

ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

**Методические указания
к практическим занятиям**
по дисциплине УП.03 «Иностранный язык»
для обучающихся по специальностям

08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений

Ставрополь, 2026

сведения о сертификате ЭЦ

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Рабочая программа учебного предмета составлена на основании учебного плана по специальности 08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений

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Зав. кафедрой 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:

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;

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:		
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РАЗДЕЛ 1 ОСНОВНОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ (1 СЕМЕСТР)

ПЗ №1. Strong ties Part 1

Introduction: Introduce yourself.

Present tenses (Present simple, Present continuous, Present perfect)

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 A 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; Idioms related to parts of body.

Phrasal verbs (look). Adverbs of frequency.

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 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 : Express Publishing: 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
1. 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, idioms with play.

Forming abstract nouns. Phrasal verbs (take), dependent preposition.

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 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
1. 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 : Express Publishing: 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, idioms related to work. Grammar: Comparative/Superlative degree. Phrasal verbs(pick). Forming nouns (persons)

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 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 : Express Publishing: 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.
1. Read the article on healthy living and identify modal verbs (must, have to, should).
1. Make a list of dos and don'ts for a healthy lifestyle.
1. 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 : Express Publishing: 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)
1. 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 : 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 № 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 : 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 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 : Express Publishing: 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

5. 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 6 C 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 : Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408704/>, Module 7 A, B pp. 122-125; Grammar Reference Section – pp. 210-211; Module 7 C: p. 126.

Задания к практическому занятию № 13:

1. Vocabulary and Speaking: learn vocabulary related to Entertainment. P. 124 ex. 1-2.
1. Read and talk about: - entertainment, - types of performance, - tourist attraction in your country. Pp. 122-123 ex. 1-4, 6.
1. Grammar: study the information in Grammar Reference Section – pp. 210-211. Passive voice.
2. 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 : Express Publishing: 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 : Express Publishing: 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 : Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2024. — ISBN 978-5-09-112197-1. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/408707>, 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 : Express Publishing: 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

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.

Russian Federation

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

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

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

The inhabitants of Russia are quite diverse. Most are ethnic Russians, but there also are more than 120 other ethnic groups present, speaking many languages and following disparate religious and cultural traditions. Most of the Russian population is concentrated in the European portion of the country, especially in the fertile region surrounding Moscow, the capital. Moscow and St. Petersburg (formerly Leningrad) are the two most important cultural and financial centers in Russia and are among the most picturesque cities in the world.

Russians are also populous in Asia, however; beginning in the 17th century, and particularly pronounced throughout much of the 20th century, a steady flow of ethnic Russians and Russian-speaking people moved eastward into Siberia, where cities such as Vladivostok and Irkutsk now flourish.

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

Russia can boast a long tradition of excellence in every aspect of the arts and sciences. Prerevolutionary Russian society produced the writings and music of such giants of world culture as Anton Chekhov, Aleksandr Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Nikolay Gogol, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, and Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The 1917 revolution and the changes it brought

were reflected in the works of such noted figures as the novelists Maxim Gorky, Boris Pasternak, and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and the composers Dmitry Shostakovich and Sergey Prokofiev. At Soviet and post-communist eras also were many interesting and well known persons such as the poets Vladimir Mayakovsky and Anna Akhmatova while ushering in new talents such as the novelist Victor Pelevin and many others.

Vocabulary:

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

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Where is Russia located?
1. What is the area of Russia?
1. 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

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.

Read and translate

Moscow. Recommendations to the tourists

Moscow is the capital of Russia, the capital of the former USSR and most populous city in Russia. Although little known, Moscow is the largest city in Europe with about 15 millions of

people! Moscow is also the northernmost and coldest megacity and metropolis on Earth. Can you imagine that 15 million Russians live in the place with only 4 months of summer?

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

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

Despite the climate and location, Moscow is rich and bustling; it has one of the world's largest urban economies. The city is really expensive (but Zurich is far worse...), but it's worth it! Moscow's architecture is world-renowned. Elegant onion domes of medieval churches, Stalin's monumental buildings, plus modern architecture combine in an amazing mixture of epochs. During your Russian vacations you can spend a week walking around the largest avenues and smaller city streets and always run into something new.

However, many foreigners come here and still do not know what to expect from the Russian Capital.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary:

populous - многолюдный, густонаселенный

width - ширина

wandering - побродить

complicated - сложный

length - длина

far worse - гораздо хуже

withstood - выдержать противостоять

bustling - шумный

Plague - чума

despite - не смотря на

world-renowned - всемирноизвестный

2. Translate into English:

Высший исполнительный орган власти — Правительство Российской Федерации — находится в Доме правительства РФ в центре Москвы. Так же в Москве находится Государственная дума и Совет Федерации. Верховный суд Российской Федерации также находится в Москве.

Кроме того, Московский Кремль является официальной резиденцией Президента Российской Федерации. Рабочая резиденция президента в Кремле располагается в здании Сенатского дворца.

ПЗ №20. Great Britain. The Article.

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?

1. My mother is ... teacher and my father is ... lawyer.
2. Where are ... children? – They are in ... garden.
3. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology.
4. Ann has been looking for ... job for ... long time.
5. Yesterday I bought ... pair of ... shoes

6. Tony has two children: ... boy and ... girl.
7. His office is on ... 5th floor.
8. 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

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.

1.Would you like ... banana or ... strawberries?

2.She always has ... apple, ... toast and ... cup of ... coffee for ... breakfast.

3.The fly is on ... ceiling in ... kitchen.

4.My mother is ... accountant and my father is ... lawyer. They work in ... same company in ... centre of ... our town.

5.How much are ... her Italian lessons? – Ten dollars ... hour.

6.Where are ... dogs? – They are in ... garden.

7.... cats like eating ... fish. ... cows like eating ... grass. ... birds like eating ... insects.

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

9.There is ... parrot in ... cage. And there are ... pieces of ... fruit in it.

10.My granny lives in ... small village in ... country.

11.Your baby shouldn't sit in ... sun on ... hot day.

12.Please open ... book. ... exercise is on ... page 68.

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

14.What's ... matter? - I missed ... 6 o'clock train.

15.Do you like ... vegetables?

16.... mother has got ... terrible headache today.

17.There were ... tears in ... her eyes.

18.She is ... very nice woman but her sons are ... bad boys.

19.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.

5.Поставьте артикль x / a / an 1. _ girl

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

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/408704/6> , стр.207

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

When the police ... (arrive), we already ... (catch) the thief.

1. Jack ... (finish) the test before the bell ... (ring).
 2. When Anna ... (come) to say good-night, her children already ... (fall asleep).
 3. Scott already ... (prepare) the dinner when her husband ... (get) home from work.
 4. When Brad and Susan ... (get married), they ... (know) each other for 3 years.
 5. She ... (not enjoy) the film because she ... (read) the book before.
 6. Our apartment ... (be) in a mess because I ... (have) a birthday party the night before.
 7. We ... (not go) to a restaurant because we ... (spend) all our money on clothes.
1. Mary ... (can't go) skating after she ... (break) her leg.
 1. 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...
1. I watched TV after...
1. They went home after...
1. He phoned me after...
1. She went to dance after...
1. We wrote a composition after...
1. They rebuilt the house after...
1. 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.
1. What interesting can you tell us about it?

ИЗ №23. Traditions and customs in Russia

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/>

Задания к практическому занятию № 23:

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

What traditions in our country do you know?

What traditions and customs do you have in your family?

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.

ПЗ №24. Traditions and customs in different countries.

Теоретическая часть

<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

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.
-
1. A lorry (carry) fruit crashed on the motorway.
 1. This is a vegetarian restaurant. None of the dishes (serve) here contain meat or fish.
 1. 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>, Module 6,p106-107

Задания к практическому занятию №26

1. 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.

- The wolf, "What have you got in the basket?"
- The girl, "I have got a cake and some butter in it."
- The wolf, "Where will you leave your basket?"
- The girl, "I will leave it in my Granny's house"
- The wolf, "Does your Granny live far from here?"
- The girl, "No, she doesn't."
- The wolf, "Who has made such a nice red cap for you?"
- The girl, "My Granny has. She made it last summer."
- The wolf, "Don't hurry, Little Red Riding Hood (Краснаяшапочка)! 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 №27. 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 невероятный!

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

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

Active

(человек или предмет совершает действие сам)

Passive

(действие совершается над предметом или человеком)

People speak English all over the world English is spoken all over the world

My mom cooks cakes Cakes are cooked by my mom

They sell fresh milk in this shop The fresh milk is sold in this shop

The hunter killed the lion.

The lion was killed by the hunter.

I bought these shoes last autumn. These shoes were bought last autumn

Everyone will take exams Exams will be taken by everyone

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. **Module 6.** 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. **Module 7.** 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. Ex7, 9, p.148

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

ПЗ №44. My future profession. Герундий. Инфинитив.

Теоретическая часть

Афанасьева, О. В. Английский язык: 11-й класс: базовый уровень : учебник / О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева, К. М. Баранова. — 10-е изд., стер. — Москва : Просвещение, 2023. — 199 с. — ISBN 978-5-09-110462-2. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/360581>

Вопросы к практическому занятию

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What is your future profession? | 1. What is the role of your future profession in the life of people? |
| 1. Why did you choose this particular profession? | |
| 1. What are advantages and disadvantages of working in this sphere? | |

Задание к практическому занятию

3. Найдите в предложениях герундий и определите время, залог и его функцию. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Smoking costs a lot of money. | 7. Please excuse us for waiting too long. |
| 2. I will call you after arriving at the office. | 8. My favourite occupation is reading. |
| 3. Please have a drink before leaving. | 9. We are interested in buying these goods. |
| 4. I am looking forward to meeting you. | 10. I have three shirts that need washing. |
| 5. Do you object to working late? | 11. They insisted on being sent the results of tests. |
| 6. Mary always dreams about going on holiday. | 12. What is the purpose of his going there? |

13. This letter requires signing.
 14. I am grateful for his helping me. I am grateful for his having helped me.

15. We thank you for sending us your letter.
 16. The house wants repainting.

3. Дополните предложения, используя likes/ doesn't like.

1. George is a detective. He enjoys his work. He likes solving mysteries. (solve mysteries)

2. Ann very rarely travels by plane. She _____ (fly).

6. Ted is extremely lazy. He _____ (do nothing)

3. Rose always carries a camera with her. She _____ (take photographs).

4. Christine doesn't use her car very often. She _____ (drive).

5. Dave is a gardener. He likes his job. He _____ (work in the open air).

ПЗ №45. Финансовые учреждения и услуги. Профессиональная лексика

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate text:

<p>Financial institutions include banks, credit unions, asset management firms, building societies, and stock brokerages. These institutions are responsible for distributing financial resources in a planned way to the potential users.</p>	<p>К финансовым учреждениям относятся банки, кредитные союзы, фирмы по управлению активами, строительные общества и биржевые брокеры. Эти учреждения несут ответственность за планомерное распределение финансовых ресурсов среди потенциальных пользователей.</p>
<p>There are a number of institutions that collect and provide funds for the necessary sector or individual. On the other hand, there are several institutions that act as the middleman and join the deficit and surplus units. Investing money on behalf of the client is another of the variety of functions of financial institutions. Financial institutions can be categorized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Deposit Taking Institutions · Finance and Insurance Institutions · Investment Institutions · Pension Providing Institutions · Risk Management Institutions 	<p>Есть ряд учреждений, которые собирают и предоставляют средства для необходимого сектора или частного лица. С другой стороны, есть несколько учреждений, которые выступают в качестве посредников и объединяют дефицитные и избыточные единицы. Инвестирование денег от имени клиента — еще одна из множества функций финансовых учреждений. Финансовые учреждения можно разделить на следующие категории:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Депозитные учреждения · Финансовые и страховые учреждения · Инвестиционные институты · Пенсионные учреждения · Учреждения по управлению рисками

At the same time, there are several governmental financial institutions assigned with regulatory and supervisory functions. These institutions have played a distinct role in fulfilling the financial and management needs of different industries	В то же время существует несколько государственных финансовых учреждений, на которые возложены регулирующие и надзорные функции. Эти учреждения сыграли особую роль в удовлетворении финансовых и управленческих потребностей различных отрасле
Deposit taking financial organizations are known as commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings associations, loan associations and so on	Депозитные финансовые организации известны как коммерческие банки, взаимные сберегательные банки, сберегательные ассоциации, кредитные ассоциации и так далее.
The main functions of financial institutions of this kind are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Accepting Deposits · Providing Commercial Loans · Providing Real Estate Loans · Providing Mortgage Loans · Issuing Share Certificates 	Основные функции финансовых учреждений такого рода заключаются в следующем: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Прием депозитов · Предоставление коммерческих кредитов · Предоставление кредитов на недвижимость (предоставление кредитов недвижимости) · Предоставление ипотечных кредитов · Выпуск сертификатов акций (выдача сертификатов акций)

1.

2.

2. Make your own vocabulary

3. Find in the text:

- a. депозитные учреждения известны как коммерческие банки
- b. финансовые учреждения отвечают за распределение финансовых ресурсов
- c. основные функции финансовых учреждений
- d. предоставление ипотечных кредитов
- e. учреждения пенсионного обеспечения
- f. вложение денег от имени клиента
- g. выступать в качестве посредника

cosmic flow of meteor particles.

2. Repeat words

- always – всегда
- often – часто
- usually – обычно
- regularly – постоянно
- from time to time – время от времени
- sometimes – иногда
- seldom – изредка
- rarely – редко
- never – никогда
- every day – каждый день
- every week – каждую неделю
- every month – каждый месяц
- every year – каждый год
- at the weekend – на выходных
- at weekends – по выходным
- at 7 o'clock – в 7 часов (когда речь о расписании)
- twice a week – два раза в неделю
- three times a week – три раза в неделю
- four times a month – четыре раза в месяц
- on Mondays – по понедельникам
- on Sundays – по воскресеньям

ПЗ №46. Экономика России

Key fact about Russian economy

The basis of the Russian economy is the extraction, processing and export of various types of mineral raw materials: oil and natural gas, coal, iron ore, apatite, potassium salts, phosphorites, diamonds, gold, silver, nickel, platinum, copper, etc.

Russia is one of the world leaders in production of oil (535 million tons in 2022) and natural gas (573 billion cubic meters in 2022). The total reserves of coal are more than 200 billion tons (more than 5% of world reserves).

In Yakutia, there is the Elkon uranium deposit - the richest of the explored uranium deposits in Russia, one of the largest in the world. It accounts for more than half of the explored uranium reserves in the country - about 344 thousand tons.

The Russian company ALROSA is the world's largest company in the exploration, production and sale of diamonds. In 2015, diamond mining in Russia amounted to 38.26 million carats. In 2016, Russia produced 288.55 tons of gold.

Russia accounts for about 3% of the world's copper reserves. The Udokan deposit is one of the largest in the world. There are large reserves of copper in Norilsk.

News, notes and thoughts:

1 July, 2022 / In May 2022, according to Rosstat, 3.7 thousand cars were produced in Russia, which is 96.7% less than in May 2021 (112.2 thousand). Production of trucks decreased by about 40%, from 12.5 to 7.6 thousand.

13 April, 2022 / In Q1 2022, trade between Russia and China reached \$38.17 billion, up 28.7% over Q1 2021. Exports of Chinese products - +25.9% year-on-year, shipments from Russia - +31%. In 2021, the volume of trade between Russia and China increased by 35.2% and amounted to \$140.705 billion.

13 January, 2022 / In 2021, according to Rosstat, consumer prices in Russia increased by 8.39%. The following goods rose in price most of all: building materials (23.8%), meat and bird meat (17.5%), tobacco products (16.4%), cereals (злаки) and legumes (бобовые) (16.1%), chicken eggs (16%), hotel services (12.3%).

Agriculture and industry

Russia has about 10% of all arable (пахотные) lands in the world located mainly in the Central Volga region, the Northern Caucasus, the Urals and Western Siberia.

The country is a major exporter of agricultural products, the world leader in wheat exports. The main crops (урожай) are cereals (4th in the world), sugar beet (1st in the world), sunflower (2nd in the world), soybean, potatoes, vegetables.

The main types of livestock (домашний скот) products produced in Russia are meat (beef - 1.6 million tons, pork - 3.1 million tons, poultry - 4.5 million tons), milk (30.8 million tons), eggs (42.6 billions), wool (56 thousand tons), honey (68 thousand tons).

The food industry is relatively well developed, oriented mainly to the domestic market. Other important sectors of the economy include the oil refining industry, metallurgical production, chemical production, engineering (defense industry, automotive, railway and agricultural machinery).

Russia is one of the world leaders in power generation. Electricity is produced at thermal, nuclear and hydroelectric power stations.

Transport system, Internet, tourism

The transport system in Russia is one of the most extensive in the world, including more than 120,000 km of railways, 1 million km of roads, 230,000 km of main pipelines, 100,000 km of inland waterways (внутренние водные пути).

The total length of the operational (эксплуатационной) length of railway tracks, as of 2018, was 122 thousand km.

In terms of total length, Russia ranks 3rd in the world, behind the United States (293.564 thousand km) and China (124.0 thousand km), and 2nd in terms of the length of electrified roads.

The huge territory and severe climate predetermined the paramount (первостепенный) importance for Russia of all-weather types of land transport - railway and pipeline. They account for the bulk of freight (на них приходится основная часть грузов). Water transport plays a much smaller role in Russia due to the short navigation period.

Today's Russia has one of the most developed in the world market of mobile communication. It is the largest country in Europe in terms of the number of Internet users. More than 40% of the population has broadband Internet access.

Russia occupies one of the leading places in the world in the field of international tourism. In total, there are more than 100 resorts: resorts on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus (Sochi), a group of resorts of the Caucasian Mineral Waters. Other popular objects of international and domestic tourism are St. Petersburg and the surrounding area, Moscow, Kazan, the cities and towns of the Golden Ring of Russia, the Volga River (cruise routes), Lake Baikal, Kamchatka.

By 2022, a number of paradoxes have clearly become apparent (очевидный) in the Russian economy: the first - a lot of poor working people, the second - unemployed men aged 25-35 years engaged in housekeeping, the third - working pensioners, the fourth - extremely high mortality among men of working age.

Задание к практическому занятию №46

1. Read and translate, make up your own dictionary. Learn new words

Вопросы к практическому занятию

1. Tell us briefly what the Russian economy based on?
2. What are the major agricultural products in Russia?
3. Name other industry sectors of economy in Russia.
4. Describe the Russian transport system.
5. Do you know the main Russian resorts? Please, name them.
6. What are the disadvantages of Russian economy?

ПЗ №47. Финансовые услуги. Специалисты в сфере финансов и экономики

Теоретическая часть

http://www.unn.ru/books/met_files/banks&finance.pdf

Задания к практическому занятию

1. Read and translate.

The Bank of Russia has a vertically integrated centralized structure, comprising the central office, territorial institutions, the cash processing centre (CPC), and other organizations.

The National Financial Council operates through the Bank of Russia, while the bank's central office includes a board of directors and a chairperson. The Bank of Russia's territorial

institutions are autonomous and perform some of the functions of the Bank of Russia across Russia's regions.

The regional territorial institutions are based in economic regions and cover several constituent entities of Russia. They comprise the main departments in the regions, territories, and autonomous districts of Russia, in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and national banks in the republics of the Russian Federation.

The main departments take part in the implementation of the state monetary and credit policy, ensuring the banking system's development and strengthening; the efficiency and continuous operation of the settlements system; the regulation and supervision of activities of credit institutions in the securities market; the foreign exchange control; the analysis of the state of the economy and its development prospects, as well as the analysis of regional financial markets.

A territorial institution has no legal status and is empowered with authority in accordance with the Bank of Russia's regulation and statutory acts. Cash processing centers (CPCs) are structural units of territorial institutions. The main goal of the CPCs is to ensure the existence of an efficient, reliable and safe payment system in Russia.

The CPCs have contractual relationships with credit institutions, representative and executive bodies, local government authorities, federal treasury bodies, and other clients.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What structure does the Bank of Russia have?
2. Where are the regional territorial institutions based?
3. Where do the main departments take part?
4. What is the main goal of the CPCs?

3. Fill in the gaps using words below:

rates, approximate, risk, government, investments, recession, circulation, economy

1. The train's _____ time of arrival is 10.30.
2. It's always a _____ starting up a new business.
3. The government plans to cut taxes in order to stimulate the _____.
4. People are worried about inflation biting into their savings and _____.
5. The _____ is spending millions of dollars in its attempt to combat drug abuse.
6. The _____ has led to many small businesses going bankrupt.
7. Police have warned that there are a lot of fake £50 notes in _____.
8. The bank has plans to cut /raise interest _____.

Банк России имеет вертикально интегрированную централизованную структуру, включающую центральный аппарат, территориальные учреждения, расчетно-кассовый центр (РКЦ) и другие организации.

Национальный финансовый совет действует через Банк России, а в центральный аппарат банка входят совет директоров и председатель. Территориальные учреждения Банка России являются самостоятельными и выполняют часть функций Банка России в субъектах Российской Федерации.

Региональные территориальные учреждения базируются в экономических районах и охватывают несколько субъектов России. В их состав входят главные управления в областях, краях и автономных округах России, в Москве и Санкт-Петербурге, национальные банки в республиках Российской Федерации.

Главные управления принимают участие в реализации государственной денежно-кредитной политики, обеспечивая развитие и укрепление банковской системы; эффективность и непрерывность работы системы расчетов; регулирование и надзор за деятельностью кредитных организаций на рынке ценных бумаг; валютный контроль; анализ состояния экономики и перспектив ее развития, а также анализ региональных финансовых рынков.

Территориальное учреждение не имеет юридического статуса и наделено полномочиями в соответствии с нормативными и нормативными актами Банка России. Расчетно-кассовые центры (РКЦ) являются структурными подразделениями территориальных учреждений. Основной целью КПК является обеспечение существования эффективной, надежной и безопасной платежной системы в России.

КПК имеют договорные отношения с кредитными организациями, представительными и исполнительными органами, органами местного самоуправления, органами федерального казначейства и другими клиентами.

ПЗ №48. Ведение переговоров. Лексика делового общения.

Теоретическая часть

<https://puzzle-english.com/directory/business-dictionary>

<https://www.wallstreetenglish.ru/blog/angliyskie-slova-i-terminy-dlya-delovogo-obscheniya/>

<https://www.englishdom.com/blog/biznes-leksika-i-slova-v-anglijskom-yazyke/>

<https://puzzle-english.com/directory/business-letter>

1. How to write official letter (e-mail). Read and translate:

Dear Mr. / Ms,

I was pleased to meet you at the conference last week.

Thank you for your e-mail of the 21st of May. ... etc.

The first paragraph of a typical business letter is used to state the main point of the letter. Begin with a friendly opening; then quickly transition into the purpose of your letter. Use a couple of sentences to explain the purpose, but do not go into detail until the next paragraph.

Beginning with the second paragraph, state the supporting details to justify your purpose. These may take the form of background information, statistics or first-hand accounts. A few short paragraphs within the body of the letter should be enough to support your reasoning.

Finally, in the closing paragraph, briefly restate your purpose and why it is important. If the purpose of your letter is related to your employment, consider ending your letter with your contact information and title if it not included on letterhead. However, if the purpose is informational, think about closing with gratitude for the reader's time.

I am looking forward to your confirmation

Please, inform me / let me know in the shortest time possible...

Sincerely / Best regards / With best wishes

Signature

Lucy Letter

President

Задание к практическому занятию №48

2. Read and translate. What kind of letter is this?

Dear Henry Mills,

I would like to invite you to a seminar that, I'm confident, will interest you.

The seminar "IT in Business" held at the Moscow Crocus Congress Centre on June 12 will feature lectures

by several key programmers and developers.

I am enclosing 4 tickets for you and your colleagues.

I hope that you decide to attend and looking forward to seeing you there.

Best regards,

Andrey Petrov,

Managing Director

3. Please write a reply to this e-mail

ПЗ №49. Правила делового этикета.

Теоретическая часть

Задания к практическому занятию.

1. Прочитайте, переведите и воспроизведите диалог.

Setting up a Bank Account

A: How are you?

B: I'm fine. Thank you for asking.

A: How can I help you?

B: I need to open a bank account.

A: What kind of account?

B: I just need a checking account.

A: You can open a savings account, too. We have a very high interest rate.

B: All right. I will open both of them.

A: You need to deposit at least \$50 into both accounts.

B: I will deposit \$300 today.

A: I will set your accounts up right now.

B: Please put \$150 in each account for me.

2. Прочитайте и воспроизведите диалог

A: —Hello. Can I help you?

B:— I want to get a loan at your bank. What is your interest on the loan? (кредит, проценты)

A:— Interest corresponds to the credit term. You can see them on the notice board. (Проценты соответствуют сроку кредита)

B:— What are the preconditions for getting a credit card?

A:— You must sign a contract and open the loan facility account with our bank.

B:— Could you explain your policy to me?

A:— You must provide a list of necessary documents and confirm your solvency. (перечень необходимых документов и подтвердить свою платежеспособность)

B:— I want to apply for getting a loan. — Я хочу подать заявку на получение кредита.

A:— Right. What amount?

B: — 1200 dollars.

A:— What's credit term?

B: - Two years.

A:— Your passport, please?

B: — Here you are.

A — And your telephone number?

B:— (524) 905-2861.

A:— Right. Your application will be reviewed in the near term. — Хорошо. Ваша заявка будет рассмотрена в ближайшее время.

2. Learn the new words

1. lend [lend] (lent, lent) одалживать, давать займы
2. lender ['lendə] заимодавец, кредитор; ростовщик
3. customer ['kʌstəmə] покупатель; потребитель
4. borrow ['bɔːrəʊ] занимать, брать на время
5. reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl] надёжный; проверенный
6. deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] депозит, вклад в банке; делать вклад
7. accessible [ək'sesəbl] доступный; достижимый
8. transfer [trænzfɜː] переводить, перечислять (деньги и т.п.)
9. securely [sɪ'kjʊəli] в безопасности; надёжно, без риска
10. cheque book чековая книжка

ПЗ №50. Повторение материала. Подготовка к дифференцированному зачету.

Задания к практическому занятию

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. | 4. There _____ armchairs in the living room. |
| 2. _____ there a bathroom on the second floor? | 5. There _____ no garden behind the house. |
| 3. There _____ many flowers in the garden. | 6. There _____ a fridge and an oven in the kitchen. |

7. There _____ a sofa in the living room.
8. There _____ two lamps in the hall.
9. There _____ a washing machine in the flat.
10. _____ there any pictures on the wall?
11. _____ there a cupboard in the bedroom?
12. There _____ any carpets on the floor.
13. _____ there any mirrors in the hall?
14. There _____ any curtains on the windows.
15. There _____ a big bed in the bedroom

10. Translate and make a questions to this sentences

1. В Ставрополе очень много интернет провайдеров.
1. В 19 веке здесь был только один многоэтажный дом.
1. У меня нет доступа к интернету.
1. У меня дома очень хорошая аптечка.
1. В этом магазине есть гитары.
1. Книга была на полке вчера.
1. 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.

Список рекомендуемой литературы

Список основной литературы:

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1. «Григорьева А. Б., Сатина Д. Д. Economics in our life» (Григорьева, А. Б. Economics in our life : учебное пособие / А. Б. Григорьева, Д. Д. Сатина. — Курган : КГУ, 2025. — ISBN 978-5-4217-0716-5. — Текст : электронный // Лань : электронно-библиотечная система. — URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/513062>

Интернет-ресурсы

1. Информационно-библиотечная система Лань - <https://e.lanbook.com>
2. CambridgeDictionariesOnline. - URL:<http://dictionary.cambridge.or> (дата обращения: 11.02.2022). – Текст: электронный.
3. Энциклопедия «Британника»: [сайт]. – Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 2020 – URL: www.britannica.com (дата обращения: 26.04.2020) – Текст: электронный.