |
| 2. ... are my friends.                 | 7. ... am an engineer. |
| 3. ... is a dog.                       | 8. ... is a girl.      |
| 4. ... are students.                   | 9. ... is from France. |
| 5. ... is my sister.                   | 10. ... are happy.     |

##### 3. 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 Катинины волосы. ... такие густые и длинные.)
10. These are my souvenirs. ... bought ... in England. (Это мои сувениры. ... купил ... в Англии.)

##### 4. Замените подчеркнутые слова личными местоимениями.

Example: I saw Bob yesterday, but Bob didn't see me. – I saw him yesterday, but he didn't see me. (Я видела его вчера, но он не видел меня.)

1. Jack and I met Samantha. Samantha gave Jack and me a letter for you. Take the letter.
2. Den and Mike are leaving for New York. I am driving Den and Mike to the airport.
3. I'm calling Alex. I haven't seen Alex for ages. And Alex isn't at school.
4. Let's go to the library with Peter and me. Peter and I need some books in Japanese.
5. Here is our cat Felix. Felix is hungry. I will feed Felix.

##### 5. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения и переведите предложения.

1. Например: Ben is a little boy. He is six.
2. Jane is a house-wife (домохозяйка). ... is lazy (ленивая).
3. Max is a soldier. ... is brave.
4. Lily is a young woman. ... is very beautiful.
5. Alice is late. ... is in a traffic jam (в дорожной пробке).
6. Nick and Ann are far from Moscow. ... are on a farm.
7. This is Ben's room. ... is nice.
8. These are new books. ... are interesting.
9. This is Elsa. ... is a student.
10. Nick and Max are students. ... are students of a Moscow university.
11. The rooms are small but ... are light and warm.
12. The new flat is comfortable but ... is far from the university.
13. Jack has many French books. ... likes to read French very much.
14. Hans is a new student. ... is German.

15. Alice and Jane are new secretaries. ... are not lazy.

**Практическое занятие 5**  
**My family. Местоимения. Part 2.**  
**Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 76 - ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

**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?             | 5. Do you like to spend time with your grandparents? |
| 3. Do you have any brothers or sisters? |  |

**Задания к практическому занятию**

**1. Read and translate**

**«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.

**Vocabulary:**

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

**3. Translate into English:**

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Мой завтрак      | 6. Она взяла ее телефон.  |
| 2. Он доктор        | 7. Ее бабушка и моя тетя. |
| 3. Они мои родители | 8. Наш урок               |
| 4. Моя книга        | 9. Их машина              |
| 5. Его сумка        | 10. Позвони мне.          |

#### 4. Translate into Russian:

- 1) You told me ; 2) Please, call her ; 3) Let's ask him ; 4) Please, share it with all of us ; 5) I'm tired of it .

### Практическое занятие 6.

Описание внешности человека. Present Simple Tense.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 137-- ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Презентация по теме внешность. Лексика.

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. How would you describe your physical appearance?  
to describe - описывать , характеризовать  
appearance - внешний вид
2. What do you look like? - Как ты выглядишь? What does he/she look like? - Как он\она вглядит?
3. Present Simple Tense - правописание окончаний, слова маркеры.

#### Задания к практическому занятию

##### 1. Read and translate

##### «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.

#### Vocabulary:

**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

**skin** - кожа

**up-to-date** - современно

**fit her** - подходит ей

**In terms of** - с точки зрения

**took after** - похожа/похож

**mid-thirties** - лет тридцати пяти

**ponytail** - хвостик, конский хвост

**eyes** - глаза

**eyebrows** - брови

**ears** - уши

**cheek** - щека

##### 2. Open the brackets using the verb in appropriate form

1. Bob (to play) football every Monday.
2. Mary (to have) dinner with Bob at 6 pm.
3. They (to be) in love.
4. Bob (walk) the dog twice per day.
5. My family and I (to eat) dinner.
6. We (to be) happy family.
7. I (to be) always hungry.
8. (Do/does) Mary (to play) piano? Yes, she (do/does).
9. (Do/does) Bob and Mary (to go) to the bar on Tuesday? No, they (don't/doesn't).
10. My uncle (to go) to the dentist every 6 month.

##### 3. Расположите слова в порядке уменьшения частоты. Переведите

Sometimes, often, never, usually, always, seldom, rarely

## Практическое занятие 7.

Персональные качества личности. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

### 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. 12-13- ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

2. Какие бывают степени сравнения прилагательных.
3. Правила употребления и правописания степеней сравнения.

### Задания к практическому занятию

Положительное впечатление	
beautiful	красивый
pretty	милая, прелестная, хорошенькая (о женщине)
handsome	красивый, статный, обходительный (о мужчине)
attractive	привлекательный
good-looking	привлекательный, интересный
charming	очаровательный, прелестный
lovely	милый, привлекательный
gorgeous	великолепный, эффектный
stunning	сногшибательный
delightful	восхитительный
neat	опрятный
Отрицательное впечатление	
hideous	отвратительный, ужасный
ugly	страшный, уродливый
repulsive	отталкивающий
unkempt	неопрятный, неряшливый
haggard	изможденный, изнуренный

1. Загадайте любого известного персонажа / героя и опишите его внешний вид и/или личные качества, используя ранее изученные слова и слова из таблицы.

### 2. Translate the sentences :

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. Open the brackets and use the necessary form of adjective.

- |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1. | The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. | 5. | It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.         |
| 2. | Chinese is (difficult) than English.              | 6. | She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother.      |
| 3. | Spanish is (easy) than German.                    | 7. | Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. |
| 4. | She is not so (busy) as I am.                     |    |  |

8. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
9. January is the (cold) month of the year.
10. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
11. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
12. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
13. This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

### Практическое занятие № 8

Глаголы to have и have got.

#### 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. 12-13 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. . — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Глагол **to have** — один из основных глаголов английского языка, который может быть как смысловым, так и вспомогательным. Как смысловой глагол *have* передает свое лексическое значение «иметь, обладать, владеть». Как вспомогательный — входит в состав различных временных форм, при этом теряет свой смысл.

- ◆ Когда мы говорим об обладании чем-либо, помимо *have / has* может использоваться конструкция **have got / has got**, которая чаще всего используется в разговорной речи и означает то же, что и *have / has*. *Got* в данном случае не имеет значения, просто примыкает к *have / has*.
- ◆ **have got / has got - используется только в Present Simple!!!**

positive (+)			negative (-)	
I/you/we/they	have	have got (I've got)	do not have (don't have)	have not got (haven't got)
he/she/it	has	has got (He's got)	does not have (doesn't have)	has not got (hasn't got)

	Present	Past	Future
I/you/we/they	have	had	will have
he/she/it	has		

Do	I/you/we/they	have...?
Does	he/she /it	have...?
Have	I/you/we/they	got....?
Has	he/she/it	got.....?

Past	Did	I/you we/they/he/she/it	have....?
Future	Will	I/you we/they/he/she/it	have....?

#### Устойчивые выражения:

- have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner - завтракать/ обедать/ ужинать
- Have a rest - отдыхать
- I have a lesson - у меня урок
- Have fun - развлекаться
- I have time - у меня есть время
- Have a look – взглянуть, поглядеть, поглазеть
- Have a sense of humor- иметь чувство юмора

#### Задания к практическому занятию

##### 1. Вставьте правильную форму глагола to have

- I \_\_\_ breakfast at 8 a.m. every day.
- My friend \_\_\_ a big house.
- His cat \_\_\_ a blue eyes.
- My relatives \_\_\_ a swimming pool in their garden.
- My brother \_\_\_ a bike.
- Pinocchio \_\_\_ a long nose.

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ many pets at home.

8. Her sister \_\_\_\_\_ a blonde hair.

**2. Вставьте нужную форму глагола have or has got и переведите.**

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a headache.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ a great sense of humor.

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ a sunglasses.

5. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ many friends.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ no problem with that.

6. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.

**3. Fill in the gaps using have got or has got.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any brothers or sisters?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ a car?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any children?

6. \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ a house or a flat garden?

3. How many cousins \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a cat or a dog?

**4. Complete the questions using verb to have or to be and give full answer (Present Simple):**

1. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ a dog? No, I \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ he a driver? No, he \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ a car? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ they good friends? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_

3. Does she \_\_\_\_\_ a lesson now? Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_ my parents at home? No, they \_\_\_\_\_

4. Do they \_\_\_\_\_ a house? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_ it your phone? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

5. Does he \_\_\_\_\_ time tonight? No, he \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_ you tired? Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Fill in the gap using verb to have in Present, Past or Future tenses.**

1. I always \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with my family.

6. We \_\_\_\_\_ a rest after dinner.

2. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ an exam yesterday.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of free time tomorrow.

3. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ a nice flat.

8. They \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful holidays last summer.

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ a big party next Saturday.

9. She \_\_\_\_\_ time for breakfast.

5. Please, \_\_\_\_\_ a look at this picture.

10. They \_\_\_\_\_ fun at the party last night.

**6. Translate into English**

1. У тебя есть печенье? 2. У нее не было тетрадки. 3. У них есть эта книга. 4. У нас будет бассейн. 5. У нее есть браслет? 6. У него нет девушки. 7. У моей сестры нет телефона. 8. Я уже завтракал. 9. Я никогда не завтракаю. 10. Вы завтракали? 11. У меня нет ручки.

**7. Fill in the gaps and translate:**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ five lessons tomorrow. I'll be busy.

2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a day off today. We plan \_\_\_\_\_ dinner together.

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ very tired, she need \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ a car, so he gets to college by bus.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ an idea, let's \_\_\_\_\_ a party this Friday.

6. We can't buy this car, we \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ enough time for rest tomorrow.

8. He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ any place to live.

9. We doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ a big house.

10. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ a minute?

11. Does she \_\_\_\_\_ time for shopping?

12. She \_\_\_\_\_ a headache. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ any pills or medicine?

**Практическое занятие 9**

Описание жилища. Множественное число.

**Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 82 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

**Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. Охарактеризуйте основные способы образования множественного числа в англ.яз. Приведите примеры. 2. Назовите исключения.

**Задания к практическому занятию**

**1. 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.

## 2. 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 country.
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. (Сомерсет Моэм)
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.

## 3. Выберите из списка неисчисляемые существительные

Room, cheese, orange, cake, honey, salt, boy, milk, bottle, sugar, nut, oil, box, chocolate, chair, money, key, dollar.

## 4. Образуйте форму множественного числа, в чем отличие этих существительных:

man ; woman; child; person; foot; tooth; goose

## 5. Read and translate.

### My flat

My family lives in a 9-storey 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 comfy and bright. It has a desk, an armchair, a wardrobe and a bed. My wooden shelves are full 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 fridge. 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 homely kitchen, to drink tea and talk. I like my flat very much, it is the place, where I feel peaceful.

### Vocabulary:

building - здание;  
nursery=kindergarten - детский сад;  
elevator =lift - лифт;  
floor – пол, этаж - storey;  
cozy - уютный;  
living room - гостиная;  
conveniences - удобства, комфорт;  
kitchen - кухня  
coffeemaker – кофеварка  
cupboard - кухонный шкаф, буфет  
spacious - просторный  
hang - висеть  
dressing table - туалетный столик

bathroom - ванная  
entrance - вход  
carpet - ковер  
desk – письменный стол, парта  
hallway - прихожая, коридор  
chair - стул  
microwave – микроволновая печь  
fridge - холодильник  
well-equipped - хорошо оборудована  
peaceful - спокойно, безмятежно  
equipped - оборудованный  
to provide - обеспечивать, снабжать  
to cover - покрывать

## Практическое занятие 10

House of my dream. Оборот there is/ there are.

### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 169 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What house do you dream about?
2. In what country would you like to live?
3. Would you like to live in a town, in a big city or in a village? Why?
4. Tell words on the topic «House of my dream»

### Задания к практическому занятию

## 1. Read and translate

### «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.

#### **Vocabulary:**

to dream - мечтать	carpet - ковер
daily routine - будни	armchair - кресло
abroad – за границей	each other - друг с другом
facade - фасад	litter - мусор
imagine - представлять, воображать	loungechairs - шезлонги
enjoy - наслаждаться, получать удовольствие	cosy – уютный
outside - снаружи, вовне, за пределами	

#### **2. Вставьте нужную форму глагола to be:**

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a cat in the window.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of sugar in coffee .
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ three bottles of milk.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big party tomorrow.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_ several pictures on the walls.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ ten tables and one blackboard.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a table and two chairs in the room.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ an ice-cream in the fridge yesterday.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of flowers last summer.

#### **3. Составьте предложения из слов.**

1. five, there, in the park, children, are
2. on the, there, a cat, is sofa
3. little, balls, there, three, are, floor, on , the
4. big, a dog, in the, there, hall, is
5. a cake, in the, there, picture, is.

#### **4. Задайте вопросы к предложению и ответьте на них.**

2. There is a book on the shelf.
3. There are many glasses in the cupboard.
4. There isn't a peach on the plate.
5. There was a shop at the corner.
6. There were many apples in the basket.
7. There wasn't a boy in the room.
8. There weren't any pears on the plate.
9. There will be a lot of people at the stadium.
10. There will be some interesting programs on TV tomorrow.

### Практическое занятие 11

Описание местоположения объекта. Предлоги места и направления.

#### 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 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. . — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите основные предлоги места. Приведите примеры.

2. Расскажите основные предлоги направления. Приведите примеры.

### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 1. Поставьте необходимые предлоги и переведите предложения:

1. The dog often plays ... the garden.
2. There are nice pictures ... the wall ... our living room.
3. My room is ... the third floor.
4. Do you know this girl ... the picture?
5. I would like to spend my weekends ... Europe.
6. Nick is ... school now.
7. This actor plays the leading role...this movie.
8. It is hard to choose the best picture... so many wonderful works.
9. The gym is located ... my college.
10. The monument is ... the right. (in/at/on)
11. He is walking ...and...the stairs.

#### 2. Поставьте подходящий предлог места.

1. There's a strange woman standing \_\_\_\_ a tree. (под)
2. There's a motorbike \_\_\_\_ the car (перед) and a bicycle \_\_\_\_ it (позади), so the car is \_\_\_\_ the yellow motorbike and the bicycle.
3. There's a bus waiting \_\_\_\_ a bus stop.
4. There's a briefcase \_\_\_\_ the desk. (под)
5. Can you see a camera \_\_\_\_ the drawer?
6. There's a large picture \_\_\_\_ the wall \_\_\_\_ two small
7. There are two bedrooms \_\_\_\_ the flat.
8. Santa Monica is \_\_\_\_ Southern California.
9. I've got a poster of Kevin Costner \_\_\_\_ my wall.
10. Heidelberg is \_\_\_\_ the River Neckar.

#### 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст. На основе этого текста опишите свою квартиру, комнату.

##### My Flat

1. Today I want to tell you about my flat. 2. I live in a three-room flat on the third floor. 3. I live together with my parents and my brother. 4. There is my parent's room, my brother's room, my room, a kitchen and a bathroom there. 5. There is also a balcony and a corridor there. 6. Our kitchen is not very big. 7 We like to get together there and eat my mother's delicious cookings. 8. My parent's room is very light. 9. In my brother's room there is a lot of stuff. 10. But my room is the best for me. 11. There is a bed, a wardrobe, a table, a chair, shelves with my stuff and a carpet there. 12. I try to keep my room in order, I like it when everything is in its place. 13. I think my flat is very nice.

#### Как описать свою квартиру?

1. Today I want to tell you about my flat. Вступление
2. I live in a ...-room flat on the ... floor. Указываете, сколько комнат в квартире, на каком этаже расположена.
3. I live together with ... Указываете, с кем вместе вы живете. Если ни с кем, то пишете — I live alone (я живу один).
4. There is ... there. Перечисляете, какие комнаты есть в квартире.
5. There is also a balcony and a corridor there. Дополнение
6. Our kitchen is ... Несколько слов о кухне. Если нужно более подробное описание, воспользуйтесь фразой There is ..., картинкой со словами на тему «кухня» и перечислите все, что там есть.
- 7 We like to get together there and eat my mother's delicious cookings. Дополнение
8. My parent's room is ... Описываем комнату родителей.
9. In my brother's room there is ... Описываем комнату брата. 10. But my room is the best for me. Переход к описанию своей комнаты.
11. There is ... Описание своей комнаты.
12. I try to keep my room in order, I like it when everything is in its place. Дополнение.
13. I think my flat is very nice.

#### 4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Would you like to live in a house or in a flat?
2. How many rooms would you like to have in your flat/house?
3. Do you think it is good to have a flat in a skyscraper in the middle of a big city?
4. What kind of furniture would you like to put in your house/flat?

**Практическое занятие 12**

Описание жилища. Неопределенные местоимения some/ any/ one и их производные.

**Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 98 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

**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 13.

Daily routine. Present Simple and Present Continuous Tense

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Расскажите правило образования времени The Present Simple. Приведите примеры.
2. В чем разница употребления времен The Continuous Tense Forms and The Present Simple? Приведите примеры.

#### Задания к практическому занятию

##### 1. Выберите из скобок нужную форму. Объясните сделанный выбор.

1. It sometimes (snows/is snowing) here in April.
2. It (snows/is snowing) now.
3. Every morning mother (cooks/ is cooking) breakfast for us.
4. It is 8 o'clock now. Mother (cooks/ is cooking) breakfast.
5. Every day father (leaves/is leaving) the house at half past eight.
6. Now it is half past eight. Father (leaves/is leaving) the house.
7. We often (watch/are watching) TV.
8. Now we (sit/ are sitting) in armchairs and (watch/are watching) TV.
9. Sometimes Mike (does/is doing) his lessons in the evening.
10. Look at Mike. He (does/is doing) his lessons.
11. It often (rains/is raining) in September.
12. It (rains/is raining) now.
13. Every day the family (has/is having) tea at 5 o'clock.
14. It is 5 o'clock now. The family (has/is having) tea.

##### 2. Заполните пропуски, используя *don't, doesn't, isn't, aren't* или *am not*.

1. We ... watching a television programme now.
2. We ... watch television every day.
3. It... raining very hard at the moment.
4. I ... hear you well.
5. It... rain very much in summer.
6. Mr Johnson ... eating his lunch now.
7. Mr Johnson ... always eat at that cafe.
8. I... see any students in that room.
9. They ... like milk for lunch.
10. He ... have money for a new car.

##### 3. Начните вопросы с *do, does, is, are* или *am*.

1. ... you learn new words in each lesson?
2. ... you learning the new words right now?
3. ... she usually sit at the third desk?
4. ... she sitting at the third desk today?
5. ... you read many books every year?
6. ... you reading an interesting book now?

##### 4. Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.

1. We not going to school today.
2. What you doing after school?
3. At the moment Peter is work in Russia.
4. Does he got a new car?
5. He never wear a hat.
6. He don't like black coffee.
7. We are have a good time.
8. What you doing now?
9. It rains at the moment.
10. How you like the game?

##### 5. Переведите на английский язык.

A: 1. Я люблю апельсиновый сок. Я всегда пью его по утрам.

2. — Что ты сейчас пьешь? — Я пью апельсиновый сок.

3. — Том, куда ты идешь? — Я иду в библиотеку. — Я всегда хожу в библиотеку по субботам.

4. — Где Джек? — Он играет в саду.

5. Джек хорошо играет в теннис.

B:

1. — Где Вадим? — Он играет в теннис. 2. — Он хорошо играет в теннис? — Нет, он играет в теннис

плохо. 3. Я не знаю человека, который (who) разговаривает с моей мамой. 4. Я часто разговариваю с моим другом о нашей поездке. 5. Андрей поет очень хорошо. 6. Слушайте. Кто-то поет в соседней комнате. 7. Он не видит, что я на него смотрю. Он читает книгу. 8. Позвоните ему сейчас. Я думаю, что он не спит. 9.

Посмотрите на человека, который стоит у окна. Это мой учитель английского языка. 10. Джон на улице (outside). Он моет машину.

##### 6. Постройте вопросы, используя времена Present Simple или Present Continuous. Дайте ответы.

- 1 you | often | wear | jeans?
- 2 you | wear | jeans now?
- 3 it | rain | now?
- 4 it | often | rain | in your country?
- 5 you | study | English every day?
- 6 you | study | English at the moment?

##### 7. Составьте 5-7 предложений, используя время The Continuous Tense Forms and The Present Simple.

## Практическое занятие 14.

Обычный день студента. Предлоги времени.

### 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. 124-125 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Do you like getting up early?
2. When do you usually get up on weekends?
3. At what time do you have your breakfast?
4. How long does it take you to get to school?
5. When do your lessons begin?
6. What do you do after dinner?
7. When do you usually finish doing your homework?
8. When do you usually have dinner?
9. At what time do you go to bed?

### Задания к практическому занятию

#### Daily routine

#### Exercise 1. Please choose what do you usually do in the morning/in the afternoon/ in the evening

- |                   |                                |                        |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. wake up        | 13.buy something               | 25.study English       |
| 2. get up         | 14.leave home                  | 26.do homework         |
| 3. have breakfast | 15.come home                   | 27.help my mother      |
| 4. drink coffee   | 16.use a computer              | 28.call a friend       |
| 5. have lunch     | 17.chat with friends           | 29.play games          |
| 6. go to college  | 18.listen to music             | 30.clean my room       |
| 7. start lessons  | 19.change clothes              | 31.take/ have a shower |
| 8. finish class   | 20.get dressed                 | 32.brush my teeth      |
| 9. ride the bike  | 21.put on clothes              | 33.go to bed           |
| 10.take the bus   | 22.cook breakfast/lunch/dinner | 34.sleep               |
| 11.drive          | 23.wash the dishes             | 35.feed my pets        |
| 12.walk           | 24.watch TV                    |                        |

#### Ex.2. Choose appropriate preposition (at, on, in) where it's necessary and translate.

3. Lucy is arriving \_\_\_ February the 13th \_\_\_ eight o'clock \_\_\_ the morning.
4. The weather is often terrible \_\_\_ London.
5. His birthday is \_\_\_ June. We celebrate it \_\_\_ every summer.
6. I usually go to my parents' house \_\_\_ Christmas. We eat turkey together \_\_\_ Christmas Day.
7. I had a party \_\_\_ my birthday.
8. We're meeting \_\_\_ lunchtime \_\_\_ next Tuesday.
9. We go out for dinner \_\_\_ every Saturday.
10. This church was built \_\_\_ 12th Century.

#### Ex.3. Choose appropriate preposition (at, on, in) and answer the questions:

11. Do you sometimes watch TV \_\_\_ the mornings?
12. Are you usually at home \_\_\_ 7 o'clock \_\_\_ the evenings?
13. Do you sometimes work \_\_\_ night?
14. What do you usually do \_\_\_ weekends?
15. Do you usually go shopping \_\_\_ Saturdays?
16. Do you go skiing \_\_\_ the winter?
17. Do you have a holiday \_\_\_ December?
18. Is there a holiday in your country \_\_\_ 6th of January?

#### Ex.4. Look at these time expressions.

2 o'clock, Friday, the morning, last Friday, night, Tuesday, March, 1st March, the afternoon, next Tuesday, 1980, Monday morning, this morning, the summer, every summer, my birthday, the weekend, 8.15, tomorrow evening, July, Friday night, 1804, 4th July, the spring, weekends, Christmas, New Year's Day, yesterday afternoon

#### Do we use these time expressions with in, on, at or without a preposition? Make four lists:

1. At: at 2 o'clock, ...
2. On: on Friday, ...
3. In: in the morning, ...
4. Without a preposition: last Friday

#### Ex.5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Я вернусь через час.
2. Пожалуйста перезвоните мне через 10 минут.
3. Урок закончиться через 15 минут.
4. Обед будет готов через пол часа.

5. Моя бабушка жила с нами семь недель.
6. Студенты слушали внимательно в течении всего урока.
7. Занятия в колледже длятся с 9 утра до 5 вечера.
8. Мы изучаем английский с сентября.
9. Я закончу проект к концу этой недели.

### Практическое занятие 15.

Распорядок дня студента колледжа. The Past Indefinite Tense.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 90-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### 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.            | 5. We (meet) them at the same place yesterday. |
| 2. I (drive) to work every day last year. | 6. You (put) that book there.                  |
| 3. Laura (like) that boy.                 | 7. We (sit) at the same desk.                  |
| 4. James (watch) this film last week.     | 8. An American (win) Wimbledon last year.      |

#### 2. Write text using Past Simple Tense:

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. Read and translate

#### «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.

#### Vocabulary:

working day – рабочий день	usually - обычно
get up – вставать	news - новости
breakfast - завтрак	to be free – быть свободным
it takes me 10 minutes – у меня уходит/ занимает 10 минут	do shopping – ходить за покупками
timetable - расписание	twice a week – два раза в неделю
rest - отдых	

#### 5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When did you get up yesterday?
2. What did you do after you got up?
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 16.

Досуг. Хобби. Неправильные глаголы

### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 90 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите 3 формы 10-ти неправильных глаголов.
2. Выберите из предыдущего текста глаголы в прошедшем времени укажите неправильные.

### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 1. Read and translate.

#### Leisure (досуг) time

#### Свободное время

Leisure time is considered one of the most problems experienced by young people in our time. They spend their time playing or sitting in front of television and computer screens without doing anything useful. Therefore, we will present in this article a set of activities that can be done to get rid (избавиться) of this problem. How to spend your free time:

**Reading**, where reading is one of the most beautiful and wonderful activities and useful works. In addition to the pleasure and entertainment that it adds to the life of the person, it also fills the mind with knowledge, science, stories and useful novels.

A person can follow the style of reading in his life, either by buying books, making use of a free library card, or by exchanging books with his friends.

**Writing**, as this means has a great role in improving the psyche of the person and the translation of ideas and feelings and emptying them on paper.

Man can adhere to this habit until it becomes an integral part of his life, and may develop this talent to become a well-known writer later.

A person can begin to write about a particular event or turning point in his or her life, he can also write his diary, for example.

**Walking**, it has multiple benefits to the health of the body, heart and blood vessels.

**Drawing**, which allows the person to translate the ideas in his head through the work of simple graphics, and can develop this talent through the lessons of learning online and available free of charge.

**Cooking**, cooking skill is necessary and must be learned in life, and there is nothing more beautiful than to cook with your hands and make new and unfamiliar dishes.

**Fishing**, this is a good way to spend enjoyable time for people who live near the sea and the water bodies.

**Taking photos**, using specialized cameras or using a smartphone's camera, so that people can take beautiful pictures of scenic and natural places.

**To learn the chess**, it is known that this game helps to increase thinking, raise the level of intelligence, in addition to being a good way to challenge the self.

#### **2. Составить рассказ на тему «Досуг. Хобби» или «Как я провожу свое свободное время», используя словарь и слова из текста. Выучит наизусть слова**

#### **Словарь:**

**to spend free time** - проводить свободное время

**consist of** - состоять из

**to be fond of** - увлекаться

**to be interested in** - интересоваться

**to be crazy about** - обожать

**have fun** - развлекаться

**have a good time** - хорошо проводить время

**exciting** - увлекательный

**do nothing** - ничего не делать

**surf the internet** - сидеть в интернете

**have a rest** - отдыхать

**get bored** - скучать

**share pictures/ photos** - делиться фотографиями

**arrange a party** - устроить вечеринку

#### **3. Learn irregular verbs given in the presentation by heart**

#### **4. Translate into English**

1. Мы хорошо провели время на море этим летом.
2. Я вставал очень рано и шел плавать в море.
3. Мой друг уехал раньше меня.
4. Мальчики разбили окно мячом.
5. Мы встретились вчера вечером.
6. Он написал мне интересное сообщение.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ГРУППЫ НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ			
I II III Все три формы ( Infinitive, Past indefinite, Participle II) разные		I II III Вторая и третья формы одинаковые	
do—did--done go—went—gone be—was, were—been	III—I+ -en -ne	see saw seen grow grew grown know knew known show showed shown	III—I+n
break broke broken speak spoke spoken forget forgot forgotten	III—II+en	eat ate eaten fall fell fallen take took taken give gave given write wrote written	III—I+en
drink drank drunk begin began begun swim swam swum	i — a — u	feed fed fed lead led led read read read find found found	Гласные меняются
Первая и третья одинаковые I II III	Все формы одинаковые I II III	send sent sent spend spent spent build built built	d — t Гласная та же
run ran run come came come become became become		make made made have had had tell told told keep kept kept say said said hear heard heard	→ d, de +t
cut cut cut put put put let let let set set set		lose lost lost leave left left mean meant meant	+t
		win won won strike struck struck shine shone shone	+ght
		think thought thought bring brought brought teach taught taught	+ght

### Практическое занятие 17

Особенности проживания в городской и сельской местности.

City life or country life?

**Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 196 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык: учебное пособие /Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1779974>

#### Vocabulary:

**village** - деревня

**country/ countryside** - сельская местность

**traffic/ traffic jam** - движение/ дорожная пробка

**outdoor-** на улице, на свежем воздухе

**urban** - городской

**successful** - успешный

**share** - делиться

**opinion** - мнение

**plenty of-** много

**pros and cons** - «за» и «против»

**It goes without saying** - само собой разумеется

**yet** - еще, тем не менее

**landscape** - пейзаж

**advantage** - преимущество

**compared** - в сравнении

**opportunities** - возможности

**get bored** - скучать

**offer** - предлагать

**In spite of** - не смотря на

**pay** - платить

**entertainment** - развлечения

**convenience** - удобство

**reach** - достигать

**crowded** - переполненное, людное

**activity-** деятельность, занятие

**crowd** - толпа

**enjoy** - наслаждаться

**disadvantage** - недостаток

**tight-knit** - сплоченный

#### City life or country life?

There are plenty of opinions on the choice of lifestyle nowadays. City life and country life have both pros and cons but my choice is the city. I am sure the city is the place where everything is happening. You have lots of job and rest opportunities and you will never get bored with a big variety of cultural activities and events.

It goes without saying that city life offers more work and education opportunities. In spite of high cost of urban living, there are more chances to find a well-paid job and make a successful career. Besides, compared to country life city life is more varied in many aspects: housing, shopping, medicine, entertainment, eating out, playing sports. City life offers more convenience as everything can be easily reached thanks to extensive public transport system.

Yet some people can't stand crowded streets and heavy traffic. They prefer countryside where you are closer to nature, beautiful landscapes and enjoy peace and quiet. In fact, country life has many advantages compared to living in a city. There is less transport and no industry. You can grow and eat organic food. The village community is small but friendly and tight-knit. People help each other.

### Вопросы и задания к практическому занятию

1. What are the opportunities for living in a big city?
2. Could you name the disadvantages for living in the city?
3. Why do some people choose to live in a village?
4. Where do you prefer to live, in a big city or in a countryside?
5. How many people live in your hometown?
6. Tell us a little story about your hometown.

### 2. Read, translate and fill in the gap.

village / traffic / city / country / restaurant / museums / buses

Ben lives in Oxford, a famous town in England. He thinks life in the \_\_\_\_\_ (1) is fantastic. There are always places to visit and lots of things to do. Ben likes visiting \_\_\_\_\_ (2) and going to the cinema or to the theatre. He loves eating out too. He is crazy about Mexican food and often goes to a Mexican \_\_\_\_\_ (3) with his parents. One thing he doesn't like about the city is the traffic. There lots of cars and \_\_\_\_\_ (4) in Oxford and it is sometimes difficult to move around in the streets.

Ben's best friend Susan lives in a \_\_\_\_\_ (5) near Oxford. She likes living in the country because there is no \_\_\_\_\_ (6) and people can work outdoors. There air is healthy because there are a lot of trees around. Susan likes to go to the forest and to the river, which is not far from her place. She likes swimming and bathing in the river. When they visit each other, they talk about things they did and share their opinions about city and \_\_\_\_\_ (7) life. It is always fun.

### Практическое занятие 18

My hometown. General and Special questions.

### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 132 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What does it mean - yes/no questions?
2. What is the structure for general questions?
3. What interrogative pronouns (вопросительные местоимения) do you know?

### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 1. Write the general questions to which the following sentences are answers.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. I live in a city center.           | 8. There are a lot of hospitals in our city.              |
| 2. My friend lives not far from me.   | 9. I am busy now.   |
| 3. He works out at the gym every day. | 10. I saw this movie many times.                          |
| 4. This is our new car.               | 11. I am looking for a job.                               |
| 5. My parents already paid for it.    | 12. My grandmother hates crowded streets and traffic jam. |
| 6. I met him before.                  |   |
| 7. I drank a lot of coffee yesterday. |   |

#### 2. Ask general and special questions to the sentences beginning with the words given in brackets.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Some children do stupid things. (why?)                 | 6. He was not prepared for the test. (why?)               |
| 2. I am looking for my watch (what?)                      | 7. They were playing a game when I came. (what game?)     |
| 3. His penfriend lives in London. (where?)                | 8. I have made some mistakes in this exercise (how many?) |
| 4. We met after school yesterday. (when?)                 |   |
| 5. She came to the party with her boyfriend. (with whom?) |   |

### 3. Make up the questions from the given words

1. are / for / Why / looking / you / me?
2. you / do / college / the / study / at / ?
3. Nick / How / does / feel?
4. she / live / does / parents / with / ?
5. are / people / there / the / many / street / in?
6. How / are / people / there / the / many / street / in?
7. are / holidays / Where / for / you / going ?

### 4. Write questions to which the following sentences are answers

1. A lesson lasts forty minutes.
2. We had only five lessons.
3. I am reading a rule now.
4. We haven't examinations this year.
5. The holiday will start next month.
6. I was looking out of the window at that moment.
7. There aren't any food in my fridge.
8. I prefer to live in a countryside.
9. There are many advantages to live in a big city.
10. I'm sorry. I'm late.

### 5. Make a story about your hometown using following questions and vocabulary below:

1. What is your hometown, is it a big/small city or village?
2. Where is it located?
3. How long do you live there?
4. Do you know the history of your hometown?
5. How many people live there?
6. What do people do there?
7. Is it easy to find a job in your hometown?
8. Tell about architecture, medicine, education, transport and entertainment in your hometown.
9. Would you like to live in your hometown or somewhere else?

#### Vocabulary

**south** -юг

**north** -север

**west** -запад

**east** - восток

**not far from** - не далеко от

**near** - около

**was founded** - был основан

**population** - население

**industry** - промышленность

**agriculture** - сельское хозяйство

**subsidiary farm** - подсобное/ личное хозяйство

**public transport** - общественный транспорт

**cinema** - кинотеатр

**entertainment** - развлечения

**development** - развитие

### Практическое занятие 19

Modal verbs. Формулы вежливости

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 196 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык: учебное пособие /Текст : электронный. - URL:

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Tell about modal verbs. Name 6 main modal verbs.
2. What are the three basic rules for using modal verbs?
3. What modal verbs are used in polite form?

Modal verbs	перевод	значение
<b>Can / could</b>	могу, умею / мог, смог, сумел	физические или умственные способности
<b>May / might</b>	могу, можно / мог	возможность, разрешение, позволение
<b>Must = have to</b>	должен, обязан, нужно	правила, закон, обязанность
<b>Should = ought to</b>	следует, нужно	совет рекомендация

## Задания к практическому занятию

### 1. Translate to English

1. Я умею плавать очень хорошо.
2. Она не умеет ездить а велосипеде.
3. Я не умела плавать в детстве.
4. Мой брат может водить машину.
5. Нам можно тут остаться еще на один день.
6. Могу я войти?
7. Могу я вас спросить?
8. Все должны переходить улицу на зеленый свет.
9. У вас должен быть пропуск (a pass), чтобы зайти в колледж.
10. Вы должны соблюдать законы.
11. Дети не должны играть со спичками (matches).
12. Вы самолете нельзя курить.
13. Я должен много работать, что бы стать директором
14. Ему следует отдохнуть.

### 2. Fill in the gap using modal verbs

1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ speak English very well.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ dance when I was little boy, but I \_\_\_\_\_ play football well.
3. Students \_\_\_\_\_ use the books or phones in exam.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ have a passport when you go to the airport.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ read this book, it's very interesting.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ go to this night club until you're eighteen.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ drive, but I \_\_\_\_\_ ask my brother to pick up (забрать, подвезти) us.
8. Despite (несмотря на) the darkness, I \_\_\_\_\_ see a lot of stars in the sky yesterday.
9. Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ go, my father is waiting for me.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ visit your grandparents more often.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ always honor (уважать, почитать) your parents. It's your duty (обязанность).

### 3. Fill in the gap using *could, would, should*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you like a cup of coffee?
2. If I was a doctor, I \_\_\_\_\_ help you.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ read more to get a good results.
4. Till last year I \_\_\_\_\_ read without glasses.
5. When you go to Moscow, you \_\_\_\_\_ visit Red Square firstly.
6. I walked fast so I \_\_\_\_\_ reach (добраться) on time.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you like to join us for a party?
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ like a cola with lemon, please.

### 4. Попросите вежливо что-нибудь у своего соседа по парте. Составьте 3 предложения

## Практическое занятие 20

How to get to....Глаголы движения.Предлоги направления.

### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101, ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В.

Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 26

<https://puzzle-english.com/directory/prepositions-of-direction>

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Какие вы знаете глаголы движения
2. Расскажите основные предлоги места. Приведите примеры.
3. Расскажите основные предлоги направления. Приведите примеры.

### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 1. Answer the questions:

1. How did you get to college?
2. How did you get to your home?

#### 2. Fill the gap using *take, ride, drive, walk* using appropriate verb tense:

1. My sister can \_\_\_\_\_ a bike.
2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ very well.
3. How did you get to Moscow? We \_\_\_\_\_ a plane.
4. I got in the car and \_\_\_\_\_ away.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ long time in the park yesterday, I was so tired.

6. Sindy likes \_\_\_\_\_ with her dog.

3. Translate:

1. Я сел в машину.
2. Он вышел из такси и пошел в магазин.
3. Мы сели в автобус, когда пошел дождь.

4. Она потеряла телефон, когда выходила из автобуса.
5. Я вовремя сел в поезд.
6. Я вышел из самолета и увидел огромный аэропорт.

#### 4. Vocabulary

**Prepositions of direction** - предлоги направления

Предлог	Значения	Пример
across	сквозь, через, поперек	We want to travel across the ocean — Я хочу пересечь океан в путешествии
along	вдоль, по	We were driving along the highway — Мыехали по шоссе
down	вниз, вдоль по	Go down the street — Пройди дальше по улице
from	от, из	I returned from Italy — Я вернулся из Италии
into	внутрь, в	Put the letter into the box — Положи письмо в коробку
off	от	Take it off the table — Убери это со стола

out of	из, снаружи	I took the book out of my bag — Я достал книгу из сумки
over	через, выше	The bird was flying over the lake — Птица летела над озером
round	вокруг, вокруг	Here, we round the corner — Вот здесь, поверни за угол
through	через, сквозь	I walked now to come through the window — Я пролезал, чтобы войти через окно
to	к, в, на	This road leads to the village — Эта дорога ведет к деревне
towards	по направлению к	I walked towards home — Я шел к дому
up	вверх, снизу	They went up the road — Они шли по дороге

5. Insert suitable prepositions, read and translate:

1. How I can get \_\_\_\_\_ city center?
2. You can drive \_\_\_\_\_ the highway about 2 km and then turn right \_\_\_\_\_ to big white building.
3. He walked \_\_\_\_\_ the bus station.
4. We have a beautiful view \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
5. We can see the sunset \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
6. How do I get \_\_\_\_\_ Italian restaurant?
7. Please go \_\_\_\_\_ the street then turn left and go \_\_\_\_\_ the park.
8. I return \_\_\_\_\_ school at 5 pm.
9. To get \_\_\_\_\_ 5th floor you have to go \_\_\_\_\_ these stairs. (вверх)
10. To get \_\_\_\_\_ the library you need to go \_\_\_\_\_ stairs. (вниз)

#### Практическое занятие 21

Future Simple and to be going to.....

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94, ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 21.

See the presentation.

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. How you can tell about future?
2. What is the structure for Future Simple Tense?
3. What the difference between *I will do* and *I'm going to do* ?

#### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 1. Translate into English

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Я пойду завтра в кино.                       | 5. Я буду бегать каждое утро в следующем году |
| 2. Он посмотрит этот фильм на следующей неделе. | 6. Я думаю, он выиграет эти соревнования      |
| 3. Мы не пойдем завтра на пляж.                 | 7. Скоро наступит весна.                      |
| 4. Они не купят машину в этом году.             | 8. Я буду там вовремя.                        |
|   | 9. Его не будет дома завтра.                  |

#### 2. Translate into English

1. Я собираюсь посетить Санкт-Петербург.
2. Моя сестра собирается приготовить ужин.

3. Они собираются путешествовать по всему миру.
4. Они собираются смотреть футбольный матч сегодня вечером.
5. Мой дедушка собирается поехать на рыбалку в октябре.
6. Мы собираемся сходить в кино.

**3. Fill in the gaps using appropriate form for verb to be. Translate. Read the sentences in negative form.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. They _____ going to visit their grandpa.   | 7. I _____ going to get up early.                    |
| 2. She _____ going to make a cake.            | 8. You _____ going to cook lunch.                    |
| 3. We _____ going to buy lots of clothes.     | 9. It _____ going to rain.                           |
| 4. I _____ going to get a new camera.         | 10. We _____ going to mushroom picking this weekend. |
| 5. He _____ going to have dinner at home.     |  |
| 6. We _____ going to buy a lot of food today. |  |

**4. Make up questions to the sentences and give a complete negative answers**

Example:

*We are going to eat dumplings at a restaurant.*

*Are you going to eat dumplings at a restaurant?*

*No, we aren't going to eat dumplings at a restaurant.*

1. You are going to play football on Monday.
2. He is going to go to the cinema on Sunday.
3. We are going to cook pizza at home.
4. They are going to do homework today.
5. You are going to read this book.
6. She is going to make a pancakes.
7. You are going to listen to music.
8. You are going to eat porridge for breakfast.

**5 Write the sentences. Give answers about yourself.**

1. summer / are / this / you / going to / Where / go ?
2. there / going / How / you / are / to / get / ?
3. take / going / to / What / you / are / with you ?
4. do / going / to / you / there / What / are / ?
5. you / stay / going / to / are / Where ?

**Практическое занятие 22**

Shopping. Vocabulary.

**Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 133-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

**Задания к практическому занятию**

**1. Read and translate:**

**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.

**2. Vocabulary:**

sale - продажа, сбыт, торговля  
on sale - продается по сниженной цене  
discount - скидка  
expensive - дорого  
cheap - дешево  
spend - тратить  
purchase - покупка, закупка  
delivery - доставка  
receipt - чек  
bill - счет  
need - нужно, потребность  
customer - покупатель, клиент, заказчик  
change - сдача  
department store - универсам  
at least - по меньшей мере, хотя бы

sell-sold-sold - продавать  
buy-bought-bought - покупать  
price - цена  
cost - стоимость  
quality - качество  
choose-chose-chosen - выбирать  
existence - существование  
cash - наличные  
repair service - услуги по ремонту  
advertising - реклама  
ads - объявления, реклама  
supplier - поставщик  
grocery store - продуктовый магазин, бакалея.  
shopping mall - торговый центр

### 3. Answer the questions:

1. How do you feel about shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
2. What kind of shops do you use regularly ?
3. Where do you usually buy food, milk, fruit and vegetables?
4. Where do you usually buy clothes and shoes?
5. Do you like online shopping?
6. What kind of goods do you buy in internet?
7. Describe your favorite shop.
8. Do you agree or disagree that women spend more time for shopping than men?
9. Do you prefer to buy products from local suppliers or from other countries?

### Практическое занятие 23

Местоимения much, many, little, few.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 100 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

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

#### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 2. Use «much» или «many» . Translate.

1. How ... days did you spend at home on vacation?
2. How ... sugar do you need in your tea?
3. How ... money you need per day?
4. How ... brothers does he have?
5. How ... petrol do you need to fill?
6. How ... children does your mother have?
7. How ... theatres are there in Stavropol?
8. How ... juice do you need?

#### 3. Answer the questions using «a little» or «a few».

1. Would you like some cheese?
2. Would you like some mineral water?
3. Would you like some strawberries?
4. Can I offer you some sugar in your coffee?
5. Can I offer you some bread?

#### 4. Put the appropriate word from the brackets. Translate.

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/ a lot).
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. There was ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn.
9. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel.

#### 5. Поставьте «a lot of» в необходимом месте в предложении. Read and translate.

1. We met interesting people at the party.
2. I ate fish for lunch.

3. She bought nice shoes for the next summer.

4. They have friends in this city.

5. There is water in the bath.

**6. Read the sentences. Were the words «much» and «many» used correctly or in correctly?**

1. We don't have many food in the house.

6. She doesn't have many luggage.

2. I can't give you many information about the company.

7. My son earns much money now.

3. I need much apples for the pie.

8. They saw many snow in the mountains.

4. How many people are there in your office?

9. I have tried diving many times in my life.

5. There is much wine in the

10. John will have much exams next year.

**7. Вставьте few, a few, little, a little.**

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ hotels in this town. There is almost nowhere to stay for the tourists.

2. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ minutes? I need to talk to you.

3. Could you buy \_\_\_\_\_ bottles of water for me?

4. We had \_\_\_\_\_ snow last winter. We made snowmen.

5. We have \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes, we can't cook tomato-soup.

6. The professor spends \_\_\_\_\_ time in company. He likes to be alone.

7. They have \_\_\_\_\_ furniture in the room. The room is almost empty.

8. I want to eat \_\_\_\_\_ I'm hungry.

9. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ people at the restaurant because the prices there were very high.

10. This is a modern town. There are only \_\_\_\_\_ old buildings.

**Практическое занятие 24**

Food and meal. Russian cuisine.

**Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 219 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

**Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. What are the most popular Russian traditional dishes?

3. What do you usually have for breakfast?

2. How many meals a day do people have in Russia?

4. When do you usually have supper?

5. Does your family get together for supper?

**Задания к практическому занятию**

1. Read and translate

Russian cuisine.

Russia is the world's largest country, so it differs greatly from region to region. The same can be said about Russian national cuisine, which is rather varied and based on different cultural and historic traditions.

The most popular Russian soups, which are well-known all over the world, are borsch, shchi, and the cold summer soup okroshka and there are a lot of regional recipes for these dishes. Dumplings is one more famous Russian dish. They can be served with sour-cream and the filling can be made of any sort of meat – pork, beef, lamb or chicken.

Well-known for every Russians are holodetz (meat jelly with pieces of meat, carrot and garlic) or golubtsy (cabbage rolls with minced meat) are special masterpieces of the national culinary art. The Russians also have salads, meat pies, apple pies, vareniki (cottage cheese, cherries or potatoes dumplings) and pancakes with different fillings, pancakes with caviar are very famous and popular among foreign tourists.

The most traditional Russian salads are Olivier, "Herring under a furcoat" or "dressed herring" and винегрет (also called as Russian salad). All of them are a nourishing mixture of various ingredients such as boiled eggs, boiled vegetables (potatoes, carrots, beetroot), sausage or meat, onions, green peas and cucumbers.

People in Russia usually have three meals a day. They are breakfast, lunch and dinner. Usually people do not eat much for breakfast. A usual breakfast includes coffee or tea with sandwiches, omelet or corn flakes. Sometimes it could be milk porridge or cottage cheese pancakes, etc.

Lunch is more substantial meal than breakfast. And usually it consists of two or three courses. It could be a salad, a plate of soup and a main course with different meat, fish and vegetables.

People in Russia usually have dinner in the evening when they come back from the work. So it starts at about 7 p.m. Families usually get together and share the latest news and enjoy the meal and the company. Dishes for dinner vary greatly depending on the budget and preferences of the families.

Traditional Russian drinks are hot black tea with jam or honey, fruit drinks and kvas (drink made from rye bread).

The Russians are good at preserving fruits, vegetables and mushrooms. Classic Russian appetizers: pickled

or salted cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and even apples – are always on a festive table.

Russian people have always been known for their hospitality. They are happy to welcome guests with lavish dinners with abundance of food on the table.

### **Vocabulary**

national cuisine – национальная кухня  
recipes - рецепты  
dish = course - блюдо, кушанье  
dish = plate - блюдо, тарелка  
dumplings - пельмени  
sour-cream- сметана  
porridge - каша  
cottage cheese - творог  
pork - свинина  
beef - говядина  
lamb – мясо ягненка  
chicken – мясо курицы

gye - рожь  
substantial – сытный  
masterpiece - шедевр  
preferences - предпочтения  
pickled - маринованный  
hospitality - гостеприимство  
lavish – обильный  
abundance [ə'bʌndəns] - изобилие  
enjoy - наслаждаться, получать удовольствие  
food - еда, продукты  
meal - еда, прием пищи

### **2. Translate into Russian**

1. Я люблю свою национальную кухню.
2. Я часто ем пельмени со сметаной.
3. Я всегда мою руки перед едой.
4. Нам нужно взять с собой много еды.
5. Моя мама умеет готовить разные блюда.
6. Мы гордимся своим гостеприимством.
7. В холодильнике немного еды.
8. Приятного аппетита.

### **Практическое занятие 25**

Способы приготовления пищи.

#### **Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94, -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 21

### **Задания к практическому занятию**

#### **1. Read and translate**

##### **Ways of cooking**

I like cooking, especially for my family, relatives and friends when they come to visit me. Usually I cook well-known popular dishes with meat, fish and vegetables. But sometimes I want to surprise my guests with something new and I search the Internet for different dishes. I like to experiment.

But, firstly, before start cooking we need to have kitchen, of course, and all cooking outfit, like pan, saucepan, frying pan, bowl, knife, spoon, oven, baking pan, etc.

In my fridge I can found all ingredients what I need or maybe I make a shopping list and will go to supermarket for necessary products.

So, when everything is ready, I start cooking the new dish strictly according to the recipe.

If we talk in general about the cooking process, there are a huge numbers of ways and methods.

For example eggs:

boiled, lightly or soft boiled  
fried, eggs sunny side up  
scrambled / omelet

I like all of them on breakfast, depending on the mood :)

Meat, fish and vegetables we can also cooked different ways. Do you know some of them?

#### **Vocabulary:**

a cup	чашка (250 мл)
a tablespoon (tbs)	столовая ложка (15 г, в некоторых случаях 20 г)
a teaspoon	чайная ложка (5 г)
a drop	капля (примерно 0,05 мл)
a gram	грамм
an ounce/oz	унция (28,35 грамм)
a pinch	щепотка

a smidgen = a bit	чуть-чуть, толика, немного
to add	добавить
to bake	запекать в духовке
to mix	смешивать
to boil	варить в кипящей воде
to broil / to grill / to barbecue	жарить на открытом огне
to brown	подрумянивать / обжаривать до румяной корочки
to fry, deep-fry	жарить, жарить во фритюре
to roast	жарить в духовке или на открытом огне
to mash	разминать, пюрировать
to slice	нарезать ломтиками
to stew	тушить
to stir	мешать ложкой

2. Составьте рецепт любого блюда, используя слова выше.

### Практическое занятие 26

В кафе, в ресторане, в столовой. International cuisine.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94, -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 21

<https://www.englishdom.com/blog/can-i-have-the-menu-in-english-please/>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

- How do you prefer to cook eggs for breakfast?
- Are you going to cook some new dishes with English recipe?
- How you can cook meat?
- Do you like boiled vegetables?

#### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 1. Read and Translate

##### International cuisine

Every one like travel and for sure everyone tries local dishes while traveling. But some of them have already become so popular that they are loved, recognized and cooked in all parts of the world. I want to tell you about some.

1. **Pizza** is a dish of Italian origin consisting of a usually round, flat base of leavened wheat-based dough topped with tomatoes, cheese, and often various other ingredients (such as various types of sausage, anchovies, mushrooms, onions, olives, vegetables, meat, ham, etc.), which is then baked at a high temperature, traditionally in a wood-fired oven. A person who makes pizza is known as a pizzaiolo. In Italy, pizza served in a restaurant is presented unsliced, and is eaten with the use of a knife and fork. In casual settings, however, it is cut into wedges to be eaten while held in the hand.

2. When Japan wants to build something right, it builds it really right. Brand giants such as Toyota, Nintendo, Sony, Nikon and Yamaha may have been created by people fueled by nothing more complicated than raw fish and rice, but it's how the fish and rice is put together that makes this a global first-date favorite. The Japanese don't live practically forever for no reason -- they want to keep eating this stuff. So, **Sushi** is traditionally made with medium-grain white rice, though it can be prepared with brown rice or short-grain rice. It is very often prepared with seafood, such as squid, eel, yellowtail, salmon, tuna or imitation crab meat. Many types of sushi are vegetarian. It is often served with pickled ginger, wasabi, and soy sauce.

3. **Pekin Duck:** China offers one of Beijing's most memorable dining experiences. The maltose-syrup glaze coating the skin is the secret. Slow roasted in an oven, the crispy, syrup-coated skin is so good that authentic eateries will serve more skin than meat, and bring it with pancakes, onions and hoisin or sweet bean sauce. Other than flying or floating, this is the only way you want your duck.

What kind of international food do you know?

## 2. Составьте диалог между посетителем и официантом в ресторане, используя выражения ниже:

- Can I have the menu, please?
- Can I take your order?
- Would you like something to drink?
- What would you like for dessert?
- I am not ready yet
- What is this dish?
- What do you recommend?
- What are your specialties?
- I will have...
- I would like...
- I will take this
- Could we have an extra chair, please?
- Can I change my order?
- Can I get this to go?
- Nothing else, thank you
- This is not what I ordered
- Can I get/have the bill/check, please?
- How much is the total?
- Can I pay by card?
- Does the bill include the service charge?
- I am paying for everyone
- We are paying separately
- Keep the change
- Everything was great, I'll come again

## Практическое занятие 27

Sports. Types of sports.

### Теоретическая часть

#### Vocabulary

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. good shape - хорошая фигура, форма                          | 11. to abolish - отменять                         |
| 2. to keep fit - оставаться в тонусе, держать форму            | 12. governing bodies - руководящие органы         |
| 3. to pay attention - обращать внимание                        | 13. to point out - указать                        |
| 4. to be held - быть проведенным, проводиться                  | 14. significance - значение, значимость, важность |
| 5. to divide - разделять, делить                               | 15. educational value - воспитательное значение   |
| 6. societies [sə'saɪətɪz] - общество, организация, объединение | 16. set up - устанавливать, учреждать, открывать  |
| 7. to take part - принимать участие                            | 17. representative - представитель                |
| 8. tournament - турнир   | 18. decide upon - решить, определить              |
| 9. weightlifter - тяжелоатлет                                  | 19. participant - участник                        |
| 10. to compete in - соревноваться                              | 20. city-host - город хозяин, организатор         |
|  | 21. Besides - кроме того, помимо                  |

#### 1. Read and Translate

«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 (lover, beginner). 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 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.

### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 2. Answer the questions:

1. Why do people interesting in sports?
2. Where are usually the local competitions held?
3. Where and when the first Olympic Games were held?
4. What does Olympic Committee do?
5. Who is Pierre de Coubertin?
6. What summer sports do you know?
7. Please, name winter sports.

### Практическое занятие 28.

Healthy lifestyle. Bad habits

#### Теоретическая часть

##### Read and translate:

1) What do you do to stay healthy?

I eat a **balanced diet** with lots of fresh fruit and vegetables and take some form of exercise every day. I also make sure that I get enough sleep.

2) Do you get ill very often?

Fortunately, I'm very healthy and rarely get ill, although I occasionally (sometimes) **catch a cold** in the winter.

3) Is there anything you'd like to improve about your fitness?

I really want to take up yoga because I often feel stiff (чувствую скованность) after exercise and I think it would help. It would also make me more flexible and **less likely to get injured** (меньшая вероятность получить травму) when I **workout**.

4) Are you careful about what you eat?

I try very hard to have a **healthy diet**, even when I eat out at a restaurant. I rarely buy takeaways and when I go out with friends for fish and chips, I only have the fish with some peas.

5) How important is a healthy lifestyle for you?

It's one of the most important things for me because I want to feel good and to enjoy life. If you don't have **good health** then everything else in life is a struggle.

#### Bad habits

Курение – **smoking**.

Мама запретила мне курить, но я всё равно втайне это делаю – **My mother forbade me to smoke, but I still do it secretly.**

Грызть ногти – to bite finger nails.

Моя дочь постоянно грызёт ногти. Я не знаю, как её остановить – **My daughter keeps biting her finger nails. I don't know how to stop her.**

Опаздывать – **to be late.**

Я всегда опаздываю. Знаю, что это ужасно, но ничего не могу с этим сделать – **I'm always late. I know it's terrible but I can't do anything about it.**

Ругаться, материться – to swear.

Прекрати материться! Здесь дети. И вообще, это неуместно – **Stop swearing! There are children here. And moreover, it's inappropriate.**

Переесть – to overeat.

Моя девушка страдает перееданием. Я думаю сводить её к психологу – **My girlfriend struggles with overeating. I think of getting her to a psychologist.**

Хрустеть суставами – **cracking one's knuckles.**

Меня так раздражает, когда люди начинают хрустеть суставами – **It irritates me so much when people start cracking their knuckles.**

Играть в азартные игры – **to gamble**.

Мой бывший парень любил играть в азартные игры. Поэтому он и бывший – **My ex boyfriend likes gambling. That's why he's ex.**

### Задания к практическому занятию

**1. Vocabulary:** Make your own dictionary on the topic of a healthy lifestyle.

#### 2. Answer the questions

1. What do you do to stay healthy?
2. Do you get ill very often?
3. Tell us about your favorite sport.
4. What kind of sports have you tried yourself?
5. When did you start playing sports?
6. What does it mean healthy lifestyle for you?
7. What habits are very bad in your opinion?

**3. Make a story about healthy lifestyle and how to avoid bad habits.**

### Практическое занятие 29.

Continuous Tenses.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте все формы Continuous Tense (в каких случаях используются).
2. Назовите вспомогательные глаголы для Continuous Tense.
3. Напишите структуру предложения для Past, Present and Future Continuous.

#### Задания к практическому занятию

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

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

2. Open the brackets using verb in Present или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
2. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday.
3. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball.
4. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday.
5. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday.
6. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again.
7. I (to sleep) when she came home
8. She (not to read) now.
9. When I went into the garden, the sun (to shine) and the birds (to sing) in the trees.
10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday?

3. Start the questions with *do, does, is, are или am*.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. ... you learn new words in each lesson?   | 4. ... she sitting at the third desk today? |
| 2. ... you learning the new words right now? | 5. ... you read many books every year?      |
| 3. ... she usually sit at the third desk?    | 6. ... you reading an interesting book now? |

4. Найдите ошибки и исправьте их.

1. We not going to school today. 2. What you doing after school? 3. At the moment Peter is work in Russia. 4. Does he got a new car? 5. He never wear a hat. 6. He don't like black coffee. 7. We are have a good time. 8. What you doing now? 9. It rains at the moment. 10. How you like the game?

2. Open the brackets using Continuous tense and Convert the sentences to negative form.

1. We .....(enjoy) the party.
2. He.....(play) chess in an hour.
3. They ... (plant) flowers in the garden last May.
4. I ... (look for) a job.
5. The phone ... (work) yesterday.
6. Margaret ..... (work) as a waiter during her summer holidays.
7. The secretary ..... (type) a contract at the moment.

### Практическое занятие 30.

Doctor's visit. Irregular verbs and Passive Voice.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 180 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>  
<https://www.englishdom.com/blog/na-prieme-u-vracha/>  
<https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/irregular-verbs>

#### Vocabulary

I need a doctor. - Мне нужен врач.

Please, get me a doctor. - Пожалуйста, вызовите мне врача.

How can I get a doctor? - Как я могу вызвать врача?

I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Smith, please. - Я бы хотел назначить встречу с доктором Смитом.

When will the doctor be free? - Когда доктор освободиться?

I'd like to see Dr. Smith on Wednesday. - Я бы хотел назначить встречу с доктором Смитом в среду.

Do you have private medical insurance? - У вас есть медицинская страховка.

Is it urgent? - Это срочно.

What's the matter? Where's the pain? What do you complain of? - Что случилось? Что болит? На что жалуетесь?

Which day and what time do you want to see a doctor? - В какой день и время вы хотите посетить врача?

#### Задание к практическому занятию

1. Read by roles and Translate

**Patient:** Good morning, I would like to make an appointment with Dr. House, please

**Doctor's Assistant:** Do you need urgent care?

**Patient:** No, not necessarily, but I'd like to see the doctor soon.

**Doctor's Assistant:** Of course, how about next Monday? There's a slot available at 10 in the morning.

**Patient:** I'm afraid I'm working at 10. Is there anything available after three?

**Doctor's Assistant:** Let me see. Not on Monday, but we have a three o'clock opening next Wednesday. Would you like to come in then?

**Patient:** Yes, next Wednesday at three would be great.

**Doctor's Assistant:** All right, I'll pencil you in for three o'clock next Wednesday.

**Patient:** Thank you for your help.

**Doctor's Assistant:** You're welcome. We'll see you next week. Goodbye.

**Patient:** Goodbye.

2. Compose a dialogue with the doctor using the expressions below:

- I've got a high temperature. - У меня высокая температура.
- I feel really sick. I'm shattered / exhausted. - Я чувствую себя очень больным. Я разбит / истощен.
- Could you check my blood pressure? I've got high blood pressure. - Вы можете измерить кровяное давление? У меня высокое кровяное давление.
- There's a sharp pain here. I've got a pain in my limbs. - Здесь очень острая боль. У меня боль в ногах и руках.
- I always feel bad after meals. I've got a stomach ache. - Я всегда чувствую себя плохо после приема еды. У меня болит живот.
- I've got a splitting headache. - У меня очень сильно болит голова.
- My ears are buzzing. I've got an upset stomach. - У меня шум в ушах. У меня расстройство желудка.

- I've sprained my wrist/ankle. My hand/foot is badly swollen. - Я вывихнул запястье/лодыжку. Моя рука/нога сильно опухла.
- I think I've pulled a muscle in my leg/arm. - Я думаю, что потянул мышцу в ноге/руке.

#### 4 Put the passive sentences in order.

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

#### 5. 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 younger sister is usually given fruit and milk for dinner, (my elder brother)
4. My books are kept on the shelf. (exercise-books )
5. Apples are grown in Belarus, (oranges)

#### 6. Translate into English:

1. Уроки начались в 10 утра.
2. Задание было написано на доске.
3. Визит к доктору запланирован на завтра.
4. Моя простуда прошла за три дня.

#### 7. Repeat and / or learn by heart / Memorize irregular verbs given by presentation.

### Практическое занятие 31.

#### Traveling. Vocabulary

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL:

<https://book.ru/book/939214>

<https://www.myenglishteacher.eu/blog/travel-holiday-vacation-vocabulary-list/>

Презентация на тему Traveling.

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Do you like traveling?
2. What kind of transport do you prefer to travel by?
3. Where do you want to go first?

#### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

Whether you are going on a short holiday for a few days or planning to travel around various countries for a few months, having a basic understanding of the vocabulary and phrases you might need to use for communication is quite important.

English is a widely spoken language in the majority of countries that welcome tourism, so it would be beneficial to familiarize yourself with some useful phrases before departing.

**Book:** this verb means to arrange and confirm a place on a flight, a room in a hotel or a ticket for an event in the future.

**Reservation:** an arrangement in which something like a seat on a plane or a table in a restaurant is kept for you.

**Depart:** to go away or leave, especially on a journey.

**Arrive:** to reach a place, especially at the end of a journey.

**Destination:** the place where someone is going, or something is being sent or taken.

**Complimentary:** if tickets books or any other items are complimentary, it means they are given free, especially by a business.

**All-Inclusive:** Including everyone or everything. In holiday terms, this would refer to a hotel deal where the price usually includes accommodation, meals and drinks (any extra activities or facilities would be charged separately).

**Travel Agency:** a company or shop that makes travel arrangements for people.

**Ticket:** a small piece of paper or card given to someone, usually to show that they have paid for an event, journey or activity.

**Brochure:** a type of small magazine that contains pictures and information about a product or a company.

**Promotion:** publicizing a product to increase sales or public awareness.

**Accommodation:** a room or building in which someone may live or stay. Different types of accommodation include apartments, hotels, guesthouses and backpacking hostels.

**Vacation:** the American term for 'holiday'.

**Camping:** the activity of spending a holiday (vacation) living in a tent or camper-van.

**Backpacking:** to travel or hike carrying one's belongings in a backpack.

**Transfer:** the act of moving someone or something from one place to another.

**Budget Holiday:** (adjective) meaning inexpensive. Planning a trip using a minimal amount of money. (Budget – noun) Having a limited amount of money for expenditure.

**Travel Documents:** all the necessary documents you would need to take with you on a holiday i.e. passport or ID card, driving license, flight/bus/ train tickets, visa confirmation etc.

**Two-way, Return Ticket (UK), Round Trip (US):** a ticket that allows someone to travel to a place and back again.

**One-way, Single Ticket:** a ticket that allows a passenger to travel only to his/her destination, without returning.

**Transport:** (verb *trans-PORT*) to take or carry goods or people from one place to another. (noun *TRANS-port*) A system or means of conveying people or goods from place to place by means of a vehicle, aircraft or ship.

**Splash out:** a phrasal verb (mainly used in British English) meaning to spend money freely.

2. Complete the sentences using words *trip, travel, journey, departure, arrive*.

1. Let's go to the fishing \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My father go to business \_\_\_\_\_ very often.
3. He's always dreamt of overseas \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When you \_\_\_\_\_ abroad you know that English is very essential.
5. My latest \_\_\_\_\_ in Greece was wonderful!
6. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ around Russia by car.
7. Our last \_\_\_\_\_ took more than one month.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ of our flight is delayed by 3 hours.
9. We will \_\_\_\_\_ on time.
10. Have a nice \_\_\_\_\_!

### Практическое занятие 32.

The Present Perfect Tense. Слова-маркеры.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 94 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте время группы The present Perfect Tense.
2. В чем особенность времени группы The present Perfect Tense? Приведите примеры.

#### Задания к практическому занятию

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. | 7. Tom ... ever (visit) Disney land?       |
| 2. Your husband ... (sell) the house?    | 8. I just ... (see) a horror film.         |
| 3. I ... (not start) my new job yet.     | 9. She ... (not find) her coat.            |
| 4. You ... (be) to New York before?      | 10. The cat already ... (eat up) the fish. |
| 5. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. |  |
| 6. They ... (do) the shopping today.     |  |

2. Translate into English using Present Perfect Tense:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Он сделал свою домашнюю работу.        | 1.1 Я еще не сделал свою домашнюю работу. |
| 2. Он закончил тренировку.                | 2.1 Он не закончил тренировку.            |
| 3. Она пробежала 15 км в этом месяце.     | 3.1 Она не пробежала 15 км в этом месяце. |
| 4. Она купила несколько красивых платьев. | 4.1 Она не купила красивое платье.        |
| 5. Папа, ты съел мою пиццу.               | 5.1 Папа еще не съел мою пиццу.           |
| 6. Они уже приехали.                      | 6.1 Они еще не приехали                   |

3. Translate into Russian, make other sentences like these:

1. He hasn't been to London.
2. Have you ever been to Korea?
3. Have you ever flown in helicopter?
4. Have you ever eaten a passion fruit?
5. I have never been in Japan.
6. I have never ridden a motorcycle.

4. Translate using Present Perfect

1. Студенты уже закончили свои задания.

2. Мы только что начали играть.
3. Она еще не закончила свою работу.
4. Ты все еще не помыл посуду, не так ли?
5. Вы когда-нибудь пробовали Японскую еду?
6. Я никогда здесь не был.
7. Я встречал вас раньше?
8. Мы были друзьями со школы.

5. Translate and Learn by heart / memorize. Complete the sentences with these words.  
already, just, yet, still, ever, before, since

6. Explain difference between *recently and lately*. Give an examples.

Ex 7. Ник готовится к путешествию. Он собирается навестить бабушку.

Ознакомьтесь со списком дел, которые Макс планирует сделать до отъезда. Напишите, что он уже сделал, а что нет. Используйте already и yet.

Max is getting ready to travel. He is going to visit his Granny. Read the list of things he must do before travelling. Write what he has done and what he hasn't done.

#### THINGS TO DO

- to pack the suitcases (+)
- to water the flowers (+)
- to take my library book back
- to say 'good-bye' to Alex (+)
- to clean my shoes
- to call Granny (+)
- to buy some food and drinks (+)
- to clean the parrot's cage
- to change the water for the fish
- to buy a present for Granny (+)

#### Ответы:

Nick has already packed the suitcases (+)  
 Nick has already watered the flowers (+)  
 Nick hasn't taken his library book back yet.  
 Nick has already said 'good-bye' to Nigel (+)  
 Nick hasn't cleaned his shoes yet.  
 Nick has already called his Granny (+)  
 Nick has already bought some food and drinks (+)  
 Nick hasn't cleaned the parrot's cage yet.  
 Nick hasn't changed the water for the fish yet.  
 Nick has already bought a present for his Granny (+)

### Практическое занятие 33

Transport, Vehicle. Degrees of comparison.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 73, -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д.Дули, И.В. Михеева и др.стр.104-105

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What kind of ground transport do you know?
2. What kind of air transport do you know?
3. What kind of transport do you prefer to travel by?

#### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 1. Translate into English

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.

## 2. Write degrees of comparison

big; happy; young; difficult; patient; hot; comfortable; brave; friendly; good; bad; many

### 3. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. A train is \_\_\_\_\_ than a bus.
2. This text is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I am \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Park Street is \_\_\_\_\_ than Market Street.
5. This jacket is small for me. Show me a \_\_\_\_\_ one.
6. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ thing in life?
7. A crocodile is \_\_\_\_\_ than a water snake.
8. Helen is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in our class.

### 4. Make up sentences using comparative degree

Example: Horse/big/dog – A horse is bigger than a dog.

1. Mary/polite/Ann
2. Car/fast/bike
3. English/easy/German
4. Sam/tall/John
5. Your ring/beautiful/mine

### 5. Make up sentences of the words.

1. most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.
2. longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.
3. more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful - is.
4. London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.
5. the – team – Adam – is - worst – the – player – in.

### 6. Open the brackets and use the necessary form of adjective.

1. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean.
2. Chinese is (difficult) than English.
3. Spanish is (easy) than German.
4. She is not so (busy) as I am.
5. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday.
6. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother.
7. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday.
8. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
9. January is the (cold) month of the year.
10. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
11. Which is the (hot) month of the year?
12. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
13. This good-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

### 7. Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. He is the most oldest student in his group.
2. You are taller then me.
3. My car is beter than his.
4. It is one of most beautiful lakes in the world.
5. These flowers are more cheap than those ones.

### 8. Choose the right variant.

1. Mike found himself a \_\_\_\_\_ job somewhere out of town. a) safer; b) more safe; c) more safer; d) safest
2. We prefer the Palm Beach though it is \_\_\_ from the center. a) the farther; b) farthest; c) the farthest; d) furthest
3. This detailed map is \_\_\_\_\_ the atlas. a) more useful as; b) more useful like ; c) more useful than; d) usefuller as
4. Safari parks are \_\_\_\_\_ places of all to keep animals.  
a) better    b) the best    c) most better    d) more better

## Практическое занятие 34.

Tourists in Russia.

Урок виртуальная экскурсия.

### Теоретическая часть

«Tourists in Russia»

Millions of people all over the world are fond of travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, to discover different ways of life, to meet different people and to practice foreign languages. It goes without saying that travelling broadens the mind. While travelling we can see and learn a lot of things that we can never learn staying at home and watching TV or reading books. That's why a lot of foreign people come to Russia to get acquainted with Russian culture, with Russian customs and traditions. Russia has always been a country of mystery attractive for foreigners. Tourists like to visit old Russian towns and cities famous for their ancient architecture. They are especially attracted by Russian orthodox cathedrals, churches and monasteries. One of the most interesting old cities in Russia is Novgorod, or Novgorod the Great, as it was called in the old times. It is a treasury of architecture, painting and applied art created over the 11th to 17th centuries. Now Novgorod has expanded far beyond its former limits. It is an important industrial and cultural centre, located on the busy highway linking Moscow and St. Petersburg.

There is a lot to see in Russia, but first of all foreign tourists visit the capital of our country, Moscow, its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. They dream of visiting Red Square, which is called the heart of Moscow. Perhaps, the most ancient monument of Red Square is St. Basil's Cathedral. With its nine beautifully painted cupolas, it is a real masterpiece of ancient Russian architecture.

If you come to Moscow for the first time, you should by all means visit the Kremlin, which is very impressive. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the State Kremlin Palace, the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. The tallest Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of the country.

There are a lot of other interesting towns and cities in Russia, which are all worth visiting.

### **Vocabulary:**

It goes without saying – разумеется, совершенно очевидно

To broaden - расширять

To get acquainted - познакомиться

Orthodox cathedrals – православные храмы

To expand - расширять

impressive - впечатляющий

be worth – стоить, заслуживать

### **Вопросы к практическому занятию**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Why do people travel?                               | 5. What other towns and cities in Russia are worth visiting? |
| 2. Why do many foreigners visit Russia?                |  |
| 3. What are the most attractive cities in Russia?      |  |
| 4. What places should you visit if you come to Moscow? |  |

### **Задания к практическому занятию**

#### **1. Translate into English:**

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

### **Практическое занятие 35.**

My travel plan. Наречия места.

#### **Теоретическая часть**

##### **My travel plan**

1. Duration of the trip (time/ period) - *for example* - 30 days in summer
2. Destination - Europe, Asia; country; cities; seaside; mountains, etc.
3. Tourists information - study/ investigate/research all information about place where you go : rules, visa, money, safety/ vaccinations, attractions/
4. Valid Foreign passport
5. Money - credit card (Visa, Master card), cash

6. Transport — by plan, by train, by car, by bus, hitchhiking, by foot
7. Book travel tickets - round-trip tickets
8. Book hotels - hotel reservation
9. Make visa (if necessary)
10. Luggage - (collect all necessary stuff, pack the bag)

here	[hɪə]	здесь
around	[ə'raʊnd]	вокруг
forward	['fɔ:wəd]	вперед
close	[kləʊs]	близко
forth	[fɔ:θ]	вперед
anywhere	['eniweə]	в любом месте
deeply	['di:pli]	глубоко
ahead (go ahead)	[ə'hɛd]	вперед
somewhere	['sʌmweə]	где-то
everywhere	['evriweə]	езде
back	[bæk]	назад
there	[ðeə]	там
far	[fɑ:]	далеко
away	[ə'weɪ]	вдали от чего-то
along	[ə'lɒŋ]	вдоль
below	[bi'ləʊ]	ниже
apart	[ə'pɑ:t]	отдельно от чего-то
widely	['waɪdli]	широко
outside	[,aʊt'saɪd]	вне
aside	[ə'saɪd]	в сторону
closely	['kləʊsli]	близко
nowhere	['nəʊweə]	никуда
elsewhere	['els'weə]	в другом месте

### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Complete your own travel plan somewhere abroad using example above.
2. Read and learn the adverbs. Write some five sentences with any of these words.
3. Translate into English:
  1. Мы живем очень близко к морю.
  2. Мы можем купаться в любом месте.
  3. Мои родители любят отдыхать вдали от больших городов.
  4. Наша семья любит ужинать на террасе на улице в теплое время года.
  5. Пройдите вдоль сквера 200 метров.
4. Fill in the gaps using adverbs *there, outside, along, somewhere, anywhere, here*
  - 1) I forgot the key \_\_\_\_\_. 2) I saw it \_\_\_\_\_ on the table. 3) It is so gold \_\_\_\_\_. 4) Are you going \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?
  - 5) Can I put my bag \_\_\_\_\_? 6) We drove \_\_\_\_\_ the sea for a long time until we found a beautiful beach.

### Russian Federation

Russia, country that stretches over a vast expanse of eastern Europe and northern Asia. Once the preeminent republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.; commonly known as the Soviet Union), Russia became an independent country after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991.

Russia is a land of superlatives. By far the world's largest country, it covers nearly twice the territory of Canada, the second largest. It's a bit more than seventeen million square kilometers by area.

It extends across the whole of northern Asia and the eastern third of Europe, spanning 11 time zones and incorporating a great range of environments and landforms, from deserts to semiarid steppes to deep forests and Arctic tundra. Russia contains Europe's longest river, the Volga, and its largest lake, Ladoga. Russia also is home to the world's deepest lake, Baikal, and the country recorded the world's lowest temperature outside the North and South poles.

The inhabitants of Russia are quite diverse. Most are ethnic Russians, but there also are more than 120 other ethnic groups present, speaking many languages and following disparate religious and cultural traditions. Most of the Russian population is concentrated in the European portion of the country, especially in the fertile region surrounding Moscow, the capital. Moscow and St. Petersburg (formerly Leningrad) are the two most important cultural and financial centers in Russia and are among the most picturesque cities in the world. Russians are also populous in Asia, however; beginning in the 17th century, and particularly pronounced throughout much of the 20th century, a steady flow of ethnic Russians and Russian-speaking people moved eastward into Siberia, where cities such as Vladivostok and Irkutsk now flourish.

Russia's climate is extreme, with terrible winters that have several times famously saved the country from foreign invaders. Although the climate adds a layer of difficulty to daily life, the land is a generous source of crops and materials, including vast reserves of oil, gas, and precious metals.

Russia can boast a long tradition of excellence in every aspect of the arts and sciences. Prerevolutionary Russian society produced the writings and music of such giants of world culture as Anton Chekhov, Aleksandr Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Nikolay Gogol, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, and Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The 1917 revolution and the changes it brought were reflected in the works of such noted figures as the novelists Maxim Gorky, Boris Pasternak, and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and the composers Dmitry Shostakovich and Sergey Prokofiev. At Soviet and post-communist eras also were many interesting and well known persons such as the poets Vladimir Mayakovsky and Anna Akhmatova while ushering in new talents such as the novelist Victor Pelevin and many others.

#### **Vocabulary:**

vast - огромный	inhabitant - жители
preeminent - выдающийся	diverse - разнообразный
independent - независимый	picturesque - живописный
superlative- превосходная степень	terrible - ужасный
extend across- простирается через	invaders - захватчики
span - охватывать	crops - урожай
range - диапазон, ряд	precious - драгоценные
environment - окружающая среда	
landform - рельеф	

#### **Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. Where is Russia located?
2. What is the area of Russia?
3. What is the world's deepest lake ?
4. What are the most famous cities in Russia?
5. What are the main natural resources in Russia?
6. Who is you favorite Russian writer?

#### **Задания к практическому занятию**

1. Read and translate text above.
2. Read and learn new words in vocabulary.
3. Complete the dictionary with unfamiliar words that you have encountered in the text.
4. Compose your own story about Russia , learn and memorize.

## Практическое занятие 37.

Weather and climate. Сравнительные обороты.

### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 153 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is good about every season?
2. Do you often complain about the weather?
3. What kind of weather do you prefer?
4. What is the weather like in Russia?
5. Do you often check the weather forecast?

### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate text below.
2. Make up a story about your favorite season.

«Weather and climate»

Every season is wonderful in its own way. In spring the air is refreshing, the trees are in blossom, the ground is covered with the first tender flowers. The birds start singing songs. In summer it can be really dry and stuffy, there are thunders and lightnings during the heavy showers. People go sunbathing, fishing and sailing and enjoy all kinds of fruits and berries. In autumn the trees turn golden, it often rains cats and dogs and it's quite muddy. The sky is overcast with grey clouds, sometimes it's foggy and chilly and the days become shorter. In winter the snow covers the ground, the air is frosty, the roads are slippery. It is mainly freezing and there are periods of severe colds and heavy snowfalls. The temperature can fall down to 35 degrees below zero.

I prefer not to complain about the weather but generally I enjoy mild and calm weather with a moderate breeze. I don't quite like damp and gloomy weather and it's hard for me to stand windy or hot summer days with mosquitoes and flies and oppressive heat. But so many people, so many minds.

Our country is so huge and the weather is not the same in different parts of Russia. It depends on the geographical position and the type of climate. We must admit that the climate has changed much due to global warming and winters have become much warmer. It looks rather strange and disappointing when there is little snow in winter and sometimes it even sleet or drizzles.

Frankly speaking, I don't trust our misleading weather forecasts as they don't come true as a rule. The weather is changeable and it is a thing that is beyond us, so it's better to keep an umbrella in your bag all the year round.

season – сезон, время года

sunbathing - загорать

air - воздух

umbrella - зонт

thunder - гром

lightning - молния

clouds - облака

weather - погода

foggy - туманный

climate - климат

forecasts - прогноз

global warming – глобальное потепление

### 3. Translate into English:

1. В России также холодно как в Канаде?
2. В Сибири климат не такой как в Москве. город в России.
3. Канада в два раза меньше, чем Россия по площади. России.
4. Городского населения в России больше, чем сельского.
5. Он был намного старше меня.
6. Санкт-Петербург - второй по величине
7. Леса покрывают не менее 47% территории
8. Это то, чего я больше всего хочу.

### 4. Fill in the gaps, finish the sentences:

1. In winter it is \_\_\_\_\_ colder in Russia than \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The climate in the south of Russia is \_\_\_\_\_ harsh \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Mars is \_\_\_\_\_ of the Earth. ( в два раза меньше).
4. The Black Sea is \_\_\_\_\_ warmer \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I dream of going to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Практическое занятие 38.

Moscow. Main attractions

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 153 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL:  
<https://book.ru/book/939214>  
<https://travelrealrussia.com/aboutmoscow>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Have you ever been in Moscow?
2. How many people live in Moscow??
3. Where do people go first in Moscow?
4. What do you know about Moscow?

#### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 1. Read and translate

##### Moscow. Recommendations to the tourists

Moscow is the capital of Russia , the capital of the former USSR and most populous city in Russia. Although little known, Moscow is the largest city in Europe with about 15 millions of people! Moscow is also the northernmost and coldest megacity and metropolis on Earth. Can you imagine that 15 million Russians live in the place with only 4 months of summer?

Officially, Moscow was founded at 1147, but recently archaeologists found that the city can be more than 1000 years old. Moscow history is very complicated. Moscow withstood numerous internal conflicts, control by the 'Golden Horde', the 'Plague', the 'Great Feudal War', numerous fires, Polish occupation, another new plague, French invasion of 1812 and whole 20th century.

Moscow is situated on the Moskva River so it is also Europe's most populated inland city. Its location was never something special - forests and mid-sized Moscow river - but nothing prevented it from becoming the capital of the largest country. Nowadays Moscow is a really big modern city with its size reaching 40 km width and 50 km length.

Despite the climate and location, Moscow is rich and bustling; it has one of the world's largest urban economies. The city is really expensive (but Zurich is far worse...), but it's worth it! Moscow's architecture is world-renowned. Elegant onion domes of medieval churches, Stalin's monumental buildings, plus modern architecture combine in an amazing mixture of epochs. During your Russian vacations you can spend a week walking around the largest avenues and smaller city streets and always run into something new. However, many foreigners come here and still do not know what to expect from the Russian Capital.

We recommend spending the first day of your Russian vacations wandering around Red Square. There are a lot of museums, churches and other sights to see nearby. You can easily walk from one to another while experiencing the city.

For the second and third days we recommend that you visit less popular landmarks of the Russian Capital. There are a lot of options depending on your wishes. If you are interested in Soviet Moscow, a good choice is to visit Victory Park, Sparrow Hills and Stalin's skyscrapers. Having a tour guide is perfect for those who want to learn more about the former USSR times and its impact on modern Russia. Sometimes it is better to take a minivan tour which can save both your time, in case of right itinerary, and your morale, in case of bad weather.

If you have more than 3 days, we recommend seeing the countryside because Real Russia is not Moscow at all. Sometimes you just need to move only 50 km from Moscow to see authentic towns and villages. Golden Ring cities are perfect for those who prefer picturesque small towns full of medieval architecture. Vladimir and Suzdal tour is one of the best options in this case.

We recommend the Dacha Ecotour if you want to see rural landscapes and learn more about keeping households and farming in Russian countryside. Russian countryside tour is perfect if you are continuing on to St. Petersburg because the tour's final destination (Tver' town) is only 3 hours from St. Petersburg by high speed train.

#### **Vocabulary:**

populous - многолюдный, густонаселенный  
 complicated - сложный  
 withstood - выдержать противостоять  
 Plague - чума  
 world-renowned - всемирно известный

width - ширина  
 length - длина  
 bustling - шумный  
 despite - не смотря на

wandering - побродить  
 far worse - гораздо хуже

## 2. Translate into English:

Высший исполнительный орган власти — Правительство Российской Федерации — находится в Доме правительства РФ в центре Москвы. Так же в Москве находится Государственная дума и Совет Федерации. Верховный суд Российской Федерации также находится в Москве. Кроме того, Московский Кремль является официальной резиденцией Президента Российской Федерации. Рабочая резиденция президента в Кремле располагается в здании Сенатского двorca.

### Практическое занятие 39.

Stavropol. Used to+ Infinitive structure.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 153

<https://www.engvid.com/i-used-to-i-would-talking-about-the-past-in-english/>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What is the Stavropol city for you?
2. How long do you live in Stavropol?
3. What are the most beautiful places in Stavropol?
4. Do you know the history of Stavropol?
5. Расскажите правила употребления оборота *used to*

#### Задания к практическому занятию

1. **Make up a story about Stavropol city.**

2. **Translate into English using *used to*...**

1. Я привык прогуливаться по вечерам в соседнем парке.
2. Мои родители привыкли жить за городом.
3. Я когда-то работал на этом заводе.
4. Раньше я слушал рок музыку.
5. Раньше мы много путешествовали.
6. Раньше я любил кататься на велосипеде.

3. **Rewrite the sentences in negative and interrogative form:**

1. My grandfather used to smoke, but now he doesn't.
2. We used to play chess.
3. I used to take a bus to the college.
4. My dog used to follow me everywhere.
5. I'm used to walk along.

4. **Translate into English, compare the sentences. What is the difference?:**

1. Мы раньше жили в Ставрополе, теперь переехали в деревню.
  1. Мы жили в Ставрополе 10 лет назад.
2. Моя бабушка раньше бегала по 5 километров каждую неделю, сейчас она больше сидит дома.
  1. Моя бабушка бегала по 5 километров каждую неделю.
3. В России не ездили на автомобилях в 19 веке.
4. Раньше она не была особенно пунктуальной, а сейчас приходит всегда вовремя.

### Практическое занятие 40.

Great Britain. The Article.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 66 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте артикль.
2. Какие бывают артикли?

#### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK).

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the British Isles and consists of 4 parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The country has the population of 60 million people within the land area of 244 thousand square kilometers. The isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and in the west and by the English Channel in the south. The UK is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea. Great Britain is separated from Northern Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel.

There are many beautiful lakes and mountains in Scotland and England. The highest point in the Highlands is Ben Nevis (1 340 metres). The longest river flows in England, it is the Severn. The main attraction in the north of England is the Lake District. Thanks to the warm waters of Gulf Stream the island is very green and the British climate is mild. Local summers are rather hot and winters are not cold. As the weather is very changeable in Britain, it is the favourite topic for discussion with the British.

The capital of Great Britain is London. It stands on the Thames river. The country is a constitutional monarchy and officially the Queen is the Head of state. But it is ruled by the Prime Minister and the government. The legislative body is the Parliament which consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The UK is a highly developed industrial state. The chief industries are shipbuilding, fishing and mining, production of aircraft equipment, electronics, textile and chemicals. The country is the world's largest exporter of iron and steel goods. The most important industrial cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh.

A lot of famous people were born and lived in Great Britain. Among them are Shakespeare, Newton, Churchill, Paul McCartney, Joanne Rowling, Sting, David Beckham and many others.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What famous places in London do you know?
2. Would you prefer to visit the West End or the City?

3. What famous statue is situated in the middle of Trafalgar square?
4. When does the Big Ben Strike?

3. Поставьте артикли там, где необходимо.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Would you like ... apple or ... candy?                   | 5. Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time. |
| 2. My mother is ... teacher and my father is ... lawyer.    | 6. Yesterday I bought ... pair of ... shoes            |
| 3. Where are ... children? – They are in ... garden.        | 7. Tony has two children: ... boy and ... girl.        |
| 4. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology. | 8. His office is on ... 5 <sup>th</sup> floor.         |
|   | 9. We go to ... gym twice ... week.                    |

4. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

(1)... Ted Shell is (2) ... worker. He works at (3)... factory. It's not in (4) ... centre of the city. Every morning he has (5)... breakfast and (6) ... cup of tea. Then he goes to (7)... work by (8)... bus. He works till five o'clock in (9)... afternoon. He has (10)... son. His name is Fred. Fred goes to (11)... school. He likes (12) ... literature. Fred is (13)... good pupil. He also likes (14) ... sports.

5. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.

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

3. 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!

## Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 66 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. В чем разница употребления неопределенного артикля от определенного? артиклей в англ. предложении.
2. Расскажите основные правила употребления

### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Поставьте артикли a/an или the там, где необходимо и переведите предложения.

1. I'd like ... chicken sandwich and ... glass of ... mineral water.
2. Would you like ... banana or ... strawberries?
3. She always has ... apple, ... toast and ... cup of ... coffee for ... breakfast.
4. The fly is on ... ceiling in ... kitchen.
5. My mother is ... accountant and my father is ... lawyer. They work in ... same company in ... centre of ... our town.
6. How much are ... her Italian lessons? – Ten dollars ... hour.
7. Where are ... dogs? – They are in ... garden.
8. ... cats like eating ... fish. ... cows like eating ... grass. ... birds like eating ... insects.
9. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology.
10. There is ... parrot in ... cage. And there are ... pieces of ... fruit in it.
11. My granny lives in ... small village in ... country.
12. Your baby shouldn't sit in ... sun on ... hot day.
13. Please open ... book. ... exercise is on ... page 68.
14. Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time.
15. What's ... matter? - I missed ... 6 o'clock train.
16. Do you like ... vegetables?
17. ... mother has got ... terrible headache today.
18. There were ... tears in ... her eyes.
19. She is ... very nice woman but her sons are ... bad boys.
20. Look at ... woman. She is ... neighbor I told you about.

2. Найдите ошибки.

1. a ball
2. an dolls
3. an house
4. a school
5. a TV
6. a water

3. Выберите правильные предложения — где артикли расставлены правильно.

- a) The your car is nice.
- b) We saw Eiffel Tower.
- c) He is a Russian gymnast.
- d) Dan worked all a Saturday.
- e) I don't watch TV.
- f) I sent Anna a email.
- g) There are six new people.
- h) Do you have pencil?
- i) Weather is good a today.

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Он помогает своей матери.
2. Эти розы прекрасны.
3. Я хочу купить квартиру.
4. Я ходил в спортзал.
5. Мы собираемся в Канаду.
6. Утром я пью кофе.
7. Когда я проснулась было утро.
8. Он играет на пианино.
9. Мы купили новые авто.
10. Я не ем завтрак.

5. Поставьте артикль x / a / an

1. \_ girl
2. \_ house
3. \_ apple
4. \_ ice-cream
5. \_ rose
6. \_ boy
7. \_ milk
8. \_ egg
9. \_ tree
10. \_ eye
11. \_ orange
12. \_ elephant
13. \_ table
14. \_ umbrella
15. \_ vitamin

**Практическое занятие 42.**  
English speaking countries. Past Perfect Tense.

**Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282, -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Английский язык. 10 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 English-speaking countries do you know?
2. Describe any English-speaking country. Make up a story.
3. What interesting you can tell us about it?
4. Why do you like it?
- 5.

**Задания к практическому занятию**

1. Open the brackets using Past Perfect Tense.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. He never ... (be) to Oxford before.                | 4. My cousin ... (buy) the tickets before we came.            |
| 2. Sandra ... (suffer) from pneumonia for many years. | 5. I was too tired because my working day ... (start) at six. |
| 3. Tony ... (not appear) on TV before that.<br>(      |   |

2. Write in appropriate form using Past Simple и Past Perfect.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. When the police ... (arrive), we already ... (catch) the thief.                   | 6. She ... (not enjoy) the film because she ... (read) the book before.                     |
| 2. Jack ... (finish) the test before the bell ... (ring).                            | 7. Our apartment ... (be) in a mess because I ... (have) a birthday party the night before. |
| 3. When Anna ... (come) to say good-night, her children already ... (fall asleep).   | 8. We ... (not go) to a restaurant because we ... (spend) all our money on clothes.         |
| 4. Scott already ... (prepare) the dinner when her husband ... (get) home from work. | 9. Mary ... (can't go) skating after she ... (break) her leg.                               |
| 5. When Brad and Susan ... (get married), they ... (know) each other for 3 years.    | 10. Larry ... (be late) because he ... (get stuck) in a traffic jam.                        |

5. Complete the sentences with the words below and using Past Perfect.

*to have dinner, to do homework, to come, to read the book, to clean the room, to go shopping, to return from Australia, to finish work*

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I went to see my friend after... | 6. We wrote a composition after... |
| 2. I watched TV after...            | 7. They rebuilt the house after... |
| 3. They went home after...          | 8. We went for a walk after...     |
| 4. He phoned me after...            |                                    |
| 5. She went to dance after...       |                                    |

**Практическое занятие 43**

English-speaking countries. Past Perfect Tense (Passive and Active Voice)

**Теоретическая часть**

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

**Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. Describe Past Perfect Tense and explain the rules. When and how to use.

**Задания к практическому занятию**

1. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense. (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.

2. Answer the questions using Present Perfect Passive.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Have you been asked to read a text?             |  |
| 2. Has the text been translated?                   | 6. Has large homework been given?        |
| 3. Have the new words been written down?           | 7. Who has been given good (bad) marks?  |
| 4. Have the exercises been done by all the pupils? | 8. Have you been praised by the teacher? |
| 5. Has your friend been asked to recite something? |  |

3. Read the texts and find the sentences with Present Perfect Active and Present Perfect Passive tense forms. Translate them into your language.

A) Nina has lived in Sydney for two years. She has done a lot of things in Sydney. She has seen several plays, she has gone to the picture galleries and museums. She has visited the circus as well, and she has taken a tour to the Islands on Port Jackson. However, there are a lot of planned things she hasn't done yet. She hasn't gone to the Australian Reptile Park yet. Nina hasn't been to some other parks yet.

B) The boss is angry with his secretary today because important letters haven't been typed yet. Tea has been given to him cold. Wrong telephone numbers have been written down. The mail hasn't been sent in time. A lot of time has been spent over the telephone.

4. Change the sentences with Present Perfect Active into Present Perfect Passive.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I have already taken the books back to the library. The books ... | 5. We have opened all the windows. All the windows ...' |
| 2. She has just posted those letters. Those letters ...              | 6. I have bought bread on the way home. Bread ...       |
| 3. The teacher has already checked my test. My test ... —            | 7. I have done this exercise. This exercise ...         |
| 4. He has lost the key. The key ...                                  |   |
5. Imagine that your classroom and the school yard have been thoroughly cleaned. Say what has been done by whom.
1. The desks ... (to wash)
  2. The flowers ... (to water)
  3. The floor ... (to mop)
  4. The furniture ... (to dust)
  5. The grass ... (to cut)
  6. The trees ... (to cut)

### **Практическое занятие 44**

History of England. Direct and Indirect speech.

#### **Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 274, -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д.Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр.146-147

#### «History of England»

The first Celtic tribes are believed to have come to the British Isles between 800 and 700 BC. Two centuries later they were followed by the Bretons after whom the country was called Britain.

The first Roman invasion was led by Julius Caesar in 55 BC. But Britain was not conquered until some 90 years later, under Emperor Claudius, in 43 AD. Although the Roman occupation of Britain lasted nearly 400 years, its effects were few. The people did not adopt the Latin language and so Latin did not displace Celtic.

In the middle of the 5th century, three Germanic tribes - The Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded Britain from the continent. From the 8th century the Anglo-Saxons had to face Scandinavian invaders - the Danes and the Norsemen sometimes referred to as Vikings - who occupied parts of Britain and made some permanent settlements. The Scandinavian invasions continued till the 11th century. The period of feudalism started around 1066 and lasted to the 15th century. In this period the modern English nation and language came into being. It was

a period of struggle for power between kings and between powerful nobles, a period of frequent wars. But it was also a period in which the development of the wool trade and the early decline of feudalism prepared the way for England's rise as a world power.

The period between 1485 and 1603 is known as the Tudor Period. It was a turning point in English history. England became one of the leading powers. The two famous rulers of the House of Tudor were Henry VIII and Elisabeth I. The Elizabethan age produced the world's greatest playwright William Shakespeare.

The first 40 years of the 17th century can be characterized as a period of growing conflict between the King and parliament, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie. The conflict led to the civil war in 1640 which resulted in the abolition of the monarchy and in Cromwell's military rule in the middle of the century. This period ended in the Glorious Revolution which marked the end of the English bourgeois revolution. In the period of 1688 to 1760 England definitely took the lead in European commerce. During the Industrial Revolution (1760 - 1850) Britain became the first industrial power in the world, "the workshop of the world." The Anglo - French rivalry for world domination which had started in the previous period continued and culminated in the Napoleonic Wars (1803 - 1815). The Victorian era which comprised the second half of the 19th century, called after Queen Victoria, was a period in which Britain became the strongest world power: besides being the greatest financial and commercial power, the greatest sea power and the greatest colonial power. It was the era of the greatest colonial expansion.

The 20th century is a period of the decline of Britain as a world power a period of crises of the two world wars, from which Britain emerged as a victor, but greatly weakened. It is characterized by the disintegration of Britain's colonial empire and the effort to adjust Britain to the new situation by joining the other developed capitalist countries of Western Europe in EEC.

tribes – племена

invasion - завоевание

Elizabethan age – елизаветинская эпоха

abolition - отмена

ЕЕС - ЕЭС, Европейское экономическое сообщество

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Who led the first Roman invasion?
2. What tribes invaded Britain in different periods of its history?
3. When did the English language come into being?
4. When did Britain become the first industrial power in the world?

### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите письменно на русский язык:

1. The first tribes that came to the British Isles were the Celts.
2. There were many invasions in the history of Britain.
3. England became one of the leading powers during the reign of the Tudors.
4. The Victorian era was a period in which Britain became the strongest world power.
5. The British colonial empire collapsed and Britain is no longer the most significant world power.

6. Составьте монолог из 8-10 предложений по теме «History of England».

3. Превратите следующие предложения в косвенную речь, сделав все необходимые изменения.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Fred said: "I have invented a new computer program". | 5. He told her: "I am going to the fish market." |
| 2. Mary said: "I will help my sister."                  | 6. Betty said: "I found my passport."            |
| 3. They told me: "We were really happy."                | 7. Mr. Ford said: "I don't like pork."           |
| 4. She said: "I live in a big apartment."               | 8. Little Tim told his mother: "I am sleepy."    |

4. Change the direct speech into reported speech. Переведите в косвенную речь.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. We have gone on holiday.                   | 6. My dad has never travelled by plane. |
| 2. Nelly can't write; she has cut her finger. | 7. Andrew has lost his keys.            |
| 3. The Ivanovs have travelled to many places. | 8. Jill has never slept in a tent.      |
| 4. Sam has already learnt the poem.           |   |
| 5. My sister has broken my pencil.            |   |

5. Imagine that you met your friend and he told you something. Write what he told you.

1. I was away from school because I was ill.
2. I phoned you many times but you were out.
3. Some of the schoolmates came to see me.
4. I had a cold and stayed in bed.
5. I watched TV.
6. I'll come to school next week.
7. I'll be better I hope.
8. The doctor has given me many pills.

### Практическое занятие 45.

Traditions and customs in England. Direct and Indirect speech. Part 2

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 274, -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Как косвенная речь влияет на порядок слов в предложении?
2. Как изменяются в косвенной речи наречия места, времени и указательные местоимения?

#### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите утвердительные предложения в косвенную речь.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. «I am at home.» — He says that ...        | 4. «I don't drive a car.» — She says that ... |
| 2. «I have a dog.» — She says that ...       | 5. «I believe you.» — He says that ...        |
| 3. «We are from Russia.» — They say that ... |   |

2. Переведите вопросительные предложения в косвенную речь.

**ask** — спрашивать, **wonder** — интересоваться

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. «Why are you late?» — The teacher asks me ...        | 6. «How many kids have they got?» — My neighbour wonders ... |
| 2. «Where is he from?» — The man asks him ...           | 7. «What does she like doing?» — The teacher wonders ...     |
| 3. «Why are you crying?» — Mother asks my sister ...    | 8. «Where will she go tomorrow?» — My Dad wonders ...        |
| 4. «How much cheese have you bought?» — Mother asks ... |  |
| 5. «When did you go to Sochi?» — My friend wonders ...  |  |

3. Переведите вопросительные предложения в косвенную речь.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. «Can you speak French?» — My friend asks ...              | 6. «Does he like coffee?» — She wonders ...                |
| 2. «Was the trip interesting?» — Dad wonders ...             | 7. «Did she teach English at school?» — He asks ...        |
| 3. «Is there any food in the jug?» — The fox wonders ...     | 8. «Will he run in the park tomorrow?» — My friend asks .. |
| 4. «Do you celebrate your birthday?» — My classmates ask ... |  |
| 5. «Do they sell toys?» — The child asks ...                 |  |

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. We did not know where our friends went every evening. | 5. I didn't know that you worked at the museum.                    |
| 2. We did not know where our friends had gone.           | 6. I didn't know that you had worked at the museum.                |
| 3. She said that her best friend was a doctor.           | 7. I knew that you were ill.                                       |
| 4. She said that her best friend had been a doctor.      | 8. I knew that you had been ill.                                   |
|  | 9. We found out that she left home at eight o'clock every morning. |

10. We found out that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning.

5. Переведите общие вопросы и ответы на них в косвенную речь.

1. He asked, «Are you a secretary?» and she said, «Yes.»
2. He asked, «Do you know the password for his computer?» and she said, «No.»
3. He asked, «Were you in the office when Pete checked the computers?» and she said, «Yes.»
4. He asked, «Has Jack ever changed anything on this computer?» and she said, «Yes.»
5. He asked, «Did you tell Pete about it?» and she said, «No.»
6. He asked, «Did you see his records?» and she said, «No.»

6. Измените вопросы на косвенную речь.

Н-р: "Where does your niece live?" («Где живет твоя племянница?») – He wanted to know where the niece lived. (Он хотел знать, где живет племянница.) "Can you type?" («Ты умеешь печатать?») – The manager asked if I could type. (Менеджер спросил, могу ли я печатать.)

1. "Where has Jim gone?" («Куда ушел Джим?») – Maria wanted to know .....
2. "What did the workers eat?" («Что ели рабочие?») – They asked .....
3. «Have you ever been to China, Sam?» («Ты когда-нибудь был в Китае, Сэм?») – I asked .....
4. "Are you French or Italian?" («Вы француз или итальянец?») – She wanted to know .....

7. Read and translate. Complete you dictionary.

### «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.

### Практическое занятие 46.

Traditions and customs. Предлоги времени.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 101, -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

Английский язык. 10 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 124-125

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Назовите предлоги времени, приведите примеры.

### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Я встаю в восемь часов каждый день. телевизором.
2. Майк любит завтракать у себя в комнате перед 3. Кейт работает шесть дней в неделю.

4. Уроки в нашей школе обычно начинаются в девять часов. друзьями в парке.

5. После школы я часто катаюсь на велосипеде с

2. Поставьте подходящий предлог и переведите предложения:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. There's a somebody standing ____ a tree.               | 6. There's a large picture ____ the wall.          |
| 2. There's a motorbike ____ the car and a bicycle ____ it | 7. There are two bedrooms ____ the flat.           |
| 3. There's a bus waiting ____ a bus stop.                 | 8. I often have a coffee ____ the Starbucks.       |
| 4. There's a book ____ the desk.                          | 9. Dad is ____ work at the moment.                 |
| 5. Do you know if my camera ____ the drawer?              | 10. How many mistakes are there ... your homework? |

3. Вставьте предлоги in, on or at.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you sometimes watch TV ____ the mornings?              | Saturdays?  |
| 2. Are you usually at home ____ 7 o'clock ____ the evenings? | 6. Do you go skiing ____ the winter?                    |
| 3. Do you sometimes work ____ night?                         | 7. Do you have a holiday ____ December?                 |
| 4. What do you usually do ____ weekends?                     | 8. Is there a holiday in your country ____ 6 , January? |
| 5. Do you usually go shopping ____                           |   |

4. Look at these time expressions.

2 o'clock, Friday, the morning, last Friday, night, Tuesday, March, 1st March, the afternoon, next Tuesday, 1980, Monday morning, this morning, the summer, every summer, my birthday, the weekend, 8.15, tomorrow evening, July, Friday night, 1804, 4th July, the spring, weekends, Christmas, New Year's Day, yesterday afternoon

Do we use these time expressions with in, on, at or without a preposition? Make four lists:

At: at 2 o'clock, ...

On: on Friday, ...

In: in the morning, ...

Without a preposition: last Friday

5. 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 47.

Traditions and customs in Russia . Dates and numbers.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>  
<https://puzzle-english.com/exercise/dates>

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What traditions in our country do you know?
2. What traditions and customs do you have in your family?

#### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read, translate and write your own dictionary for words from this text.

Traditions and customs in Russia

There are many different traditions and customs in the world today. Most of them are, as a rule, connected with different countries' religion, history and culture. No doubts, they play an important role in the lives of various nations.

Being one of the most important links connecting the past, the present and future of many nations, these customs and traditions help them to keep up their originality and bring up their children to love their motherland and respect their religion, history and culture.

The ways, different nations celebrate various holidays and some important events in their lives, reveal their national character, the way of their life, their customs and traditions. Almost all people in the world are proud of their national traditions and carefully keep them up.

Russia is no exception. It is a unique country with old and rich cultural traditions. Foreigners from all over the world who come to our country are greatly interested in our history and culture, traditions and customs. For most of them Russia is a great and beautiful country. They are strongly impressed by our people's broad character and hospitality. In their opinion, our people are strong, brave and generous.

The Russian Federation is known to be one of the most reading nations in the world. The population majority is fond of learning and reading. And this is a very essential factor for any nation.

Russia is a multinational, multi-confessional and multicultural state. More than 150 different nations, ethnic groups and nationalities live on its enormous territory. They, naturally, differ from each other in many ways. And, of course, they have different traditions and customs. But these differences can not be an obstacle for their friendship with all the other nations and for our country unity.

People in our country are fond of various holidays, celebrating them with real Russian hospitality, lots of presents and heaps of food. And, of course, they invite to their places many relatives and friends.

Russian holidays present a colourful picture: religious and secular, new and old, official and unofficial, private and professional. Among our religious holidays there are such as: Christmas, Easter, Holy Trinity and some others. The most known state holidays include New Year's Day, Women's Day, Victory Day, Constitution and Independence Days. We also celebrate such professional holidays as Teacher's Day and Day of Knowledge, Builder's Day and some others. As to our private holidays, they comprise birthdays, wedding days, anniversaries, etc. All holidays have their special customs and traditions.

One of the most popular and favourite holidays with the Russians is **New Year's Day**. Although the tradition of celebrating this holiday is very old, in Russia people began celebrating it by the Order of Peter the Great. On the eve of this day all people in our country get ready to see the New Year in. They decorate their homes with New Year trees and coloured lights. At midnight they listen to the Kremlin chimes and the President's congratulations, drink champagne. They exchange presents and good wishes, listen to music and dance, sing their favourite songs, eat a lot of tasty things and make merry. As for our children, they are eagerly waiting for Father Frost to bring them presents.

**Russian Christmas (Nativity)**, one of the greatest and most important religious holidays, is celebrated on the 7-th of January to glorify the birth of Jesus Christ. On this day many people in our country attend the church services. At home they celebrate this joyful holiday with their families. In the evening groups of children go from house to house, sing the Christmas songs (kolyadki or carols) and get presents in exchange.

Seeing **the Old New Year** out is one more popular tradition with the Russians. This holiday is celebrated on the 14-th of January. It is not an official holiday but many people carefully keep it up. On this day they drink champagne, sing songs, dance, make merry and tell fortunes.

2. Fill in the gap and read.

1. A child may go to school since \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ years old. Ребенок может идти в школу с шести или семи лет.
2. I graduated when I was \_\_\_\_\_ years old. Я закончил школу в возрасте семнадцати лет.
3. The gold at the sport competitions goes to a sportsman who takes \_\_\_\_\_ place. Золотую медаль на спортивных соревнованиях получает тот, кто занимает первое место.

3. Read in English, What do these dates mean?: 1917, 1941, 1945, 2000, 2006, 2014, 1st of September, December 31.

### Практическое занятие 48.

Dates and numbers. Part 2.

#### Теоретическая часть

Английский язык. 11 класс: учебник для 11 общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. стр. 6-7 в конце учебника в разделе Spotlight on Russia  
Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 282 -ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL:  
<https://book.ru/book/939214>  
<https://puzzle-english.com/exercise/dates>

#### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Translate into English

1. В 1147 году в летописях впервые упоминается про Москву.
2. Татаро-монгольское иго было с 1240 по 1480 гг.
3. Вторая мировая война началась 1 сентября 1939 года.
4. Я родился в 2006 году.
5. Мы знаем друг друга 11 лет.
6. Мой брат живет на пятом этаже.
7. В нашем городе живет 300 тысяч человек.
8. Мне обычно требуется 45 минут добраться до колледжа.

2. Write the final result:

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Twenty one + four: | g) Fifty + thirteen:    |
| b) Sixty + nineteen:  | h) Thirty + sixteen:    |
| c) Ninety two + four: | i) Thirty three + four: |
| d) Forty+ sixteen:    | j) Eleven + nine:       |
| e) Eighty + seven:    | k) Seventy + eight:     |
| f) Fifty + twenty:    | l) Seventy + fifteen:   |

2. Write the numbers

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The Celsius freezing point — _____                    | 9. Degrees in a right angle — _____              |
| 2. Days in April — _____                                 | 10. Books in a trilogy — _____                   |
| 3. The number of letters in the Russian alphabet — _____ | 11. Minutes in an hour — _____                   |
| 4. An unlucky number — _____                             | 12. Legs has an octopus — _____                  |
| 5. Teeth in the normal human mouth — _____               | 13. The number of cents in a half-dollar — _____ |
| 6. The number of years in a millennium — _____           | 14. Players in a soccer team — _____             |
| 7. The number of months in a year — _____                | 15. Number of hours in a day — _____             |
| 8. Days in December — _____                              | 16. Celsius boiling point — _____                |

### Практическое занятие 49.

Traditions and customs in different countries. Past Continuous Tense.

#### Теоретическая часть

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 93-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939214>

<https://www.daytranslations.com/blog/20-traditions-around-the-world/>

#### 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

1. Read and translate

Each society in the world has its own cultural traditions that identify their heritage and makes them uniquely different. But some people, especially those new to a foreign country expect the locals to act and behave as they do.

Like language, cultural traditions identify a person's heritage. Cultural traditions and customs are ingrained in a person. They are practices and beliefs that are learned since birth. Thus, people from another country should not think that what they consider sensible and polite behavior, facial expressions, hand gestures, and cultural practices in their country are perceived similarly in another.

In order not to be considered disrespectful or rude when you're visiting another country, learn some of the unique cultural traditions and customs around the world.

1. Choose the Flowers You Give to a Russian

If you have Russian business associates or friends, be careful of the flowers you give them. Avoid flowers with yellow colors as they represent a break-up of a relationship or deceit. Red carnations are taboo as well because these are flowers presented to veterans who survived the war and on the graves of those who have left this earth.

2. Be Careful of What you Give to Chinese Colleagues

While China has opened its doors to the West, the cultural traditions of the Chinese will never be erased. They are one of the oldest civilizations in the world, so you have to understand that their cultural traditions were developed for millennia and handed down from generation to generation. The majority of the Chinese are superstitious as well and attach meanings to various things. When presenting your Chinese friends with flowers, avoid using white, which they associate with ghosts and death.

Other things that are not good gifts for the Chinese are:

- **Clock.** Its name in Chinese (sòng zhōng, meaning send clock) sounds like sòng zhōng or funeral rite. It is also taken to mean that *time is running out*, or *life and relationship can end*.
- **Handkerchief.** –In Chinese, it sounds like a farewell greeting.

- **Umbrella.** Offering or giving your Chinese friend or colleague an umbrella is a subtle hint of ending a relationship. You can share your umbrella but you have to take it back with you.
- **Gifts that come in sets of four.** The number 4 is associated with death.
- **Straw sandals, shoes.** It is also taken to mean that you want to part ways.
- **Green hat.** Green is considered lucky by other people because it is the color of money. For the Chinese however, a green hat means that the wife is being unfaithful.

### 3. Don't Ask for Salt When Dining in Egypt

In many cultures, like the United States, it is all right to ask for salt to add to your food. But if you are dining with friends and colleagues in Egypt, keep in mind to avoid asking for salt. It is taken as an insult to the host, as Egyptians take it to mean that you are repulsed by the taste of the meal served to you.

### 4. A Question of Being Punctual

The value of being on time depends on the country. In **Venezuela**, it is actually a norm to arrive about **10 to 15 minutes late** for a dinner invitation. Being early for the Venezuelans means the person is either overly eager or greedy. **Americans** are a stickler for **punctuality**, just like the **Germans, South Koreans** and the **Japanese**. It's incredible how in **Malaysia**, being five minutes late (which can actually extend to 60 minutes)

is **acceptable** and you do not need to apologize, too. What's extreme is how meeting at the exact time is immaterial in **Morocco**, where it is totally **all right to be late for an hour or an entire day!** It's fine for the Chinese if you are late for 10 minutes while Mexicans and Greeks will excuse you if you arrive 30 minutes after the appointed time.

### 5. Mind your Table Manners in Norway

In some cultures, it is acceptable to eat food with your bare hands. But as etiquette would have it, it is often required that you use utensils such as a spoon and fork, chopsticks, or spoon, knife and fork when having a meal. Be sure to brush up on how to eat with a knife and fork before you travel to **Norway**. In this Scandinavian country, even **sandwiches** are eaten using **a fork and a knife**.

### 6. "No" to Sharp Objects

The cultural traditions of the Netherlands and China are vastly different. But in one thing, they are very similar and that is in the receiving gifts that are pointed and sharp, such as scissors and kitchen knives. Do not forget this – giving pointed and sharp objects to your friends or colleagues in the Netherlands (and in China) is a big no-no. For the Dutch, sharp objects are considered unlucky gifts, while for the Chinese, it means you want to break or cut ties with them.

### 7. Losing a Tooth in Greece

For many cultures, children are told to keep their baby teeth under their pillow and the Tooth Fairy will give them money in exchange for their teeth. But Greek children are told to toss their tooth onto their roofs. The cultural tradition is meant for the child to have a healthy tooth as well as good luck to the family.

### 8. Say Cheers BUT Don't Clink Glasses in Hungary

It's almost customary when sharing a drink especially when there is a celebration to say cheers and clink your glasses. But the traditional practice is not done in Hungary. You see, Hungarian forces were severely and savagely defeated during their war with Austria in 1849 and they witnessed Austrian generals celebrating the occasion by drinking beer and clinking their glasses. Hungarians swore not to clink their glasses when having a drink for 150 years. The vow ended in 1999 but a majority of Hungarians continues the cultural tradition.

### 9. Choose the Right Occasion to Discuss Business in Bolivia

If you are in Bolivia to discuss business and your time is limited, it will still be considered rude to discuss business during a dinner party or any social occasion. Bolivians believe that a dinner is for improving personal relationships. If you are invited to a business lunch or dinner, do not bring up the topic of business on the table, unless your Bolivian host is the first to bring it up. Otherwise, simply savor the meal and foster better relations with your Bolivian host by talking about family.

### 10. Don't Try to "Go Dutch" in Turkey

In some cultures, it is acceptable to split the meal tab even if the lunch or dinner is given in your honor, but this is not acceptable when you are in Turkey. Offering to pay for half of the meal is considered polite, but your host will be offended if you insist. It is all right to reciprocate by inviting your host to a follow-up meal so you can have your turn to pay for the lunch or dinner.

### 11. Avoid Using Red Ink for Writing Names of Your Friends in South Korea

Pen inks come in a wide array of colors and sometimes it is fun to use them to make colorful doodles, drawings and whatever. For some people, it does not matter what ink color you use to write their names with, as long as their names are spelled correctly. For **South Koreans** however, you can use other colors **except red** because for them red ink **symbolizes death**.

## 12. A Trip to the Sauna in Finland

For many people, going to the sauna is a personal thing. A trip to the sauna is a favorable way to relieve stress and relax. It is also one way to socialize. The Finns think the same way, but if your business client or counterpart **invites you to the sauna after your meeting**, do not be alarmed. This *means that your business meeting is successful*.

## 13. Where Do You Sit When Taking a Taxi?

In movies and pictures, it is customary to see people taking a ride in a taxicab sitting in the back of the vehicle. Your Etiquette 101 class might have taught you that it is the proper way to ride a taxi if you are the only one in it. But in **Australia**, it is considered snobbish to sit at the back. Australians often sit in front with the taxi driver.

## 14. Greeting a Magpie on its Own in the UK

In many parts of the United Kingdom, it is customary for people to greet a lone magpie to avoid having bad luck.

## 15. Birthday Greetings in the Netherlands

You would not feel lonely when you celebrate your birthday in the Netherlands. In this country, it is a tradition to greet the person celebrating the birthday as well as the person's family and other relatives.

## 16. Greeting People in Japan and Germany

When you're in Germany and invited to a gathering, it is a tradition to shake hands with everyone in the room. You even have to shake the hands of children present. Greeting and thanking someone in Japan involves bowing. The depth of the bow depends on the social status or age of the person you are greeting. Giving a person a kiss on the cheek is a customary greeting in Argentina. It is customary for friends in Brazil to exchange around three cheek kisses. In France, the cultural tradition of giving a kiss on the cheek depends on the region. However, in Brest, it is acceptable to give a person a kiss on one cheek. In Toulouse, you can kiss both cheeks. In Nantes however, it's all right to give four kisses on the cheeks.

## 17. Finger-Pulling in Austria

You might wonder when you see Austrian men engaged in finger-pulling. It is actually a serious traditional sport and the rules of the game are quite strict. The game is called **Fingerhakeln** (finger-pulling), which is like a mini version of tug-of-war. The objective is the same, to drag the opponent by the finger across the table. Bavaria also plays this sport.

## 18. The Dangers of Remaining Single After Age 25

In some cultures, it is a tradition for families to marry off their children at a very young age. In Germany for example, a person who's still single at age 25 is showered by friends with cinnamon powder throughout the day. Over in France, people buy funny hats for their 25-year old single friends on November 25, which is Saint Catherine's Day. In Germany, when a person reaches 25 and is still single, friends will string socks from the celebrant's home to the birthday party venue, with stops after a few socks while friends encourage the birthday celebrant to have a drink.

## 19. Shoving your face on your birthday cake

In live action and animated films, shoving one's face onto a birthday cake elicits a laugh. Some do it as a joke and some do it out of disgust or anger. But in Mexico it is a cultural tradition, so the birthday celebrant does not have any reason to get angry. It even follows a process. The cake is brought out and presented to the person celebrating the birthday. Guests sing the birthday song and the candle is blown. The birthday girl or boy takes a bite of the cake and as expected, someone will definitely shove her or his face on the cake.

## 20. Wife-Carrying is a Competitive Sport in Finland

Who would believe that carrying your wife would be considered a sport? In Finland, wife-carrying or *eukonkanto* in Finnish is even an endorsed sport and couples from other countries travel each year to Sonkajarvi to participate in the activity that started in the 19th century. Since 1992, it has been called the **Wife Carrying World Championships**. The prize is beer, with the amount corresponding to the weight of the wife. Since 2005, the game has been held in other countries, such as Australia, United States, United Kingdom and Asia.

## Language Services To Help Bridge Cultural Barriers

Cultural traditions differ from country to country and visitors from other countries are often bewildered by them. While they can be quite fascinating, it is best to read up on the cultural traditions of your destinations so you can avoid committing cultural gaffes. If you're traveling for business, you might need translation and interpreting services. If you do, we're here to help.

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.)

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
2. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday.
3. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball.
4. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday.
5. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday.
6. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again.
7. I (to sleep) when she came home
8. She (not to read) now.
9. When I went into the garden, the sun (to shine) and the birds (to sing) in the trees.
10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday?

3. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Приходи сегодня, я буду ждать.
2. Где он сейчас работает?
3. Кто-нибудь читает эту газету? Я хочу ее взять.
4. Он вошел в комнату, где его ждал экзаменатор.
5. Ты увидишь ее сегодня в институте?
6. Звонок раздался, когда я заканчивала писать сочинение.
7. Ты что, целую библиотеку несешь в портфеле? Он очень тяжелый.
8. Почему вы в свитере и брюках?
9. Интересно, над чем ты смеешься?
10. Он живет со своими родителями сейчас. Я думаю, он ищет работу.

### **Практическое занятие 50.**

Past Continuous Tense. Part 2.

#### **Теоретическая часть**

Голубев А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: стр. 181-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7. — URL:

<https://book.ru/book/939214>

<https://www.daytranslations.com/blog/20-traditions-around-the-world/>

#### **Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. Охарактеризуйте пассивный залог.
2. Расскажите о времени группы The Continuous Tense.
3. Как образуется Passive voice (The Continuous Tense)?

#### **Задания к практическому занятию**

1. Open the brackets using Passive voice .

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Where is your car? – It is (repair) at the moment.            | 4. I can't use my office at the moment. It is (paint). |
| 2. Wait a little, an interesting story is (tell) by my neighbor. | 5. Dr. Johnson (interview) at the moment.              |
| 3. Is the computer (use) at the moment? – Yes, Jim is using it.  |  |

3. Переведите на английский язык, используя Past continuous passive

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Мою машину ремонтировали в 5 часов вечера вчера.        | 4. Письмо писали ввечера, пока мы смотрели телевизор. |
| 2. Когда этот вопрос обсуждался вчера, кто-то позвонил ей. | 5. Пока забор красили, мы убрали мусор во дворе.      |
| 3. Пока ужин готовился, дети делали домашнее задание.      |   |
| 4. Translate into English.                                 |   |
| 1. Этим компьютером сейчас не пользуются.                  | 7. Обед готовят.                                      |
| 2. Комнату сейчас убирают.                                 | 8. Пишут приглашения сейчас?                          |
| 3. Доклад вчера слушали полчаса.                           | 9. Мою машину вчера ремонтировали целый день.         |
| 4. Ваш костюм вчера гладили 20 минут.                      | 10. Её сейчас спрашивают.                             |
| 5. Ждут его?   |   |
| 6. Красили Вашу комнату долго вчера?                       |   |

5. Complete the answers to the questions using the Past Continuous Passive.

1. Did she return you the CD yesterday? – No, it \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to.
2. Why didn't you put that black shirt on? – It \_\_\_\_\_ (wash).
3. Why didn't he hear the doorbell? – The carpet \_\_\_\_\_ (vacuum).
4. Did the teacher check your test yesterday? – No, it \_\_\_\_\_ (check).
5. Did they find a solution to that problem? – No, it \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss).
6. Why didn't you try the cake? – It \_\_\_\_\_ (bake).
7. Could he take the documents yesterday? – No, they \_\_\_\_\_ (type).

6. Составьте 5-8 предложений, используя Past Continuous Passive.

### **Практическое занятие 51.**

Обучение в колледже. Лексика делового общения

#### **Теоретическая часть**

#### **College**

All high school children face the problem of choosing their future profession. Before graduating from school they decide which college or university to enter. To pass entrance exams is a real challenge for young people. It requires hard intellectual work and lots of effort.

At college students start studying a number of new subjects, which are more sophisticated than those at school. They should get accustomed to the new timetable and new rules. Very often the work load at colleges and universities is difficult to cope with. First year is the most challenging. However, once they catch up with the program, things get easier.

Besides, college life is worth experiencing. It's a whole new world, where students learn new social and professional skills. Apart from daily studying, they meet lots of new people, find like-minded people, and establish lifelong relationships.

Students also get to participate in different events and parties. One of the most important things, while studying at college, is to establish good relations with teachers and group mates. At first, it may seem that there are no common interests, no topics to discuss, but after certain time of studying together, students become good friends.

Most people later say that university or college years were the best in their life. They also say that if they could go back in time, they would participate more in social events, such as concerts, sports competitions, quizzes, etc.

### Vocabulary:

graduate - окончить, заканчивать, выпускник

to enter - поступать, заходить

to pass entrance exam - сдать вступительный экзамен

challenge - проблема, трудность

effort - усилие, попытка

sophisticated - сложный, усовершенствованный, продвинутый

accustomed to - привыкнуть, втянуться

to cope - справляться

catch up - нагнать, догнать, справляться

worth experiencing - стоит испытать

skill - навык, умение

apart - отдельно, кроме, помимо

relationships - взаимоотношения

participate - участвовать

establish - устанавливать

mate - приятель, товарищ

certain - определенный

quiz - викторина

### **Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. What do you need to do before graduating from school?
2. What is the real challenge for young people enter college ?
3. What should students be used to (accustomed ) ?
4. What are the most important things while studying at college?

### **Практическое занятие 52**

Education in Russia. Vocabulary

#### **Теоретическая часть**

### Vocabulary

compiled - составлено

in accordance with - в соответствии с

According to

features - особенность

attend - посещать

Pre-school education – дошкольное образование

General secondary education – общее среднее

образование

Vocational education – профессионально

техническое образование

Higher education – высшее образование

Frequently - часто

Ensured - обеспеченный

compulsory - обязательный

advanced - продвинутый, передовой

to enter - войти

undergo - пройти, подвергаться

### **Education in Russia**

Education in Russia is a set of study programs which are compiled in accordance with the regulations on the state standard of education. However, the system of education in Russia has its special features which we are going to look closer at in this article.

Education in Russia includes several stages:

1. Pre-school education
2. General secondary education
3. Vocational education
4. Higher education

1. Pre-school education is a first stage in the system of education which is represented by baby-care centers and kindergartens, less frequently by other educational institutions which look after children and provide education according to pre-school education program. Every parent is ensured with a possibility to send their child to one of these institutions. Children complete their education at kindergartens at the age of 6 or 7. In Russia pre-school education is not compulsory, so parents decide if their children will attend a kindergarten or they won't. Recently there also appeared pre-schools where children can go at the age of 5. There children learn basic reading, writing skills or some other.

## 2. General Secondary Education

According to the law of the Russian Federation, general secondary education includes:

- Primary general secondary education (from 6 to 10 years of age, 1-4 grades)
- Basic general secondary education (from 10 to 15 years of age, 5-9 grades)
- Complete general secondary education (from 15 to 17 years of age, 10-11 grades)

When a child turns 6 years old, he/she starts obtaining primary general education. Children can go to a school, gymnasium, or lyceum. Gymnasiums and lyceums are different from schools as they provide advanced training, or they introduce additional study subjects which will be useful for the students who are planning to enter higher educational institutions.

After completing primary secondary education, children at the age of 10 undergo basic general education. It lasts for 5 years. After grade 9 students receive certificate of general education which allows them to continue their education at grade 10 at school, gymnasium, or lyceum.

Complete general secondary education is the last stage of general education which lasts for 2 years. Then, at grade 11 students take examinations and receive certificates of complete general secondary education.

### **Практическое занятие 53**

Education in Russia. Part 2.

#### **Теоретическая часть**

<https://www.learnrussianineu.com/system-education-russia>

#### **Vocabulary**

obtain - получать

aim - цель

graduated - дипломированный, закончил (уч. заведение)

get admitted - поступить

expand - расширять

unlike - в отличии от

in turn - в свою очередь

mining - горное дело, добыча

desire - желание

### **Education in Russia. Part 2**

#### 3. Vocational Education

After school children in Russia have a wide choice of educational institutions where they can obtain vocational education, whose aim is to train qualified workers.

After graduating grade 9 or 11, children can enter a technical school or college. There is one feature: if children enter a college or technical school after grade 11, their training will take shorter time, as they have already completed a program of general secondary education at grades 10 and 11.

In what way a college is different from a technical school?

The level of education at college is considered to be higher than at technical school, as the system of education there is similar to higher education. Technical schools are more specific, and the level of education there is considered to be basic.

#### 4. Higher Education

In Russia, there is a 3-level higher education:

- Baccalaureate (4 years)

This is a complete higher education. Students who have graduated general secondary school, or those who obtained vocational education can get admitted to bachelor's course. After completing a bachelor's program, graduates receive a diploma with their qualification.

- Specialist (5 years)

Unlike bachelor's program, after graduating the specialist program, a graduate obtains a specialist diploma.

- Magistr (6 years)

Master's program is a second level of higher education. Only students who already hold bachelor's or specialist's degrees can do master's program. Doing a master's program, you can expand your knowledge and improve your qualification in the profession you have already chosen.

Higher education is a final stage of education in Russia. According to the law of the Russian Federation institutes, universities, and academies are recognized as institutions of higher education.

Institute trains specialists in one sphere, for example, economics, psychology, or medicine. It is its peculiar (unusual) feature.

University offers a wide range of specialties. At university, you can undergo training in various areas.

Academy, in turn, differs with its narrower set of specialties for one particular industry, for example, agricultural academy, mining academy, economic academy, etc.

In conclusion, we would like to mention that the system of education in Russia is organized in the way so any citizen of Russia who has a desire to study is provided with this opportunity. After all, if a person has certain knowledge, they can choose a school and a sphere that are really interested in.

### **Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. How many stages does Russian education include?
2. Vocational education, What does it mean?
3. What is the final education in Russia? Read from the text . Is it true?

### **Задания к практическому занятию**

1. Guess the word (from text above):
  1. Some place where smb. look after children and provide education according to pre-school education program.
  2. The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university.
  3. Strong feeling of wanting to have something or wishing for something to happen.
  4. Set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something.
2. Перескажите текст или составьте другой о системе образования в России.

### **Практическое занятие 54**

Система образования англоговорящих стран. Education in UK

#### **Теоретическая часть**

<https://langformula.ru/education-in-great-britain/>

The system of education in the United Kingdom is based on a well-developed approach that allows children to gain knowledge stepwise. There are four stages of education in this country: primary education (from 4 or 5 up to 11 years old), secondary education (from 11 up to 16 years old), further education, and higher education. Children are obliged to attend primary (or elementary) and secondary schools to develop the proper communication and learning abilities, organizational skills, self-discipline, and enthusiasm. Further education and higher education are not compulsory.

The primary school divides students into two levels: infants, aged 5-7, and juniors, aged 7-11. At this stage, the major goal is to give children the very basics of education. Kids learn to read, write, and do sums.

The secondary school differs from the primary school as its program is more complicated. Several subjects should be studied by all students, including English, Mathematics, Social Sciences, Humanities, and

Modern Languages and Literature. Moreover, there are optional subjects for every student depending on their interests. They include various Arts and Sciences categories of studies.

In this country, both free and paid schools are available. State schools are financed by the government, and students do not pay for their education. Independent schools require parents to pay for their children's classes. One can find certain differences in the overall functioning of the system of education in England, Scotland and Wales, because of different schooling policies that affect this scheme.

Children should pass a standard exam after high school graduation. The results of the examination will show their eligibility to continue their education in universities.

Further education includes all types of college-level programs and courses chosen by a student after the completion of the period of compulsory education. At this stage, students are offered basic skills training options, and vocational education necessary for employment in a selected occupation. The key goal is to prepare young people both for their future job and for their application for a higher education institution if they wish to.

The higher level of education incorporates university courses that give students a chance to get their diplomas and national certificates. There are different levels of courses related to the study in universities, namely, postgraduate (Bachelor's, Master's, and Ph.D. degrees) and undergraduate courses.

In general, the UK education system has gained a good reputation worldwide due to the highest educational standards and quality of knowledge it provides to students and the entire community.

#### **Задание к практическому занятию**

1. Read and translate, make up your own dictionary.
2. Compose questions to the text.
3. Create a dialog about UK education.

#### **Практическое занятие 55**

Present Simple Tense. Слова-маркеры.

##### **Теоретическая часть**

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.

#### **Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. Назовите правила использования Present Simple.
2. В каких ситуациях используется Present Simple.
3. Приведите примеры использования Present Simple в новостях, газетах и др.

#### **Задания к практическому занятию**

1. Выучить наизусть маркеры времени
  - always – всегда
  - often – часто
  - usually – обычно
  - regularly – постоянно
  - from time to time – время от времени
  - sometimes – иногда
  - seldom – изредка
  - rarely – редко
  - never – никогда
  - every day – каждый день
  - every week – каждую неделю
  - every month – каждый месяц
  - every year – каждый год
  - at the weekend – на выходных
  - at weekends – по выходным
  - at 7 o'clock – в 7 часов (когда речь о расписании)
  - twice a week – два раза в неделю
  - three times a week – три раза в неделю
  - four times a month – четыре раза в месяц
  - on Mondays – по понедельникам
  - on Sundays – по воскресеньям
2. Составьте 10 предложений , используя слова-маркеры.
3. Переведите на русский, какое время и почему здесь используется:

1. Push the button to turn on the TV.
2. The water is deep here, so don't fall in!
3. Use a capital letter at the beginning of names.

4. Take one chicken breast fillet and gratinate it at 200 degrees Centigrade.

4. Open the brackets using appropriate verb tense.

1. What (*to happen*) when you quit smoking?
2. Northern Ireland teenager (*to sue* - предъявлять иск) Facebook over her nude photo.
3. Rio Paralympics 2016: Dame Sarah Storey (*to win*) 12th Paralympic gold medal.

### Практическое занятие 56

Особенности подготовки педагогов.

Грамматические структуры, типичные для научно-популярных текстов.

#### Теоретическая часть

<https://www.rsu.edu.ru/wp-content/uploads/e-learning/ZUMK-razvitie-vishego-pedagogicheskogo-obrazovaniya-zarubezhom-i-v-rossii/04.htm>

#### Особенности системы подготовки учителей в Великобритании. Инновационные подходы

Отличительной особенностью системы подготовки учителей в Великобритании является наличие большого количества образовательных маршрутов для получения профессии педагога. В настоящее время существует семь основных программ университетских квалификаций для получения высшего педагогического образования.

1. Степень *Бакалавра педагогики (Bachelor of Education)* - четырехлетний курс обучения в педагогическом колледже при университете, ориентированный на предметную специализацию и готовящий учителя начальных классов.
2. Трехлетний полный курс обучения на соискание степени *Бакалавра педагогики* с отличием или без отличия. Он предполагает изучение 6 предметов, менее четкую ориентацию на предметную специализацию. Степень *Бакалавра гуманитарных наук (Bachelor of Arts)* или *Бакалавра естественных наук (Bachelor of Science)* со статусом *квалифицированного учителя (Qualified Teacher Status)* и определенной специализацией могут быть присвоены после дополнительного года обучения.
3. Сокращенный двухлетний курс обучения на соискание степени *Бакалавра педагогики*. Он предлагает подготовку учителей средней школы по тем предметам, по которым существует недостаток педагогов в стране.
4. Трех/четырёхлетний полный курс на соискание степени *Бакалавра гуманитарных наук* или *Бакалавра естественных наук* со статусом *квалифицированного учителя (Qualified Teacher Status)*. Делается акцент на предметную специализацию; практика работы в школе осуществляется в конце курса, так что студенты, осознавшие, что им не подходит профессия учителя, могут отказаться от педагогического курса и завершить свое образование.
5. Сертификат постдипломного обучения на педагогическом факультете университета (*Postgraduate Certificate in Education*). Продолжительность курса составляет один год, обучение осуществляется после получения степени *Бакалавра гуманитарных и естественных наук*. Чаще всего данный курс ориентирован на подготовку учителя средней школы.
6. Двухлетний вечерне-заочный курс на соискание сертификата постдипломного обучения (*Two-year part-time PGCE*). Изучается ограниченное число предметов, по которым наблюдается нехватка педагогов. Курс рассчитан в основном на студентов, не имеющих возможности обучаться по программе полного курса.
7. Двухлетний полный курс на соискание сертификата постдипломного обучения, связанный с переменной специализацией (*Two-year full-time subject conversion PGCE courses*). Курс рассчитан на тех, кто хочет преподавать предмет, не являющийся его предметом специализации.

Кроме этого, начиная с 1990-х гг., с целью доступа к педагогическому образованию и преодоления острейшего дефицита педагогов на рынке труда были разработаны и внедрены альтернативные образовательные программы, ведущие к получению статуса квалифицированного учителя. Среди них: программы подготовки учителей на базе школ (**School Centered Initial Teacher Training**), реализуемые с 1994 г. школьными консорциумами по подготовке учителей (**school-based teacher education consortiums**) и отражающие тенденцию более широкого вовлечения средних учебных заведений в педагогическое образование; программы «быстрого маршрута» (**The Fast Track programmes**), существующие с 2000 г. и предназначенные для обладателей университетской степени, а также квалифицированных учителей. Целью одногодичного углубленного курса обучения является подготовка потенциальных организаторов и

администраторов образования; программа подготовки учителей без отрыва от профессиональной деятельности (**Employment-based routes**) были разработаны для взрослых старше 24 лет, имеющих хорошую базовую подготовку в предметной области (реализуются в основном в Англии и Уэльсе). Результаты обучения требуют отдельной сертификации в Шотландии; программа для учителей, получивших образование за рубежом и работающих в школе (**The Overseas Trained Teacher Programme**).

### Задания к практическому занятию

- 1 Translate into English.
2. Compare with features of teacher training in Russia.

### Практическое занятие 57

News for teachers. Education standards

#### Теоретическая часть

<https://samedaypapers.com/blog/education-standards>

### Educational Standards across countries.

Education standards vary across countries and regions also within countries, there are those that will have different standards based on states or districts. A case in point here is the United States of America.

The world over, quality of education is viewed as the development criteria. It then follows that all countries try to constantly improve their education system to keep pace with development..

A case in point – показательный пример  
to keep pace - идти в ногу

#### .Other countries

Other countries, though they were never colonial powers, have been able to devise sound education standards that have been aped by many countries. Like any other sector, attempts to improve on education standards are not entirely free from political interference. Politicians have been known to front up support by proposing education reforms that will have positive impact on the standards of education. However, not all politicians have genuine intentions, and this has seen many a country adopt a policy that was not only costly, but also not worthy of emulation.

The development as well as the implementation of education standards will vary depending on the level of education. for one, the reforms and standards that are desirable to these different institutions are not complex in the same manners. still, common features though do cut across the wide divide of these education institutions. this means that those standards that have been put in place at the primary level , will vary from those at high school, and at higher education level.

Basically, standards in education can be viewed as as the yardstick for measure the prosperity of a country. Different countries for this matter have got different standards of education that they have put in place. it is no secret that most of the global powers today have been built around sound human resource, which is a product of the education system.

#### Japan

Japan is one of the countries that has got an education system, that most countries are now trying to emulate. Here, the system is more involved in an in- depth understanding of the content that is being taught. in terms of the contents, it is not so wide. For this reason then, the Japanese have been able to embrace a system that enables the students to explore far and wide into areas of research. the system in japan is so arranged that right from high school, those students who are good academically get enrollment into academic institutions. they will eventually move on to universities of research.

On the other hand, those students who are endowed in terms of technical matters are able to move on to industrial high schools where they are able to sharpen their skills. Another country that has a similar education system is Germany. Perhaps this is the reason why the two countries are regarded as technology giants the world over, in their constant attempts to try and out do each other. on the other hand, such a system does not exist in the united states, where the system is characterised by teaching of a very wide curricula and allocation of too many home-based assignments.

The textbooks that Japan students uses are manageable and are thus not as thick volume wise as those from America. Nevertheless, the Japanese system has been accused by scholars and teachers alike as being too demanding to the students, leaving them with no time for social life. However, the government has been very receptive and has since put in place reforms. In Japan, the standards of education are such that every 10 years or so, the government is in a position to be able to develop and improve the curricular (Hidermori, 2000). Furthermore, the country normally has a national curricula that is able to harmonise the education standard. Again, this is lacking in the United States system. It is also worth noting that in this country, the development of any new curricula takes as much as three years.

Even then, it has to involve a lot of stakeholders, notably teachers who must be involved in every aspect of the process. In this regard, parts of the old curricula that are deemed inappropriate are scrapped and a new curricula implemented, hence the new curricula is almost always as renewal of the old one.

It is through this sought of revision then, that the Japanese standard of education has experienced a massive improvement since 1970s, when the class hours were reduced by 10, following complaints from the Japanese teachers union among others that the students were being overloaded. The real issue leading to the excessive studying lay in the fact that the system laid much focus on entrance examinations to highly ranked high schools as well as institutions of higher learning, thus leading to the students studying for the sake of passing examinations.

Here, curriculum is normally set by a body called Monbusho (ministry of education), which over the years has been able to see an increase in the choice of electives in junior high school as well as merging of others. In order to be able to achieve these kinds of reforms though, the Monbusho will normally organise workshops and also issues out publications all aimed at informing schools of the changes in the curricula. Textbooks that are used in the institutions of learning in Japan are normally published by even private publisher, but must all be reviewed by Monbusho for approval.

This approval is carried out by a panel of elementary and secondary teachers, as well as university professors. In terms of school performance, students are usually tested on knowledge of the curricula they have studied.

However, the Japanese education system is not just restricted to matters of academia. The Japanese have deemed it appropriate to include moral education into their school system.

The Japanese culture is still very rich and has been able to remain so for a long time now. Perhaps this is due to the emphasis that the Japanese lays onto their culture. (Trelfa, 2008).

So much so that, even those people who adopts this standard of education also ends up adopting their culture too. In comparison to the United States, moral education in the United States cannot compare to that in Japan. This is also reflected in the society in terms of crimes committed, as there more crime rates and violence America when one compares with figures from Japan. So prominent is the moral education that several prominent educators from the United States have made trips to this country to borrow a leaf.

To Japanese, education is meant to develop a person in totality, that is morally, spiritually, socially as well as emotionally.

The Japanese curricula seems to recognise this, as it consists of three categories of academic subjects, moral ones and also special activities. (Passin, 1965). Perhaps the input of any government in education matters would be best illustrated by the budgetary allocation that is given to the sector every year. In Japan, the amount have been increasing steadily since the 1960s, a clear testimony of the commitment of the government to matters of education.

### **Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. What the difference in education between countries?
2. Do you know Russian Educational standards?

### **Задания к практическому занятию.**

1. Read, translate text below.
2. Make your own dictionary.
3. Retell the text briefly.

## **Практическое занятие 58**

Язык как универсальное средство общения. Косвенная речь.

### **Теоретическая часть**

### Задания к практическому занятию

#### 1. Read and translate

##### English as international language

English is the native language for more than 300 million people on our earth. But nowadays it is widely used not only in those countries where it is a first language. A lot of countries (such as China, Russia, Thailand and many others) have recognized the importance of this language recently as an international means of communication. English is taught in all schools and colleges there. In Russia itself English is gathering pace as a popular second language.

There are also some countries (such as India, Singapore, Pakistan, the Philippines and some African countries) where English is an official second language and it is often used in mass media, courts, parliaments and universities.

Today English is used almost everywhere. It is the language of banking and industry, computers and trade, technology and science. English as an international language helps people of different nationalities from around the world discuss politics or arrange business meetings. For example, German and Italian businessmen can choose English as their mutual language of communication.

More and more people from non-English speaking countries start learning the language and using it in their daily life, business and travelling. Tourism development has contributed much to English becoming the universal means of communication. However some linguists hold the opinion that the globalization of English as an international language can be quite harmful for the language itself because foreign speakers greatly influence its grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary.

#### Vocabulary

recognize - признавать, узнавать  
teach - taught - taught - учить, преподавать  
mutual - взаимный, общий  
contribute - способствовать  
harmful - вредный, пагубный, опасный

#### 2. Переведите утвердительные предложения в косвенную речь.

1. «I am at home.» — He says that ...
2. «I have a dog.» — She says that ...
3. «We are from Russia.» — They say that ...
4. «I don't drive a car.» — She says that ...
5. «I believe you.» — He says that ...

#### 2. Переведите вопросительные предложения в косвенную речь.

**ask** — спрашивать, **wonder** — интересоваться

1. «Why are you late?» — The teacher asks me ...
2. «Where is he from?» — The man asks him ...
3. «Why are you crying?» — Mother asks my sister ...
4. «How much cheese have you bought?» — Mother asks ...
5. «When did you go to Sochi?» — My friend wonders ...

### Практическое занятие 59

Современные коммуникации. Косвенная речь. Part 2.

#### Теоретическая часть

### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Как косвенная речь влияет на порядок слов в предложении?
2. Как изменяются в косвенной речи наречия места, времени и указательные местоимения?

### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте, объясните. Цитаты об изучении иностранных языков

- The limits of my language are the limits of my world. // Границы моего языка - это границы моего мира. (Людвиг Витгенштейн)
- Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going. // Язык – это дорожная карта культуры. Он рассказывает, откуда пришел и куда идет его народ. (Рита Мэй Браун)
- With languages, you're at home anywhere. // Если вы знаете языки, вы везде будете как дома. (Эдмунд дэ Вааль)
- To learn a language is to have one more window from which to look at the world. // Учить язык, значит открыть новое окно в мир. (китайская пословица)

2. Переведите вопросительные предложения в косвенную речь.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. «Can you speak French?» — My friend asks ...              | 6. «Does he like coffee?» — She wonders ...                |
| 2. «Was the trip interesting?» — Dad wonders ...             | 7. «Did she teach English at school?» — He asks ...        |
| 3. «Is there any food in the jug?» — The fox wonders ...     | 8. «Will he run in the park tomorrow?» — My friend asks .. |
| 4. «Do you celebrate your birthday?» — My classmates ask ... |  |
| 5. «Do they sell toys?» — The child asks ...                 |  |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времен в русском и английском языках.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. We did not know where our friends went every evening. | 6. I didn't know that you had worked at the museum.                    |
| 2. We did not know where our friends had gone.           | 7. I knew that you were ill.   |
| 3. She said that her best friend was a doctor.           | 8. I knew that you had been ill.                                       |
| 4. She said that her best friend had been a doctor.      | 9. We found out that she left home at eight o'clock every morning.     |
| 5. I didn't know that you worked at the museum.          | 10. We found out that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning. |

5. Переведите общие вопросы и ответы на них в косвенную речь.

1. He asked, «Are you a secretary?» and she said, «Yes.»
2. He asked, «Do you know the password for his computer?» and she said, «No.»
3. He asked, «Were you in the office when Pete checked the computers?» and she said, «Yes.»
4. He asked, «Has Jack ever changed anything on this computer?» and she said, «Yes.»
5. He asked, «Did you tell Pete about it?» and she said, «No.»
6. He asked, «Did you see his records?» and she said, «No.»

6. Измените вопросы на косвенную речь.

Н-р: “Where does your niece live?” («Где живет твоя племянница?») – He wanted to know where the niece lived. (Он хотел знать, где живет племянница.) “Can you type?” («Ты умеешь печатать?») – The manager asked if I could type. (Менеджер спросил, могу ли я печатать.)

1. “Where has Jim gone?” («Куда ушел Джим?») – Maria wanted to know .....
2. “What did the workers eat?” («Что ели рабочие?») – They asked .....
3. «Have you ever been to China, Sam?» («Ты когда-нибудь был в Китае, Сэм?») – I asked .....
4. “Are you French or Italian?” («Вы француз или итальянец?») – She wanted to know .....

### Практическое занятие 60

Internet. Лексика делового общения

#### Теоретическая часть

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.

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. What does it mean internet in you life?
2. Tell us examples when you use internet.

## Задания к практическому занятию

1. How to write official letter (e-mail). Read and translate:

Dear Mr. / Ms .....,

*I was pleased to meet you at the conference last week.*

*Thank you for your e-mail of the 21st of May. ... etc.*

The first paragraph of a typical business letter is used to state the main point of the letter. Begin with a friendly opening; then quickly transition into the purpose of your letter. Use a couple of sentences to explain the purpose, but do not go into detail until the next paragraph.

Beginning with the second paragraph, state the supporting details to justify your purpose. These may take the form of background information, statistics or first-hand accounts. A few short paragraphs within the body of the letter should be enough to support your reasoning.

Finally, in the closing paragraph, briefly restate your purpose and why it is important. If the purpose of your letter is related to your employment, consider ending your letter with your contact information and title if it not included on letterhead. However, if the purpose is informational, think about closing with gratitude for the reader's time.

*I am looking forward to your confirmation*

*Please, inform me / let me know in the shortest time possible...*

*Sincerely / Best regards / With best wishes*

\*Signature\*

Lucy Letter

President

2. Read and translate. What kind of letter is this?

*Dear Henry Mills,*

*I would like to invite you to a seminar that, I'm confident, will interest you.*

*The seminar "IT in Business" held at the Moscow Crocus Congress Centre on June 12 will feature lectures by several key programmers and developers.*

*I am enclosing 4 tickets for you and your colleagues.*

*I hope that you decide to attend and looking forward to seeing you there.*

—————  
*Best regards,*

*Andrey Petrov,*

*Managing Director*

3. Please write a reply to this e-mail

### Практическое занятие 61

Литература англоязычных стран  
Временные формы глагола. Part 2.

#### Теоретическая часть

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.

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте времена Perfect.
2. Назовите слова-маркеры.
3. Каких англоязычных писателей вы знаете?
4. Назовите известные произведения английских писателей.

#### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate

#### British Literature

Great Britain gave the world a lot of talented people. Many famous writers and poets were born and lived in Great Britain. One of the best known English playwrights was William Shakespeare. He drew ideas for his tragedies and comedies from the history of England and ancient Rome. Many experts consider Shakespeare the greatest writer and the greatest playwright in English language. William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays which may be divided into: comedies (such as "A Midsummer Night's Dream"), tragedies (such as "Hamlet", "Othello", "King Lear", "Macbeth") and historical plays (such as "Richard II", "Henry V", "Julius Caesar", "Antony and Cleopatra"). Robert Burns represents the generation of Romantic writers. In his poems he described with love and understanding the simple life he knew. Among his well-known poems are "Halloween", "The Jolly Beggars", "To a Mouse". Lord George Gordon Byron. His free-spirited life style combined with his rare poetic gift makes him one of the most famous figures of the Romantic Era. His famous works such as "Stanzas to Augusta", "The Prisoner of Chillon", "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage", "Manfred" draw readers into the passion, humors and conviction of a poet whose life and work truly embodied the Romantic spirit. Sir Walter Scott wrote the first examples of historical novel, for instance, "Ivanhoe". Lewis Carroll became famous when he published "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".

## 2. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

to arrive

1. Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
2. Let's go. The guests already ...
3. They ... by the time the meeting starts.

to be

4. I am tired of waiting. Where you ... ?
5. By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.
6. He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.

to paint

7. We ... the house by next Tuesday.
8. She ... more than 10 pictures already.
9. I wondered if they ... the room.

## 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.
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.
10. We ... (be) to Paris many times.

## 3. 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?

### Практическое занятие 62

Педагогика как наука.

Грамматические конструкции типичные для научно-популярного стиля

#### Теоретическая часть.

Teacher's Personality with Regard to Performance Motivation in a Professional Context

DOI: 10.15804/tner.2020.59.1.04

#### Abstract:

The paper we focused on the personality of the teacher and his/her motivation for professional performance depending on the length of teaching practice. The aim of the research was to find out the profile of

the motivational structure of performance in the professional context of primary education teachers and to determine the specifics of individual dimensions related to the motivation for performance.

The results showed that the motivational structure of performance is very similar for primary education teachers in the Slovakia and the Czech Republic. For teachers in the Czech Republic, the profile of the motivational structure of their performance does not change with the length of teaching practice. On the other hand, in Slovakia, motivational performance structures change in context depending on the length of teaching practice.

Key words: *motivation, teacher personality, professional performance, Slovakia, The Czech Republic* Introduction

The personality of the teacher is an important motivating factor in the educational process. The professional personality of a teacher is the result of his/her own desire to become a teacher, but at the same time it is formed during the undergraduate training in which the prospective teacher begins to shape his/her intuitive concept of teaching and motivation for the teaching profession.

### **Conclusions**

The research carried out indicates the need to monitor and study the motivation for professional performance of teachers at present. The motivation of teachers to perform usually leads to more work commitment, which results in better work results and more effort for teachers to make more enormous efforts to streamline the educational process, even in more challenging conditions, such as education with a view to supporting pupils from environments with low levels of stimulation in the educational process, which is currently very often solved.

During the research, we have seen that primary education teachers prefer areas such as dominance, engagement and confidence in success in terms of motivational structure. Research shows that primary education teachers in the Slovak and Czech Republics have a very similar (almost identical) motivational structure of performance in a professional context.

The results of the research show that the motivational structures of performance in the professional context of teachers in Slovakia vary depending on the length of teaching practice. Motivation to perform in a professional context can be seen as a phenomenon occurring in the complex context of the internal and external environment, in a complex of interdependent, conditioned and variable factors. Its full understanding therefore requires understanding of the individual elements of this system and their interaction.

A growing problem for European education systems is the lack of teachers, particularly in certain subjects or in specific regions. In some countries, the aging teacher population and the perception of the overall low prestige associated with the teaching profession may increase the pressure on education systems.

Some studies (TIMSS 2015) attribute this fact to a decline in prestige, worsening teacher working conditions and their relatively low salaries compared to salaries in other intellectual professions. One way to support and strengthen the teaching profession is to emphasize factors that are positively linked to overall satisfaction with the work of teachers and the perception of its importance, and secondly to the school environment and working conditions. As Vostrý (2018) mentions, motivation can be considered as an essential element, which is an integral part of all Teacher's Personality with Regard to Performance Motivation 57 workers in the so-called helping professions.

However, it should not be forgotten that the other party must also be motivated, i.e. pupils or persons with whom direct educational/rehabilitation activities are performed.

<https://fs23.infourok.ru/file/06e4-00060ddb-12aa92e4.pdf>.

### **Задание к практическому занятию**

1. Read and translate the text below.
2. Make your own dictionary.
3. Briefly retell the text.

### **Практическое занятие 63**

Известные педагоги.

Грамматические конструкции типичные для научно-популярного стиля.

### **Теоретическая часть**

**K. D. Ushinsky** is a famous educator and reformist. He combined ideal and material aspects of education. He followed Darwin's theory that was reflected in his pedagogical philosophy. Especially he paid attention to the role of labour in human evolution and made a stress on its role in a child's upbringing. Free labour should become the base in upbringing and human development. Education should cultivate love and wish to labour, and physical development.

The idea of nationality was in the basis of Ushinsky' pedagogics. Children should be brought up according to their nationality and mentality. Education has to be carried out in their mother tongue.

**A. S. Makarenko** was born in Ukraine and he is considered to be a Soviet educator.

He had to agree his pedagogical system with the ideology of those times. The main idea of Makarenko was upbringing and education in community or collective. In order to develop and to live, a collective should have and aspire for a common goal or purpose. It will form the sense of optimism. Discipline, democracy and subordination are the main parts of his collective. Makarenko paid a great attention to labour in the process of upbringing. He involved his pupils not only to household activities, but also to profitable and productive work. Family was also a member of the upbringing process. A child in the family should not see much attention paid to him. Relations in a "big family" – community became a model of an organised structure.

Makarenko's principles of upbringing:

- upbringing in labour;
- principle of a future joy;
- children's government;
- method of reliability and faith to children;
- demand and respect.

#### Vocabulary:

upbringing - воспитание

aspire - стремиться

involved - вовлеченный

profitable - прибыльный, доходный

joy - радость

reliability and faith - надежность и вера

demand and respect - требовать и уважать

take into consideration - принимать во внимание

peculiarities - особенности

had to be subordinated - должен был быть подчинен

insisted - настоял

### **Вопросы к практическому занятию**

1. What is the base in upbringing and human development according to K.D. Ushinsky ?
2. What was the main principle of upbringing from A.S. Makarenko?

[https://studopedia.ru/19\\_337420\\_Topic-Pedagogical-ideas-of-some-famous-Russian-and-Soviet-educators.html](https://studopedia.ru/19_337420_Topic-Pedagogical-ideas-of-some-famous-Russian-and-Soviet-educators.html)

### **Практическое занятие 64**

Известные педагоги. Профессионально ориентированная лексика.

#### **Теоретическая часть**

**V. D. Suhomlinsky** began his activity and so-called experiment with education of six year old children. He took into consideration the peculiarities of a child's personality.

He used principally different ways of teaching to read and to write.

He combined social and individual demands of upbringing during those complicated times, when individual interests had to be subordinated to the society and the state.

He insisted on humanity and respect to children.

As well as Makarenko, Suhomlinsky thought: "Labour and only labour is the basis of an all-round development of a personality".

He tried to combine labour with moral, intellectual, aesthetic and physical development, the variety of labour activities and creativity in labour. In pedagogical system of Suhomlinsky family, parents should become active participants in upbringing. As to teachers, they should fully love and respect their pupils. Teachers have always to do self-education and enlarge their knowledge.

В. Д. Сухомлинский начал свою деятельность и так называемый эксперимент с воспитанием шестилетних детей. Он учитывал особенности личности ребенка.

Он использовал принципиально разные способы обучения чтению и письму.

Он сочетал социальные и индивидуальные требования воспитания в те сложные времена, когда интересы личности должны были быть подчинены обществу и государству.

Он настаивал на человечности и уважении к детям.

Как и Макаренко, Сухомлинский считал: «Труд и только труд есть основа всестороннего развития личности».

Он стремился сочетать труд с нравственным, умственным, эстетическим и физическим развитием, разнообразием трудовой деятельности и творчеством в труде.

В педагогической системе семьи Сухомлинских родители должны стать активными участниками воспитания.

Что касается учителей, то они должны всемерно любить и уважать своих учеников. Учителя всегда должны заниматься самообразованием и пополнять свои знания.

#### **1. Найдите эквивалент в тексте:**

1. Сухомлинский учитывал особенности личности ребенка.

2. Он настаивал на уважении к детям и человечности.
3. Родители должны стать активными участниками воспитания.
4. Учителя должны заниматься самообразованием и увеличивать свои знания.

## 2. Исправьте в предложениях допущенные грамматические ошибки. Объясните правила.

1. The schools is divided into two group: state schools and private schools.
2. Children from this schools show a preference for academic subjects.
3. These schools is to children, who is interested in physics, chemistry and mathematics.
4. Teachers has always to do self-education and enlarge their knowledge.

### Практическое занятие 65

Педагогические профессии. Специфика работы.

#### Теоретическая часть

#### The teacher's profession

One of the most important decisions in life is the choice of a profession. This problem is compounded by the fact that it is necessary to solve it very early, still not at a completely conscious age. The graduates of schools, in addition to their loads of the study of subjects and passing exams, should determine accurately their future profession.

The right choice in the modern world is becoming increasingly difficult. A great number of new and prestigious professions appear, more knowledge is required to implement one's plans for his (her) future life. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the psychological characteristics of the individual. For many professions the character and natural gifts are not less important.

Since childhood I have dreamed of becoming a teacher. Initially, it was an unconscious desire, because my grandmother was an elementary school teacher, and I always envied her. I consider her a real celebrity, lots of students from her previous classes of graduates came to visit her, their parents always addressed respectfully and lovingly to her, she often returned home with bouquets of flowers. It was so interesting for me to attend her school activities and interact with her students.

I saw that she was working hard, granny was always busy with notebooks, plans and tables. My grandmother knew how to do many things with her own hands and always taught me. My mother, unfortunately, did not opt for the teaching profession because she considered that my grandmother had devoted most of the time to school and not to the family. My mother's character is not suitable for this work, although she is kind, smart and perseverant. She loves her more relaxed and creative work and does not welcome much my choice.

I understand that the noble and time-consuming work of a teacher is not highly valued in the country, salaries are small, the environment at work is far from being favourable and the profession requires constant dedication. But I believe that doing things you love, and not just making a career, can bring excellent results. **There is a lot of examples** of the teachers who have become known for their work. I have read many books and watched a lot of movies about this fascinating, generous and interesting job. I think that the life of a society and a country as a whole, depend on the teachers, the quality of their work, their skills and commitment.

A good teacher must possess many qualities: to be creative, hard -working, self-restrained, able to solve problems and make the right decisions.

While studying at school I have realized that teachers are different. Some of them have taken **this job by mistake**, without estimating their strengths and character. As a result, they fail to achieve good results in the work, and they ruin the life not only of themselves but also of other people, especially children. This is a very sad mistake which is sometimes difficult to correct.

I believe that a teacher **should have a talent**, as well as an actor, writer or a doctor. Before you decide on a profession and make it enjoyable, not a punishment for you, you need to listen to the advice of authoritative people, psychologists, good teachers. You need to observe the work from the "inside" and assess your abilities.

I know that some prestigious and highly paid professions can become a heavy burden for many young people. Moreover, opting for the most common and not fashionable jobs, you can achieve very good results and get real satisfaction, and sometimes the purpose of your life. I hope that I will succeed and I will never be disappointed about my choice.

[http://tooday.ru/?l=eng&r=20&t=the\\_teacher%E2%80%99s\\_profession-professiya\\_-\\_uchitel-72](http://tooday.ru/?l=eng&r=20&t=the_teacher%E2%80%99s_profession-professiya_-_uchitel-72)

#### Задания к практическому занятию.

1. Read and translate
2. Make up 5 questions to the text and briefly retell it.
3. Write you own vocabulary

### Практическое занятие 66

Основные принципы деятельности воспитателя, учителя, педагога.

Герундий. Инфинитив.

#### Теоретическая часть

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.

#### Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Охарактеризуйте герундий.
2. Каково значение герундия?
3. Что такое Инфинитив, когда он используется.

#### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив:

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my friends in France next week.
2. When you finish ... (to eat/eating) your lunch, you should hurry to the office.
3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food.
4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym?
5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month.
6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question.
7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)
8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you.
9. Keep ... (to play/playing) you don't disturb me.
10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year.

2. Use Infinitive or -ing form.

1. It was quite late when they saw Martin ... (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him ... (pause) in front of his house, ... (look) up at it and ... (knock) at the door.
2. My parents let me (stay) at Molly's house last weekend. They agreed ... (take) me to his place in the car and they made me (promise) to behave myself.
3. Mel hates (answer) the phone. And very often Mel just lets it ... (ring).
4. At first Jenny enjoyed ... (listen) to Steven but after a while she got tired of ... (hear) the same story.
5. Polly can't (go) to the cinema today. She's busy ... (study) for her exam, which is next week, but she's decided ... (take) a break and ... (phone) Megan.
6. I tried ... (listen) carefully and in order (not/show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best ... (keep) the conversation ... (go) on one topic and another.

#### Задания к практическому занятию

1. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel ... a prize for peace. (establish / to establish / establishing / to be established)
2. The police officer made Neil get out of the car and demanded ... his driver's licence. (see / seeing / to see / to be seen)
3. In the time of Peter the Great the noblemen were not allowed ... beards. (have / to have / having / having had)
4. They wouldn't let ... the country without the entry visa, would they? (him to enter / he enters / him enter / him entering)
5. Fred couldn't make ... that he had caught the huge fish himself. (I believed/ me believe / me believed / me to believe)
6. Nick was very close to the phone-box and Mary noticed him ... the number, and then she heard him ... something to passer-by. (to dial, to say / dialing, to say / to dial, say / dial, say)

7. Nick was seen ... the hall and then Jane watched him ... (enter, go away / be entered, to go away / enter, go away / to have entered, to be gone away)
8. It's too late now, but I will always regret ... John to do the work. (to ask / asking / ask / to be asked)
9. My friend Moira stopped ... whole milk because she is on a diet. (to buy / buying / buy / to be bought)
10. They were allowed... discussing the plans, so their partner introduced himself and went on to talk about the project. (to continue / continuing / continue / to be continued)

### **Практическое занятие 67.**

My future profession.

#### **Теоретическая часть**

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.  
<https://www.en365.ru/teacher.htm>

#### **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 this sphere?
4. What is the role of your future profession in the life of people?
5. What do you think about the quality of education?

#### **Задание к практическому занятию**

1. Read and translate

#### **My Future Profession**

There are many worthy and useful professions in the world. One of the most important fields nowadays is education. That's why teachers are respected worldwide.

Being a teacher has always been a noble occupation. In my opinion, teachers of any subject are equally important. They teach us not only one particular subject but a set of rules that can be useful in our future life. All teachers are important.

The teacher of History can give us sufficient knowledge about the past centuries.

The teacher of Geography widens our knowledge about the world and different countries.

Foreign languages' teacher helps us to master new languages and to learn the traditions of other countries.

The teacher of Literature helps us to see the beauty of language expressed in words.

Moreover, all teachers together give us the necessary code of conduct in the society. That's why teachers are considered as an important unit of society.

I still remember my first teacher, who was rather strict and fair-minded. At the same time, she was kind and tolerant to all the pupils in the class. She taught me the most important rule in the life: No pain, no gain. We never got excellent marks unless we made some effort. As the time passed, I understood that teachers are found not only at school. Some people that we meet during our life can also be good teachers.

In my opinion, it's not only profession received at the college or university. Good teachers are ordinary people who have certain qualities. The most important qualities for any teacher are intelligence, fair-mindedness, good communicational skills, respect for others and most importantly positive.

2. Answer the questions:

1. How many teachers were mentioned in text below?
2. Why teachers are respected all over the world?
3. How do you understand the most important rule mentioned in text?
4. Do you remember the name of your first teacher?

3. Make up your own story about your future profession.

### **Практическое занятие 68**

Повторение материала. Подготовка к экзамену.

#### **12. Переведите на английский используя Passive Voice**

1. Дороги покрыты снегом.
2. Шоколад сделан из какао.
3. Пирамиды были построены в Египте.
4. Стадион откроется в следующем месяце.

5. Новый фильм был показан в апреле.

**13. Напишите степени сравнения**

cold	good	useful
early	comfortable	many
big	bad	beautiful
simple	quickly	happy

**14. Выполните грамматическое задание. Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола:**

1. She (work) abroad next year.
2. She (not like) loud music.
3. Your children usually (ask) many questions.
4. At present he (work) at school.
5. My brother (like) music.
5. What you (do) yesterday?
6. His sister (go) to the seaside next July.
7. Soon we (leave) the school.

**15. 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).

**16. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени**

1. A train is \_\_\_\_\_ than bus.
2. This text is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
4. This jacket is small for me. Show me \_\_\_\_\_ one.
5. Park Street is \_\_\_\_\_ than Market Street.

**17. 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. We will be there ... time.
5. The sun is very hot .... noon.

**18. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?
6. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?

**19. Задайте общий вопрос к предложению.**

1. I'm from Russia.
2. She drinks coffee every morning.
3. You met your friends yesterday.
4. My brother can ride a bike.
5. He always has breakfast at 9 am.
6. My parents are going to move to Moscow.

**20. Переведите используя Present Perfect**

1. Студенты уже закончили свои задания.
2. Мы только что начали играть.
3. Она еще не закончила свою работу.
4. Ты все еще не помыл посуду, не так ли?
5. Вы когда-нибудь пробовали Японскую еду?
6. Я никогда здесь не был.

Вопросы для подготовки к экзамену:

1. Чтение и письменный перевод текста.
2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме.
3. Выполнение грамматического задания.

## Список рекомендуемой литературы

### Список основной литературы:

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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).
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### Интернет-ресурсы

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