

ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям
по дисциплине УП.03 «Иностранный язык»
для обучающихся по специальности
08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений

Ставрополь, 2026

сведения о сертификате ЭЦ

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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 среднего общего образования от 18 мая 2023 г. № 371, а также примерной рабочей программой общеобразовательной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для профессиональных образовательных организаций и примерным учебно-методическим комплексом по общеобразовательной дисциплине «Иностранный язык», рекомендованной «Институтом развития профессионального образования» (ИРПО) от 2022 г.

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Зав. кафедрой ОДиП Батаргазиева З.Я.

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):

1) овладение основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках тематического плана

говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка; создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;

аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации;

смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 600-800 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием

основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию;

письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка; писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст;

2) овладение фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации; овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки;

не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера;

3) знание и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише);

4) овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;

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;

6) овладение социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка; иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;

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; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-

телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.

Тематический план:			
№	№ темы в РПД	Практическое Занятие (ПЗ) Тема	Стр
		Раздел 1 Основное Содержание (1 Семестр)	
1	1.1	Strong ties Part 1.	8
2	1.2	Strong ties Part 2.	8
3	1.3	Living and Spending Part 1	9
4	1.4	Living and Spending Part 2	9
5	1.5	Schooldays and work Part 1	11
6	1.6	Schooldays and work Part 2	11
7	1.7	Earth Alert! Part 1	11
8	1.8	Earth Alert! Part 2	12
9	1.9	Holidays Part 1	12
10	1.10	Holidays Part 2	13
11	1.11	Food and Health Part 1	13
12	1.12	Food and Health Part 2	13
13	1.13	Let's have fun. Part 1	14
14	1.14	Let's have fun. Part 2	14
15	1.15	Technology Part 1	15
16	1.16	Technology Part 2	16
17	1.17	Technology Part 3	16

18	1.18	The Russian Federation. Vocabulary	17
19	1.19	Moscow Main attractions	18
20	1.20	Great Britain. The Article.	19
21	1.21	Great Britain. London. The Article.Part 2	21
22	1.22	English speaking countries.PastPerfectTense	21
23	1.23	Traditions and customs in Russia	22
24	1.24	Traditions and customs in different countries	23
25	1.25	Известные ученые и их открытия. Participle I and II	24
26	1.26	English as international language. Indirect speech	24
		Раздел 2. Основное содержание (2 семестр)	
27	2.1	Relationships. Reading Skills	25
28	2.2	My Family. Writing Skills	25
29	2.3	Where there's a will there's a way. Reading and Speaking Skills	26
30	2.4	Relative clauses. Grammar in use	26
31	2.5	Responsibility. Vocabulary	27
32	2.6	It's my right. Speaking and reading Skills	28
33	2.7	Danger! Injuries, Illnesses	28
34	2.8	Grammar in Use. Passive	29
35	2.9	Who are you? Homes and neighborhoods	29
36	2.10	Grammar in Use. Modal verbs	30
37	2.11	Communication. Reading and Speaking Skills	31
38	2.12	Space Technology. Everyday English. Vocabulary	32
39	2.13	In days to come. Education and Training	33

40	2.14	Personality. Literature	34
41	2.15	Travel. Reading and Speaking Skills. Vocabulary	34
42	2.16	Grammar in use. Plural/Singular nouns. Quantifiers.	35
43	2.17	Weather. Speaking Skills.	36
		Раздел 3. Иностраный язык для специальных целей (Профессионально-ориентированное содержание)	
44	3.1	Scientific progress	37
45	3.2	Language as a universal means of communication	38
46	3.3	My future profession. Vocabulary	39
47	3.4	Профессия - строитель. Профессионально ориентированная лексика	40
48	3.5	Машины и механизмы. Профессионально-ориентированная лексика	41
49	3.6	Construction. Vocabulary	42
50	3.7	My career in construction business	43
51	3.8	Промышленное оборудование	44
52	3.9	Повторение материала. Подготовка к экзамену.	45
53	3.10	Контроль (12 часов)	
		Список рекомендуемой литературы	49

РАЗДЕЛ 1 ОСНОВНОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ (1 СЕМЕСТР)

ПЗ№1: Strong ties Part 1.

Vocabulary and Speaking: Introduction

Grammar: Present tenses

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , pp. 10–11, 198-200.

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Read the text "It's Nice to Meet You!" and underline verbs in different tenses: pp. 10–11 ex. 2-3, 5
2. Vocabulary and Speaking: Interview : pp. 10–11, ex. 4
3. Grammar: Present tenses (present simple, present continuous, present perfect) - Grammar Reference Section (pp.198-200)

Задания к практическому занятию № 1

1. Learn the grammar rules from the Grammar Bank and complete the exercises: p. 11 ex. 1-3; pp. 166-167, ex. 1, 3, 4.
2. Vocabulary: Teen Activities - pp. 10, ex. 1
3. Speaking: p. 11, ex. 4-5

ПЗ№2: Strong ties Part 2

Character qualities. Phrasal verbs (look)..

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 1B pp. 12–13

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Vocabulary and Speaking: Character qualities; Idioms related to parts of body. Pp. 12-13
2. Grammar: Phrasal verbs (look). Adverbs of frequency. P. 14-15

Задания к практическому занятию № 2

1. Read the dialogue and note all adjectives describing personality. P. 12 ex. 2, 3; p. 26 ex. 1
2. Make a list of 5 qualities you like/dislike in people and use them in sentences.
3. Study idioms with parts of the body (e.g., “a pain in the neck”)
4. Learn and practise phrasal verbs with "look" (e.g., look after, look forward to). Create short dialogues using them. P. 15 ex. 8-9
5. Identify all adverbs of frequency in the reading (e.g., always, sometimes, rarely). Write 5 sentences about your routine. P. 11 ex 6.

ПЗ№3: Living and Spending Part 1

Spending money. Education Vocabulary.

-Ing form, (to) infinitive,

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704>. Module 1B (pp. 18–19), Grammar Check (p. 168)

Задания к практическому занятию № 3

1. Vocabulary and Speaking: Match school subjects and learning styles: pp. 28-29, ex. 3–5, 8
2. Read the text and identify infinitives and gerunds: p. 32, ex. 1, 2, 4
3. Grammar: Complete grammar exercises using verbs followed by to + infinitive or gerund: pp. 200-202; p. 168, ex. 1, 2, 4-6

ПЗ№4: Living and Spending Part 2

Vocabulary and Speaking: Free-time activities and personalities.

Forming abstract nouns. Phrasal verbs (take), d

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 2A, B (pp. 30–31), Grammar Check (p. 168)

Задания к практическому занятию № 4

1. Free-time activities and personalities p. 30, ex. 1-3

2. Grammar: Forming abstract nouns. Phrasal verbs (take), dependent preposition p. 30, ex.5-7
3. Identify your own learning style and make a short self-description.

ПЗ№5: Schooldays and work Part 1

Types of school and school life. Future tenses.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> ,, Module 3A, B, C (pp. 46–51), Grammar Check (p. 62), Grammar Reference Section (pp. 202-203)

Задания к практическому занятию № 5

1. Vocabulary and Speaking: read and speak about types of school and school life pp. 46-47, ex.1-3; p. 62 ex. 1-2.
2. Talk about: type of your school, time your school starts and finishes, how you get to school, uniform, rules, etc.
3. Grammar: ways to express future. Future tenses: Future Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect; pp. 50 ex. 1, 2, 4; p. 63 ex. 3.

ПЗ№6: Schooldays and work Part 2

Vocabulary and Speaking: Jobs and job qualities.

Grammar: Comparative/Superlative degree. Phrasal verbs(pick).

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> ,, Module 3 A, B, (pp. 48-51), Grammar Check (p. 62), Grammar Reference Section (pp. 203)

Задания к практическому занятию № 6

1. Vocabulary and Speaking: Jobs and job qualities, idioms related to work. pp. 48 ex. 1-3.
2. Grammar: Comparative/Superlative degrees of Comparatives of Adjectives and Adverbs. Pp. 51 ex. 6-7.
3. Phrasal verbs(pick) p. 51 ex 10.
4. Forming nouns (persons) p. 62 ex. 5.

ПЗ№7: Earth Alert! Part 1

Environmental protection. Healthy Living, Lifestyle Choices

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> ,, Module 4 A, B pp. 64-67.

Задания к практическому занятию № 7

1. Vocabulary and Speaking: read and talk about: environmental protection, protected areas in your country; pp. 64-65 ex. 1-3, 5.
2. Read the article on healthy living and identify modal verbs (must, have to, should).
3. Make a list of dos and don'ts for a healthy lifestyle.
4. Discuss in pairs: "What makes a lifestyle healthy or unhealthy?"

ПЗ№8: Earth Alert! Part 2

Grammar: Present & Past Modal Verbs

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> ,, Module 4 C pp. 68-69. Grammar Reference Section (pp. 204-205)

Задания к практическому занятию № 8

1. Grammar in Use: forms and meanings of Modal Verbs in Present and Past Tenses: Grammar Reference Section (pp. 204-205)
2. Practise using present and past modals: p. 68 ex. 1, 4, 5; p. 80 ex. 3.

ПЗ№9: Holidays Part 1

Travel. Grammar: Articles (a/an/the).

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> ,, Module 5 pp. 81-84.

Задания к практическому занятию № 9

1. Learn vocabulary related to travelling. P. 83 ex. 4.

2. Vocabulary and Speaking: read and talk about travel, holiday, good and bad travel experience: p. 82 ex. 1-3, 5.
3. Grammar: study the information in Grammar Reference Section – pp. 207-208
4. Practice using the articles (a/an/the): p. 86 ex. 1; p. 175 ex. 8.

ПЗ№10: Holidays Part 2

Vocabulary and Speaking: Holidays-problems and complaints, travel idioms.

Grammar: Past tenses.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 5 C; pp. 86-87

Задания к практическому занятию № 10

1. Vocabulary and Speaking: list as many words as you can to discuss – types of holidays, - places to stay,- activities. Pp. 84-85 ex. 1, 2, 4.
2. Grammar: Past tenses. Forms and meanings of Past Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect: Grammar Reference Section – pp. 206-207
3. Practice using the Past tenses pp. 86 ex. 2, 3; 174 ex. 1.

ПЗ№11: Food and Health Part 1

Vocabulary and Speaking: Food, Cooking methods, Healthy/Unhealthy foods.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 6 A, B; pp. 102-105

Задания к практическому занятию № 11

1. Vocabulary and Speaking: Food, Cooking methods, Healthy/Unhealthy foods, p. 102 ex. 1-2, 4a.
2. Read the article 4a, make the list of food mentioned.
3. Discuss how healthy is it: p. 103 ex. 7.

4. Discuss problems related to diet: p. 104 ex. 1.

ПЗ№12: Food and Health Part 2

Grammar: Conditionals type 1-3. Wishes.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 6 С pp. 106-107; Grammar Reference Section – pp. 209-210.

Задания к практическому занятию № 12

1. Grammar: study the information in Grammar Reference Section – pp. 209-210. Conditionals type 1-3.
2. Practice using the articles (a/an/the): p. 106 ex. 1-4, 6; p. 176 ex. 1-2..

ПЗ№13: Let's have fun. Part 1

Vocabulary and Speaking: Entertainment.

Grammar: Passive voice.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 7 А, В pp. 122-125; Grammar Reference Section – pp. 210-211; Module 7 С: p. 126.

Задания к практическому занятию № 13

1. Vocabulary and Speaking: learn vocabulary related to Entertainment. P. 124 ex. 1-2.
2. Read and talk about: - entertainment, - types of performance, - tourist attraction in your country. Pp. 122-123 ex. 1-4, 6.
- 3.
4. Grammar: study the information in Grammar Reference Section – pp. 210-211. Passive voice. Practice using Passive voice: p. 126 ex. 2-3; pp. 178-179 ex. 1, 4.

ПЗ№14: Let's have fun. Part 2

Vocabulary and Speaking: Types of performances, idioms.

Grammar: Forming compound adjectives. Phrasal verbs (turn).

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 7A, B: p. 124.

Задания к практическому занятию № 14

- 1.Vocabulary and Speaking: learn vocabulary related to Types of performances. P. 124 ex. 1-2; p. 138 ex. 2.
- 2.Practice vocabulary and idioms: p. 125 ex. 6.
- 3.Grammar: Word formation - Forming compound adjectives: p. 127 ex. 6.
- 4.Practice using Phrasal verbs (turn): p.127 ex. 7.

ПЗ№15: Technology Part 1

Vocabulary and Speaking: High-tech gadgets.

Grammar: Reported speech, Reported questions

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 8A, B, C: pp. 140-143; Grammar Reference Section – pp. 211-213

Задания к практическому занятию № 15

- 1.Vocabulary and Speaking: learn vocabulary related to Technology: p. 140 ex.1.
- 2.Explain the meanings of words from vocabulary.
- 3.Explain functions of them.
- 4.Read the article pp. 140-141.
- 5.Speak about your favourite gadgets.
- 6.Grammar: study the information in Grammar Reference Section – Reported speech,pp. 211-213

ПЗ№16: Technology Part 2

Vocabulary and Speaking: Electronic equipment and problems.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 8 8A, B, : pp. 140-143

Задания к практическому занятию № 16

- 1.Vocabulary and Speaking: learn how report on technical problems: p. 142 ex. 1-2.
- 2.Practice reporting technical problems: p. 143 ex. 3.
- 3.Practice using the vocabulary related to Electronic equipment: p. 156 ex. 1-2.

ПЗ№17: Technology Part 3

Grammar: Relative clauses. Phrasal verbs (bring).

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 8C p. 145; Grammar Reference Section – p. 215

Задания к практическому занятию № 17

- 1.Grammar: study the information in Grammar Reference Section – Relative clauses: p. 215.
- 2.Practice using Relative clauses: p. 145 ex. 4: pp. 180-181 ex. 5-7.
- 3.Practice using Phrasal verb bring: p. 145 ex 5.

ПЗ№18: The Russian Federation. Vocabulary

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>

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	

Задания к практическому занятию № 18

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.

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 your favorite Russian writer?

ПЗ №: № 19. Moscow. Main attractions

Теоретическая часть

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

width - ширина

wandering - побродить

complicated - сложный

length - длина

far worse - гораздо хуже

withstood - выдержать противостоят

bustling - шумный

Plague - чума

despite - не смотря на

world-renowned - всемирноизвестный

Задания к практическому занятию № 19

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. Translate into English:
 - a) Высший исполнительный орган власти — Правительство Российской Федерации — находится в Доме правительства РФ в центре Москвы.

- b) Так же в Москве находится Государственная дума и Совет Федерации .
- c) Верховный суд Российской Федерации также находится в Москве.
- d) Кроме того, Московский Кремль является официальной резиденцией Президента Российской Федерации.
- e) Рабочая резиденция президента в Кремле располагается в здании Сенатского дворца.

ПЗ № 20: Great Britain. The Article.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704>, Module 5 pp. 81-84.

Задания к практическому занятию № 20

1. Read and translate the text

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. Would you like ... apple or ... candy?

My mother is ... teacher and my father is ... lawyer.

Where are ... children? – They are in ... garden.

My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology.

Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time.

Yesterday I bought ... pair of ... shoes

Tony has two children: ... boy and ... girl.

His office is on ... 5th floor.

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.

2. I am studying ... English. I am studying ... grammar.

3. We have ... dog and ... cat.

4. I seldom drink ... water.

5. I had ... tea and ... sandwich for breakfast.

6. ... history is my favourite subject.

7. There was ... kindness in her eyes.

8. I bought ... bottle of ... milk.

9. He has a lot of ... work today.

10. This vase is made of ... glass.

6. 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!

ПЗ № 21. Great Britain. London. The Article. Part 2

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704> , Module 5 pp. 81-84.

Задания к практическому занятию № 21

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
7. a coffee
8. the Russia.
9. a teachers
10. an advice.

3. Выберите правильные предложения — где артикли расставлены правильно. а) 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.

ПЗ № 22. English speaking countries. Past Perfect Tense.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 10-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/4087076> , стр 221

Задания к практическому занятию № 22:

1. Open the brackets using Past Perfect Tense.

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

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

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

9. Mary ... (can't go) skating after she ... (break) her leg.
10. Larry ... (be late) because he ... (get stuck) in a traffic jam.

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

4. Answer the questions:

1. What English-speaking countries do you know?
2. Describe any English-speaking country. Make up a story.
3. What interesting can you tell us about it?

ИЗ № 23. Traditions and customs in Russia

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>

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.

Задания к практическому занятию № 23:

1. Read, translate and write you own dictionary for words from this text.
2. What traditions in our country do you know?
3. What traditions and customs do you have in your family?

ПЗ № 24. Traditions and customs in different countries.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>

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

Задания к практическому занятию №24

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.

2. Make your own vocabulary.

3. Retell the text briefly (shortly)

ПЗ№ 25. Известные ученые и их открытия. Participle I and II

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр.90-94

Задания к практическому занятию № 25:

1. Read and translate

Russia is the native country of many renowned scientists. They made discoveries in various fields, from physics to ophthalmology, and also found practical application of their theories. People across the world use their inventions.

Mikhail Lomonosov

Lomonosov made many discoveries in various fields: he is regarded as the first to discover the law of mass conservation (1760) and to establish mechanistic caloric theory and the chemistry of minerals and glass. Lomonosov is the founder of Russia's first classical university – Moscow State University (1755).

Sofia Kovalevskaya

Made a series of discoveries in mathematics. She was awarded the Prize of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for her thesis on integrable rigid body motion (1888).

Dmitri Mendeleev

Mendeleev formulated the Periodic Law and created his own version of the periodic table of elements (1869). The system that he devised made it possible to correct the properties of some elements that had already been discovered and also to predict the properties of elements yet to be discovered. His discovery is viewed as the most significant contribution to materials chemistry.

2. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. A woman (wear) a blue hat opened the door.
2. Champagne, (produced) in France, is exported all over the world.
3. My sister works in a bakery (make) cakes.
4. A million dollars worth of jewellery (belong) to the President's wife has been stolen.
5. Pictures (paint) by Picasso usually sell for millions of pounds.
6. A lorry (carry) fruit crashed on the motorway.
7. This is a vegetarian restaurant. None of the dishes (serve) here contain meat or fish.
8. The Harry Potter books, (write) by JK Rowling, have all been made into films.

ПЗ № 26. English as international language. Indirect speech

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>. Стр 212

Задания к практическому занятию №26

Read and translate:

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 ...

3. 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

3. Передайте в косвенную речь диалог между Красной шапочкой и волком.

1. The wolf, "What have you got in the basket?"
2. The girl, "I have got a cake and some butter in it."
3. The wolf, "Where will you leave your basket?"
4. The girl, "I will leave it in my Granny's house"
5. The wolf, "Does your Granny live far from here?"
6. The girl, "No, she doesn't."
7. The wolf, "Who has made such a nice red cap for you?"
8. The girl, "My Granny has. She made it last summer."
9. The wolf, "Don't hurry, Little Red Riding Hood (Красная шапочка)! Gather some flowers."

РАЗДЕЛ 2 ОСНОВНОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ (2 СЕМЕСТР)

ПЗ № 27. Relationships. Reading Skills

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр 10-12

Задания к практическому занятию 27

1. Module 1.p 10, Ex. 2, 4
2. Ex. 7, p.11

ПЗ № 28. My Family. Writing Skills

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 18-20

Задания к практическому занятию 28

1. Module 1. Write the story about your family members using the words from p.18, Ex. 1, 3
2. p.20, Ex. 6

ПЗ № 29. Where there's a will there's a way. Reading and Speaking Skills

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр 30-31

Задания к практическому занятию 29

1. Module2. Write the words from Ex.2 p.28 and translate.
2. Read the text on page 28 “Stressed out”, complete the Exercise 2.
3. Prepare two minutes talk about stress. Ex 4, p.29

ПЗ №30. Relative clauses. Grammar in use

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 212

Придаточное определительное предложение / Relative clause является частью сложного предложения и даёт нам дополнительную или уточняющую информацию о ком-то или чём-то.

Who is Jack? — He's a guy who I work with.

Кто такой Джек? — Это парень, с которым я работаю.

The train which goes to Saint-Petersburg leaves in 10 minutes.

Поезд, который идёт в Санкт-Петербург, отправляется через 10 минут.

Do you remember my sister whom you saw at the party last week?

Ты помнишь мою сестру, которую ты видел на вечеринке на прошлой неделе?

My classmate, whose father is Spanish, is bilingual.

Мой одноклассник, отец которого испанец, — билингв.

The movie that my friend recommended is just amazing!

Фильм, который порекомендовала моя подруга, просто нереальный!

Задания к практическому занятию №30

1. Module2. Check the rules from p212, write table in the notebook and translate
2. Complete the sentences, read and translate the text p.32, Ex2b , 4a
3. Grammar check: p.45, Ex.2, 3
4. **Phrasal verb take.....p.33, Ex.6 (10 кл. баз)**

ПЗ № №31. Responsibility. Vocabulary

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 46-49

Задания к практическому занятию №31

1. Module3. Write your own vocabulary from page 46
2. Exercise 5 p.48
3. Module 3b, Check your rights and responsibilities: Ex 1, p 48

4. Vocabulary: Ex.4, p.48
5. Every day English: Ex.9, p.49

ПЗ№32. It's my right. Speaking and reading Skills.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 54-59

Задания к практическому занятию №32

1. Module3. Read and translate the text “It’s my right”, p.58
2. Answer the questions, Ex 1, 2a, p.58
3. Vocabulary check: p.62, Ex.1

ПЗ№33. Danger! Injuries, Illnesses

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 64-67

Задания к практическому занятию №33

1. Module4. Learn vocabulary, p63, p64. Ex.2
2. Read the text and complete Exercise 3, p.64

ПЗ№34. Grammar in Use. Passive

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 216, 68-69

Задания к практическому занятию 34

1. Module 4. Check the grammar at page 216.
2. Repeat Irregular verbs.

3. Ex.1.2, p.68

4. Ex.2, p.83

ПЗ№35. Who are you? Homes and neighborhoods

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 84-87

Задания к практическому занятию 35

1. Module5.Read the text at page 86
2. Write your own vocabulary
3. Complete the Ex. 2,3 , p.85

ПЗ№36. Grammar in Use. Modal verbs

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 218, 88-89

Задания к практическому занятию 36

1. Module 5.Check the grammar at page 218
2. Ex.2, p.88
3. Progress check: Ex.2, p.100

ПЗ№37. Communication. Reading and Speaking Skills

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 101-104

Задания к практическому занятию №37

1. Module6.Read and translate the text “Is anyone out there?”, p.102

2. Complete Ex.3a, b, p.102

ПЗ№38. Space Technology. Everyday English. Vocabulary

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 103-107

Задания к практическому занятию №38

1. Module 6. Check vocabulary for space technology in a word list.
2. Complete the exercise 5 and 6, p.103
3. Ex.4, p.105

ПЗ№39. In days to come. Education and Training

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 120-132

Задания к практическому занятию №39

1. Module7. Learn how to talk about plans and ambitions. Use the Word List.
2. Ex.4, p.121
3. Ex.2, p.123
4. Reading: Ex.4, p.132

ПЗ№40. Personality. Literature

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 126-132

Задания к практическому занятию №40

1. Module 7. Read and translate the text (Es.7a, p.126)
2. Ex. 2, 3, p. 126

ПЗ№41. Travel. Reading and Speaking Skills. Vocabulary

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 138-141

Задания к практическому занятию №41

1. Module 8. Read the text “Mystic Places”. Translate using Word List.
2. Answer the questions (Ex. 2, p. 139)
3. Ex. 3, p. 139
4. Vocabulary: Airport and Air travel. Ex. 3, p. 140

ПЗ№42. Grammar in use. Plural/Singular nouns. Quantifiers.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 225, 226, 143, 144

Задания к практическому занятию №42

1. Module 8. Check the grammar reference on pages 225, 226
2. Ex. 1-4, p. 142
3. Ex. 5-9, p. 143

ПЗ№43. Weather. Speaking Skills.

Теоретическая часть

Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И. В. Михеева [и др.]. — 13-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112198-8. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, стр. 145-148

Задания к практическому занятию №43

1. Module 8. Words related to weather. Ex. 5, 6, p. 145
2. Ex. 7, 9, p. 148

РАЗДЕЛ 3. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕЛЕЙ (ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ)

ПЗ№44. Scientific progress

Теоретическая часть

«Scientific progress»

It's difficult to overestimate the role of science and technology in our life. They accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our cooperation with nature. Scientists investigate the laws of the universe, discover the secrets of nature, and apply their knowledge in practice improving the life of people.

Let's compare our life nowadays with the life of people at the beginning of the 20th century. It has changed beyond recognition. Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the simple things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life. I mean refrigerators, TV sets, computers, microwave ovens, radio telephones and many others. All these things would seem miracles to them –for us they make our life easy, comfortable and pleasant. On the other hand, the great inventions of the beginning of the 20th century, I mean radio, airplanes, combustion and jet engines have become usual things and we can't imagine our life without them.

A century is a long period for scientific and technological progress, but at the same time it's rather rapid. Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made. Our century has had several names that were connected with a certain era in science and technology. At first it was called the atomic age due to the discovery of the splitting of the atom. Then it became the age of the conquest of space when for the first time in the history of mankind a man overcame the gravity and entered the Universe.

And now we live in the information era when the computer network embraces the globe and connects not only the countries and space stations but a lot of people all over the world. All these things prove the power and the greatest progressive role of science in our life.

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

Вопросы к практическому заданию

1. What scientific inventions make your life easier?
2. Do you know any names of famous inventors?
3. Why do we say that we live in information era?
4. What is the negative effect of scientific progress?

Задания к практическому занятию №44

1. Переведите на русский язык:

Science and technology accelerate the development of civilization and help us in our cooperation with nature.

Our ancestors hadn't the slightest idea of the simple things created by the scientific progress that we use in our every day life.

Millions of investigations, the endless number of outstanding discoveries have been made.

We are grateful to the outstanding men of the past and the present who have courage and patience to disclose the secrets of the Universe.

2. Translate into English using Future Perfect.

Майкл закончит этот отчет до завтра.

Студенты доделают работу к трем часам по полудню.

К июню мы сдадим сессию.

Строители построят школу к началу сентября.

Я напишу заявление к тому времени, как приедет секретарь.

Поезд уйдет, пока мы доберемся до станции.

Зоя переведет этот доклад к понедельнику.

К ночи Меган переведет эту длинную статью.

Стивен уже уедет в Париж, когда Молли вернется из Конго.

Зора не дочитает эту дурацкую книгу к концу года

3. Поставьте подходящий предлог времени.

1. You should wash the floor ... your mother comes home.
2. You must clean your teeth ... lunch.
3. It's been raining ... the night.
4. He found his passport, 6 months ... losing it.
5. We've been studying Japanese ... 2 years.
6. The month ... June is May.
7. The day ... Tuesday is Wednesday.
8. I would like to visit you ... weekend.
9. The train will arrive ... 20 minutes.
10. I hate getting up early ... the morning.

4. Образуйте из двух данных вам предложений одно. Используйте образец.

1. *Don't worry about it. It is no use. – it is no use worrying about it.*
2. Don't get a taxi. It is not worth it. –
3. Don't try to escape. It is no use. –

4. Don't smoke. It is a waste of money. –
5. Don't hurry. It's not worth it. –
6. Don't read newspapers. It's a waste of time. –
7. Don't get angry. It's not worth it. –

ПЗ№45. Language as a universal means of communication.

Теоретическая часть

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

Задания к практическому занятию №45

1. Read and translate
2. Make your own vocabulary and retell the text
3. Underline the verbs in text and determine the form of verbs.

ПЗ№46. My Future profession. Vocabulary

Теоретическая часть

Construction Worker

A construction worker is a person who works in the construction industry. They are responsible for building, repairing, and maintaining various types of buildings and structures, including homes, offices, bridges, and roads.

Construction workers may work on a variety of projects, from small-scale renovations to large-scale construction sites. Construction workers use a variety of tools and equipment to perform their jobs, including hand tools like hammers, saws, and screwdrivers, as well as power tools like drills, saws, and jackhammers. They may also use heavy equipment like cranes, bulldozers, and excavators to move materials and perform tasks like digging trenches and pouring concrete.

In addition to technical skills, construction workers need to have strong physical stamina, as their jobs can be physically demanding and require them to work in challenging conditions. They also need to have strong teamwork and communication skills, as they often work in teams and need to coordinate their activities with other workers on the job site.

Задания к практическому занятию №46

1. Read and translate the text above
2. Make your own vocabulary
- 3.

ПЗ №47. Профессия - строитель. Профессионально ориентированная лексика

Теоретическая часть

A construction worker is a person who works in the construction industry.	Строители — это люди, работающие в строительной отрасли.
They are responsible for building, repairing, and maintaining various types of buildings and structures, including homes, offices, bridges, and roads.	Они отвечают за строительство, ремонт и обслуживание различных типов зданий и сооружений, включая дома, офисы, мосты и дороги.
Construction workers may work on a variety of projects, from small-scale renovations to large-scale construction sites.	Строители могут работать над различными проектами, от мелких ремонтных работ до масштабных строительных площадок.
Construction workers use a variety of tools and equipment to perform their jobs, including hand tools like hammers, saws, and screwdrivers, as well as power tools like drills, saws, and jackhammers.	Для выполнения своей работы рабочие используют различные инструменты и оборудование, включая ручные инструменты, такие как молотки, пилы и отвертки, а также электроинструменты, такие как дрели, пилы и отбойные молотки.
They may also use heavy equipment like cranes, bulldozers, and excavators to move materials and perform tasks like digging trenches and pouring concrete.	Они также могут использовать тяжелое оборудование, такое как краны, бульдозеры и экскаваторы, для перемещения материалов и выполнения таких задач, как рытье канав и заливка бетона.
In addition to technical skills, construction workers	Помимо технических навыков, строительные

need to have strong physical stamina, as their jobs can be physically demanding and require them to work in challenging conditions.	рабочие должны обладать сильной физической выносливостью, поскольку их работа может быть физически тяжелой и требовать работы в сложных условиях.
They also need to have strong teamwork and communication skills, as they often work in teams and need to coordinate their activities with other workers on the job site.	Они также должны обладать хорошими навыками работы в команде и общения, поскольку часто работают в коллективе и должны координировать свои действия с другими рабочими на стройплощадке.
That profession can offer opportunities for growth and advancement.	Эта профессия может предложить возможности для роста и продвижения по службе.
With the right skills, training, and experience, a construction worker can build a successful and fulfilling career in the industry.	Обладая необходимыми навыками, обучением и опытом, строитель может построить успешную и насыщенную карьеру в этой отрасли.

Задания к практическому занятию №47

- ✓ Read the text
- ✓ Make your own vocabulary
- ✓ Make essay about your future profession

ПЗ№48. Машины и механизмы. Профессионально ориентированная лексика

Теоретическая часть «Industrial Equipment»

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

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

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

automatically. Some types of equipment such as levers and hammers are simple tools while others such as hydraulic motors are pieces of complex machinery.

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


Задания к практическому занятию №48

1. Read and translate text.
2. Make your own vocabulary.
3. Make 5-10 sentences about industrial equipment










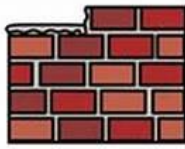


ПЗ№49. Construction.Vocabulary

CO

CONSTRUCTION WORDS



Construction Words

 builders	 dump truck	 hat
 tool belt	 ladder	 cement mixer
 tape measure	 barricade	 cone
 bricks	 drill	 wood

TRANSF
Take or carry
from one place

MEASUR
Ascertain the
using certain

GGG:spankz.com

Graphics Whimsy Ops

ПЗ№50. My career in construction business

Теоретическая часть

<https://www.careerexplorer.com/careers/construction-worker/>

What is a Construction Worker?

Construction workers are involved in the physical construction of buildings, infrastructure, and other structures. They work in various construction projects, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and civil engineering projects. Construction workers are responsible for a wide range of tasks, including laying foundations, erecting structural frameworks, installing electrical and plumbing systems, and applying finishes like paint or tiles. They use a variety of tools, machinery, and equipment, such as hammers, saws, drills, cranes, and welding machines, to perform their work efficiently and safely.

Construction workers often work as part of a team under the supervision of a construction manager or site supervisor. They typically collaborate with architects, engineers, and other professionals involved in the construction project to ensure that the work is carried out according to specifications and building codes. Construction sites can be challenging and physically demanding environments, requiring workers to be physically fit and capable of handling heavy materials and equipment.

Задания к практическому занятию №50

1. Read and translate the text
2. Retell to teacher shortly

ПЗ№51. Промышленное оборудование.

Теоретическая часть

Vocabulary

construction industry — строительная отрасль.

building, repairing, and maintaining — строительство, ремонт и обслуживание.

small-scale renovations — небольшие ремонтные работы.

large-scale construction sites — крупномасштабные строительные площадки.

hand tools — ручные инструменты.

power tools – электроинструменты.

heavy equipment — тяжелое оборудование.

physical stamina and endurance — физическая выносливость и стойкость.

challenging conditions — трудные условия.

teamwork and communication skills — навыки работы в команде и коммуникации.

opportunities for growth and advancement — возможности для роста и продвижения.

technical skills — технические навыки.

experience – опыт.

job site — рабочая площадка.

bulldozer – бульдозер.

crane – кран.

excavator – экскаватор.

jackhammer — отбойный молоток.

Задания к практическому занятию №51

4. Выучить слова
5. Составить по 1 предложению с каждым словом.

ПЗ№52. Повторение материала. Подготовка к экзамену.

Задания к практическому занятию №52

1. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Чье это письмо? — Это наше письмо.
2. Чей это компьютер? — Это ее.
3. Кто этот человек? - Этот человек наш профессор.
4. Какие это книги? — Это хорошие книги.
5. Которые из этих книг наши? — Они все ваши.

2. Вставьте *much, many, little, a little, few, a few*:

I'd like to say ... words about my traveling. 2. There was not ... water in the lake because it was shallow. 3. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library. 4. After the lesson everybody felt ... tired. 5. Let's stay here ... longer. I like it here. 6. There were ... new words in the text and Peter spent ... time learning them.

3. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени:

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

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

4. Задайте общий вопрос и дайте краткий ответ

1. Ted's advice was clever.
2. They had to go to school on Saturday.
3. He won't be able to speak Italian in two months.
4. They are going to meet him.
5. She'll cook lunch in half an hour.

5. 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. Переведите используя подходящий модальный глагол (must / can / may/ have to)

1. Я должен закончить эту работу до среды
2. Мне приходится много работать, чтобы стать директором.
3. Вы не должны переходить улицу на красный свет.
4. Как я могу вам помочь?
5. Я умел играть на пианино, когда был маленьким мальчиком.

7. Напишите степени сравнения

Cold	early
Big	simple
Good	comfortable
Bad	quickly
Useful	many

8. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму.

1. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow.
2. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice.
3. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results.

9. Fill in the gaps using *is, isn't, are, aren't*

1. There _____ any windows in the second bedroom.
2. _____ there a bathroom on the second floor?
3. There _____ many flowers in the garden.
4. There _____ armchairs in the living room.
5. There _____ no garden behind the house.
6. There _____ a fridge and an oven in the kitchen.
7. There _____ two lamps in the hall.
8. _____ there any pictures on the wall?
11. _____ there a cupboard in the bedroom?

10. Translate and make a questions to this sentences

1. В Ставрополе очень много интернет провайдеров.
2. В 19 веке здесь был только один многоэтажный дом.
3. У меня нет доступа к интернету.
4. У меня дома очень хорошая аптечка.
5. В этом магазине есть гитары.
6. Книга была на полке вчера.
7. В отеле есть горячая вода.

Вопросы для подготовки к экзамену (см. ФОС):

1. Чтение и перевод текста.
2. Беседа с преподавателем по заданной теме.
3. Выполнение грамматического задания.

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