

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«САХАЛИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
для студентов по выполнению
практических работ**

по учебной дисциплине

ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

**Укрупненная группа: 20.00.00 Техносферная безопасность и
природообустройство**

**Специальность: 20.02.04 Пожарная безопасность
(базовый уровень подготовки)**

Квалификация: техник

Форма обучения: очная

г. Южно-Сахалинск
2025г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зам. директора по НМР

 Е.Н. Ермоласова

« 19 » 05 2025 г.

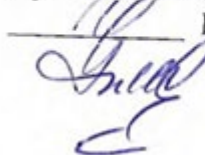
Составитель: Глеба Г.В., преподаватель ПТК СахГУ

Одобрена на заседании ПЦК

Гуманитарных дисциплин

Протокол № 8 от «16» 04 2025 г.

Председатель ПЦК

 Е.Я. Кузьмина

Содержание

1. Образовательный маршрут практических занятий по ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык

Разделы и темы практических работ	Норма времени	Формы и методы контроля
Раздел 1. Основной модуль		
Тема 1.1. Вводно-коррективный курс		
Практическое занятие № 1. Глагол to be	2	Выполнение грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 2. Глагол to have	2	Выполнение грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 3. Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных	2	Выполнение грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 4. Грамматическая структура there is/are	2	Выполнение грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 5. Итоговое занятие по теме	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.2. Семья. Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии)		
Практическое занятие № 6. Лексика по теме	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 7. Работа с лексикой по теме	2	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 8. Работа с текстами по теме	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 9. Работа с текстами по теме	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выбор верных утверждений Ответы на вопросы Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 10. Устная работа над темой	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 11. Итоговое занятие по теме	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.3. Рабочий день. Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни		
Практическое занятие № 12. Лексика по теме	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений

Практическое занятие № 13. Работа с лексикой по теме	2	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 14. Работа с текстами по теме	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Выбор верных утверждений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 15. Работа с текстами по теме	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Выбор верных утверждений Составление диалогов
Практическое занятие № 16. Устная работа над темой	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 17. Работа с диалогами.	2	Составление диалогов Выполнение грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 18. Контрольная работа	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.4. Квартира		
Практическое занятие № 19. Введение лексики по теме. Лексические упражнения	2	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 20. Работа с лексикой по теме.	2	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 21. Работа с текстом «Flat»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Выполнение лексических упражнений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 22. Работа с текстом «My Favourite Room»	2	Аудирование Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Выбор верных утверждений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 23. Работа с диалогами.	2	Составление диалогов
Практическое занятие № 24. Итоговое занятие по теме.	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.5. Поход в магазин. Покупки		
Практическое занятие № 25. Введение лексики по теме. The Continuous Tense Forms	2	Выполнение лексических и

		грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 26. Работа с лексикой по теме. The Continuous Tense Forms	2	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 27. Работа с текстами по теме. «The Baxter's Go Shopping»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Выбор верных утверждений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 28. Работа с текстом «Shopping».	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 29. Итоговое занятие по теме.	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.6. Еда		
Практическое занятие № 30. Введение лексики по теме. The Present Perfect Tense	2	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 31. Работа с лексикой по теме. The Present Perfect Tense	2	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 32. Работа с текстами по теме «Meals in an English family».	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 33. Работа с текстами по теме «The Browns give a dinner party»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Выполнение грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 34. Контрольная работа	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.7. Времена года. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)		
Практическое занятие № 35. Лексика “Degrees of Comparison”	2	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 36. Лексика “Degrees of Comparison”	2	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 37. Работа с текстами по теме.	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы
Практическое занятие № 38. Работа с текстами по теме.	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы

		Выбор верных утверждений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 39. Работа с текстами по теме.	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 40. Работа с диалогами	2	Составление диалогов
Практическое занятие № 41. Устная работа над темой	2	Аудирование Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 42. Итоговое занятие по теме.	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.8. Путешествия		
Практическое занятие № 43. Введение лексики по теме	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 44. Работа с лексикой по теме	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 45. Работа с текстом «Travelling»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 46. Работа с текстом «AirTravel»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений Ответы на вопросы
Практическое занятие № 47. Диалоги	2	Составление диалогов
Практическое занятие № 48. Устная работа над темой	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 49. Контрольная работа.	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.9. Россия. Москва – столица нашей Родины		
Практическое занятие № 50. Введение лексики по теме «Наша Родина»	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 51. Работа с лексикой по теме.	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 52. Работа с текстом «Russia»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений

Практическое занятие № 53. Работа с текстом «Russia»	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 54. Работа с текстом «Moscow»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 55. Работа с текстом «Places of Interest»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 56. Итоговое занятие по теме.	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.10. Великобритания. Лондон – столица Великобритании		
Практическое занятие № 57. Введение лексики по теме «Великобритания. Лондон»	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 58. Работа над лексикой	2	Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 59. Работа с текстом «GreatBritain»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 60. Работа с текстом «Towns of GreatBritain»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений Устный опрос
Практическое занятие № 61. Работа с текстом «London»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 62. Работа с текстом «London. Places of Interest»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 63. Работа с текстом «Culture, Leisure, Entertainment»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы
Практическое занятие № 64. Диалоги.	2	Составление диалогов
Практическое занятие № 65. Контрольная работа.	2	Контрольная работа
Тема 1.11. Культура стран изучаемого языка		
Практическое занятие № 66. Великобритания. The Image of Britain	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы

Практическое занятие № 67. Работа с текстом «English Today»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 68. Работа с текстом «Some English Customs and Traditions»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 69. Работа с текстом «Holidays in Great Britain»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 70. Работа с текстом «Holidays in the USA»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы
Практическое занятие № 71. Работа над текстом «W. Shakespeare»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы
Практическое занятие № 72. Работа над текстом «Agatha Christie»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Ответы на вопросы
Практическое занятие № 73. Работа над текстом «G.B. Shaw»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Составление предложений Выполнение грамматических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 74. Работа над текстом «Robert Burns»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Составление предложений Ответы на вопросы
Практическое занятие № 75. Работа над текстом «Charles Dickens»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Составление предложений Ответы на вопросы
Практическое занятие № 76. Контрольная работа	2	Контрольная работа
Раздел 2. Профессионально ориентированный модуль		
Тема 2.1. Основы делового языка по специальности		
Практическое занятие № 77. Работа над текстом «Fire Triangle»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений

Практическое занятие № 78. Работа над текстом «Fire Triangle»	2	Ответы на вопросы Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 79. Работа над текстом «Classification of Fires»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 80. Работа над текстом «Classification of Fires»	2	Ответы на вопросы Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 81. Работа над текстом «Fire Extinguishment»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 82. Работа над текстом «Fire Extinguishment»	2	Ответы на вопросы Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 83. Работа над текстом «Extinguishing Agents»	2	Чтение и перевод текста Выполнение лексических упражнений
Практическое занятие № 84. Зачетное занятие	2	Ответы на вопросы
Всего	168	

2. Содержание практических работ

Раздел 1. Основной модуль

Тема 1.1. Вводно-коррективный курс

Практическое занятие № 1. Глагол to be

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение грамматического материала: глагол to be [3, 337].

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите предложения

I am a student. Am I a student? Yes, you are.

We are students. Are we students? Yes, we are.

He is a doctor. Is he a doctor? No, he is not. He is not a student.

Are you doctors? Yes, you are. You are doctors.

She is a teacher. They are teachers. He is a teacher.

It is a dog. Is it a dog? Yes, it is.

Ann is a first-year student.

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to be:

1. He ... a student. 2. Fred ... not angry. 3. My friend ... kind. 4. Her name ... Mary. 5. She ... a nice girl. 6. We ... pupils. 7. His name ... Tom. 8. I ... seven. 9. Rex ... brave and kind. 10. They ... friends. 11. You ... happy. 12. Her name ... Bess. 13. She ... nice and merry. 14. Kate ... not lazy. 15. Her name ... Jill. 16. She ... seven. 17. He ... a nice boy. 18. His house ... nice. 19. Tim ... slim and sad. 20. He ... happy. 21. I and Tom ... friends. 22. Nick ... strong. 23. Tom ... smart. 24. Mr. Greenwood ... nice. 25. His pet ... funny. 26. Bob ... strong. 27. It ... black. 28. I ... a pupil. 29. My

friend ... brave. 30. You ... sad. 31. They ... strong. 32. Pete ... nine. 33. Our cat ... five. 34. She ... seven. 35. They ... ten. 36. My name ... Kate. 37. I ... six. 38. I ... not a pupil. 39. My dog ... grey. 40. His cat ... black and white. 41. My pets ... funny.

Задание 3. Письменно поставьте предложения в вопросительную форму и дайте краткие утвердительные или отрицательные ответы.

1. My father is a worker. 2. He is an engineer. 3. These children are little. 4. You are my best friend. 5. Your daughter is a pupil. 6. I am a student. 7. They are good boys. 8. Our mother is a student.

Задание 4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. Она – учитель? – Да. 2. Вы – не дети. Вы – студенты. 3. Они сейчас в классе? – Нет. 4. Кто вы? – Я – студент. 5. Она – мой друг. 6. Он – не доктор. 7. Это мои дети. 8. Что это? Это – новая книга. 9. Где он был на прошлой неделе? 10. Мы – друзья.

Форма отчета: выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 2. Глагол to have

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение грамматического материала: глагол to have [3, 337].

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола to have [3, 26]

Задание 3. Ответить на вопрос и дать краткий ответ [3, 27]

Задание 4. Вставьте are, am, is, have, has [3, 26]

Задание 5. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.

1. I have got a cap.
2. They have got a dog.
3. She has got a hat.
4. You have got a sledge.
5. He has got a pen.
6. We have got a flag.
7. It has got a nose.

Задание 6. Опиши своего соседа. Скажи, что у него есть (3 предложения) и чего у него нет (3 предложения).

Образец: She has got fair hair.

She hasn't got blue eyes.

Форма отчета: выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 3. Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение грамматического материала: множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных [3, 339].

Задание 2. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных.

month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch.

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

Friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed.

[s]	[z]	[iz]

Задание 4. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных, оканчивающихся на – O.

Cargo, piano, video, zoo, potato, Eskimo, hero, dodo.

Задание 5. Образуйте множественное число существительных, оканчивающихся на –F/FE.

Shelf, calf, grief, cliff, life, knife, proof, reef, sheaf.

Задание 6. Поставьте существительные в скобках во множественное число и перепишите предложения.

1. These (man) are strong. 2. Those (woman) are attractive. 3. These (flat) are comfortable. 4. What

(city) have you been to? 5. How many (faculty) are there at the university? 6. How many (match) are there in the box? 7. What is there in these (box)? 8. Whose (child) are those? 9. How many (book) are there on the (shelf)? 10. Where do their (wife) work?

Задание 7. Перефразируйте, используя притяжательный падеж.

The brother of my mother, the parents of my friend, the sister of my father, the business of my parents, the daughter of my uncle, the cousin of my mother, the niece of my father, the children of my aunt, the house of my uncle and aunt, the name of my cousin, the dog of my nephew, the doll of my niece, the car of my elder brother, the bike of his son.

Форма отчета: выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 4. Грамматическая структура there is/are

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение грамматического материала: грамматическая структура there is/are [1, 338].

Задание 2. Переведите на русский язык:

1. There was a boy in the shop who wanted to steal something. 2. There is nothing in this world to believe in. 3. If there is a problem with her car, we will stay at home. 4. There isn't anybody in our class who can solve this equation. 5. There were so many places of interests in London, but we didn't have enough time to visit them. 6. There are two men outside. 7. There is nothing in the desert. 8. There was something he wanted to tell but my mum interrupted us. 9. There were three mistakes in my dictation. 10. Are there any letters in the postbox? 11. A few days ago there was a big storm, which caused a lot of damage.

Задание 3. Поставьте There is/are:

1. ... (not) much money in my pocket. 2. ... some tea in the cup. 3. ... no potatoes for dinner. 4. ... (not) any vegetables for supper. 5. It is the same. ... no difference. 6. ... enough jam on the table? 7. ... several ways to solve the problem. 8. The situation is still the same. ... not any change. 9. ... some meat here. 10. ... many carrots in the bag? 11. ... anybody else with you? 12. ... usually many items in the program at the theatre? 13. Look! ... some water.

Задание 4. Расставьте слова в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях по порядку.

1. a market – is – the river – there – near
2. TV – there – a good film – on – is

Задание 5. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения [1, 11].

Задание 6. Задайте к предложениям вопросы, начиная с предлагаемых слов.

1. There are four elephants in the zoo. (How many ...?)
2. There is a lot of snow in February. (Is ...?)

Форма отчета: выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 5. Итоговое занятие по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

I-variant

1. Use the verb "to be" in correct form

1. My friend's mother a teacher of History.
2. His parents ... not in Moscow, they ... in Petersburg.
3. I ... not a judge, my uncle ... a doctor.
4. ... these texts long?
5. My house ... in a green street.
6. The students of our group ... in the lab now.
7. ... your friend's wife a student?
8. ... morning newspapers on the table?
9. My brother's son ... 5 years old.

2. Use the verb "to have" in correct form

1. Our manager ... two sons.
2. I ... a lot of books on arts at home.
3. His wife ... many relatives in Moscow.

4. My friends ... a good flat not far from the metro station.
5. Lucy ... not got a telephone.
6. ... you got a bathing-suit?
7. You ... not any tea.
8. Mr. Blake ... some cigarettes.
9. ... you got a house?

3. Translate the sentences using "There is" or "There are".

1. В комнате у миссис Смит есть холодильник, а также плита.
2. В комнате у мистера Лоуренса есть несколько картин.
3. На журнальном столике нет журналов и газет.
4. В гостиной стоит стол и четыре стула.
5. В спальне находятся две кровати и гардероб.
6. Рядом с почтой есть магазин.
7. В нашей гостиной нет дивана, но есть два кресла.
8. В вазе есть цветы?
9. Есть ли молоко в холодильнике?

4. Change the noun with the preposition "of" for the noun in the possessive case.

The house of my father, the car of my son, the books of the girl, the case of this judge, the room of the daughter, the name of her friend, the flat of my brother, the family of Mr. Stain, the books of these students.

II-variant

1. Use the verb "to be" in correct form

1. The books ... on the shelf.
2. Susanna ... not a housewife.
3. Mike ... his neighbour.
4. They ... close friends.
5. I ... not good driver.
6. Rosy and Betty ... excellent cooks.
7. Our uncle ... not at the town now.
8. My mother's sister ... an attractive woman.
9. I ... busy today.

2. Use the verb "to have" in correct form

1. This child ... many toys.
2. ... you newspapers?
3. Mr. Green ... no wife.
4. ... you a house of your own?
5. This young lady ... a son and a daughter.
6. Mr. Jackson ... a company.
7. What ... you at the room?
8. George ... a modern car.
9. Ann and Robert ... a dog.

3. Translate the sentences using "There is" or "There are"

1. Здесь есть дешевый (cheap) отель?
2. В чашке (in the bowl) есть несколько яблок?
3. В моем классе есть один студент из Турции (Turkey).
4. В городе есть современные здания?
5. В Майями есть много кубинцев (Cubans).
6. На столе есть несколько тарелок.
7. В кабинете у Мистера Блэка есть много картин.
8. В кабинете есть книги?
9. В комнате есть телевизор и стол.

4. Change the noun with the preposition "of" for the noun in the possessive case.

The dog of my neighbour, a book of Mr. Grey, the diary of my father, the car of her uncle, the doll of this girl, the notebooks of these boys, the house of my uncle, a black dog of John, the apple of small child.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.2. Семья. Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии)

Практическое занятие № 6. Лексика по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Семья. Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии)» [3, 20].

Задание 2. Назовите родственники в противоположного значения:

Father, aunt, distant relative, niece, married, a family man, wife, grandmother, son, nephew, uncle, grandfather, daughter, mother, sister, grandson, unmarried, brother, close relative, single, husband, granddaughter.

Задание 3. Закончите предложения [3, 23]

Задание 4. Угадайте профессии:

a farmer, a programmer, a vet, an astronaut, a nurse, a pilot, a clown

1. Who works in a field?

2. Who works with computers?

3. Who helps sick animals?

4. Who helps children to learn?

5. Who takes pictures of famous people?

6. Who makes new cars?

7. Who flies in a spaceship?

8. Who helps doctors?

9. Who flies in airplanes?

10. Who can play tricks?

Задание 5. Скажите, кто ваши родственники [3, 24].

Задание 6. Завершить предложения, используя слова [3, 25]

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 7. Работа с лексикой по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц [3, 20].

Задание 2. Выпишите номера под которыми, даны переводы следующих английских слов.
а) 1. surname; 2. parents; 3. grandfather; 4. member; 5. turner; 6. experienced; 7. part-time student; 8. full-time student; 9. to want; 10. to tell; 11. tall; 12. to come.

б) 1. бабушка; 2. студент дневного отделения; 3. рабочий; 4. студент; 5. хотеть; 6. имя; 7. токарь; 8. родители; 9. неопытный; 10. говорить; 11. дедушка; 12. идти; 13. фамилия; 14. студент вечернего отделения; 15. приходить; 16. член; 17. рассказывать; 18. техник; 19. опытный; 20. высокий.

Задание 3. Переведите предложения. Знаком $\square$ отмечайте предложения, соответствующие тексту "My Family".

1. I am Peter Smirnov. 2. Our family is small. 3. My mother is a doctor. 4. She works at a hospital. 5. My father is a worker. 6. He is a turner. 7. His hobby is football. 8. I play the guitar and we sing together. 9. My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. 10. My granny is a pensioner. 11. Ann is a full-time student. 12. My brother Nick is a student. 13. I go to the technical school. 14. I am a part-time student. 15. I want to be a technician.

Задание 4. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Уайты женаты. 2. У Мистера и мистер Блэк дружная семья. 3. Она настоящая красавица. 4. У меня есть сестра. Это общительная и привлекательная девушка. 5. У него интересная профессия. 6. Ему около 35 лет. Он не женат. Он высокий и смуглый. 7. У Полины есть племянник. Иногда она присматривает за ним. 8. Мой папа увлекается спортом.

Задание 5. Изучение грамматического материала [3, 350].

Задание 6. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола [3, 42]

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 8. Работа с текстами по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы о семье.

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст [3, 59].

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык [3, 67].

Задание 4. Найдите в тексте слова, которые имеют сходные значения со следующими словами [3, 62].

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски необходимыми словами, первая буква каждого слова поможет вам сделать это [3, 62].

Задание 6. Составьте план текста и расскажите о семье

Задание 7. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы [3, 41].

Задание 8. Сформулируйте вопросы к следующим предложениям [3, 41].

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 9. Работа с текстами по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы о семье.

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст

An English Family

The Cornfords live in Rugby at 28 Coronation Street. John Cornford is a rich businessman of about fifty. He's tall and dark. He wears dark suits but at weekends he wears casual clothes. He usually gets up six, does some exercises and goes to the office. He never gets back before ten o'clock at night, so he doesn't see much of his family. He is interested in collecting pictures of horses. At the moment he is travelling on business in America because he's opening an office over there, next year.

Sarah, Mr Cornford's wife, is forty-five. She is an attractive woman with blond hair and soft blue eyes. She is kind and gentle, very practical and full of common sense. Sarah is a housewife. She looks after the house and the family.

The Cornfords have two children: a son and a daughter. Their son's name is Steve. He is 22. He is a clever young man. He works at a design office. He is a very outdoor person – he is a keen sailor and a member of the local yacht club. When he has a chance Steve and his friends get down to the coast for the weekend camping there and sailing in competitions. He plays football sometimes for a Rugby team, but prefers watching the game, either on television or at the local ground where he goes with his father sometimes.

Steve has a number of close friends and a beautiful girlfriend, Pauline, by name. Pauline studies at a teacher's training college. Steve and Pauline often go out for the evening to the cinema or else they go skating at the Rugby skating rink. Pauline is a very good skater and she is trying to teach Steve how to skate well. Both Steve and Pauline are very friendly and sociable. Sometimes Steve takes Pauline to a pub where they meet some of their friends and sit and chat for an hour or so and sometimes they go dancing at the Mecca Ballroom. Steve is very fond of Pauline. They are going to get married in a year.

Steve's sister, Alice, is a lovely, quiet, serious girl. She goes to grammar school. She is a bright girl and does very well at school. Alice reads a lot, she is fond of music. She is good at drawing. She takes lessons in drawing at the local art school.

Sarah's mother, Grandma, as the children call her, also lives with them. She is in her late sixties. Her kind face is wrinkled, her hair is grey, but she is still quite young in spirit. She likes reading and gardening and she often goes for long walks. She's a very active person. Either she's making something or mending sometimes or doing something to entertain herself. She's extremely generous, but not very tolerant with the people who don't agree with her.

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык

1. Джон Корнфорд высокий и темный.
2. Обычно он встает в 6 часов, делает несколько упражнений и идет в офис.
3. На данный момент он путешествует по делам в Америке, потому что он открывает офис на следующий год.
4. Она привлекательная женщина со светлыми волосами и нежно голубыми глазами.

5. Стив умный, молодой человек.
6. Паулина учиться в педагогическом колледже.
7. Но Стив и Поаулина очень дружелюбные и общительные.
8. Сестра Стива, Алиса славная, тихая, серьезная девочка.
9. Мама Сары очень активный человек.

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы.

What does Mr. Cornford do? What does he look like? What is he interested in? What is he doing in America at the moment? What is Mrs Cornford like? What does she do? How old is Steve? What's his job? Is Steve married? Do Steve and Pauline often go out? What is Alice like? What is she fond of? How old is Sarah's mother? What does she look like? What kind of woman is she?

Задание 5. На основании прочитанного выбрать правильные утверждения

1. John Cornford is a driver.
2. John Cornford is married.
3. Steve isn't a very outgoing person.
4. Steve is the only child in the family.
6. Sarah's mother lives with the Cornfords, too.

Задание 6. Представьте, что вы мисс Корнфорд, расскажите о своей семье.

Задание 6. Сформулируйте вопросы и дайте краткие ответы [1, 41]

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выбор верных утверждений, ответы на вопросы, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 10. Устная работа над темой

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Назовите родственников противоположного значения:

1. a father – (a mother),
2. a sister – (a brother),
3. a man – (a woman),
4. an uncle – (an aunt),
5. a son – (a daughter),
6. a grandfather – (a grandmother),
7. a niece – (a nephew),
8. an aunt – (an uncle),
9. a schoolboy – (a schoolgirl),
10. a husband – (a wife),
11. parents – (grandparents),
12. a father-in-law – (a mother-in-law),
13. children – (grandchildren),
14. a boy – (a girl).

Задание 2. Найдите 8 слов по теме «Семья»

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

Задание 3. Завершить предложения

1. My mother's sister is my
2. He is the father of my brother. He is my... .
3. She is the mother of my mother. She is my... .
4. He is the husband of my aunt. He is my
5. We are a happy
6. He is the son of my father. He is my
7. She is the mother of my sister. She is my
8. I have got two parents, but my friend has only one

Задание 4. Составить предложения

1. many, have, we, relatives.
2. is, my, married, nephew, not.
3. like, my, look, I, mother.
4. have got, our, many, grandparents, grandchildren.
5. is, knitting, my, hobby, cousin's.
6. nephew, fond of, is, my, sport.
7. two, I, aunts, have got.
8. a housewife, wife, is, His.
9. in, are, our, we, four, family.
10. works, my, a manager, father, as, the firm, at.

Задание 5. Прослушать текст и ответить на вопросы

This is a family. His name is Peter Black. He is 40. He is an engineer. Peter Black's hobby is sports. His wife's name is Helen Black. She is 32. Her hobby is knitting. His wife is a housewife. They have two children, a boy and a girl. The boy's name is John. He is twelve years old. He is a schoolboy. His daughter's name is Mary. She is only five. They are a happy family.

1. How old is Peter Black? (40)
2. Is his hobby reading? (sports)
3. What is his wife's name? (Helen Black)
4. What is his wife? (a housewife)
5. How many children have they? (two)
6. How old is his son? (twelve)
7. His daughter's name is Mary, isn't she? (yes)

Задание 6. Расскажите о своей семье

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических упражнений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 11. Итоговое занятие по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

My name is Boris. I am 21. I was born in Moscow. After secondary school I served in the Army for 2 years. When I returned home. I became a militiaman. I made patron in my district. Sometimes I worked on the day watch and other times on the night watch. I think the work of a militia officer is difficult but interesting. Now I am a student of the Law Institute. I want to become a detective. So I study law.

I am married. My wife Olga is 20. She is also a student. When she graduates from the Institute, she will work as a children's doctor. We have a son. Nick by name. He is only 1 year old. My parents help us to look after him. My mother doesn't work. She is on pension. My father is a judge at a people's court. He likes his work very much.

I variant

1. Read the text and translate the First paragraph.

2. Answer the questions:

1. How old is Boris?
2. Did he serve in the Army?
3. What did he do after the Army?
4. Will he become an investigator?
5. Where does she study?
6. Who helps them to look after their son?
7. What is his father?

3. Fill in the blanks with necessary words: aunt, cousin, father, brother, mother, sister, grandfather, uncle, niece, grandmother, nephew.

1. My father's wife is my...
2. My parents' son is my...
3. My parents' daughter is my...
4. My mothers' father is my...
5. My father's mother is my...

4. Use the right forms of the verb to do (do, does)

1. ...you live in Moscow?
2. ... Pete work in militia?
3. ... they know about it?
4. ... your sister go to school?
5. ... you read newspapers?

5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. У моего брата нет семьи.
2. У меня четыре сестры.
3. У нас есть собака.
4. Моя мама учитель.
5. Его сестре шесть лет.
6. Ее зовут Анна.

II variant

1. Read the text and translate the second paragraph.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Does he work or study?
2. How long did he serve in the Army?
3. What does he think about the work of a militia officer?
4. What is his wife?
5. How old is their son?
6. Does Boris's father work?

3. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words: aunt, cousin, father, brother, mother, sister, grandfather, uncle, niece, grandmother, nephew.

1. My mother's sister is my...
2. My father's sister is my...
3. My mothers' brother is my...
4. My uncle's son is my...
5. My aunt's daughter is my...

4. Use the right forms of the verb to do (do, does)

1. ...your friend study in your group?
2. ... the students translate texts?
3. ... you do many exercises?
4. ... your mother work?
5. ... you group learn English?

5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. У меня нет отца.
2. У нее есть брат.
3. У них есть кошка.
4. Его зовут Борис.
5. Ее муж студент.
6. Моя тетя высокая.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.3. Рабочий день. Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни

Практическое занятие № 12. Лексика по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Рабочий день. Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни» [1, 65].

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. He gets up at six every morning. 2. We have breakfast at eight o'clock every day. 3. Robert gets up, does morning exercises, shaves and washes. 4. They had supper at 7 o'clock. 5. She has dinner at home. 6. Our family watches TV in the evening. 7. I prefer to read books in a free time. 8. Ann likes to take a cold shower in the morning. 9. My brother prepares lessons every day. 10. I like to go for a walk with my friends.

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Мы принимаем душ утром. 2. Он делает зарядку каждый день. 3. Я е мою посуду утром. 4. Они не смотрели телевизор утром. 5. Мы ложимся спать в 11 часов. 6. Обычно она встает в 7 часов. 7. Он любит слушать музыку в свободное время.

Задание 4. Завершить предложения, используя следующие слова:

have a rest; take a shower, have breakfast, get up, go to bed, do morning exercises, watch TV.

1. We...at 7.15.
2. Then I...in the bathroom.
3. I...every day.
4. We...at 8 o'clock.
5. I...on Sundays.
6. Sometimes I stay at home and ...or read books.
7. At 11 o'clock we....

Задание 5. Ответить на вопросы

1. When do you usually get up on your working day?
2. What do you do in the morning when you get up?
3. Do you have breakfast?
4. Do you take a shower every day?
5. How much time does it take you to get to your college?
6. Do you have dinner at home or at college can teen?
7. Do you like to read books?
8. Do you do your homework every day?
9. When does your family have supper?
10. When do you usually got o bed?

Задание 6. Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

- 1) at 10 p.m./Mike/ goes/to bed/
- 2) often/a bike/they/ride
- 3) washes/his face/ and/Sam/hands/ in the morning
- 4) usually/do/in the evening/we/our homework
- 5) Tom/with his friends/walks/in the park/every week
- 6) goes /to college/every day/she

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 13. Работа с лексикой по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание2. Составьте предложения:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. On my working day I | 1. have six lessons a day. |
| 2. At seven o'clock an alarm-clock | 2. have my breakfast. |
| 3. I | 3. go to my friend and go for a walk. |
| 4. At half past seven I | 4. wakes me up. |
| 5. My lesson at the technical school | 5. have dinner and go to the reading-hall or to a laboratory. |
| 6. We | 6. get up early. |
| 7. At three o'clock our lessons | 7. stay at home and watch TV or read books. |
| 8. Then I | 8. do morning exercises and wash. |
| 9. After I prepare all my homework I | 9. begin at 8.30 |
| 10. Sometimes I | 10. are over. |

Задание3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Обычно я встаю в 7 часов. 2. Анна предпочитает слушать музыку. 3. Мы ложимся спать в 11 часов. 4. Он делает зарядку каждый день. 5. После ужина Том смотрит телевизор. 6. Я прихожу домой в 7 часов вечера. 7. Обычно я иду на работу пешком, а сегодня я ехала на автобусе. 8. В понедельник мой будильник не прозвонил. 9. Её рабочий день начинается в 8.30. 10. Иногда они обедают в кафе. 11. Он принимает холодный душ утром. 12. Я не мою посуду утром. 13. Они смотрели интересную телевизионную программу вчера. 14. Обычно она встаёт в 7 часов. 15. Он любит слушать музыку в свободное время. 16. В 7 часов Ник приходит домой и готовит ужин. 17. Я заправляю кровать каждый день. 18. Его мама встает рано и готовит завтрак.

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы

1. When do you get up?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Do you do your morning exercises?
4. Do you have your breakfast?
5. When do you have breakfast?
6. What do you usually prefer for breakfast?
7. What time do you leave home?
8. How long does it take you to get to the college?
9. How many lessons do you have every day?

Задание5. Изучение грамматического материала: Past Indefinite [3, 351].

Задание 6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в the Past Indefinite [3, 73].

Форма отчета: практическое занятие.

Практическое занятие № 14. Работа с текстами по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

My working day

On my working day I get up early. At seven o'clock an alarm-clock wakes me up. My mother gets up at the same time. She gets the breakfast ready for the whole family. I get up, do morning exercises, shave and wash. At seven thirty I have my breakfast. My lessons at the technical school begin at 8.30 (at half past eight). I live far from my technical school. It takes me about an hour to get there. I come to the technical school at twenty minutes past eight. I look at the time-table and go to the classroom. There are twenty-five students in my group. We shall become radiotricians. We have six lessons a day. Three days a week we have practical training at the plant. At three o'clock our lessons are over. I go to the canteen and have dinner. Then I go to the reading-room or to a laboratory to make a laboratory work in English. After I prepare all my home-work I go to my friend and we either go for a walk or sometimes we go to the stadium to watch a football or a hockey match. Sometimes I stay at home and watch TV or read books.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на русский язык

- get up early;
- alarm-clock wakes me up;
- do morning exercises, wash;
- I have my breakfast;
- It takes me about an hour to get there;
- have dinner;
- make a laboratory work in English;
- I prepare all my home-work;
- watch TV;
- We go to the stadium.

Задание3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык

1. В семь часов будильник будит меня.
2. Я встаю, делаю утреннюю гимнастику, бреюсь и умываюсь.
3. Уроки в техникуме начинаются в 8.30.
4. В три часа наши уроки заканчиваются.
5. Я иду в столовую и обедаю.
6. После того как я приготовлю домашнее задание, я иду к другу.
7. Иногда я остаюсь дома и смотрю телевизор или читаю книги.

Задание4.Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. When does he get up?
2. Who get the breakfast ready for the whole family?
3. When does he have his breakfast?
4. When does his lessons begin?
5. Does he come to the technical school at 8:20?
6. How many lessons do they have?
7. Are their lessons over at 3 o'clock?
8. Where does he have dinner?
9. Sometimes he stays and watches TV, doesn't he?

Задание5. На основании прочитанного выбрать правильные утверждения

1. Alarm-clock wakes him up at six o'clock.
2. It takes him about 10minutes to get there.
3. They will become radio tritians.
4. Twice a week they have practical training at the plant.
5. He doesn't got other eading-room.
6. Sometimes he watches TV or read books.

Задание 6.Используя слова и словосочетания рассказать о рабочем дне студента

- gets to, does morning exercises;
- has breakfast;
- It takes him;
- looks at;
- six lessons;

- have practical training;
- are over;
- have dinner;
- goes to the stadium.

Задание 7.Образуйте отрицательные предложения [3,72]

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выбор верных утверждений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 15.Работа с текстами по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1.Прочитать и перевести текст.

Jeff Fuller goes to Chicago

Jeff Fuller is a salesman. He has a wife and three children and lives in San Francisco. He travels a lot. Every week he goes to New York or Washington or Chicago. He brings home presents for his wife and children.

Last week he had to go to Chicago on business. He left San Francisco on Monday morning. He got to Chicago at noon. He went to the Park Hotel and had lunch. In the afternoon he talked to some businessmen. That evening he called his friend, Carlos, and they had dinner at the hotel.

On Tuesday he worked all morning all morning. In the afternoon he went shopping. He bought toy cars for the children. He got a present for his wife, too. Tuesday evening he was alone. At 7.30 he called his wife. He talked to the children, too. Then he was happy.

On Wednesday morning he got up at 6.00. He took the 8.00 plane to San Francisco. He didn't want breakfast on the plane, but he drank some coffee and read the paper. He got to San Francisco at 9.30. He took a taxi and went home. His wife and daughter were at home. They were glad to see him and their presents.

After breakfast Mr Fuller went to his office. When he entered the office he found a number of business letters on his desk. Mr Fuller sat down and began to look through the letters. Suddenly the telephone rang. Mr Fuller took up the receiver and heard the voice of his chief. The chief asked Mr Fuller to come over to his office and discuss the results of the trip.

After the talk with the chief Mr Fuller came back to his office and continued his work.

At 1 o'clock he went out for lunch. In the afternoon he had several visitors. At 5 o'clock he took part in a meeting and made a report on his trip to Chicago.

Mr Fuller came home later than usual that day. His wife and children were waiting for him. They all had dinner together. After dinner Mr Fuller told his wife and children about his business trip and his friends in Chicago. Then he looked through the papers and watched television. At half past ten he switched off the TV set and went to bed

Задание 2.Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык

1. Джефф Фуллер продавец.
2. Он привозит домой подарки для жены и детей.
3. Он уехал из Сан-Франциско в понедельник утром.
4. Днем он пошел за покупками.
5. Он взял самолет на 8 часов в Сан-Франциско.
6. Он взял такси и поехал домой.
7. Когда он зашел в офис, он обнаружил множество деловых писем на своем столе.
8. После разговора с шефом, мистер Фуллер вернулся к себе в офис и продолжил свою работу.
9. Они все вместе пообедали.
10. Затем он просмотрел газеты посмотрел телевизор.

Задание 3. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Where did Jeff Fuller go and why?
2. He left San Francisco on Monday morning, didn't he?
3. Did he have breakfast on the plane?
4. When did Jeff get to San Francisco?
5. He took a taxi and went home, didn't he?
6. What did Jeff Fuller do after breakfast?
7. When did he go out for lunch?

8. He went to bed at half past ten, didn't he?

Задание 4. На основании прочитанного выбрать правильные утверждения

1. Jeff Fuller is a busy man. a) He is an engineer; b) He is a salesman. 2. Jeff left for Chicago. a) on Monday; b) Tuesday. 3. Jeff got to Chicago a) in the morning; b) at noon. 4. In the afternoon Jeff a) talked to some businessmen; b) met his friend Carlos. 5. On Tuesday morning Jeff a) went shopping; b) worked hard. 6. On Wednesday Jeff got up early a) at 6.00 a.m. b) at 7.00 a.m. 7. When Jeff got to San Francisco he went straight a) home; b) to work. 8. When Mr Fuller came to work a) his wife rang him up; b) his boss called him. 9. At 5 o'clock Mr Fuller a) went home; b) went to meeting. 10. On Wednesday Jeff returned home a) later than usual; b) earlier than usual.

Задание 5. Составьте диалог о:

А) деловой поездке Мистера Фуллера;

Б) его рабочем дне в офисе.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выбор верных утверждений, составление диалогов.

Практическое занятие № 16. Устная работа над темой

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2. А) Выбрать слова, связанные с темой «Рабочий день»

Education, to have breakfast, library, to study, to take a bath, to have a rest, to have a chance, to go to bed, to have supper, student, to brush teeth.

Б) Составьте предложения, используя найденные слова.

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски соответствующими словами и прочитайте предложения

I study at _____. I'm a _____. Every morning, I leave my house at _____. I study until _____. I get home at _____. I have dinner at _____. I watch television or listen to the radio after dinner. I go to bed at _____.

Задание 4. Завершить вопросы и ответить (работа в парах)

1. ...does the alarm clock ring?
2. ...did you go after classes yesterday?
3. ...does it take you to get here?
4. ...do you usually spend your weekend?
5. ...do you have your lunch?
6. ...wakes you up in the morning?

Задание 5. Расскажите о своем рабочем дне.

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических упражнений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 17. Работа с диалогами.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Ответить на вопросы. (студенты задают вопросы одногруппнику).

Задание 2. Прочитать диалог

A.: I want to ask you some questions about your working day, Nick. When do you get up?

N.: I get up at seven o'clock.

A.: What do you do before breakfast?

N.: I do my morning exercises, wash, dress and do my bed.

A.: Who gets breakfast ready for you?

N.: My mother gets breakfast ready for the whole family.

A.: What do you do after breakfast?

N.: I go to the technical school.

A.: Do you live far from the technical school?

N.: I live not very far from it.

A.: Can you walk there or must you take a bus or the underground?

N.: Usually I take a bus or a trolley-bus.

A.: How long does it take you to get to the technical school?

N.: It takes me about 30-35 minutes to get there.

A.: How many lessons do you have every day?

N.: We have six lessons every day.
 A.: When are your lessons over?
 N.: They are over at three o'clock.
 A.: Do you have dinner at home?
 N.: Yes, I do.
 A.: When do you prepare your homework?
 N.: I prepare my homework in the evening.
 A.: How long does it take you to prepare your homework?
 N.: It takes me about two hours.
 A.: When do you go to bed?
 N.: I go to bed at eleven o'clock.
 A.: Thank you, Nick.
 N.: Not at all. Good-bye.

Задание 3. Задайте вопросы о рабочем дне Ника

1. If Nick gets up at 7 o'clock.
2. What Nick does before breakfast.
3. What Nick does after breakfast.
4. How long it takes Nick to get to his technical school.
5. How many lessons Nick has every day.
6. Where Nick has dinner.
7. How much time Nick spends on his homework.
8. When Nick goes to bed.

Задание 4. Расскажите о рабочем дне Ника

Задание 5. Дополните вопросы [1, 72].

Форма отчета: составление диалогов, выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 18. Контрольная работа

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

I variant

1. Answer the questions:

- a) When does the alarm-clock wake John up?
- b) What does John do after he gets up?
- c) What does John have for his breakfast?
- d) At what time does John leave the house?
- e) When does John's working day begin?

2. Write out numbers of true statements

1. John gets up at six o'clock.
2. He doesn't have breakfast at home.
3. It takes John half an hour to get to his office by train.
4. John has dinner at home.
5. John doesn't have much free time in the evening because he works till 8 p.m.
6. He likes to read books before going to bed.

3. Make the sentences negative

- a) John is a student at a business college.
- b) John listens to music during his breakfast.

4. Translate the underlined sentences into Russian

John's Working Day

On week-days the alarm-clock wakes John up and his working day begins. It is seven o'clock. He gets up quickly, does his bed and goes to the bathroom where he cleans his teeth and washes his face with cold water. Sometimes he takes a shower. Then he goes to the kitchen to have breakfast. He usually has eggs, bread, butter and tea for breakfast. During his breakfast John listens to the news over the radio.

John leaves the house at 7.50. He doesn't live far from the station and he likes to walk there in any weather. It takes him half an hour (30 minutes) to get to his office by train. His working day begins at 9

o'clock. He is never late for his work. At 1 p.m. he and his fellow-workers have lunch at the nearest cafe. He finishes his work at 6 p.m.

John is a busy man. He doesn't have much free time in the evening, because he is a student at the Evening Department of the University. He has classes four times a week, and on other days he goes to the University library to prepare his homework. It is not easy to work and study at the same time. That is why he is often very tired when he comes home in the evening. Sometimes but not very often John's friends come to his place and they listen to music and talk or go to the tennis court. His hobby is reading. He always reads something before going to bed.

alarm clock – будильник

to wake up – будить

to walk – ходить пешком

fellow-worker – сотрудники

Evening Department – вечернее отделение

at the same time – одновременно

to be tired – уставать

5. Ask the questions to the sentences:

1. In the evening Tom and his friend played hockey on the court (When, Where, Who).
2. In the afternoon his wife went shopping (When, Who).
3. I read a lot of books in summer (When).

II variant

1. Answer the questions:

- a) When does John finish his work?
- b) How often does John have classes at the University?
- c) What does he do on other days of the week?
- d) What do John and his friends do in the evenings?
- e) What does John always do before going to bed?

2. Write out numbers of true statements

1. John gets up at seven o'clock.
2. John has breakfast at his office.
3. John begins his work at 9.30.
4. Sometimes John is late for his work.
5. After his work John goes home.
6. John likes to listen to music, play tennis and read.

3. Make the sentences negative

- a) John's hobby is boxing.
- b) In the morning John goes to the University.

4. Translate the underlined sentences into Russian

John's Working Day

On week-days the alarm-clock wakes John up and his working day begins. It is seven o'clock. He gets up quickly, does his bed and goes to the bathroom where he cleans his teeth and washes his face with cold water. Sometimes he takes a shower. Then he goes to the kitchen to have breakfast. He usually has eggs, bread, butter and tea for breakfast. During his breakfast John listens to the news over the radio.

John leaves the house at 7.50. He doesn't live far from the station and he likes to walk there in any weather. It takes him half an hour (30 minutes) to get to his office by train. His working day begins at 9 o'clock. He is never late for his work. At 1 p.m. he and his fellow-workers have lunch at the nearest cafe. He finishes his work at 6 p.m.

John is a busy man. He doesn't have much free time in the evening, because he is a student at the Evening Department of the University. He has classes four times a week, and on other days he goes to the University library to prepare his homework. It is not easy to work and study at the same time. That is why he is often very tired when he comes home in the evening. Sometimes but not very often John's friends come to his place and they listen to music and talk or go to the tennis court. His hobby is reading. He always reads something before going to bed.

alarm clock – будильник

to wake up – будить

to walk –ходить пешком
fellow-worker– сотрудники
Evening Department–вечернее отделение
at the same time–одновременно
to be tired–уставать

5. Ask the questions to the sentences:

1. She saw a new film yesterday (What, When, Who).
2. After the lessons Ann helped for friend to do his home task (When, Who)
3. We wrote a dictation at the lesson (What).

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.4. Квартира

Практическое занятие № 19.Введение лексики по теме. Лексические упражнения

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Квартира»[3, 48].

Задание 2.Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. В книжном шкафу много книг.
2. Посредине комнаты ковер.
3. Спальня большая и светлая.
4. Холодильник в левом углу кухни.
5. Его друг живет на втором этаже.
6. Диван очень удобный.
7. Она живет в пятиэтажном здании.
8. В комнате деда много интересных вещей.
9. У вас большая квартира?
10. В гостиной много мебели: диван, несколько кресел, много стульев, в углу телевизор.

Задание 3.Выбрать верное слово[3, 52].

Задание 4.Заполнить пропуски необходимыми словами [3, 52]

Задание 5. Изучение грамматического материала: неопределённые местоимения some, any, по их производные [3, 345].

Задание 6. Поставьте подходящие местоимения [1, 55].

Форма отчета:выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 20.Работа с лексикой по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц [3, 48].

Задание 2.Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. В нашей квартире есть столовая, гостиная, две спальни, ванная, кухня. 2. Наш дом уютный, в нашем доме есть лифт. 3. Наша квартира на третьем этаже. 4. У моего дяди маленький дом. 5. Наша квартира небольшая, но удобная. 6. Кухня очень чистая и уютная. 7. На полу лежит большой толстый ковер. 8. Посередине столовой стоит круглый стол. 9. В левом углу комнаты стоит телевизор. 10. Окна спальни выходят в сад.

Задание 3.Составьте предложения, используя данные слова

1. in, is, the kitchen, there, a refrigerator.
2. sofa, there, a comfortable, is, the left, on.
3. very, is, but, the sitting room, big, is, small, the bedroom.
4. has got, central heating, the flat.
5. on, the dressing table, the right, is.

Задание 4.Ответить на вопросы[3, 53].

Задание 5.Выбрать правильный вариант [2, 55]

Форма отчета:выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 21.Работа с текстом «Flat»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1.Контроль лексических единиц

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст

Our flat

We live in a comfortable flat in a new house. It is on the fifth floor. It is neither large nor small. There are three rooms in it: a living room, two bedrooms. We have also a kitchen, a bathroom, and a hall. It is a great pity that we have no balcony.

Our living room is large and light because there are two wide windows in it. The walls of the room are blue, the curtains on the windows, and the carpet on the floor are of the same colour. There is no much furniture there: a sofa, a table with four chairs, two armchairs, and a TV set in the corner. All the members of our family spend a lot of time there.

Our parents occupy one bedroom which is not large but very cosy. There are two beds, a wardrobe, two armchairs, and a TV set in it. There is a large thick carpet on the floor, and a nice picture on the wall above the beds.

My brother and I share another bedroom. There, you can see two beds, a small desk near the window, two chairs at the desk: for me and my brother. The bookcase is near the door. There are many books in it. Besides, we have many shelves on the walls. There is a musical centre on one of them. We have a lot of friends. And when they come to see us, we invite them into our room. We usually listen to music or play different games.

Our kitchen is big enough. As a rule, we have breakfast and dinner in the kitchen together. Our mother is cooking for us, but sometimes we prepare some tasty things with my brother for our parents.

The hall of our flat is not narrow. There is a big wardrobe there. And besides, there is a telephone on a small round table.

We like our flat very much. We are happy when our relatives and friends visit us.

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык

1. Квартира ни большая, ни маленькая.
2. У нас нет балкона.
3. Стены комнаты голубые, шторы на окнах, и ковер на полу такого же цвета.
4. В спальне две кровати, гардероб, два кресла и телевизор.
5. В книжном шкафу много книг.
6. На круглом столике телефон.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски предлогами (of, on, near, in, at)

1. Our flat is ... the fifth floor. 2. There are two wide windows ... the living room. 3. There is a large thick carpet ... the floor. 4. The chairs are ... the desk. 5. There is a bookcase ... the door. 6. We have many shelves ... the walls. 7. We have breakfast and dinner ... the kitchen together. 8. The hall ... our flat is not narrow.

Задание 5. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Where do they live?
2. Is their flat large or small?
3. How many rooms are there in the flat?
4. They have a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall, haven't they?
5. Have they a balcony?
6. What are there in the living room?
7. Is parents' room large?
8. What can you see in the children's bedroom?
9. Where do they have breakfast?
10. Is the hall of their flat narrow?

Задание 6. Составьте план текста

Задание 7. Опишите квартиру

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выполнение лексических упражнений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 22. Работа с текстом «My Favourite Room»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. А) Прослушайте текст

Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

В) Ответьте на вопросы

Is Mrs. Smith's kitchen, large or small? There is a refrigerator in the kitchen, isn't there? What colour is the fridge? Is it on the right or on the left? Is there an electric or a gas cooker in the kitchen? The cooker is white, isn't it? Where is it? What's there in the middle of the room? Is there a bottle on the table? There is a cup on the table, too, isn't there? Is it clean or dirty? Is there a TVset in the kitchen?

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст

My favourite room

My favourite room is our kitchen. Perhaps the kitchen is the most important room in many houses, but it is particularly so in our house because it's not only where we cook and eat but it's also the main meeting place for family and friends. I have so many memories of times spent there: special occasions such as homecomings or cooking Christmas dinner; troubled times, which lead to comforting cups of tea in the middle of the night; ordinary daily events such as making breakfast on dark, cold winter mornings for cross, sleepy children before sending them off to school, then sitting down to read the newspaper with a steaming hot mug of coffee.

Whenever we have a party, people gravitate with their drinks to the kitchen. It is always the fullest and noisiest room in the house. So what does this special room look like? It's quite big, but not huge. It's big enough to have a good-sized rectangular table in the centre, which is the focal point of the room. There is a large window above the sink, which looks out onto two apple trees in the garden. The cooker is at one end, and above it is a wooden pulley, which is old-fashioned but very useful for drying clothes in wet weather. At the other end is a wall with a large notice-board, which tells the story of our lives, past, present, and future, in words and pictures: a school photo of Megan and Kate, a postcard from Auntie Nancy in Australia, the menu from a take-away Chinese restaurant, a wedding invitation for next Saturday. All our world is there for everyone to read!

The front door is seldom used in our house, only by strangers. All our friends use the back door, which means they come straight into the kitchen and join in whatever is happening there. The kettle goes on immediately and then we all sit round the table, drinking tea and putting the world to rights! Without doubt some of the happiest times of my life have been spent in our kitchen.

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык

1. Возможно кухня самая важная комната во многих домах, но практически также в нашем доме, потому что это не только где мы готовим и кушаем, но также главное место встречи для семьи и друзей. 2. Всегда самая полная и шумная комната в доме. 3. Над раковиной большое окно, которое выходит на две яблони в саду. 4. В другом конце стена с большой доской объявлений, которая рассказывает историю нашей жизни настоящей, прошлой и будущей в словах и картинках: школьное фото Меган и Кейт, открытки от Аунти Нэнси в Австралии, меню из Китайского ресторана, приглашение на свадьбу на следующую субботу. 5. Парадной дверью пользуются редко в нашем доме, только неизвестными. 6. Все наши друзья используют черный ход, это означает, что они заходят прямо в кухню.

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы

1. What is her favourite room?
2. Why is the kitchen the most important room in many houses?
3. Is the kitchen always the fullest and noisiest room in the house?
4. What does the kitchen look like?
5. What does a large notice-board tell?
6. Is the front door often used?
7. Is the back door seldom used in their house?

Задание 5. Фронтальная работа. Определите верное или неверное утверждение

1. The kitchen is always the fullest and noisiest room in the house.
2. This room is small.
3. The table is in the center of the kitchen.
4. The window of the kitchen is not large.

5. There is a large window above the cooker.

6. The back door is often used in their house.

Задание 6.Опишите кухню, используя составленный план.

Форма отчета:аудирование, чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выбор верных утверждений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 23.Работа с диалогами.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1.Ответить на вопросы.(студенты задают вопросы одногруппнику).

Задание 2.Прочитайте диалог [5, 51].

Задание 3.Задайте вопросы

1. If the flat is large;
2. What rooms they have;
3. If Alice's room is comfortable;
4. if there is much furniture in it;
5. what there is on the left;
6. if there is a dressing table on the right.

Задание 4.Составьте свой собственный диалог о квартире и разыграйте.

Форма отчета:составление диалогов

Практическое занятие № 24.Итоговое занятие по теме.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

I variant

1. Read the text and translate passage I

Flat

Many families in London live in flats but some people live in their own houses in the suburbs. The Browns too have a house in a London suburb. There are two floors in it, the ground floor and the first floor.

On the ground floor there's a sitting-room, a kitchen and a hall. Upstairs there are two bedrooms and a bathroom. In front of the house the Browns have a small garden where they grow flowers. At the back of the house there's a large garden with some fruit trees in it. At the side of the house there is a garage.

Let's have a look at Mr Brown's sitting-room. There is a piano with a low (music) stool in front of it. Next to the piano there's a bookcase. On the left there is a large window. Under the window there's a cosy sofa. The fireplace is at the other end of the room. On each side of the fireplace there's an armchair.

Opposite the fireplace you can see a small table with some newspapers on it. By the table there's a small chair. On the right there's a radio-set. There's a nice thick carpet on the floor. During the day the sitting-room is full of light. The Browns are glad to have a sitting-room like this.

2. Write out the true statements about the flat

1. There are three floors in the house.
2. There is a sitting room, a kitchen and a hall on the ground floor.
3. There is a small garden at the back of the house.
4. There is a garage at the side of the house.
5. There is a bookcase next to the piano.
6. On each side of the fireplace there's a chair.
7. There is a big table opposite the fireplace.
8. There is a radio-set on the left.

3. Make up questions putting the given words in the right order

1. many, where, families, in, do, live, London?
2. is, a small garden, there, the house, in front of, isn't there?
3. there, on, is, a thick carpet, the floor?

4. Write a question to the sentence

By the table there's a small chair.

5. Translate into English

1. В доме центральное отопление.
2. Квартира светлая и уютная.
3. В моей комнате нет балкона.
4. В гостиной не много мебели.
5. В нашей квартире четыре комнаты.

II variant

1. Read the text and translate passage II

A letter from my London friend

This is a picture of my house. It is a big house. Like many English houses it is a two-story brick building with a garden around it. On the ground floor we have a sitting room, a dining room and a kitchen. The kitchen is rather big and comfortable. My daughter Alice helps me to cook in the kitchen.

When we have guests we have dinner in the dining room. After dinner we usually go to the sitting room. Our sitting room is very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it. There is a sofa opposite the fireplace and two armchairs near it. There are some pictures on the walls. In the middle of the room there is a big carpet. We have a TV set in the corner. Father likes to watch TV in the evenings.

Our bedrooms are upstairs, on the first floor. There are not many things in our bedroom. There are only two beds, a mirror, dressing table and a wardrobe in it. We have two bedrooms for guests. They are rather small. Our bedrooms are cold. In winter we heat them because there is no central heating. Few people have central heating in their own houses.

My husband's study room is downstairs. It faces the garden. It is light and spacious. There are a lot of books in the bookcase and a lot of paper on the desk. There is also a computer on his desk. There are a few chairs in his room. It is my husband's favourite room.

I like my house. It is my home.

2. Write out the true statements about the flat.

1. The kitchen is rather big and comfortable.
2. There is much furniture in the sitting room.
3. There is also a computer on the desk.
4. The bedrooms are big.
5. The study room faces the shop.
6. There is central heating in the house.
7. There is a sofa opposite the fireplace.
8. There are no books in the bookcase.

3. Make up questions putting the given words in the right order.

1. Is, big, the kitchen, rather, isn't it?
2. do, have, what, they, in the corner?
3. there, a computer, is, on his desk?

4. Write a question to the sentence

There is a sofa opposite the fireplace

5. Translate into English

1. На кухне холодильник.
2. В нашей квартире гостиная, кабинет и спальня.
3. Возле книжного шкафа удобный диван.
4. Туалетный столик в углу.
5. Я живу в пятиэтажном здании.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.5. Поход в магазин. Покупки

Практическое занятие №25. Введение лексики по теме. The Continuous Tense Forms

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Поход в магазин. Покупки» [2, 106].

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. She likes shopping.
2. I can buy meat at the butchers.

3. There are many shops in our town.
4. I buy bread every day.
5. This blouse fits her well.
6. I want to try that sweater on.
7. The blouse will match her blue skirt.
8. The dairy sells milk, butter, cheese and sweet cream.

Задание 3. Составьте предложения, используя слова по теме «Поход в магазин. Покупки»

Задание 4. Изучение грамматического материала: The Continuous Tense Forms [2, 354].

Задание 5. Дайте краткие ответы [3, 113].

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 26. Работа с лексикой по теме. The Continuous Tense Forms

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Составьте предложения по образцу [3, 111].

Задание 3.

- а) Сопоставьте слова в левой колонке со словами в правой колонке [3, 112].
- б) Составить предложения, используя данные словосочетания.

Задание 4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Continuous Tense Forms [3, 113].

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 27. Работа с текстами по теме «The Baxter's Go Shopping».

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Контроль лексических единиц

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст.

THE BAXTERS GO SHOPPING

The other day my wife took me on a usual shopping round. In fact I hate going to the butcher's, grocer's and other shops of this sort but of course I have to help my wife about the house.

First we bought some pork and beef at the butcher's. Then we dropped in at the grocery and greengrocery. Jill wanted to buy sugar, salt, tomatoes and cucumbers. We also called at the baker's where we bought a loaf of brown bread, some buns and biscuits.

On our way home we were passing Selfridge's. "Let's drop in here for a while. You need a suit for everyday wear", my wife said. I agreed.

Selfridge's is still one of the biggest and most popular stores in London. They sell everything here. All the things for sale are on the counters. The customers walk round and choose what they want. The store has several departments: women's clothes, men's clothes, shoes, toys, sports goods, umbrellas, leather goods, china and glass, food and so on.

When we entered the shop we went straight to the men's department. A salesgirl showed us a number of suits but we didn't like any of them. One of them was a bit loose on me, another was too tight. As to the third our opinions were quite different. I liked the suit. My wife found it too expensive. She wanted a suit as good as that one but less expensive. The salesgirl showed us a cheaper suit. It was of good quality but I didn't like the style. We were about to leave the counter when (they delivered a new selection of goods. They were not only suits but different kinds of clothes: coats, raincoats, shirts, jackets and trousers. I tried on two or three suits. The last was all right. It was just my size and fitted me perfectly. We both liked the suit and the price was not high. "We'll take it. wrap it up, please!" I said to the salesgirl.

After we left the men's department my wife spent the rest of the morning trying on hats. She wanted a pink straw hat to match one of her summer frocks There was such a good selection of hats in the shop that in the end Jill bought two.

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Does Mr Baxter help his wife about the house?
2. What food shops did the Baxters go to?
3. What did the Baxters buy at the butcher's?
4. Why did they go to Selfridge's?

5. What departments does Selfridge's have?
6. Did the Baxters choose the right suit at once?
7. What did Jill buy for herself?

Задание 4. Фронтальная работа. Определите верное или неверное утверждение

1. Mr Baxter is very fond of shopping. 2. The Baxters started their shopping with the baker's. 3. Selfridge's is one of the biggest and most popular stores in London. 4. The men's department had a good selection of goods and it was not difficult to choose the right suit. 6. Finally the Baxters bought the right suit. 7. Jill didn't buy anything for herself.

Задание 5. Расскажите о походе семьи Бакстеров в магазин.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выбор верных утверждений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 28. Работа с текстом «Shopping».

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Where can you buy meat?
2. Do you like white or brown bread?
3. Are you fond of sweets?
4. What fruit can you buy at the greengrocers?

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст [3, 106].

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Они хотят пойти в ближайший магазин
2. Я надеюсь Вам понравится здесь, и Вы будите моим покупателем.
3. У нас есть ананасовый сок, апельсиновый сок, сок манго и грейпфрутовый.
4. Они купили яблоки, бананы, помидоры и большую сумку картофеля.
5. Затем они купили немного хлеба в булочной.
6. Сюзан ходит в магазин раз в неделю.

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What are they going to do?
2. Does Susan like supermarkets?
3. What did Susan buy in the small shop?
4. What juice did Susan buy?
5. What did they buy at the greengrocer's?
6. Did they buy meat?
7. They bought a bottle of milk at the dairy, didn't they?

Задание 5. Кратко пересказать текст.

Форма отчета: практическое занятие.

Практическое занятие № 29. Итоговое занятие по теме.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

I variant

1. Read the text

Next Saturday Susan and Ann decided to go shopping again. First they bought all the necessary foodstuffs, and then Ann said that she wanted to buy new sandals for summer. So they went to the nearest big shopping centre. It is a big department store where you can buy practically everything. Susan took Ann around and showed her all the departments. First they went to the shoe department where Ann tried on several pairs of sandals and at last bought her style in white that fitted her perfectly and at a reasonable price. They were under two pounds. The two girls then went to the department of ready made clothes where they sold dresses, skirts, blouses, shirts, sweaters, jackets and so on. Some beautiful summer frocks attracted Ann's attention, she looked at the counter but didn't buy any; some were too tight, some too loose, none fitted well. Besides, ready-made clothes were very expensive in this shop. The only thing Ann bought for herself was a pair of black stockings.

2. Translate the underlined sentences into Russian

3. Answer the questions

1. What did Susan and Ann buy first?

2. What did Ann want to buy for summer?
3. Did they go to the big shopping centre?
4. What did Ann buy at the shoe department?
5. Did Ann buy anything at the department of ready made clothes?

4. Complete the following

1. Mary usually goes...on Tuesday and on Saturday.
2. She likes to go to the...because she can buy everything she needs.
3. We buy bread at this...because bread here is always fresh.
4. Tomorrow is my friend's birthday, I'm going to the ...to buy a...for her.

5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English

1. Она купила очень хорошее платье.
2. Я люблю ходить по магазинам.
3. Плащ дешевле, чем пальто.
4. Продавец показал нам огромное количество блузок.
5. Он примерил два или три костюма.

6. Use the correct form of the verb "to be":

1. Bill...trying to improve his English.
2. We ... walking down the street when it began to rain.
3. What ...you doing at 6 tomorrow?
4. I ... taking five courses this semester.
5. I couldn't get you on the phone last night, who ...you talking to so long?

II variant

1. Read the text

Mr. and Mrs.Smith live near a small village in the south-west of England. Every morning they drive into the village to buy the things they need. There are only two shops in the village. One is a combination of a grocer's and a sweet shop. The other is a general store.

The general store sells meat, fruit, vegetables, groceries, bread, cakes, etc. It is a very old shop and everything is all over the place. There are tins of sardines on top of cornflakes, and salad in the same boxes as the onions, but all the fruit is fresh.

Today Mrs.Smith wants to buy a lot of things. She is choosing everything carefully because they are having a party tonight.

2. Translate the underlined sentences into Russian

3. Answer the questions

1. Where do Mr. and Mrs.Smith live?
2. How many shops are there in the village?
3. What does the general store sell?
4. What is Mrs.Smith doing now?
5. What is she going to buy for the party?

4. Complete the following

1. Where can I ...leather gloves? – At a leather goods... .
2. She bought a very nice dress at the woman's...department and a pair of red shoes... .
3. Give me a ...of instant coffee, please. – Here you are. – Thank you. How...is it?
4. I don't like this It doesn't ...me well.

5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English

1. Эта юбка узкая вам.
2. Он хочет купить перчатки.
3. Овощной магазин недалеко от моего магазина.
4. Я не буду примерять это пальто.
5. Этот плащ хорошо сидит на мне.

6. Use the correct form of the verb "to be"

1. Sue ...writing another book this year.
2. It was beautiful yesterday when we went out for a walk, it...not raining, the sun...shining.
3. John and Mary ... talking on the phone.
4. She ...listening to her favourite music at 8 o'clock tomorrow.
5. They...leaving the house when we arrived.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.6. Еда

Практическое занятие № 30. Введение лексики по теме. The Present Perfect Tense

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Еда» [3, 127].

Задание 2. Составьте предложения по образцу [3, 134].

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы.

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

Задание 4. Изучение грамматического материала: The Present Perfect Tense [3, 356]

Задание 5. Дополнить предложения [3, 135].

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 31. Работа с лексикой по теме. The Present Perfect Tense

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. Его любимое блюдо – жареное мясо.
2. Завтрак состоит из чашки чая и бутерброда.
3. Катя на диете.
4. Мистер Блэк в полном здравии.
5. Когда мама готовит, она пробует.
6. Тебе нравится овсяная каша?
7. Пирог был очень вкусный.

Задание 3. Составьте предложения

1. to, prefer, water, I, lemonade, mineral.
2. very, the, salad, today, is, cucumber, tasty.
3. cook, is, mother, good, my, a.
4. food, never, I, Indian, have, tasted.
5. of, she, fond, sweets, is.
6. can, a, her, little, husband, cook.
7. your, I, take, lumps, with, two, tea, sugar, of
8. soup, she, cabbage, likes.
9. choice, there, a, of, is, great, on, menu, dishes, the.
10. Breakfast, it, substantial, very, a, is.

Задание 4. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. How many meals a day do you usually have?
2. At what time do you have your breakfast?
3. Do you have lunch at home?
4. What do you have for dinner?
5. What do you eat your soup with?
6. What do you use for cutting meat?
7. What do you eat fish with?
8. Do you prefer tea or coffee, after dinner?
9. Do you take black coffee or do you take milk or cream with it?
10. Do you usually take your tea strong or weak?

Задание 5. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Indefinite или Present Perfect [1, 136].

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 32. Работа с текстами по теме «Meals in an English family».

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Are you fond of sweets?
2. What is your favourite dish?
3. What does your breakfast consist of?
4. What kind of soup do you prefer?

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст [2, 128].

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Завтрак обычно больше, чем на континенте.
2. Для разнообразия вы можете съесть вареное яйцо, холодный окорок или даже рыбу.
3. Англичане обычно обедают в час.
4. Обычно они идут в кафе или ресторан.
5. Обеденный чай едва ли можно назвать едой, но это стало традицией.
6. Хай-ти становится питательным, и обычно состоит из ветчины или языка, помидоры, салат или колбаса с крепким чаем, хлеб с маслом, компот или абрикосы со сливками или пирожное.
7. Главное кушанье дня называется ужин.
8. Он состоит из двух блюд – мясное блюдо с овощами и суп.

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы.

1. When do Englishmen have breakfast (lunch, dinner)?
2. What does breakfast consist of?
3. Why is breakfast a quick meal?
4. Do any people like a glass of beer with lunch?
5. Is it a tradition in England to drink tea?
6. What is the main meal of the day?
7. What does dinner consist of?

Задание 5. Расскажите о вашем завтраке (обеде, ужине).

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 33. Работа с текстами по теме «The Browns give a dinner party».

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Ответить на вопросы (студенты задают вопросы друг другу).

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст

THE BROWNS GIVE A DINNER PARTY

This evening the Browns have invited some friends to dinner. It is just a small dinner-party for four of their friends: Mr and Mrs Carter and Mr and Mrs Macdonald.

The guests arrive at about half past seven and are shown into the sitting-room where Mr Brown pours drinks for them. Sherry is the most popular wine in England; men usually prefer dry sherry, but women prefer sweet. At eight o'clock Mrs Brown says dinner is ready, and they move into the dining-room.

Mary Brown does all the cooking in her house. She is always a little worried in case something goes wrong, but this evening everything goes well and the guests make many kind remarks about her cooking.

There are four courses: soup, fish, meat and a sweet which is pudding today. Cheese and biscuits and coffee will be served after the sweet.

The conversation at table is lively and interesting. Mrs Brown will not let the men talk about trade and politics all the time; when she thinks anyone is getting tired, she changes the subject. She is very good at getting people to talk in an interesting way, and there is always plenty of laughter at her dinner-table. Mr Brown often wonders how his wife can manage to make sure that all her guests enjoy themselves, and at the same time the dinner is well served.

But then, he has known for a long time that his wife is a very clever woman!

When dinner is over they go to the sitting-room. For a while the ladies sit and talk while the men stand about smoking their cigars and talking business. Presently Mr Brown brings out some of his new records he thinks his guests will like to hear.

At about eleven o'clock the Macdonalds decide they must go as they have to get back to London. The Carters offer to run them to the station in their car. So all the guests leave together. Mr and Mrs Brown see them off at the garden gate. The guests thank their hosts for a pleasant evening and drive off.

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Этим вечером Брауны пригласили на обед несколько друзей.
2. Сыр, печенье и кофе подадут после сладкого.
3. Беседа за столом живая и интересная.
4. Когда обед закончился, они пошли в гостиную.
5. Его жена умная женщина.
6. В 11 часов Макдональды решили, что они должны идти, т. к. им нужно возвращаться в Лондон.
7. Гости поблагодарили хозяев за приятный вечер.

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы.

What are the Browns doing this evening? What do the Browns treat their guests to? What is the conversation at table like? Is Mrs Brown a good hostess? What do the guests do after dinner? When do the guests leave the Browns' house? Do you think they are led with the party?

Задание 5. Измените следующие предложения, используя Present Perfect Continuous [1, 137].

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 34. Контрольная работа

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

I variant

1. Read the text "Meals"

Meals in England are much the same as in other countries with the exception of breakfast. I expect you've heard all about the English breakfast with its porridge or cereal, bacon and eggs, toast, marmalade and tea or coffee. Very few people like chocolate or cocoa for breakfast. In the afternoon about four o'clock of half past nearly everybody has tea. The two main meals of the day, lunch and dinner, are more or less alike. Most people have lunch about one o'clock and dinner at half past seven or later.

2. Find sentences with the following words in the text and translate them into Russian

Bacon, the afternoon, lunch.

3. Answer the questions

1. What is the English breakfast like?
2. What are the two main meals of the day?
3. When do the English have lunch (dinner)?

4. Make up sentences

1. to, prefer, water, I, lemonade, mineral.
2. very, the, salad, today, is, cucumber, tasty.
3. cook, is, mother, good, my, a.
4. food, never, I, Indian, have, tasted.
5. of, she, fond, sweets, is.

5. Translate these sentences into English

1. Они в полном здравии.
2. Мы предпочитаем яблочный пирог.
3. Он не голоден.
4. Тебе нравится жареное мясо?
5. Дай мне, пожалуйста, этот рецепт.

II variant

1. Read the text “At the Continental Restaurant”

Yesterday was Sherman and Dorothy Johnson’s twenty-third anniversary. They went to the Continental Restaurant for dinner. This restaurant is a very special place for Sherman and Dorothy because they went there on their first date twenty-four years ago.

Sherman and Dorothy sat at a quiet, romantic table in the corner. They had two glasses of wine and then they ordered dinner. First Dorothy ordered a bowl of vegetable soup, and Sherman ordered a glass of tomato juice.

For the main course Dorothy ordered baked chicken with rice and Sherman ordered fish with potatoes.

For dessert Dorothy ordered a piece of apple pie and Sherman ordered a bowl of strawberries.

Sherman and Dorothy enjoyed their dinner very much. The soup was delicious and the tomato juice was fresh. The chicken was wonderful and the rice was tasty. The fish was fantastic and the potatoes were excellent. The apple pie was magnificent and the strawberries were out of this world!

Sherman and Dorothy had a wonderful evening at the Continental Restaurant. It was a very special anniversary.

2. Find sentences with the following words in the text and translate them into Russian

wine, dessert, delicious.

3. Answer the questions

1. Where did Sherman and Dorothy celebrate their wedding anniversary?
2. What dishes did they order at the restaurant?
3. How did they find the cooking?

4. Make up sentences

1. can, a, her, little, husband, cook.
2. your, I, take, lumps, with, two, tea, sugar.
3. soup, she, cabbage, likes.
4. choice, there, a, of, is, great, on, menu, dishes, the.
5. Breakfast, it, substantial, very, a, is.

5. Translate these sentences into English

1. На тарелке пирог.
2. Я перекусил в студенческой столовой.
3. Его обед состоит из трех блюд.
4. Ты хочешь мороженого?
5. Давай позовем официанта и сделаем заказ.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.7. Времена года. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)

Практическое занятие № 35. Лексика “Degrees of Comparison”

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What season is it now?
2. What month is it now?
3. What are autumn months?
4. Do you like autumn?
5. What is the weather like today?

Задание 2. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Времена года. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)» [2, 153].

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. There are much clouds in the sky.
2. Today it is warmer than yesterday.
3. The weather is very changeable.
4. She likes to go for a walk when the weather is sunny.
5. I like to go to seaside when it is hot.
6. Today it is warm.

7. Winter is the coldest season.

8. It often rains in October.

Задание 4. Измените следующие предложения, используя образец [2, 158].

Задание 5. Изучение грамматического материала: степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий [1, 346].

Задание

6. Употребите данные в скобках прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Today the weather is (good) than it was yesterday.

2. Our room is (comfortable) than yours.

3. The Nurek Dam is one of the (high) dams in the world.

4. The Himalayas are (high) than the Alps.

5. The Mediterranean Sea waters are (salty) than the Black Sea waters.

6. The fields of our neighbors are (fertile) than our fields.

7. My friend is (busy) than I am.

8. The Volga is (short) than the Ob.

9. This tall girl is (good) student in our group. 10. Ground water is (clean) than surface water.

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 36. Лексика “Degrees of Comparison”

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Я не люблю суровые зимы. 2. Температура +5°C. 3. Температура -15°C. 4. Вчера было холоднее, чем сегодня. 5. Погода очень изменчивая. 6. Климат Великобритании мягкий. 7. Вечер был туманный. 8. Мне кажется, что это самый влажный город на Черном море. 9. Осень была любимым временем года Пушкина. 10. Какая погода тебе нравится?

Задание 3. Составьте предложения, используя данные слова

1. it/autumn/often/in/rains.

2. don't/to school/in summer/go/children.

3. songs/birds/in summer/sing.

4. cold/blows/a/in winter/wind.

5. in may/are/leaves/green.

Задание 4. Спросите своего одноклассника

...what her (his) favourite season is

...if she (he) likes it when it is hot

...if she (he) likes to walk in rainy weather

...what the weather is like today

... if she (he) is fond of winter sport

Задание

5. Ответьте на вопросы, употребляя прилагательные в соответствующей степени сравнения.

1. Who is the tallest in your group?

2. Who is the youngest in your family?

3. Is English easier than German?

4. Which is bigger – China or Germany?

5. Which is smaller – New York or London?

6. Is Russia larger than France?

7. What is the longest river in the world?

8. What is the deepest lake in the world?

9. Are the Alps higher than the Urals?

10. Is the Thames shorter than the Danube?

11. Is the Atlantic Ocean saltier than the Pacific Ocean?

Форма отчета: практическое занятие.

Практическое занятие № 37. Работа с текстами по теме
Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Контроль лексических единиц

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст.

SEASONS AND WEATHER

There are four seasons in the year - spring, summer, autumn and winter. The spring months are March, April and May. In the central part of Russia spring is usually mild and warm, but in March there is still a lot of snow in the fields and woods, and the first part of March may be very cold. The snow begins to melt in March. In April the sun warms the earth and in the southern parts of Russia everything starts to blossom. May is usually a warm month everywhere. It is the busiest time for farmers.

Summer begins in June and lasts till September. It's the best season for many people. Because there is no school, most people are on holiday and it's the time of leisure. The hottest month is usually July. People often spend their weekends out of town where they can swim and get sunburnt, go fishing or hunting mushrooms. There may be warm summer showers in July after which the air is fresh and full of pleasant smells. August is sometimes rainy, but it is still warm and the trees are still green.

The Autumn months are September, October and November. In September the sun shines less brightly and leaves start to fall. There are a lot of autumn flowers. The colours in the gardens and in the woods are wonderful — yellow, green and red. It's the most beautiful season of the year, but it doesn't last long. October and November may be rainy and cold, and a strong wind may blow. In the North of Russia November is a winter month. Rivers and lakes are frozen, there is a lot of snow everywhere.

The coldest time in winter is in January. The temperature may be about 25 degrees below zero. Winter months are best for skiing and skating. In December the days are the shortest in the year and the nights are the longest. In February snowdrifts begin, but it's usually a little warmer than in January.

Vocabulary

still — все еще

woods — лес

the earth — земля

to blossom — цвести, распускаться

farmers — земледельцы

to be on holiday — находится в отпуске, на отдыхе

leisure — свободное время, досуг

out of town — за городом

to get sunburnt — загореть

to go hunting mushrooms — собирать грибы

showers — ливни

full of smth. — полный, наполненный чем-л.

smell — запах

leaves — листья

to be frozen — замерзнуть (покрыться льдом)

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. В году четыре времени года — весна, лето, осень и зима.
2. Весна в центральной части России обычно мягкая и теплая.
3. Снег начинает таять в марте.
4. В апреле в южной части России все начинает цвести.
5. Июль самый жаркий месяц.
6. Иногда дождливо в августе.
7. Сентябрь, октябрь, ноябрь — осенние месяца.
8. Осень самое прекрасное время года.
9. В декабре дни самые короткие в году, а ночи самые длинные.

Задание 4. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What seasons are there in the year?

2. What are the spring months in Russia?
3. What is the weather like in April?
4. What is the busiest time for farmers?
5. When does summer begin?
6. Why is it the best season for many people?
7. How long does autumn last?
8. Why is autumn the most beautiful season of the year?
9. What is the weather like in October and November?
10. What is the coldest month in Russia?
11. What can people do in winter?
12. What is your favourite season and why?

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы.

Практическое занятие № 38. Работа с текстами по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. How many seasons are there in the year?
2. What are autumn months?
3. Do you like autumn? Why?
4. What is weather like in autumn?

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст.

The English About The English Weather

The English weather on the whole is not exceptionally good. It's very damp, we have a lot of rain. Our weather is very changeable: a fine morning may change into a wet afternoon and evening. Conversely, a miserable morning may give place to a glorious afternoon.

The English summer is usually, disappointing. We expect during winter to have two or three months of extremely good weather, sunshine and hot weather, hot enough to bathe, to go to the sea. But summer months are often cool, there is always plenty of rain. Planning summer holidays is not easy because you can never depend on the weather. One year June may be hot and sunny and July and August rainy, another year it might be the other way round. So many people who look forward to the summer holidays, if they can afford it, go abroad for their holidays, though there are so many lovely beaches on the English coast.

The English winter is not cold. The temperature seldom falls below 3-4 degrees. The usual temperature is about zero. The air is frequently damp and foggy. It often rains, and it seldom snows. The snow melts very quickly.

Autumn is the season of foggy, windy days. A spell of sunny weather in October is called an Indian Summer.

Spring is a warm and beautiful season. Spring flowers start to bloom from February. The weather in spring however, is changeable, and even if the sky is blue without a single cloud in the morning there is no guarantee that it may not rain within a short time. It is always wise to take a mac or an umbrella.

No conversation ever starts in England without a comment on the weather. It is almost a formality like shaking hands. "How do you do?", "Nice day today, isn't it?", "Isn't it hot today?", "Isn't it a beastly day?", "Shocking weather, isn't it?" – these remarks are often used when speaking about the weather.

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям

- ужасное утро может превратиться в прекрасный день;
- воздух часто сырой и туманный;
- на следующий год все наоборот;
- планировать летний отдых не легко;
- довольно жарко чтобы покупаться;
- период солнечных дней;
- Вы никогда не можете рассчитывать на погоду;
- начинают цвести;

- даже если небо голубое, без единого облачка;
- взять плащ;
- Ужасный день, не правда ли?

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What can you say about spring (winter, summer, autumn)?
2. When do the flowers start to bloom?
3. What is the temperature in winter?
4. Why planning summer holidays is not easy for Englishmen?
5. What is the favourite topic of conversation?

Задание 5. На основании прочитанного выбрать правильные утверждения

1. The English weather is very changeable.
2. The English summer is usually fine.
3. It is usually cold in winter.
4. Spring is a very pleasant season.
5. The weather in autumn isn't very pleasant as a rule.
6. The English like to speak about the weather.

Задание 6. Краткий пересказ текста.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выбор верных утверждений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 39. Работа с текстами по теме.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Springtime

Days get longer and warmer in the spring. There are new leaves on the trees. Flowers begin to grow. Rain makes the grass green and helps the plants grow.

Spring is the time of new life. Nature puts on new clothes in many colors - red, yellow, blue, white, and purple.

Birds build nests in the spring. Many baby animals appear. People like to make gardens and farmers plant crops in the fields.

Spring is the season for young love. "In the spring a young man's thoughts turn to love," according to an old saying.

WORDS TO KNOW

leaf (pl. leaves) - flat, green part of trees or plants

clothes - covering for a person's body

build - to make by putting materials together

nest - place where birds lay their eggs

garden - piece of ground used for growing vegetables, fruits, or flowers

farmer - person having a piece of land to raise crops or animals

plant - to put or set in the ground

crop - product grown for use as food

field — piece of land used to grow crops

Задание 2. На основании прочитанного выбрать верные утверждения

In the spring

- there are longer and warmer days. _____
- flowers begin to appear. _____
- people build nests. _____
- farmers make the grass green. _____
- people plant gardens. _____
- young love is popular. _____

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски словами из прочитанного текста

1. Days get _____ and _____ in the spring.
2. There are _____ leaves
3. _____ clothes in colors
4. _____ season for love
5. according to an _____ saying

Задание 4. Выбрать предлагаемый подзаголовок к первому абзацу

- _____ 1. Spring is a time of growing flowers and plants.

_____ 2. Rain gets warmer in the spring.

_____ 3. Flowers help plants grow.

Задание 5. Выбрать предлагаемый подзаголовок к третьему абзацу

_____ 1. Baby animals build nests.

_____ 2. Birds build nests in the fields.

_____ 3. People plant gardens.

Задание 6. Выберите верное слово.

1. Rain makes the grass (a) red (b) yellow (c) green.

2. In the spring (a) big (b) baby (c) small animals are seen.

3. Crops are planted by (a) young men (b) nature (c) farmers.

4. A young man begins to think about (a) nests (b) love (c) flowers.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 40. Работа с диалогами

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Студенты задают друг другу вопросы по теме

Задание 2. Прочитать диалог

Paul and Judy live in Birmingham. It's a large city in the Midlands. They're planning a weekend holiday.

Paul: I know, Judy! Why don't we go to Scotland?

Judy: It's a very long way.

Paul: Oh, it isn't too far. Anyway, the motorway's very good, so we can get there quickly.

Judy: But Scotland's often cold at this time of the year. It may snow!

Paul: Well, yes ... it may ... but I don't think it will.

Judy: I'm not sure, It is February, and I'm frightened in snow. And we may not be able to find a hotel. They may be closed.

Paul: Oh, that's no problem. I can book a hotel by phone.

Judy: Well, perhaps it's not a bad idea. We may have beautiful weather.

Paul: Oh, we'll enjoy ourselves anyway. Let's watch the weather forecast on television. We may not go to Scotland, we may go to Wales or London. We can decide after the forecast.

Good evening, and here is the weather forecast for tomorrow. Northern Scotland will be cold, and there may be snow over high ground. In the north of England it will be a wet day and rain may move into Wales and the Midlands during the afternoon. East Anglia will be generally dry, but it will be dull and cloudy. In southern England it will be a bright clear day with sunshine, but it may rain during the evening. In the south west it may be foggy during the morning, but the afternoon will be clear. It may be windy later in the day.

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям

Почему бы нам не поехать в Шотландию? Возможно, пойдет снег. Не думаю. Возможно, мы не сможем найти гостиницу. Это не проблема. Я могу заказать гостиницу по телефону. Это очень далеко. В Шотландии часто холодно в это время года. Я не уверена. Я боюсь ехать во время снегопада. Возможно, это и неплохая идея. Давай посмотрим прогноз погоды по телевизору. Возможно, мы и не поедем в Шотландию.

На севере Англии будет сырой день. В южной Англии будет яркий светлый день и солнечно, но вечером возможен дождь. В северной Шотландии будет холодно, возможен снег на возвышенности. В восточной Англии будет преимущественно сухо. На юго-западе утром туман, но после обеда прояснится.

Задание 4. Сформулировать и ответить на вопросы.

where Paul wants to go for the weekend; why Judy doesn't want to go to Scotland; what she is afraid of; what Paul and Judy want to watch on television; what the weather will be like in Northern Scotland; what it will be like in the North of England and Wales; whether East Anglia will be dry or wet; whether it will rain in Southern England; what the weather will be like in the South West.

Задание 5. Составить свой собственный диалог по теме.

Форма отчета: составление диалогов.

Практическое занятие № 41. Устная работа над темой

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

- Is the weather good or bad today?
- Is the sun shining?
- Are there any clouds in the sky?
- What colour is the sky?
- Is the wind blowing or not?
- Is it raining / snowing?
- What is the temperature today?
- Do you like the weather today?
- What kind of weather do you like?

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Восточный ветер очень холодный.
2. Английское лето короткое.
3. В Англии часто идет дождь.
4. Летом люди купаются в море и лежат на горячем песке.
5. После весны наступает лето.
6. Английская погода очень переменчивая.
7. Туманная погода - самая плохая погода в Англии.
8. В Англии часто идет дождь круглый год.

Задание 3. Составить вопросы и ответить на них

1. it, when, rain, does, often?
2. season, the hottest, what, is, your, in, town?
3. you, weather, do, what, like?
4. are, in, how many, there, seasons, a year?

Задание 4. Прослушайте тексты и заполнить таблицу

Seasons	Winter	Spring	Summer	Beginning of Autumn	End of Autumn
№					
Points					
					Mark

1. It is not cold, but it is not hot. The days are short. The leaves on the trees are yellow. Children go to school.
2. It is cold. The days are short. Sometimes it rains. Sometimes it snows. There are no leaves on the trees. The children can ski and skate.
3. It is cold. The days are short. The nights are long. There is a lot of snow in the fields and in the streets. Children play snowballs in the yard.
4. It is cool, but sometimes it is warm. The weather's fine. There are first flowers in the fields and parks. We all like this season.
5. It is warm. Sometimes it is hot. The weather's usually fine. There are many flowers in the fields and parks. Children like this season very much.

Задание 5. Расскажите о своем любимом времени года.

Форма отчета: аудирование, выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 42. Итоговое занятие по теме.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

The Weather

The English are famous for their tea and their weather. And the English always talk about their weather. But English weather is very changeable and everyone notices it. The best time of the year in England is the spring and early summer. Of course it rains sometimes then too, and it is often cloudy, but not so often as in the winter. The sun is warm. It rains quite often all the year round in England. That is why it is such a green country.

The autumn is sometimes a time of very good weather with clear blue skies and the sun shining every day. But the spring is better because after the spring comes the summer, the short

English summer, when people go to the seaside, to the coast to bathe in the sea and lie on the hot sand. But in the autumn, even when the sun shines, there is winter to follow.

Sometimes England has no snow at all in the winter, but the North and Scotland usually have some after Christmas. If it is frosty and the ice is hard enough, then everyone who has skates gets them out and skates on rivers and pools. The east wind is cold and blows in from the North Sea. Then all England shivers.

England is a difficult country for people who work out of doors. In the morning it can be cold, in the afternoon warm and in the evening raining. One day it rains, the next day it may be sunny and the next it can be cold again. But foggy weather is the very worst. Everyone in England hates to wake up in the morning and see the yellow fog through the window. "Terrible weather" say twenty million Englishmen, as they go to work that morning.

I variant

1. Read the text "The Weather" and translate passage I

2. Write out the true statements about the weather in England

1. The English are famous for their weather.
2. England is a very green country because it rains quite often all the year round.
3. There is much snow in England in winter.
4. It is very cold in England in winter.
5. In England winter is very warm and people can't skate.
6. The weather in England is very changeable.
7. The English don't like to wake up in the morning in foggy weather.

3. Make up questions putting the given words in the right order

1. The weather in England, very, is, changeable, isn't it?
2. the English, always, do, about, their, weather, talk?
3. the best time of the year, what, in England, is?

4. Write a question to the sentence

Everyone in England hates to wake up in the foggy morning.

5. Translate into English

1. Восточный ветер очень холодный.
2. Английское лето короткое.
3. В Англии часто идет дождь.
4. Летом люди купаются в море и лежат на горячем песке.

6. Put the adjectives and adverbs in brackets in the required degree of comparison

1. Today the frost is (severe) than it was yesterday.
2. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
3. It snows (hard) this winter than it did last winter.
4. January is (cold) month of the year
5. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
6. Which is (hot) month of the year?
7. Which is (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
8. This nice-looking girl is (good) student in our group.
9. Does this sportsman run (fast) than you? - Oh, yes, he is (fast) in our group.

II variant

1. Read the text "The Weather" and translate passage IV

2. Write out the true statements about the weather in England

1. It is very cold in England in winter.
2. The weather in England is very changeable.
3. The English are famous for their weather.
4. There is much snow in England in winter.
5. England is a very green country because it rains quite often all the year round.
6. In England winter is very warm and people can't skate.
7. The English don't like to wake up in the morning in foggy weather

3. Make up questions putting the given words in the right order

1. the weather, changeable, is, during the day, isn't it?

2. The English, like, weather, foggy, don't, do they?
3. is, a difficult country, why, England, who work out of doors, for people?

4. Write a question to the sentence

The English always talk about their weather.

5. Translate into English

1. После весны наступает лето.
2. Английская погода очень переменчивая.
3. Туманная погода - самая плохая погода в Англии.
4. В Англии часто идет дождь круглый год.

6. Put the adjectives and adverbs in brackets in the required degree of comparison

1. Today the frost is (severe) than it was yesterday.
2. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year.
3. It snows (hard) this winter than it did last winter.
4. January is (cold) month of the year
5. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do.
6. Which is (hot) month of the year?
7. Which is (beautiful) place in this part of the country?
8. This nice-looking girl is (good) student in our group.
9. Does this sportsman run (fast) than you? - Oh, yes, he is (fast) in our group.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.8. Путешествия

Практическое занятие № 43. Введение лексики по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

Do you like to travel?

What means of travelling do you know?

Задание 2. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Путешествия».

Used to — иметь обыкновение, бывало

A passenger — пассажир

goods — товары, груз

to book seats — заказывать билеты

beforehand — заранее

a booking-office — билетная касса

a sleeper — спальный вагон

a booking-clerk — кассир билетной кассы

a compartment — купе

separate — отдельный

an express train — скорый поезд

a long-distance train — поезд дальнего следования

upper berth — верхнее место

lower berth — нижнее место

a railroad station — ж/д станция (вокзал)

an information bureau — справочное бюро

a passenger car — вагон

to be off — отправляться

to feel like doing something — быть склонным что-то сделать

to take a nap — вздремнуть

a guard — проводник

luggage — багаж

free of charge — бесплатно

to board — подняться в самолет

to register — регистрировать

to weigh — взвешивать

stewardess — стюардесса, бортпроводница
altitude — высота
flight — полет, рейс
to see somebody off — провожать кого-либо
to part — прощаться
Excuse my disturbing — Извините за беспокойство
I wish you success — Желаю вам успеха

Задание 3.Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Я покупаю билеты заранее. 2 Он не успел на поезд. 3. Обычно мы путешествуем налегке. 4. Анна обычно предпочитает нижнюю полку. 5. Поезд отправляется в 8.30. 6. Я люблю путешествовать на самолете. 7. Полет был спокойный. 8. Видимость хорошая сегодня. 9. Моя сестра страдает воздушной болезнью. 10. Самолет влетает.

Задание 4.Заполните пропуски, используя слова: beforehand, through, used to, book up, book seats, off, feel like, a lower berth, an upper berth, express, goods,passengers.

1. I called the information bureau and found out that there was no ... train to Tashkent.
2. We had to leave Moscow by a slow train because the express trains were
3. I prefer a but my son prefers an; he likes to sleep on trains.
4. Let's get in, our train leaves ... in 5 minutes.
5. This train stops only at larger stations because it is an
6. I taking a nap, wake me up when we arrive in St.Petersburg.
7. Though we all seem to agree that the future belongs to air transport, the railroads today still carry a lot of... and
8. My grandfather travel a lot when he was young.

Задание 5.Составьте предложения, используя новые слова.

Форма отчета:выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 44.Работа с лексикой по теме

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1.Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2.Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Поезд отходит через 2 минуты. 2. Мне нужна нижняя полка в отдельном купе. 3. Я люблю путешествовать на самолете. 4. Они всегда заказывают билеты заранее. 5. Меня никогда не укачивает на самолете. 6. Мой друг провожал меня в аэропорту. 7. На борту самолета вы можете покушать, почитать газеты, послушать музыку и даже посмотреть фильм.

Задание 3.Заполните пропуски предложениями или наречиями там, где необходимо.

1. Passenger planes usually fly ... a speed ... 900 km per hour ... an altitude 10,000 meters.
2. As soon as the passengers took their seats, the plane began to pick ... speed. It took ... and ... a few seconds it was ... an altitude ... 3,000 meters; in 15 minutes it was ... the clouds.
3. A friend ... mine left ... Berlin the other day. I went ... Vnukovo Airport to see him ... but unfortunately I was late. When I got there the passengers had already boarded ... the plane.
4. ... the beginning of the flight I felt airsick. I got used ... it, however, and pretty soon I began to look ... the window and enjoying the view.

Задание 4.Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. When do you usually travel?
2. Do you collect information about the place you would like to visit?
3. When did you last travel by train?
4. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth? Why?
5. Do you usually travel light or with a lot of things?
6. Have you ever travelled by air?
7. When did you travel by air last?
8. Were you air-sick on board the plane?
9. Did you feel comfortable on board the plane?
10. Who meets passengers at the gangway?

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 45. Работа с текстом «Travelling»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Ответить на вопросы (студенты задают вопросы друг другу).

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст.

TRAVELLING

Travelling became a part of our life. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They travel by road, by train, by air or by sea.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive, too. Travelling by train is slower than travelling by plane, but it is less expensive. You can see many interesting places of the country through the window. Modern trains have more comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars that make even the longest journey more pleasant. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other kinds of travelling.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. Tourists can make voyages on large ships to foreign countries. The trips on the Volga, the Don and the Black Sea are very popular today.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it's more convenient because you don't buy tickets, you can stop any place and spend as much time as you like at any place.

Words:

either— или ... или

business travel— деловая поездка, командировка

advantages— преимущества

train— поезд

fast— быстрый

slow— медленный

convenient— удобный

way— путь, способ

sleeping car— спальный вагон

dining car— вагон-ресторан

expensive— дорогой (о стоимости)

sleeping car— спальный вагон

dining car— вагон-ресторан

Journey— путешествие, поездка

mostly— главным образом

voyage— путешествие (по воде)

trip— путешествие

to prefer— предпочитать

pleasant— приятный

plane (airplane)— самолет

kind— вид, род, сорт

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски предложениями

1. Travelling became a part...our life. 2. They travel...road, ... train or ...sea. 3. You can see many interesting places...the country...the window. 4. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages...trains and planes. 5. That is why many people prefer them...all other kinds ...travelling. 6. Travelling...sea is popular mostly...pleasure trips. 7. Tourist can make voyages ... large ships ...foreign countries. 8. As ... me I prefer traveling ... car.

Задание 4. Раскрыть скобки и перевести слова на английский язык

1. Thousands of people (путешествуют) every day either on business or for pleasure. 2. Of course, traveling by air is (самый быстрый) and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive, too. 3. Modern trains have (более удобные) seats. 4. There are also sleeping-cars and (вагон-ресторан) that makes the longest (путешествие) more pleasant. 5. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of (поездов и самолетов). 6. (путешествие) by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. 7. As for me I (предпочитаю) traveling by car. 8. I think it's more convenient because you don't (покупаете билеты).

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола и ответьте на вопросы

1. ... travelling become a part of our life?

2. How many people ... every day?
3. ... travelling by train slower than traveling by plain?
4. What ...you see through the window?
5. What ... the main advantages of trains?

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 46. Работа с текстом «Air Travel»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Ответить на вопросы (студенты задают друг другу вопросы)

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст.

AIRTRAVEL

When travelling by air you have to get to the airport early in order to check in about an hour before your flight. If you have a lot of luggage, you can put it on a trolley and push it to the check-in desk where someone will check your ticket and weigh. If you have excess luggage, it can be expensive. Your heavy luggage is put on a conveyer belt and carried away. A light bag is classified as hand luggage and you can take it with you on the plane. An immigration officer looks at your passport and a security guard checks your hand luggage before you go into the departure lounge to wait till your flight is called. If you want to, you can buy some cheap duty free goods here. Then you see on the departures board or hear an announcement that you must board your plane. You go through the departure gate, then there is sometimes a security check before you actually enter the plane. When all the passengers are on board and when the captain and his crew are ready in the cockpit, the plane begins to taxi to the end of the runway. Finally, permission is received from the control tower and the plane moves faster and faster in order to take off.

Flying is fun. I like being in a big airliner with the cabin crew (stewards and stewardesses) looking after me. They walk up and down the aisle bringing meals and drinks; and if the flight is going through some turbulence, they warn everybody that it might be a bit bumpy and ask us to fasten our seat-belts. On a long flight I like listening to music through the headphones available to all passengers, and sometimes I have a sleep. I enjoy it all so much that I never want the plane to land.

Задание 3. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Легкую сумку классифицируют как ручную кладь, и вы можете взять ее с собой на самолет.
2. Когда все пассажиры на борту и когда капитан и его экипаж готовы в кабине, самолет начинает рулить до конца взлетно-посадочной полосы.
3. Мне нравится на большом лайнере.
4. Если полет проходит через турбулентность, они предупреждают, что может быть небольшая тряска и просят нас пристегнуть ремни.
5. Во время долгого полета мне нравится слушать музыку. Иногда я сплю.
6. Мне хочется, чтобы самолет никогда не приземлялся.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски, используя слова

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. If you have a lot of ..., you can put it on a trolley and push it to ... where someone will check your ... and ... your luggage. | 1. <i>a conveyer belt</i> |
| 2. Your ... is put on ... and carried away. | 2. <i>the departure gate</i> |
| 3. ... is classified as ... and you can take it with you on the plane. | 3. <i>the runway</i> |
| 4. ... looks at your passport and security guard checks your hand luggage. | 4. <i>the check-in-desk</i> |
| 5. You go through ..., then there is sometimes a security check before you actually enter.... | 5. <i>the cockpit</i> |
| 6. When all the passengers are ... and when the captain and his crew are ready in ..., the plane begins to taxi to the end of.... | 6. <i>a light bag</i> |
| | 7. <i>weigh</i> |
| | 8. <i>the plane</i> |
| | 9. <i>luggage</i> |
| | 10. <i>on board</i> |
| | 11. <i>heavy luggage</i> |
| | 12. <i>an immigration office</i> |
| | 13. <i>ticket</i> |
| | 14. <i>hand luggage</i> |

Задание 5. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Why do passengers have to come to the airport an hour before the departure?

2. What does a passenger do if he/she has a lot of luggage?
3. What do you have to do if you have excess luggage?
4. Where do passengers wait for their plane?
5. What happens when all the passengers are on the board?
6. Does the writer like travelling by air? Why?
7. How does he while away the time during the flight?

Форма отчета: Чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений, ответы на вопросы.

Практическое занятие № 47. Диалоги

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What train have dining-cars?
2. Where can you buy a newspaper at the railway station?
3. Do you like to see your friends and relatives off?
4. Do you like it when your friends and relatives come to see you off?

Задание 2. Прочитать диалоги

Dialogue 1

Passenger: I want a ticket to London, please. Which train must I take?
 Booking-clerk: If I were you, I should take the 8.35 train.
 Passenger: Do I have to change anywhere?
 Booking-clerk: No, no change, it's a through train.
 Passenger: Thank you. A ticket to London, please.
 Booking-clerk: Single or return?
 Passenger: Return, please, first class.
 Booking-clerk: Here you are.
 Passenger: Thank you. What time did you say the train goes?
 Booking-clerk: 8.35. You'll have to hurry if you want to register your luggage.
 Passenger: Thanks. (He hurries away)

Dialogue 2

A. Porter, will you see to my luggage, please?
 P. Where for, sir?
 A. I am taking the ten o'clock train for Glasgow. Have this trunk labeled and put it in the luggage van, and two suit-cases can go in the carriage.
 P. Right, sir. What class?
 A. First. Find me a corner seat facing the engine in a smoker.
 P. Have you got your ticket, sir?
 A. No, not yet. Where's the booking-office?
 P. Come along with me, sir. I'll show you. Here it is. You take your ticket, sir, and I'll meet you on the platform.
 A. Which platform is it?
 P. Number 8, over there.
 P. Here you are, sir. I've found you a corner seat next to the corridor. Your carriage is near the dining-car and you can order lunch when the attendant comes along.
 A. What time do we get to Glasgow?
 P. You are due to arrive at 6.15.
 A. Thank you, here you are.
 P. Thank you, sir. I hope you'll find the journey comfortable.
 A. Well; if I have some minutes left, I should like to go and get myself a book to while away the time during the journey.
 P. I'll bring you a paper, sir.

What are these dialogues about?

Задание 3. Сформулировать и ответить на вопросы

... where the booking-office is

...if there are many people in the waiting-room now

... where you can get something to read (at the station)
 ... how much porters charge for a piece of luggage
 ...if there is a good restaurant at Warsaw station
 ...why he (she) is going to take a stopping train

Задание 4. Составить свой собственный диалог по теме.

Форма отчета:составление диалогов.

Практическое занятие № 48. Устная работа над темой

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you like travelling?
2. Do you travel a lot?
3. Where did you travel lately?
4. Why do people like travelling?
5. What is the fastest kind of transport?
6. What kind of transport do you prefer?

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. Сколько железнодорожных станций в Петербурге?
2. Скорые поезда останавливаются только на больших станциях.
3. Вы любите провожать друзей?
4. Билетные кассы находятся справа от зала ожидания.
5. Моя подруга собиралась лететь в Крым.
6. Я предпочитаю заказывать билеты заранее.

Задание 3. Сопоставьте слова с определениями

1. luggage	a) a public vehicle , driven by electricity, that runs along metal lines set in the road
2. train	b) a long journey made by boat or ship
3. ship	c) the act of flying
4. voyage	d) a cases, bags, boxes of a traveller
5. trip	e) a large boat for carrying people or goods on the sea
6. flight	f) a short journey from one place to another
7. tram	g) to go from place to place ; make a journey
8. travel	h) a line of connected railway carriages drawn by an engine

Задание 4. Рассказать о своем последнем путешествии (письменно 10-15 предложений)

Форма отчета:выполнение лексических упражнений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 49.Контрольная работа.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

I variant

I. Read the text. Translate the first paragraph

Travelling

Almost all people are fond of traveling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various means of travelling. As for me there is nothing like traveling by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other means of traveling. There is no dust of a railway or car journey or troubles wife changing from one train to another train.

With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole country-side. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey is a long one you can have a comfortable bed in a sleeper.

Travelling by ship is not very popular now. That is because it has become very expensive and not many people can afford it. But it is very pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under your feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face.

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many places in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your heavy suitcases

2. Answer the questions:

1. Are all people fond of travelling?
2. Where can you have a meal, if you are hungry?
3. Is travelling by ship popular?
4. Many people like to travel by car, don't they?
5. Why do many people prefer to travel by car?

3. Find English equivalents in the text

1. новые места
2. дня удовольствия
3. более удобный
4. скорость
5. свежий морской ветер
6. за короткое время
7. покупать билеты

4. Make up these sentences:

1. Back, is, the, put, flight.
2. Plane, our, on, is, runway, the.
3. Is, luggage, my, overweight.
4. Is, the, landing, plane.
5. Was, visibility, good, very.

5. Translate these sentences:

1. Я люблю путешествовать на самолете.
2. Полет был спокойный.
3. Видимость хорошая сегодня.
4. Моя сестра страдает воздушной болезнью
5. Самолет взлетает.

II variant**I. Read the text. Translate the second paragraph.****Travelling by Sea**

Almost all people like to travel. When you have got holidays you can travel by car, by train, by plane and by sea.

I like to travel by sea best of all. Some years ago we took a cruise along the Black sea coast on board the liner "Russia". We came to Sochi by train. Then we went to the seaport and saw our ship. It was big. We liked it very much. I remember the ship and our cabin. Our cabin was comfortable. It had got two berth, a table, two chairs and one wide window and the warm wind was blowing through it. There was fresh air in our cabin during all the voyage. We had breakfast, dinner and supper on board the ship. When it was time to have meals we went to the restaurant.

The weather was fine. After breakfast we spent a lot of time on the deck sitting in deck chairs or standing at the rail, watching the ships, passing not far from our ship. It was pleasant to watch the waves too.

I remember the sunrise and the sunset well. It was unforgettable. In the afternoon I took a sunshade because the sun was shining brightly. It was hot in the sunshine.

In the daytime we liked to watch the sea-scape. At four o'clock we entered the port Adler. There were some ships there. We saw many people on the pier. We had some free time in Adler and we went for a walk while the ship was in the port. The water was clean and it was pleasant to swim in the sea I like the Caucasus and that's why I was pleased.

At 8 o'clock we came back. The liner was going to sail off. In the evening we watched TV, danced or stayed on the deck when the weather was fine.

I enjoyed my trip. This voyage impressed me for all my life.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Do you like to travel?

2. Was your cabin comfortable?
3. What did you do after breakfast?
8. It was hot in the sunshine, wasn't it?
9. When did you enter the port Adler?

3. Find English equivalents in the text:

1. увидели наш корабль
2. удобная
3. два спальных места
4. смотреть волны
5. пирс, дамба
6. плавать в море
7. отходило (о судне)

4. Make up these sentences:

1. Do, seeing, I, not, my, like, friends, off.
2. Care, passengers, takes, attendant, of, on, a, board, train.
3. Take, we, to, suitcases, the, van, luggage.
4. Prefer, train, I, fast.
5. Can, you, buy, ticket, for, at, the, journey, booking-office.

5. Translate these sentences:

1. Я покупаю билеты заранее.
2. Он не успел на поезд.
3. Обычно мы путешествуем налегке.
4. Анна предпочитает нижнюю полку.
5. Поезд отправляется в 8.30.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.9. Россия. Москва – столица нашей Родины

Практическое занятие № 50. Введение лексики по теме «Наша Родина»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What country do you live?
2. Is your country large?
3. What is the capital of our country?
4. Have you been in Moscow?
5. Do want to visit Moscow?

Задание 2. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Россия. Москва – столица нашей Родины» [3, 101].

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите предложения с английского на русский язык [3, 101].

Задание 4. Прочитайте следующие предложения и скажите, к какой части речи относятся выделенные курсивом слова [3, 105]

Задание 5. Постарайтесь сочетать прилагательные в колонке А с существительными в колонке В так, чтобы получились правильные словосочетания [3, 106].

Задание 6. Решите, с какими существительными справа сочетаются глаголы [3, 106].

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических упражнений

Практическое занятие № 51. Работа с лексикой по теме.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Разделите слова и словосочетания на три группы для описания: а) поверхности, б) климата, в) флага [3, 107].

Задание 3. Решите, какое слово не подходит в каждой группе слов [3, 108].

Задание 4. Подберите названия группам слов, вставьте их вместо пропусков [3, 108].

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 52. Работа с текстом «Russia»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Контроль лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст [3, 111].

Задание 3. Найдите в текстах английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям [3, 113].

Задание 4. Найдите в текстах слова, которые имеют сходные значения со следующими словами [3, 114].

Задание 5. Закончите следующие предложения логически верно [3, 116].

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических.

Практическое занятие № 53. Работа с текстом «Russia»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык [2, 119].

Задание 2. Составьте предложения, используя данные слова [2, 116].

Задание 3. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы [2, 121].

Задание 4. Составьте предложения, используя данные слова словосочетания

- extends
- the area
- borders
- the Urals
- mild climate
- rivers, lakes
- natural resources
- population
- the head of the state
- the capital

Задание 5. Расскажите о России

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических упражнений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 54. Работа с текстом «Moscow»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст [3, 112].

Задание 2. Найдите в текстах английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям [3, 113].

Задание 3. Составьте предложения, используя данные слова [3, 116].

Задание 4. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. When was Moscow founded?
3. Is Moscow one of the biggest and most beautiful cities of the world?
4. How many people live in Moscow?
5. Where does the government of our country work?
6. Moscow is a cultural centre, isn't it?
7. Are there many places of interest in Moscow?
8. Is Moscow the city of higher educational institutions?

Задание 5. Назовите возможные варианты начала предложений [3, 117].

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 55. Работа с текстом «Places of Interest»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Ответить на вопросы (студенты задают вопросы друг другу).

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Red Square and the Kremlin are the heart of Moscow. The Kremlin is the oldest part of Moscow. Now it is a piece of history, a collection containing masterpieces of Russian architecture and the seat of the country's highest governmental bodies.

The Lenin Mausoleum is in Red Square. The mausoleum was built outside the Kremlin wall in 1930. The Mausoleum houses a sarcophagus containing the embalmed body of V.I. Lenin.

On the south side of Red Square is **St. Basil's Cathedral**, a masterpiece of Russian architecture, built in 1555-60 by Ivan the Terrible to commemorate the conquest of Kazan.

Sverdlov Square is in the centre of Moscow. In the past it was called Teatralnaya. In 1921 the square was renamed in memory of Y.M. Sverdlov.

The Bolshoi Theatre is in Sverdlov Square. The theatre was opened in 1825. The building is also famous for its political history. Party Congresses and Congresses of the Soviet took place there. V. I. Lenin spoke there on more than 30 occasions.

The Moscow University named after M.V. Lomonosov was founded in 1755. The new University complex is situated on the Lenin Hills. On September 1, 1953, its doors were opened to students. The Moscow University trains students in 50 specialities.

The Tretyakov Gallery is devoted to Russian national art. It dates from 1850 when Pavel Tretyakov, patron of the arts, started his collection of distinguished Russian paintings. In 1892 Tretyakov bequeathed his collection of pictures to the City of Moscow. In 1927 the Tretyakov Gallery founded a department of Soviet painting, sculpture and graphic art.

Ostankino Tower is a self-supporting structure 533 metres tall. The main purpose of the tower is for numerous TV and radio broadcasting. The tower is also used by meteorologists.

The Stadium in Luzhniki was built in 1956. This is one of the world's largest sports complexes. It comprises the Greater Sports Area, the Smaller Sports Area, a swimming pool, the Palace of Sports, children's sport centre, an indoor skating rink, football fields, tennis courts and open-air grounds for games.

Among the numerous Moscow libraries the Lenin Library is one of the biggest and well-known in the world. It was founded in 1925. The present buildings of the Lenin Library were built in 1939.

The monument to A.S. Pushkin the great Russian poet, was unveiled in 1880. The statue, by Opekushin, was erected on funds of the population of Moscow. The square where the monument stands is named after him.

Задание 3. Составьте предложения, используя данные слова

1. Is, oldest, Kremlin, the, the, part, Moscow, of,
2. Mausoleum, the, was, Lenin, the, built, outside, wall, Kremlin.
3. Is, of, St Basil's, masterpiece, Cathedral, a, architecture, Russian.
4. Is, the, Sverdlov, in, Square, of, centre, Moscow.
5. Bolshoi, is, the, Theatre, for, famous, political, its, history.
6. University, the, was, Moscow, founded, 1755, in.
7. Gallery, the, is, Tretyakov, Russian, devoted, national, to, art.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски предложениями

1. Red Square and the Kremlin are the heart ... Moscow.
2. The Lenin Mausoleum is ... Red Square.
3. ... the past Sverdlov Square was called Teatralnaya.
4. The new University complex is situated ... the Lenin Hills.
5. ... 1892 Tretyakov bequeathed his collection ... pictures ... the City ... Moscow.
6. Ostankino Tower is also used ... meteorologists.
7. State Public Library ... Moscow is one ... the biggest and well-known ... the world.
8. The monument ... A.S. Pushkin was unveiled ... 1880.

Задание 5. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What is in the center of Moscow?
2. Is the Bolshoi Theatre in Red Square?
3. Where is the Lenin Mausoleum?
4. When was the State Library founded?
5. When was the Bolshoi Theatre opened?
6. What are the heart of Moscow?

7. Where is St Basil's Cathedral?
8. By whom was St Basil's Cathedral built?

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 56. Итоговое занятие по теме.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about 1/7 of the Earth surface. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square km.

Our land is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the south and in the west the country borders on fourteen countries. It also has a seaborder with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a great variety of flora and fauna can be found as in our land. Our country has numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus. There are over two thousands rivers in the Russian Federation. The longest of them are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur. Our land is also rich in various lakes with the deepest lake in the world, Baikal, included

On the Russian territory there are 11 time zones. The climate conditions are rather different; from arctic and moderate to continental and subtropical. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world: oil, natural gas, coal, different ores, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

The Russian Federation is a multinational state. It comprises many national districts, several autonomous republics and regions. The population of the country is over 140 million people.

Moscow is the capital of our Homeland. It is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the country and one of the most beautiful cities on the globe. Russian is the official language of the state, the national symbol of the Russian Federation is a white-blue-red banner.

The Russian Federation is a constitutional republic headed by the President, the country government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The President controls only the executive branch - the government, but not the Supreme Court and Federal Assembly.

The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly comprising two chambers, the Council of Federation (upper Chamber) and the State Duma (lower Chamber). Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The executive power belongs to the government (The Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and federal courts

Our country has a multiparty system. The largest and most influential political parties are the "Unity", the Communist party, the "Fatherland-All Russia", "The Union of the Right Forces", "The Apple", Liberal-Democratic and some others.

The foreign policy of the Russian Federation is that of international cooperation, peace and friendship with all nations irrespective of their political and social systems.

Vocabulary:

to occupy ['okjupaɪ] – занимать
 surface ['s :fis] – поверхность
 total ['t utl] area [' ri] – общая площадь
 to border on- граничить
 numerous ['nju:m r s] - многочисленные
 steppes – степи
 taiga - тайга
 highlands - горные возвышенности
 the Urals ['ju r lz] - Уральские горы
 the Caucasus [ko:k s s] – Кавказ
 climate ['klaɪmɪf] conditions [k n'di nz] -

state – государство
 to comprise - включать, охватывать
 banner - знамя, флаг
 legislative ['lɪdɪslɪv] - законодательный
 executive [ɪg'zɛkjʊtɪv] - исполнительная
 judicial [dʒu:'dɪ ʃl] – судебная
 Federal Assembly - Федеральное Собрание
 the Council ['kaʊnsɪl] of Federation - Совет Федерации
 State Duma- Государственная Дума
 Supreme [su'pri:m] Court [k o :t] - Верховный

климатические условия
moderate ['modrt] – умеренный
ore [o:]-руда
ferrous - из черного металла

суд
influential –влиятельный
foreign ['forin] - международная политика
irrespective – независимо

I variant

1. Read the text "The Russian Federation". Translate paragraph 7 in writing.

2. Answer the questions on the text.

1. Where is your Homeland situated?
2. Is Russia a large country?
3. Does Russia border on the USA?
4. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
5. There are many rivets in our country, aren't there?
6. What city is the capital of our Motherland?
7. What language is the official language of the state?

3. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Russia's longest rivers are the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisey, the Lena and the Amur.
2. Our country is one of the richest in natural resources countries in the world.
3. Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
4. Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities on the globe.
5. 1/7 of the earth's surface is occupied by the Russian Federation.
6. Our land is washed by 12 seas.
7. Russia is divided into two regions by the Ural Mountains.

4. Make up the sentences.

1. The, Federation, rich, in, is, resources, natural, Russian.
2. Ladoga, are, and. Baikal, lakes, largest, the.
3. Moscow, is, the. Federation, of, Russian, the, capital,
4. republic, Russia, presidential, a, is.
5. is, 150 million people, more, than, Russia, of, population, the

II variant

1. Read the text "The Russian Federation". Translate paragraph 8 in writing.

2. Answer the questions on the text.

1. What is the total area of Russia?
2. Russia is the largest country in the world, isn't it?
3. What seas and oceans is our country washed by?
4. Does Russia border on many countries?
5. What is the largest liver in Russia?
6. What is the population of the country?
7. What is the national symbol of the Russian Federation?

3. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Russian Federation is the largest country in the world.
2. The highest mountains in our land are the Altai, the Urals and the Caucasus.
3. Moscow is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre of the country.
4. The largest and most influential parties are the "Unity", the Communist party, "The Union of the Right Forces" and some others.
5. The country is situated in Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia.
6. Our country is washed by the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.
7. The longest river in Russia is the Volga.

4. Make up the sentences.

1. The Kremlin, the, is, Moscow, of, centre;
2. Red Square, the of, heart, Moscow, is.
3. For, Moscow, famous, is, theatres, its.
4. The, seat, Moscow, is, of. Parliament, Russian, the.
5. Is, city, Moscow, the, students, of.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.10. Великобритания. Лондон – столица Великобритании

Практическое занятие № 57. Введение лексики по теме «Великобритания. Лондон»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Великобритания. Лондон – столица Великобритании» [3, 128].

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите предложения с английского на русский язык [3, 128].

Задание 3. Прочитайте следующие предложения и скажите, к какой части речи относятся выделенные курсивом слова [3, 132].

Задание 4. Постарайтесь сочетать прилагательные в колонке А с существительными в колонке В так, чтобы получились правильные словосочетания [3, 133].

Задание 5. Решите, с какими существительными справа сочетаются глаголы [3, 134].

Форма отчета: выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 58. Работа над лексикой

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Разделите слова и словосочетания на три группы [2, 134].

Задание 3. Решите, какое слово не подходит в каждой группе слов [2, 134].

Задание 4. Подберите названия группам слов, вставьте их вместо пропусков [2, 135].

Форма контроля: выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 59. Работа с текстом «Great Britain»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Контроль лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст [3, 138].

Задание 3. Найдите в текстах английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям [3, 143].

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски необходимыми словами, первая буква каждого слова поможет вам сделать это [3, 114].

Задание 5. Закончите следующие предложения логически верно [3, 147].

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических.

Практическое занятие № 60. Работа с текстом «Towns of Great Britain»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Where is the UK situated?
2. What does the UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consist of?
3. What are the capital of four parts of the UK?
4. What rivers are flowing through Great Britain?
5. What can you tell about the Spay (the Thames)?
6. What is the official language?

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст.

The United Kingdom was the first country in the world which became highly industrialized. During the rapid industrialization of the 19-th century, one of the most important factors was that coal deposits were situated near the ground surface, which made mining easy. Coal mining is one of the most developed industries in Great Britain. The biggest coal and iron mines are in the north-east of England, near Newcastle, in Lancashire and Yorkshire; in Scotland near Glasgow; in Wales near Cardiff and Bristol.

Until recent times, Britain's heavy industry was mainly concentrated in the centre of England and in the London region. Such towns as Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield produced heavy machines, railway carriages and motor-cars. In the 20-th century new branches of industry have appeared: electronics, radio, chemical industry and others.

Of great importance for Britain is ship-building industry. It is concentrated in London, Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool and Belfast.

Great Britain produces a lot of wool, and woollen industry is developed in Yorkshire. British woollen products are exported to many countries.

Sea-ports play a great role in the life of the country. London, Liverpool and Glasgow are the biggest English ports, from which big liners go to all parts of the world. Great Britain exports industrial products to other countries and imports food and some other products.

Sheep-farming, cattle-farming and dairy-farming are also important branches of Great Britain's economy. Chicken farms produce a great number of chickens and eggs for the population.

The south of England is often called the "Garden of England", because there are many gardens and orchards there. In the orchards people grow apples, pears, cherries, plums and other fruits, and there are also large plantations of different berries.

VOCABULARY

appear [ə'piə] – появляться

berry ['beri] – ягода

branch [brɑ:nt] – отрасль

cattle-farming ['kætl,fɑ:mɪŋ] – скотоводство

dairy-farming ['deəri,fɑ:mɪŋ] – молочное хозяйство

deposits [di'pɒzɪts] – залежи

orchard [ˈɔ:təd] – фруктовый сад

pear [peə] – груша

railway carriage ['reɪlweɪ'kærɪd] – железнодорожный вагон

rapid ['ræpɪd] – быстрый

wool [wu:l] – шерсть

Задание 3. Выбрать верное слово

1. The United Kingdom is a ... (backward, underdeveloped, highly-developed) country.
2. The biggest coal and iron mines are in ... (in the south of England, in the north-east of England, in the middle of England).
3. Ship-building industry is concentrated in ... (London, Bristol, Cardiff).
4. The woollen industry is developed in ... (Newcastle, Liverpool, Yorkshire).
5. ... (Cardiff and Bristol; London, Liverpool and Glasgow; Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield) are the biggest sea-ports of the country.
6. ... (the north of England, the east of England, the south of England) is often called the "Garden of England".

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What was one of the most important factors of the rapid industrialization of the country in the 19th century?
2. What industry is mostly developed in Great Britain?
3. Where are the biggest coal and iron mines situated?
4. Where was Britain's heavy industry mainly concentrated until recent times?
5. What was produced in Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield?
6. What branches of industry appeared in the 20th century?
7. What towns is ship-building industry concentrated in?
8. Great Britain has always been a great exporter of wool, hasn't it?
9. Where is the woollen industry concentrated?
10. Do sea-ports play a great role in the life of Great Britain?
11. Which are the biggest sea-ports of the country?
12. Why is the south of England often called the "Garden of England"?
13. What fruits grow in the orchards?

Задание 5. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Угольная промышленность одна из самых развитых промышленных в Великобритании.
2. В XX веке появились новые отрасли промышленности: электроника, радио, химическая промышленность и другие.
3. Кораблестроительная промышленность большая важность для Британии.

4. Британская шерстяная продукция экспортируется во многие страны.
5. Морские порты играют огромную роль в жизни страны.
6. Птицефермы производят огромное количество цыплят и яиц для населения
7. Юг Англии часто называют «Садом Англии», потому что там много фруктовых садов.

Задание 6. Расскажите о городах Великобритании

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений, устный опрос.

Практическое занятие № 61. Работа с текстом «London»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What is the area of the UK?
2. What seas and oceans is Great Britain washed by?
3. How many parts does the UK consist of?
4. What are the capitals of four parts of the UK?
5. Are there many rivers in Great Britain?

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст.

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old. It has more than 20 centuries old history. Traditionally it is divided into several parts, the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here. There are two places of interest in the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London.

Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. There are Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament along the north bank of the Thames.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks, and houses are situated there. There are many tourists there from different countries of the world.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories there. The region is densely populated by working class families.

VOCABULARY

capital – столица

cathedral – собор

centre – центр

densely – плотно

fortress – крепость

hotel – гостиница

numerous – многочисленный

palace – дворец

populated – населено

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки и переведите слова с русского на английский язык

1. London is (столица Великобритании).
2. It is (расположен) on the river Thames.
3. The (население) of London is about 8 million.
4. The City is (коммерческий и торговый центр Лондона).
5. The West End is a part (где живут богачи).
6. The best shops are situated in (Вест-Энде).
7. The East End is (промышленный район Лондона).

Задание 4. Выберите предложения, которые указывают на следующее:

- Geographical position;
- Parts of London;
- The features of the City;
- The features of the East End;
- The features of the West End.

Задание 5. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?

2. Is London a big city?
3. What is London's population?
4. On what river does London stand?
5. Into what parts is London divided?
6. Why is the City called the business centre of London?
7. What is the West End famous for?
8. Who lives in the East End?

Задание 6. Составьте предложения, используя данные слова:

1. Britain, is, of, London, capital, the Great.
2. is, it, the, in, one, cities, world, largest, of, the,.
3. Thames, is, the, on, London, situated.
4. country, the, the, centre, City, commercial, is, the, of.
5. are, City, many, the, in, and, there, banks, big.
6. London, the, the, West, of, End, is, part, richest.
7. End, in, the, museums, there, palaces, many, parks, theatres, famous, West, and, are.
8. interest, of, is, one, it, of, places, the.
9. in, are, Parliament, Westminster, Houses, of, there, the.

Задание 7. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Лондон – один из крупнейших городов мира. Это крупный промышленный, торговый и культурный центр Англии. 2. Лондон делится на четыре части. 3. Сити – деловой район города. 4. Самый приятный жилой район Лондона – ВестЭнд. Там много красивых парков, роскошных особняков, магазинов. Почти все лондонские музеи и театры сосредоточены в ВестЭнде. 5. ИстЭнд – это промышленный район. Здесь живут рабочие, докеры. 6. Население Лондона около 8 миллионов.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений

Практическое занятие № 62. Работа с текстом «London. Places of Interest»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

London. Places of interest

The Houses of Parliament are known to be designed by Sir Charles Barry. They are among the most beautiful buildings in Europe. This is the place where the English Government Parliament sits.

The Tower of London was a fortress, a palace and a prison many years ago. Now it is a museum.

St. Paul's Cathedral is also in the West End of London. It is the masterpiece of the well-known English architect Christopher Wren.

Westminster Abbey is famous for its architecture and historical associations.

Buckingham palace is known all over the world to be the home of Britain's kings and queens.

Trafalgar Square is named in memory of Nelson's great victory. In the middle of the square stands the famous Nelson Column with the statue of Nelson on the top of it. It is a traditional place of mass meetings.

Piccadilly Circus with its famous central fountain on the top of which stands a statue of Eros, the Greek god of love, is considered to be the heart of the West End. About half a million people is said to pass through Piccadilly Circus daily.

The British Museum is really a history museum. It is one of the most famous museums of the world. Russian tourists always visit it, they see the place in the library where Lenin worked. There is a guide there who can show you the table at which Lenin sat.

VOCABULARY

to design – проектировать

masterpiece – шедевр

memory – память

in memory – в память

square – 1. квадрат, 2. площадь, 3. квадратный

guide – проводник

top – вершина

The Houses of Parliament – Здание парламента

The Tower of London –Таяэр

St. Paul's Cathedral [s(ə)ntp:ls kə'ti:drəl] – Собор святого Павла

Westminster Abbey ['westmɪnstə'æbi] – Вестминстерское аббатство

Buckingham palace ['b kɪŋəm'pælis] –Букингемский дворец

Trafalgar Square [trə'fælgə ʃkwɛə] – Трафальгарская площадь

Piccadilly Circus[pɪkə'dɪli ʃə:k s] – площадь Пикадилли

The British Museum – Британский музей

Задание 2.Составьте предложения, используя данные слова:

1.The Houses of Parliament	1) Parliament, the, is, place, the, House, of, sits, parliament, Government, English, where, the. 2) Parliament, the, of, Houses, are, in, the, beautiful, Europe, among, most, buildings.
2. The Tower of London	museum, now, a, is, it.
3. St. Paul's Cathedral	London, in, End, West, the, St. Paul's Cathedral, is of.
4. Westminster Abbey	Abbey, is, for, architecture, famous, Westminster, its.
5. BuckinghamPalace	home, of, is, the, palace, Buckingham, kings, queens, and.
6. Trafalgar Square	meetings, square, is, a, place, of, mass, traditional, Trafalgar.
7. Piccadilly Circus	End, West, heart, of, Circus, is, Piccadilly, the.
8. The BritishMuseum	museum, a, is, British, museum, history, the.

Задание3.Ответить на вопросы.

1. Who designed the House of Parliament?

2. What was the Tower of London?

3. Is the Tower of London a museum now?

4. What is Westminster Abbey famous for?

5. Buckingham Palace is the home of Britain's kings and queens, isn't it?

6. Is Trafalgar Square named in memory of Nelson's great victory?

7. What is one of the most famous museums of the world?

Задание 4.Наосновании прочитанного выбрать правильные утверждения

1. The Houses of Parliament is the place where the English Government sits. 2. The Tower of London was a fortress many years ago. 3. Now the Tower of London is a museum. 4. St. Paul's Cathedral is in the East End of London. 5. Westminster Abbey is famous for its architecture. 6. Buckingham Palace is a museum now. 7. Trafalgar Square is named in memory of Nelson's great victory. 8. Piccadilly Circus is the heart of the West End. 9. The British Museum is a historical museum.

Задание5.Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык:

1. Официальной резиденцией королевы является Букингемский дворец. 2. Таяэр в прошлом был королевской резиденцией, потом тюрьмой, в настоящее время это музей. 3. В центре Трафальгарской площади находится памятник адмиралу Нельсону. Вокруг площади много правительственных учреждений. 4. Собор Св.Павла и другие церкви, построены Кристофером Реном.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений

Практическое занятие № 63.Работастекстом «Culture, Leisure, Entertainment»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1.Прочитатьиперевеститекст.

Culture, Leisure, entertainment

Annual festivals of music and drama are very popular in Britain. Some of them are famous not only in Britain, but all over the world.

Burn's night. January 25 is the birthday of Scotland's greatest poet Robert Burns. There are hundreds of Burns clubs not only in Britain, but also throughout the world, and on the 25th of January they all hold Burns Night celebrations. In banquet halls of Edinburgh, in workers' clubs of Glasgow,

in cottages of Scottish villages, thousands of people drink a toast to the immortal memory of Robert Burns. To the sounds of bagpipes there appear on the tables the traditional dishes of the festival dinner: chicken broth, boiled salt herring, and haggis – a typical Scottish dish made from the heart and other organs of a sheep. It is eaten with boiled turnip and potatoes. The dinner is followed by dancing, pipe music, and reciting selections from Burns' lyrics. The celebration concludes with singing the poet's famous Auld Lang Syne.

Shakespeare's Birthday. Every year the anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare is celebrated in Stratford-upon-Avon, where he was born on April 23, 1564. Flags are hung in the main street, people wear sprigs of rosemary (for remembrance) in their buttonholes. A long procession goes along the streets to the church where everyone in the procession puts a wreath or a bouquet, or just one flower at the poet's grave. In the evening there is a performance of the chosen Birth-day Play in the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

In London, the Aldwych theatre which has close ties with the Royal Shakespeare theatre in Stratford-upon-Avon, holds international Shakespeare festivals, during which famous companies from abroad, including the Comedie Francaise from Paris, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Schiller Theatre of Berlin, the Abbey Theatre from Dublin, and others, perform Shakespeare's plays.

The Edinburgh International Festival. The Edinburgh International Festival is held annually during three weeks in late August and early September. The Festival is quite international in its character, as it gives a varied representation of artistic production from many countries. Leading musicians of the world and world-famous theatre companies always take part in it.

The idea of the Festival originated in the first postwar year. All over Europe rationing and restrictions were the order of the day, and hundreds of towns lay in ruins, and it seemed a good idea to shift people's attention from everyday needs to eternal values.

The first Festival was held in 1947. And since that time the Edinburgh International Festival has firmly established its reputation as one of the important events of its kind in the world.

Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What entertainment is very popular in Britain?
2. When is the birthday of Robert Burns? What celebrations do the Burns clubs hold on this day? How are the celebrations held? What is the traditional Scottish dish that is served at these celebrations?
3. How is Shakespeare's birthday celebrated in Stratford-upon-Avon? How is his birthday marked by the Aldwych Theatre in London?
4. When is the Edinburgh International Festival held? When did the idea of the Festival originate? Who takes part in the Festival?
5. How do people usually spend Saturday? Why is Saturday evening the best time for going to the theatre or having parties?
6. How is Sunday morning usually spent in most families?
7. What is the most important family meal of the week? What does it consist of?
8. How do most people spend their Sunday evening?

Форма контроля: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы.

Практическое занятие № 64. Диалоги.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Ответить на вопросы (студенты задают друг другу вопросы о Великобритании).

Задание 2. Прочитать диалог

- I live in London. And where do you live?
- I live in London too, but I came here two years ago from Edinburgh.
- And is Edinburgh as large as London?
- Oh, no, it's much smaller but it's the capital of Scotland.
- So Edinburgh is the largest city in Scotland, isn't it?
- I'm afraid not. Edinburgh is no longer the largest city. The largest now is Glasgow with the population of over one million people.
- And is Scotland a beautiful country?
- Sure it is. If you go there you'll enjoy it.
- I'd love to. Scotland has a mild climate, doesn't it?

- Not quiet so. The climate isn't so mild as in England because the country is situated in the north of the island.
- And, by the way, are there any mountains and rivers?
- Yes, the rivers are not very long but they are beautiful. And we have mountains, the Highlands. They are often visited by tourists.
- Oh, I am fond of mountains. Last year, I went to Wales for my holidays. Perhaps, I'll go to Scotland next time.
- Well, I'm sure you'll like it. Come in August. It's the best month in our country.
- If I have my holidays in August, I'll go to Scotland by all means. And is Edinburgh a modern city?
- On the contrary. It's a very old city with many historical and architectural monuments. It's full of sights and is famous for its University.

VOCABULARY

sure (itis) – конечно

to enjoy – получать удовольствие

not quite so – не совсем так

by the way – между прочим

by all means – непременно

on the contrary – напротив

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What is the capital of Scotland?
2. Is Edinburgh the largest city in Scotland?
3. What is the largest city in Scotland?
4. The climate of Scotland is mild, isn't it?
5. What do you know about rivers in Scotland?
6. What is Edinburgh famous for?

Задание 4. Переведите следующие диалоги с русского на английский язык.

- 1) – Вы любите путешествовать?
 – Да. Между прочим, я побывал во многих местах нашей страны.
 – Я бы тоже хотел попутешествовать, но боюсь, что летом я с семьей опять поеду за город.
- 2) – Стрэтфорд расположен в центре Англии?
 – Да, это небольшой городок, но очень известный.
 – Это современный город?
 – Напротив, это очень старый город.
 – Есть ли в Стрэтфорде достопримечательности?
 – Да. Стрэтфорд славится домом, где родился Шекспир.
- 3) – Вы живете в Манчестере?
 – Не совсем. Я живу не далеко от Манчестера. А вы там были?
 – О, нет, но я непременно поеду туда следующей весной.

Форма отчета: составление диалогов.

Практическое занятие № 65. Контрольная работа.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

I variant

1. Translate the underlined sentences into Russian.

Great Britain

Great Britain is situated to the northwest of Europe on the British Isles. It is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom (UK). Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel and is connected with many countries by sea.

The climate of Great Britain is mild and warm because of the warm Gulf Stream. Most of the mountains are in the north, in Scotland, but they are not very high. Scotland is also famous for its beautiful lakes. The rivers in Great Britain are not long but many of them are deep. The longest rivers are the Clyde and the Thames.

London, the capital of the country, is situated on the Thames. The most important industrial cities are Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, Edinburgh, Birmingham and others. Cambridge and Oxford are famous university cities.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The official head of the state is the king or the queen. But the power of the monarch is limited by Parliament which is made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Members of the House of Lords are appointed, and members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. Parliament makes laws. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the party in power. At present there are four main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative, the Labour, the Liberal and the Social-Democratic Party.

The official language of Great Britain is English. It is now spoken in many countries of the world: the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India and others.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Where is Great Britain situated?
2. What is the official name of the country?
3. What country is separated from the continent?
4. What are the parts of Great Britain called?
5. What is the climate of Great Britain?
6. Cambridge and Oxford are famous university cities, aren't they?
7. By whom is the British Government headed?
8. Who are the laws in Great Britain made by?
9. What language is spoken in Great Britain?

3. Write out the true statements.

1. Great Britain is situated to the northeast of Europe on the British Isles.
2. Most of the mountains are in the north.
3. The rivers in Great Britain are not long but few of them are deep.
4. Scotland is also famous for its beautiful rivers.
5. At present there are three main political parties in Great Britain.
6. Great Britain is a presidential republic.
7. The climate of the UK is dry.
8. The UK consists of four parts.

4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Британские острова омываются Северным морем, Атлантическим океаном и проливом Ла-Манш.
2. Климат в стране мягкий.
3. В Великобритании много рек и красивых озер.
4. Население в Великобритании 56 млн. человек.
5. Великобритания – монархия, но власть королевы ограничена парламентом.
6. Великобритания – высоко развитая индустриальная страна.
7. Население Великобритании говорит на английском языке.

5. Make up sentences.

1. surface, of, England, is, flat, the.
2. territory, the, occupies, UK, the, the British Isles of.
3. of, Wales, the, is, Cardiff, capital.
4. emblem, the, Scotland, thistle, national, of, thistle the, is.
5. queen, the, state, is, of, the, head, the.

Task 6. Make up the questions to the underlined words.

1. The official name of the country is the United Kingdom (UK).
2. Most of the mountains are in the north.
3. The longest rivers are the Clyde and the Thames.
4. The UK is a constitutional monarchy.
5. There are four main political parties in Great Britain.

II variant

1. Translate the underlined sentences into Russian.

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244 000 square kilometres. The population is over 56 million people. The capital of the United Kingdom is London.

The surface of the United Kingdom varies greatly. The northern and the western parts of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. All the rest a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not very long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous part of the country.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain. It is mild the whole year round. Winters are not cold and summers are not hot.

Great Britain is highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile. One of the industries is shipbuilding.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy and the Queen is the head of the state. But in practice it is ruled by the government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour party, the Conservative party and the Liberal party.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What parts does it consist of?
4. What is the climate on the British Isles?
5. What goods does the British industry produce?
6. Is Great Britain a constitutional monarchy?
7. How many chambers does the British Parliament consist of? What are they?
8. Whom is the country ruled by?
9. What influence the climate of Great Britain?

3. Write out the true statements.

1. The UK consists of three parts.
- 2 Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland.
3. The northern and the eastern parts of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands.
4. The rivers are not very long.
5. The climate is mild the whole year round.
6. Great Britain is undeveloped industrial country.
7. The British Parliament consists of two chambers.
8. There are two main political parties in Great Britain.

4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Страна состоит из четырех частей: Англии, Шотландии, Уэльса и Северной Ирландии.
2. Великобритания – конституционная монархия.
3. Лондон расположен на реке Темза.
4. Самая длинная река – Северн.
5. Великобритания одна из самых развитых капиталистических стран.
6. Чертополох-национальная эмблема Шотландии.
7. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии –политический, промышленный и культурный центр мира.

5. Make up sentences.

1. surface, of, is, mountain, the, Scotland.
2. crosses, three, of, up, made, is, UK, the, of, flag, the.
3. of, England, the, is, London, capital.
4. emblems, the, Wales, daffodil, national, of, the, are, leek, the, and.
5. official, English, UK, is, of, the, language, the.

6. Make up the questions to the underlined words.

1. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain.
2. The capital of the United Kingdom is London.
3. The population is over 56 million people.
4. The longest rivers are the Severn and the Thames.
5. Great Britain is highly developed industrial country.
6. The country is ruled by the government with the Prime Minister at the head.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Тема 1.11. Культура стран изучаемого языка

Практическое занятие № 66. Великобритания. The Image of Britain

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What is the capital of England?
2. What seas and oceans is Great Britain washed by?
3. What rivers do you know in Great Britain?
4. What can you say about the climate of Great Britain?
5. What is the highest mountain in Scotland?

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст.

The country, called England, has the official name It's the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It occupies two large islands, Great Britain and a part of Ireland, and a lot of small isles. Every part of the UK has its own national emblems, flags, customs and traditions. The language of the state and law is English. But in different parts of the country people speak their own languages. For example: Welsh people speak Welsh (in Wales), those who live in Scotland speak Scottish and they speak Irish in Ireland. There are also a lot of dialects on the territory of the UK.

John Bull is the symbol of the typical Englishman. He is often drawn in cartoons or pictures about England. He was invented in 1712 by a political writer John Arbuthnot. John Bull is drawn as a big man with a large stomach and a round face. He wears high boots, an open jacket and a Union Jack waistcoat. He often has a bulldog with him.

Задание 3. Прочитайте мнение читателей о Великобритании и выскажите свое мнение.

Unfortunately when people think of Britain they usually only think of London. If you travel 100 miles (160 km) out of London, it's as if you are in a different world. The people are kinder, more relaxed, more helpful, the landscape is more beautiful and there's no traffic jam. Another idea people have of Britain is that the weather is 111 ways cold and wet. I think they are correct. The British Isles have never been famous for good weather. Britain, though should be recognized for beautiful landmarks and driving on the wrong side. (*Rob Wilson, 15*)

When I think of Britain, I think of two main areas, Scotland and England. With Scotland some people associate people, who are heavy drinkers and smokers. I know it's not true, I picture them as hard-working in industries such as steel, coal-mining and shipbuilding. When I think of England, I think of traffic noise and masses of people. The Royal Family is heavily linked with Britain, too. (*Marni Duncan, 16*)

Задание 4. Выбрать и записать основные факты

London is changeable indeed. Besides, people like talking about it.

On the other hand there are habits which are different. People tell me that what is typically British here in London is not always typical in Wales or Scotland. Local habits and traditions vary a lot here — very different from, what we know in Russia.

But what is common for all the countries of Britain is that they follow traditions. Probably Britain has more living symbols of its past than many other countries. The royal family is something out of a fairy tale. The capitals, big cities and countryside boast many ancient buildings, castles and cathedrals. Every year there are historical ceremonies, for example, the State Opening of Parliament, the Lord Mayor's Show or the meeting of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor each St. George's Day. These events are a true representation of the past.

Задание 5. Завершить предложения

1. Great Britain is situated ...
2. Great Britain and Northern Ireland Form ...

3. The total area of the British Isles is ...
4. Great Britain is washed by ...
5. The highest mountains in Great Britain are ...
6. The climate is ...
7. The capital of England is ...
8. The population of the British Isles is ...
9. The emblem of England is ...
10. Yohn Bullis ...

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы.

Практическое занятие № 67. Работа с текстом «English Today»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

English Today

The modern world is becoming smaller all the time. Every day distances between different countries seem less. For this reason it's becoming more and more important to know different languages, especially English.

One billion people speak English today. That's about 20% of the world's population.

400 million people speak English as their first language. For the other 600 million people it's either a second language or a foreign language.

English is the first language in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. It is one of the official languages in Canada, the Irish Republic and the Republic of South Africa.

As a second language English is spoken in more than 60 countries. It is used by the government, businessmen and universities.

English is the language of politics and diplomacy, science and technology, business and trade, sport and pop music.

80% of all information in the world's computers is in English.

75% of the world's letters and faxes are in English.

60% of all international telephone calls are made in English.

More than 60% of all scientific journals are written in English.

To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. Learning a language is not an easy thing. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. But it's a must.

English is taught throughout the world and a lot of people speak it quite well. In our country English is very popular: it is studied at schools (sometimes even at nursery schools), colleges and universities.

Everyone will speak English soon – I'm sure of it. We all need to understand each other. To do that we need an international language, and that's English.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие слова в скобках с русского на английский язык

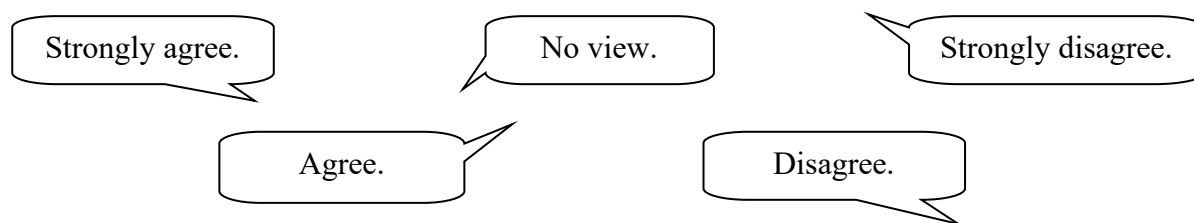
1. Every day distances (между разными странами) seem less.
2. 400 million people (говорят по-английски) as their first language.
3. English is the first language in (Соединённом Королевстве, Австралии Новой Зеландии).
4. It is used by (правительством, университетами).
5. To know English is (абсолютно необходимо) for every educated person.
6. In our country English is (очень популярный).
7. We all need (понимать) each other.

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы.

1. English is a world language, isn't it?
2. How many people speak English?
3. Is English popular in Russia?
4. What is the official language in the Republic of South Africa?
5. Is learning languages an easy thing?
6. Is it necessary to know English today?
7. Where is English studied?
8. When did you begin learning English?
9. How long have you been learning English?

10. Have you read any books in English?
11. Have you seen any films in English?
12. Have you ever visited an English-speaking countries?
13. What language would you like to know?

Задание 4. Высказать свое мнение к данным утверждениям



- ❖ English will be the dominant language in world media and communications.
- ❖ English will remain the world's language for international communication.
- ❖ The role of English in personal development will be very important.
- ❖ American English will be the world's standard variety of English.
- ❖ British English will be the dominant variety of English in the world.
- ❖ Many languages will die out during the next century.
- ❖ There will be a rise of spoken English at the expense of written English.
- ❖ The most popular foreign language in the future will be Chinese.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 68. Работа с текстом «Some English Customs and Traditions»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Some English customs¹ and traditions²

The English are said to be very conservative.³ Their theatres are closed on Sundays: such is the law which has been in force⁴ since the days of Shakespeare. But the cinemas are open simply because there were no cinemas when the law was made. The metric system⁵ has recently⁶ been adopted⁷ in Great Britain and their money system has been made much simpler. But so far they have kept the left-hand driving,⁸ which gives much trouble⁹ to tourists from abroad.

It is known that an English family prefers a small house with a garden to a flat in a modern building with central heating.¹⁰ Many working-class families, however, can only dream of a house with a garden. They live in the industrial districts of big cities where there is neither green grass nor flowers. But no matter where the family lives – in a modern flat with central heating or in a small cottage – there must be a fireplace¹¹ in an English home. In modern times a gas burner¹² or an electric heater¹³ takes the place of a coal fire.

An Englishman's idea of a good breakfast is the following: porridge¹⁴ with milk and sugar, bacon¹⁵ and eggs or fish, hot buttered toast¹⁶ with jam or marmelade, and a cup of coffee or strong tea with milk.

Between twelve and one o'clock they have a light meal called lunch¹⁷. It may consist of cold meat or fish, a meat pie¹⁸ or a salad. The third meal of the day is tea, which they have before five. Sandwiches¹⁹, cake and biscuits²⁰ may be served at this meal, if one is rich enough. But in many families they eat only bread and butter at tea-time. Dinner is at seven. This is usually a heavy meal consisting of soup, roast beef²¹ and vegetables. Pie and pudding are served at dinner. Some people have an early dinner and then the evening meal is called supper. Everywhere it is the custom to have meals at regular hours.

English people drink a lot of tea. Some English people have tea for breakfast, tea in the middle of the morning, tea after dinner, tea in the middle of the afternoon, tea at tea-time and tea with supper.

At work they take five or ten minutes in the middle of the morning and the afternoon to have a cup of tea.

At tea-time they have one, two, three or more cups of tea, bread and butter, or cakes.

Some English families have «high tea» or «big tea» and no supper. For «high tea» they may have meat, bread and butter, cakes and, of course, a lot of tea.

The English always drink tea out of cups never out of glasses. In England they usually drink tea with sugar and milk. When you go to an English house for tea, the housewife always asks you, "How many lumps²² of sugar do you take in your tea?" The answer is: "I take one lump (or two lumps)" or sometimes: "I don't take any sugar." Tea with lemon²³ in it is called «Russian tea» in England.

Englishmen always eat bread with their soup. With meat and vegetables they never eat any bread. Some Englishmen eat only one thin piece of bread at dinner.

NOTES ON THE TEXT

1. custom – обычай
2. tradition – традиция
3. conservative [kən'sə: vətɪv] консервативный
4. in force – в силе
5. metric system – метрическая система
6. recently – недавно
7. to adopt – принимать
8. left-hand driving – левостороннее движение
9. trouble [-Λ-] – беспокойство, неудобство
10. central heating – центральное отопление
11. fireplace – камин
12. gas burner – газовая горелка
13. electric heater – электрическая печь
14. porridge – каша (овсяная)
15. bacon – бекон, копченая свиная грудинка
16. toast – поджаренный ломтик хлеба, гренки
17. lunch – второй завтрак
18. meat pie – мясной пирог
19. sandwich – бутерброд
20. biscuit ['bɪskɪt] – печенье
21. roast beef – ростбиф
22. lump – кусочек (сахара)
23. lemon ['lemən] – лимон

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык

1. Многие рабочие семьи, однако, только мечтают о доме с садом.
2. Они живут в промышленных районах больших городов.
3. Второй завтрак состоит из холодного мяса или рыбы, мясного пирога или салата.
4. Это обычно тяжелая пища, состоящая из супа, ростбифа и овощей.
5. Англичане пьют много чая.
6. Англичане всегда пьют чай из кружки и никогда из стакана.
7. Англичане всегда едят хлеб с супом.

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Why are the theatres closed on Sunday?
2. What does an English family prefer?
3. What can you tell about an Englishman's breakfast?
4. What do Englishmen have between twelve and one o'clock?
5. What does lunch consist of?
6. Is dinner at seven?
7. What do they eat for dinner?
8. Do English people like to drink tea?
9. With what do Englishmen never eat any bread?

Задание 4. Составить предложения

1. Great, many, are, there, traditions, and, in, Britain, customs.
2. in, working-class, live, the, families, industrial, many, big, districts, cities, of.
3. porridge, Englishmen, sugar, eat, and, with, breakfast, milk, for.
4. of, a, lunch, cold, consists, salad, or, a, pie, meat, fish, or.
5. to, Englishmen, drink, like, tea.

6. roast, have, for, they, soup, dinner, and, vegetables, beef.

7. to British, prefer, cups, people, never, tea, out, drink, of, of, glasses, out.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 69. Работа с текстом «Holidays in Great Britain»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Holidays in Great Britain

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Spring Bank Holiday and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holiday in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most popular holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. Central streets are beautifully decorated.

Before Christmas, group of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charity and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a carol service on the Sunday before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at the end of their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family holiday. Relatives usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas Day. This is the time to visit friend and relatives or perhaps sit at home and watch football.

New Year's Day is less popular in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland, Hogmanay is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the House of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, on a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called a «guy» (like Guy Fawkes) and children can often be seen in the streets before the 5th of November saying, "Penny for the guy." If they collect enough money they can buy some fireworks.

There are also small, local festival in Britain.

VOCABULARY

Christmas tree- рождественская (новогодняя) елка

To decorate - украшать

charity - благотворительность

carol – кэрол (рождественская песня)

service – служба (церковная)

to hang – развешивать

stocking – чулок

chimney – труба

relative – родственник

turkey – индейка

to blow up - взорвать

succeed – достигнуть цели, добиться

bomb – бомба

cut off smb's head – отрубить кому-либо голову

to burn – жечь, сжигать

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Самый популярный праздник Рождество.

2. Центральные улицы красиво украшены.
3. Перед Рождеством группа певцов ходит из дома в дом.
4. Традиционно это день когда люди украшают елку.
5. В Шотландии Хогманей самый популярный праздник.
6. В этот день 1605 Гай Фокс пытался взорвать Здание Парламента и убить короля Джеймса I.

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Are there many holidays in Great Britain?
2. What is a "bank holiday"?
3. What is the most popular holiday in Britain?
4. When is Christmas celebrated?
5. What are traditional Christmas songs called in Britain?
6. What do children leave at the end of their beds and why?
7. What do the British do on Boxing Day?
8. What is the name of New Year's Day in Scotland?
9. When is Guy Fawkes Night celebrated?
10. What do you know about Guy Fawkes?

Задание 4. Составить предложения

1. Holidays, public, Britain, called, are, holidays, in, bank.
2. is, popular, New Year's Day, Christmas, than, more, holiday.
3. singers, groups, money, the, collect, of, charity, for, and, traditional, sing, Christmas, carols, songs.
4. day, people, this, the, decorate, is, their, when, trees.
5. Boxing Day, 25th, the, December, of, an, is, holiday, extra, Christmas, Day, after.
6. festivals, one, place, of, takes, the, the, on, November, of, 5th.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 70. Работа с текстом «Holidays in the USA»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Holidays in the USA

American holidays are strange for Russian people. Some holidays are national and Americans don't work on these days.

The major holidays in the USA are:

New Year's Day is on the 1 (first) of January. Banks and offices are closed. People don't sleep until after midnight on the 31st of December. Many parties are given on this night. Theatres, night clubs, restaurants are crowded.

People gather, in the streets of big cities. They ring the bells, blow whistles and automobile horns.

Valentine's Day is celebrated on the 14th of February. It is not a national holiday. Banks and offices do not close, but it is a happy little festival in honour of St. Valentine, patron of all sweethearts and lovers. It is widely celebrated among people of all ages. Men and women, boys and girls exchange «valentines». A «valentine» a special greeting card or a present. The greeting cards are often coloured red, have pictures of flowers and hearts.

Memorial Day, on the 30th of May, is a national holiday. Schools, banks and offices close for the day. On that day Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars. They hold memorial services in churches, halls, parks and cemeteries.

Independence Day, the 4th of July, is a national holiday. On this day, in 1776, America signed the Declaration of Independence. It is a national public holiday and it is celebrated with fireworks and speeches praising «Americanism, democracy, free enterprise».

Thanksgiving Day is held on the fourth Thursday in November. In the USA it is a national holiday. It was first celebrated in 1621 by Pilgrim Fathers after their first good harvest. Thanksgiving is a family day, when all members of the family gather at home of their parents.

Christmas Day is celebrated on the 25th of December. It is usually one-day official holiday and it's a family holiday. Schools and colleges close between Christmas and New Year's Day. People stay at home and spend the time with their families. Everybody tries to come home for Christmas.

People buy Christmas presents and everybody is very happy to find a present under a fir-tree. Children believe that at midnight Santa Claus comes through the chimney and puts presents for them into the stockings.

VOCABULARY

1. are crowded - переполнены (людьми)
2. blow whistles - свистеть (в свистульки)
3. cemetery - кладбище
4. chimney - труба
5. Declaration of Independence - Декларация Независимости
6. exchange - обмен, обменивать
7. fireworks - фейерверк
8. gave their lives - отдали (отдавать) жизнь (жизни)
9. harvest - урожай
10. honour - прославлять, чествовать; почести
11. horn(s)- рог, рожок, гудок (авт.)
12. is celebrated - отмечается, празднуется
13. is held - проводится
14. major- главный, основной
15. midnight - полночь
16. parties - вечеринки, празднования
17. people of all ages - людивсехвозрастов
18. Pilgrim Fathers - первопоселенцы (прибывшие из Англии)
19. praising - прославляя
20. restaurants -рестораны
21. ring the bells - звонить колокольчиками
22. servicemen - военнослужащие
23. services - службы (в память о ком-либо)
24. sign [sain] - подписывать
25. strange - странный, незнакомый
26. sweethearts - влюбленные

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Новый год празднуется первого января.
2. Театры, ночные клубы, рестораны переполнены.
3. Банки и офисы не закрыты, но это счастливый маленький фестиваль в честь Св.Валентина.
4. Мужчины и женщины, мальчики и девочки обмениваются валентинками.
5. В День Памяти американцы чествуют военнослужащих, которые отдали свою жизнь в прошлых войнах.
6. День Независимости национальный праздник.
7. Америка подписала Декларацию о Независимости 4 июля 1776.
8. День Благодарения впервые праздновался в 1621 первопоселенцами после их первого урожая.
9. Рождество – семейный праздник.

Задание 3. Составить предложения

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. New Year's Day | 1. is on the 30 th of May. |
| 2. Valentine's Day | 2. is the 4 th of July. |
| 3. Memorial Day | 3. is celebrated on the 25 th of December. |
| 4. Independence Day | 4. is held on the fourth Thursday in November. |
| 5. Thanksgiving Day | 5. is on the 1 st of January. |
| 6. Christmas Day | 6. is celebrated on the 14 th of February. |

Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What are the major holidays in the USA?
2. Do Americans work on holidays?
3. When is New Year's Day?
4. How do people celebrate New Year's Day?
5. Is Valentines Day celebrated on the 14-th of February?

6. Men and women, boys and girls exchange «valentines», don't they?
7. What do you know about «valentine»?
8. Whom do Americans honour on the 30-th of May?
9. When is Independent Day celebrated?
10. Is Thanksgiving Day a family holiday?
11. When is Christmas Day celebrated?

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы.

Практическое занятие № 71. Работа над текстом «W. Shakespeare»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст

W. Shakespeare

The last half of the XVI and the beginning of the XVII centuries are known as the golden age of English literature. It was the time of the English Renaissance, and sometimes it is even called «the age of Shakespeare».

William Shakespeare, the greatest and most famous of English writers, and probably the greatest playwright who has ever lived, was born in Stratford-on-Avon. In spite of his fame we know very little about his life. The things that we know about Shakespeare's life begin with the date when he was baptized in the church of Stratford, on April 26, 1564, when he was only a few days old. So he is believed to have been born on April 23.

Though little is known about William's childhood, there is every reason to believe that he was educated at the local Grammar School. When little over eighteen he married Anne Hathaway of Shottery.

William lived in Stratford until he was about twenty-one, when he went to London. We do not know why he left Stratford-on-Avon.

There is a story that Shakespeare's first job in London was holding rich men's horses at the theatre door. But nobody can be sure that this story is true.

Later, Shakespeare became an actor and a member of one of the chief acting companies. Soon he began to write plays for this company and in a few years became a well-known author.

One writer of that time said that Shakespeare liked a quiet life, he did not like drunken parties, and was not fond of being invited to the court. «If he was invited to the court, he was in pain».

Shakespeare's experience as an actor (although he usually acted only small parts, like the Ghost in Hamlet) helped him greatly in the writing of plays. His knowledge of the stage and poetical genius made his works the most wonderful ones ever written.

Shakespeare wrote 37 plays. Among them there are deep tragedies, such as Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Macbeth, light comedies, such as The Merry Wives of Windsor, All's Well That Ends Well, Twelfth Night, Much Ado About Nothing, historical dramas, such as Henry IV, Richard III.

Most of Shakespeare's plays were not published in his lifetime. So some of them may have been lost in the fire when the «Globe» burned down in 1613.

Shakespeare spent the last years of his life at Stratford, where he died in 1616. He was buried in the church of Stratford. A monument was erected to the memory of the playwright in the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey.

Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы.

1. When was Shakespeare born?
2. Where was Shakespeare born?
3. What was William Shakespeare?
4. Where was he educated?
5. What was his first job in London?
6. What did Shakespeare become later?
7. How many plays did he write?
8. Were his plays published in his lifetime?
9. Where did he spend the last years of his life?
10. Where did he die?
11. Where was he buried?

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, ответы на вопросы.

Практическое занятие № 72. Работа над текстом «Agatha Christie»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Agatha Christie

Agatha Christie is known all over the world as the Queen of Crime. She wrote 78 crime novels, 19 plays and 6 romantic novels under the name of Mary Westmacott. Her books have been translated into 103 foreign languages. She is the third best-selling author in the world (after Shakespeare and the Bible). Many of her novels and short stories have been filmed. *The Mousetrap*, her most famous play, is now the longest-running play in history.

Agatha Christie was born at Torquay, Devonshire. She was educated at home and took singing lessons in Paris. She began writing at the end of the First World War. Her first novel, *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, was published in 1920. That was the first appearance of Hercule Poirot, who became one of the most popular private detectives since Sherlock Holmes. This little Belgian with the egg-shaped head and the passion for order amazes everyone by his powerful intellect and his brilliant solutions to the most complicated crimes.

Agatha Christie became generally recognised in 1926, after the publishing of her novel *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*. It's still considered her masterpiece.

When Agatha Christie got tired of Hercule Poirot she invented Miss Marple, a deceptively mild old lady with her own method of investigation.

Her last Poirot book, *Curtain*, appeared shortly before her death, and her last Miss Marple story, *Sleeping Murder*, and her autobiography were published after her death.

Agatha Christie's success with millions of readers lies in her ability to combine clever plots with excellent character drawing, and a keen sense of humour with great powers of observation. Her plots always mislead the reader and keep him in suspense. He cannot guess who the criminal is. Fortunately, evil is always conquered in her novels.

Agatha Christie's language is simple and good and it's pleasant to read her books in the original.

Задание 2. Составить предложения

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Agatha Christie was born ... | 1. in the world. |
| 2. She was educated ... | 2. in 1926. |
| 3. Agatha Christie began writing ... | 3. 78 crime novels, 19 plays and romantic novels. |
| 4. She became generally recognized | 4. at Torquay. |
| 5. The Mysterious Affair at Styles was ... | 5. at the end of the First World War. |
| 6. She is the third bestselling author ... | 6. in 1976. |
| 7. Agatha Christie wrote ... | 7. at home. |
| 8. She died ... | 8. her first novel. |

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы.

1. When and where was Agatha Christie born?
2. How old was Agatha when she lost her father?
3. Who was her first husband? What was he?
4. She had a son and a daughter, didn't she?
5. How old was Agatha Christie when she married for the second time?
6. Which famous characters did she create? Why is she called the Queen of Crime?
7. Have you read any of her books in Russian? In English? Name some of her novels.
8. Would you like to read A. Christie's books?
9. Have you seen any of the films based on her works?
10. Is reading one of your hobbies? Are you fond of reading detective stories? Why?

Форма отчета: практическое занятие.

Практическое занятие № 73. Работа над текстом «G.B. Shaw»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст

George Bernard Shaw

George Bernard Shaw, an outstanding British dramatist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on 26 July 1856. His father was a drunkard and the family was poor. Shaw's mother, a gifted musician, left her husband and went to London where she started to work as music teacher.

As the family was very poor Shaw had to leave school at the age of fifteen. He became a cashier in a Dublin land agency. He hated his job and after he had worked for five years he gave it up and left for London. There he joined his mother whom he had not seen for a long time.

Shaw tried to make a living by writing. He wrote four novels which were published, in magazines but they were not a success. The best of them is «Cashel Byron's Profession». In 1885 Shaw became a music critic. From 1885 to 1898 he wrote a lot as critic of art, music, literature and drama and was very popular with the readers.

After Shaw had joined the Fabian Society he took part in debates and wrote many pamphlets.

In the nineties Shaw began to write for the theatre. He was the creator of a new publicist drama. In 1892 – 93 three plays grouped under the title «Plays Unpleasant» were published. In these plays Shaw criticized British bourgeois society: in «Widowers' Houses» he attacked slum landlords who robbed the poor. During the period of 1894 – 97 Shaw published three plays grouped under the title «Plays Pleasant».

When World War I started Shaw published «Commonsense about the War» (1914), a drastic criticism of the British government's policy.

From the very first days of the existence of the Soviet Union Shaw became a true friend of the first socialist state. In 1928 Shaw visited the Soviet Union. After he had returned to England he published several articles in which he described achievements of the USSR.

Shaw wrote over twenty plays. One of his most popular plays is «Saint Joan» (1923). The play is devoted to Joan of Arc (the Maid of Orleans). The play had not been out a few months when some theatres staged it. Since its first performance the play has always been a great success with the public everywhere. Shaw himself liked this play very much. In 1931 he made a world tour visiting India, China, Africa and America.

In 1925 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and in 1934 the medal of the Irish Academy of Letters. Shaw died at the age of 94 in 1950.

NAMES

Dublin ['dʌblɪn] г. Дублин

Ireland ['aɪələnd] Ирландия

Joan of Arc ['dʒoʊnəv'a:k] Жаннад'Арк

the Maid of Orleans Орлеанская дева

China ['tʃaɪnə] Китай

Africa ['æfrɪkə] Африка

NOTES

1. Dublin land agency ['eɪdʒənsɪ] Дублинское агентство по продаже и покупке земельных участков и домов.
2. «Cashel Byron's ['kæʃl 'baɪrənɪz] Profession» «Профессия Кэшеля Байрона»
3. the Fabian ['feɪbiən] Society Фабианское общество – реформистская организация в Великобритании, которая проповедует постепенный переход к социализму путем частичных реформ; основана в 1884 г.
4. in the nineties ['naɪntɪ:z] в девяностые годы.
5. grouped [gru:pt] under the title «Plays Unpleasant» объединенные под названием «Пьесы неприятные»
6. «Widowers' [wɪdɔʊəz] Houses» «Дома вдовца»
7. «Commonsense ['kɒmənsəns] about the War» «Здравый смысл о войне»
8. «Saint Joan» [seɪnt'dʒoʊn] «Святая Иоанна», пьеса, посвященная Жанне д'Арк
9. the medal ['medl] of the Irish ['aɪrɪʃ] Academy [ə'kædəmɪ] of Letters медаль Ирландской академии литературы.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Джордж Бернард Шоу родился в г. Дублин 26 июля 1856 г.
2. Мать Шоу была одаренным музыкантом.
3. Он написал четыре пьесы, которые были опубликованы в журналах, но не имели успеха.

4. В период с 1894 – 1897 гг. Шоу опубликовал три пьесы, объединенные под названием «Пьесы приятные».
5. В 1928 году Шоу посетил Советский Союз.
6. Одна из самых популярных пьес «Святая Иоанна».
7. Самому Шоу нравилась эта пьеса.
8. Шоу умер в 1950г.

Задание 3. Завершить предложения

1. George Bernard Shaw is ...
2. He became ...
3. The best of his novels ...
4. In the nineties Shaw began ...
5. Shaw wrote ...
6. In 1934 he was ...
7. Shaw died ...

Задание 4. Составить вопросы к следующим предложениям

1. George Bernard Shaw was born on 26 July in 1856. (When)
2. George Bernard Shaw, an outstanding British dramatist. (What)
3. He wrote four novels which were published, in magazines but they were not a success. (How many)
4. In 1885 Shaw became a music critic.(What)
5. In the nineties Shaw began to write for the theatre. (When)

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, составление предложений, выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 74. Работа над текстом «Robert Burns»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст

Robert Burns (1759-1796)

Robert Burns, a well-known and popular Scottish poet, was born in 1759.

Burns was born into a **poor** family. There were seven children in it. Robert was the eldest. His father, William Burns, was a farmer and Robert had to help his father. His father loved and understood people and Robert learned from his father to love people. His mother had a very good voice and she often sang song. She knew many **folk-tales** and told them to her children. At the age six Robert burns went to school, because his father wanted him to be an educated boy. Robert Burns read a lot. He was fond of reading. His favourite writer was Shakespeare. At the age of 15 he began to write poems. He wrote about people and about everyday things. The heroes of his poems were the heroes of his mother's stories.

In 1777 the Burns moved to another town. Robert wrote poetry and organized a society of young people where all kinds of moral, social and political problems were discussed.

In 1784 his father died and Robert had to work on a small farm but his farm brought him **disappointment** and **misery**. In 1791 he had to sell the farm. He became an officer.

The young poet felt the **injustice** of the world, where landlords owned the best land. His protest is shown in his poems. Robert Burns **published** his book «Poems» when he was 27 years old. He wrote about the **kindness** and **honesty** of common people.

Burns took part in making a book of old Scottish folk-songs, writing words for many melodies. Robert Burns wrote the words to the song «**Auld Lang Syne**». British people sing this song, when they celebrate the 1st of January, New Year's Day.

He died in poverty at the age of thirty-seven in 1796. His poems are known and loved by people all over the world because Robert Burns **glorified** human beings.

VOCABULARY

1. folk-tale – народная сказка
2. publish – опубликовывать
3. poor – бедный
4. voice – голос
5. disappointment – разочарование
6. misery – страдание, нищета

7. «AuldLangSyne» – «Доброе старое время»
8. glorified – прославлять
9. injustice – несправедливость
10. kindness – доброта
11. honesty – честность

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский язык.

1. Роберт Бернс хорошо известный и популярный Шотландский поэт, родился в 1759 году.
2. У его матери был очень хороший голос, и она часто пела песни.
3. В возрасте шести лет Роберт Бернс пошел в школу, потому что его отец хотел, чтобы он был образованным мальчиком.
4. В возрасте 15 лет он начал писать стихотворения.
5. Героями его стихотворений были герои из рассказов матери.
6. В 1748 его отец умер и Роберт должен был работать на маленькой ферме, но его ферма принесла ему разочарование и страдание.
7. Роберт Бернс написал слова к песне «Доброе старое время».

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What did Robert Burns work as?
2. When was he born?
3. He was born into a poor family wasn't he?
4. When did Burns begin to write poems?
5. What did he write about?
6. Robert Burns took part in making a book of old Scotland folk-songs, didn't he?
7. When did he die?
8. Are his poems known and loved by people?
9. Have you read any poems by Robert Burns?
10. Do you know any poems by Burns by heart?

Задание 4. Завершить предложения, используя слова и фразы

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Burns ... into a poor family. | 1. took part |
| 2. His father was ... and Robert had to help his father. | 2. reading |
| 3. His mother had a very ... and she often sang song. | 3. died |
| 4. Robert Burns was fond of | 4. wrote |
| 5. He ... about people and about everyday things. | 5. poems |
| 6. He became | 6. good voice |
| 7. The young poet felt ... of the world. | 7. a farmer |
| 8. Burns ... in making a book of old Scottish folk-songs. | 8. an officer |
| 9. He ... in poverty at the age of thirty-seven in 1796. | 9. was born |
| 10. His ... are known and loved by people all over the world | 10. the injustice |

Задание 5. Составьте предложения

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Robert Burns is | 1. many folk-tales and told them to her children. |
| 2. His father loved ... | 2. a society of young people where all kinds of moral, social and political problems were discussed. |
| 3. His mother knew... | 3. his book "Poems" when he was 27 years old. |
| 4. At the age of 15 Robert Burns began... | 4. and understood people. |
| 5. Robert wrote poetry and organized ... | 5. about the kindness and honesty of common people. |
| 6. Robert Burns published ... | 6. a well-known and popular Scottish poet. |
| 7. He wrote ... | 7. to write poems. |

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, составление предложений, ответы на вопросы.

Практическое занятие № 75. Работа над текстом «Charles Dickens»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Charles Dickens

(1812-1870)

Charles Dickens is a famous English writer. He was born on the 7th of February, 1812. He was born into a poor family.

When Charles was a small boy his family settled in one of London's poorest suburbs. When Charles Dickens was ten years old his father was put in prison, because he had debts and the boy had to work. He began to work in a blacking factory. Later he described this period of his life in his novel «David Copperfield». When Charles was 12 years old he began to go to school again. At the age of 15 Charles Dickens began to work in a London lawyer's office. He did not like work.

When he was 25 years old he became one of the most famous and best newspaper reporters in London. He liked his work. He knew about London life and he wrote about it in his articles. «The Pickwick Papers» was his first great work. He published them in April, 1836. «Oliver Twist» was published 2 years later. This novel was a great success among the reading public.

Charles Dickens traveled a lot. He visited America in 1842. He wrote his «American Notes» after visiting that country.

In the last years of his life Dickens began to meet with his readers and public readings from his own works. These meetings were very successful. He could not finish his last novel «Edwin Drood». He died suddenly in the summer of 1870.

WORDS

poor - бедный

lawyer- юрист, адвокат

blacking – вакса

debt – долг

Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Was Charles Dickens an English or an American writer?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Was he born into a poor or into a rich family?
4. When did he begin to work?
5. Did Charles Dickens like to work in a London lawyer's office?
6. When did he become one of the most famous newspaper reporters?
7. What was the name of his first novel?
8. Did he travel a lot?
9. What country did he visit in 1842?
10. What did he do in the last years of his life?
11. When did he die?

Задание 3. Составить предложения

1. is, writer, a famous, Charles Dickens, English.
2. was, his, poor, family.
3. London's, in, they, of, poorest, one, lived, suburbs.
4. in, factory, Charles Dickens, a blacking, worked.
5. he, in, at, of, to work, the age, a London lawyer's office, 15, began.
6. 25, the best, at, Charles Dickens, the age, became, of, in, newspaper, London, reporter.
7. a great, among, «Oliver Twist», public, was, the reading, success.

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, составление предложений, ответы на вопросы.

Практическое занятие № 76. Контрольная работа

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1.

I variant

1. Read the text

Fenimore Cooper

(1789-1851)

Fenimore Cooper¹ is the first well-known American novelist. Readers everywhere in the world connect his name with his books about the Indians, though he wrote other novels, some of them historical and some about travelling.

The son of a rich landowner, Fenimore Cooper was brought up on the family estate, Cooperstown, in New Jersey². When he was only 13 years old, he entered Yale University³. In his third year he failed in his examinations and had to leave the university.

At the age of 17 he went to sea and spent six years as a sailor and later as an officer. He loved the sea and was ready to spend all his life at sea. He left the ship only when he got married.

For several years he lived on his estate, and it was there that he started writing novels. His novel "The Spy"⁴ was written during that period. It is a historical novel about the days of the War for Independence.

In 1826 Fenimore Cooper went to Europe. He wanted to give his children a good European education. While his children were studying, he and his wife travelled a lot and visited many countries. He wrote many books about his travels.

When Fenimore Cooper returned to the United States, he began writing his famous Leather-Stocking novels⁵: "The Pioneers"⁶ (1823), "The Last of the Mohicans"⁷ (1826), "The Pathfinder"⁸ (1840) and some others. These novels are his best works; they are all about American Indians, whom the writer describes with much warmth and understanding.

2. Translate the underlined sentences from English into Russian.

3. Write out the true statements.

1. Fenimore Cooper was the son of a poor landowner.
2. He spent seven years as a sailor and later as an officer.
3. He began to write his novels on his estate.
4. His works are all about his travels.
5. His novel "The Spy" is about the war for Independence.

4. Answer the questions:

1. Fenimore Cooper is the first well-known American novelist, isn't he?
2. When did he enter Yale University?
3. How many years did he spend as a sailor?
4. When did he leave the ship?
5. What did he write about?
6. When did he go to Europe?
7. What novels are his best works?

5. Ask the questions to these sentences.

1. Thomas Edison invented his electric light bulb in 1879. (What, When, Who).
2. Edison founded the Edison Electric Light Company. (What, Who).
3. He invented over 1000 different things. (How many, What).
4. Edison began his project in New York City. (Where, What).

6. Make up the sentences

1. In, Agatha Christie, generally, recognized, became, 1926.
2. His, in, lifetime, most of, not, were, Shakespeare's, published, plays.
3. Scotland, Robert Burns, travelled, songs, much, about, popular, collecting.
4. We, in Dickens's, find, novels, a sharp, of, criticism, injustice, social.
5. Nearly, wrote, Agatha Christie, novels, seventy.

¹Fenimore Cooper ['fɛnɪmo: 'ku:pə] Фенимор Купер

²New Jersey ['nju:dʒə:zɪ] Нью-Джерси

³Yale University ['jeɪl ˌjʊni'vɜ:sɪti] Йельский университет

⁴"The Spy [ðə'spaɪ]" «Шпион»

⁵The Leather-Stocking novels романы в Кожаном чулке

⁶"The Pioneers" «Пионеры»

⁷"The Last of the Mohicans ['mouɪkənz]" «Последний измоги кан»

⁸"The Pathfinder ['pa:θ ˌfaɪndə]" «Следопыт»

II variant

I. Read the text

George Gordon Baron
(1788-1824)

George Gordon Baron⁹, one of the greatest poets of England, was born in London in an old aristocratic but poor family. After the death of his father in 1791, his mother took him to *Aberdeen*¹⁰ in Scotland, where the boy spent his childhood. At the age of ten he inherited the title of Lord and returned to England. He lived in the family castle which was situated near *Nottingham*¹¹ close to the famous *Sherwood Forest*. He studied at Harrow¹², then at *Cambridge University*. When he was 21, he became a member of the House of Lords. In 1809 he travelled abroad and visited Portugal¹³, Spain, Albania¹⁴, Greece¹⁵ and Turkey¹⁶. He returned home in 1811.

His speeches in the House of Lords in defence of *the Luddites*¹⁷ and the oppressed Irish people caused universal irritation. When he and his wife parted after an unhappy marriage, his enemies seized this opportunity and began to persecute him. The poet was accused of immorality and had to leave his native country.

In May 1816 Byron went to Switzerland¹⁸, where he made friends with his great contemporary, the poet Percy B. Shelley¹⁹. At the end of 1816 he went to Italy, where he became actively engaged in the movement for the liberation of Italy from Austrian rule²⁰. In the summer of 1823 he went to Greece to fight for the liberation of that country from Turkish oppression. The poet's thirty-sixth year was to be his last: he fell seriously ill and died on April 19, 1824.

2. Translate the underlined sentences from English into Russian.

3. Write out the true statements.

1. George Gordon Byron was born in a rich family.
2. He didn't travel abroad.
3. His marriage was unhappy.
4. He fought for the liberation of Greece from Turkish oppression.
5. He died at the age of 37.

4. Answer the questions:

1. Where was George Gordon Byron born?
2. When did he inherit the title of Lord?
3. Was he a member of the House of Lords?
4. What did his speeches in the House of Lords cause?
5. Who did George Gordon Byron make friends in Switzerland?
6. Why did he go to Greece?
7. When did George Gordon Byron die?

5. Ask the questions to these sentences.

1. Mary Cassatt is the most popular woman artist in the USA. (Who).
2. She was born in 1845 in a town near Pittsburgh. (Where, When).
3. In 1877 Degas invited her to join the Impressionists. (When, Who, Why).
4. Cassatt took part in four of their exhibitions. (How many, Who).

6. Make up the sentences

1. in, factory, Charles Dickens, a blacking, worked.
2. when, Robert Burns, was, his, old, published, 27 years, book, he, "Poems".

⁹ George Gordon Baron ['dʒo:dz'go:dn'baɪərən] – Джордж Гордон Байрон

¹⁰ Aberdeen [ˌæbə'di:n] – Эбердин

¹¹ Nottingham ['nɒtɪŋəm] – Ноттингем

¹² Harrow ['hærəu] – Харроу (знаменитая школа, многие из выпускников которой стали впоследствии выдающимися личностями)

¹³ Portugal ['pɔ:tʃugəl] – Португалия

¹⁴ Albania [æl'beɪnjə] – Албания

¹⁵ Greece [gri:s] – Греция

¹⁶ Turkey ['tə:kɪ] – Турция

¹⁷ the Luddites ['lʌdaɪts] – луддиты

¹⁸ Switzerland ['swɪtsəlænd] – Швейцария

¹⁹ Percy B. Shelley ['pɜ:sɪ'bi:'ʃeli] – Перси Б. Шелли

²⁰ Austrian ['ɔ:striən] rule – австрийское владычество

3. awarded, was, for, Bernard Show, in, the Nobel Prize, 1956, Literature.
4. the, most, William Shakespeare, English, is, writers, greatest, famous, and, of.
5. not, Charles, like, did, medicine, study, to.

Форма отчета: контрольная работа

Раздел 2. Профессионально ориентированный модуль

Тема 2.1. Основы делового языка по специальности

Практическое занятие № 77. Работа над текстом «Fire Triangle»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Fire Triangle» [5, 4].

Задание 2. Подберите слова, которые имеют сходные значения со следующими словами [5, 7]. **Задание 3.** Прочитать и перевести текст [5, 5]

Задание 4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям [5, 9].

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 78. Работа над текстом «Fire Triangle»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Сопоставить слова с определениями [5, 8]

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы [5, 11]

Задание 4. Заменить подчеркнутые слова синонимами из текста [5, 7]

Форма отчета: ответы на вопросы, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 79. Работа над текстом «Classification of Fires»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Classification of Fires» [5, 17].

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст [5, 18]

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям [5, 21].

Задание 4. Подберите слова, которые имеют сходные значения со следующими словами [5, 20].

Задание 5. Подберите слова, которые имеют противоположные значения со следующими словами [5, 20].

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 80. Работа над текстом «Classification of Fires»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Сопоставить слова с определениями [5, 20]

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы [5, 24]

Задание 4. Заполнить таблицу, используя словарь [5, 21]

Задание 5. Переведите следующие предложения с английского на русский язык о определите, какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова [5, 21].

Форма отчета: ответы на вопросы, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 81. Работа над текстом «Fire Extinguishment»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Classification of Fires» [5, 30].

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст [5, 31]

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям [5, 34].

Задание 4. Подберите слова, которые имеют сходные значения со следующими словами [5, 33].

Задание 5. Подберите слова, которые имеют противоположные значения со следующими словами [5, 33].

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 82. Работа над текстом «Fire Extinguishment»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Повторение лексических единиц.

Задание 2. Сопоставить слова с определениями [5, 33]

Задание 3. Ответить на вопросы [5, 36]

Задание 4. Заполнить таблицу, используя словарь [5, 34]

Задание 5. Переведите следующие предложения с английского на русский язык и определите, какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова [5, 34].

Форма отчета: ответы на вопросы, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 83. Работа над текстом «Extinguishing Agents»

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Classification of Fires» [5, 44].

Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст [5, 45]

Задание 3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям [5, 49].

Задание 4. Подберите слова, которые имеют сходные значения со следующими словами [5, 48].

Задание 5. Подберите слова, которые имеют противоположные значения со следующими словами [5, 48].

Форма отчета: чтение и перевод текста, выполнение лексических упражнений.

Практическое занятие № 84. Зачетное занятие

Методические рекомендации по выполнению работы

Задание 1.

«Fire Triangle»

Answer the questions.

1. What did ancient people think of fire?
2. What is oxidation? Can you give examples of this process?
3. How many stages are there in the development of a fire?
4. What is the first stage of fire development?
5. What sources of heat does the fire have at the beginning?
6. What is the second stage of fire development?
7. How will the temperature in the fire area rise when the fire breaks into open flame?
8. What is the third stage of fire development?
9. What is called combustion?
10. What is evolved during the process of combustion?
11. What is the usual supporter of combustion?
12. What other gases may support combustion beside oxygen?
13. What substances are called combustible?
14. What requirements are necessary for combustion?
15. What will make combustion fiercer?
16. What do most materials require to bring them to their ignition temperature?
17. Is it necessary to heat the whole of the fuel to its ignition temperature to start a fire? Why?
18. What should be done in order to extinguish a fire?
19. What is fire tetrahedron? What elements does it include?

Задание 2.

«Classification of Fires»

Answer the questions.

1. What classification of fires is used in the United States of America?
2. According to what principle are fires classified?

3. How many classes of fires are there in the NFPA classification at present?
4. What combustible materials does class A fire involve?
5. What is the most effective extinguishing agent for class A fires?
6. What is the most common type of fire?
7. What are class B fires?
8. What combustibles do class B fires include?
9. What extinguishing agents are used to put out class B fires?
10. What are class C fires?
11. What combustible do class C fires include?
12. Why is it dangerous to use water for the extinction of class C fires?
13. What should be done before starting the extinction of class C fires?
14. What combustible materials do class D fires involve?
15. Why water is not used for the extinction of class D fires?
16. What is the most suitable extinguishing agent for class D fires?
17. What are class K fires? Why are they singled out in a separate class?
18. What methods of extinction are used for fires of different classes?
19. Is the classification of fires the same in different countries? What classes of fires are identified in Russia?

Задание 2.

«Fire Extinguishment»

Answer the questions.

1. What factors are all attempts to extinguish a fire based upon?
 2. What must a firefighter decide before attempting to extinguish a fire?
 3. Is it possible to use more than one method of fire extinguishment at the same time?
 4. What is called “starvation”?
 5. What kind of fires can be completely put out by the removal of fuel?
- Why is smothering more effective than starvation?
7. What is called “smothering” or “blanketing”?
 - 8 When is blanketing ineffective?
 9. Can you give any examples of smothering?
 10. What substances are used to smother the fire?
 11. What is called “cooling”?
 13. How does water cool the fire?
 14. What does it mean “to interrupt the chain reaction”?

Форма отчета: ответы на вопросы.

Критерии оценки выполнения заданий

Критерии оценки устных развернутых ответов (монологические высказывания, пересказы, диалоги):

Оценка «отлично»: задание полностью выполнено, цель общения успешно достигнута, тема раскрыта в заданном объеме, социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения. Демонстрирует способность логично и связно вести беседу: начинает, при необходимости, и поддерживает ее с соблюдением очередности при обмене репликами, проявляет инициативу при смене темы, восстанавливает беседу, в случае сбоя. Демонстрирует словарный запас, адекватный поставленной задаче. Использует грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей; практически не делает ошибок.

Оценка «хорошо»: задание выполнено, цель общения достигнута, однако тема раскрыта не в полном объеме, в основном социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения. В целом демонстрирует способность логично и связно вести беседу: начинает, при необходимости, и в большинстве случаев поддерживает ее с соблюдением очередности при обмене репликами, не всегда проявляет инициативу при смене темы, демонстрирует наличие проблемы в понимании собеседника. Демонстрирует

достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче, однако наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов и отдельные неточности в их употреблении. Использует структуры, в целом соответствующие поставленной задаче; допускает ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания. Речь понятна: в целом соблюдает правильный интонационный рисунок, не допускает фонематических ошибок, все звуки в потоке речи произносит правильно, может иметь легкий акцент.

Оценка «удовлетворительно»: задание выполнено частично, цель общения достигнута не полностью, тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме, социокультурные знания использованы в соответствии с ситуацией общения в ограниченном объеме. Демонстрирует неспособность логично и связно вести беседу: не начинает и не стремится поддерживать ее, не проявляет инициативы при смене темы, передает наиболее общие идеи в ограниченном контексте; в значительной степени зависит от помощи со стороны собеседника. Демонстрирует ограниченный словарный запас, в некоторых случаях недостаточный для выполнения поставленной задачи. Делает многочисленные ошибки или допускает ошибки, затрудняющие понимание. В основном речь понятна: не допускает фонетических ошибок, звуки в потоке речи в большинстве случаев произносит правильно, однако в интонационном рисунке прослеживается влияние родного языка.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно»: Задание не выполнено, цель общения не достигнута. Не может поддерживать беседу. Словарный запас недостаточен для выполнения поставленной задачи. Неправильное использование грамматических структур делает невозможным выполнение поставленной задачи. Речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества фонематических ошибок и неправильного произнесения отдельных звуков.

Критерии оценки контрольной работы:

Оценка «отлично» - ставится, если задания выполнены точно и полностью. Используется тематическая лексика и различные грамматические структуры (простые и сложные). Лексико-грамматические ошибки практически отсутствуют. Имеются единичные ошибки в правописании.

Оценка «хорошо» - ставится, если поставленная коммуникативная задача в основном решена. Однако допущены неточности при выполнении отдельных заданий. В работе используется лексика и грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче. Допущены отдельные лексико-грамматические и орфографические ошибки.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» - ставится, если задания выполнены частично, неточно. В работе используется однообразная лексика и неверные грамматические структуры. Допущены лексико-грамматические и орфографические ошибки, при этом некоторые ошибки могут затруднять понимание текста.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» - ставится, если задания контрольной работы не выполнены. Имеются многочисленные лексико-грамматические и орфографические ошибки.

Критерии оценки проекта:

1 критерий: соответствие проекта задачам и уровень реализации задач	Баллы
соответствие проекта поставленным задачам, логически и фактически верно выстроен материал	4
проект в целом соответствует задачам, но допущены незначительные фактические ошибки	3
в проекте реализованы 70% задач или допущены фактические ошибки, которые студент исправил после наводящих вопросов преподавателя	2
в проекте реализованы 50% задач или допущены серьезные фактические ошибки, которые студент не смог исправить после наводящих вопросов преподавателя	1
2 критерий: соответствие презентации требованиям	
презентация соответствует требованиям на 80-100%	2

презентация соответствует требованиям на 50-70%	1
презентация соответствует требованиям менее чем на 50%	0
3 критерий: уровень изложения материала	
свободное, логичное изложение материала, способное удерживать внимание и интерес аудитории, без языковых ошибок	2
изложение материала с опорой на конспект с незначительным количеством речевых ошибок	1
считывание информации с конспекта, с допуском большого количества языковых ошибок, вызывающих затруднения в восприятии информации аудиторией	0
4 критерий: уровень владения материалом при ответах на вопросы	
Получены верные ответы на большинство вопросов	1
Вопросы вызвали затруднения и ответы не получены	0
Максимальный балл	9

Перевод баллов в качественную оценку

9 баллов	<i>отлично</i>
7-8 баллов	<i>хорошо</i>
6-7 баллов	<i>удовлетворительно</i>
	<i>неудовлетворительно</i>

Список литературы

Основные источники:

Перечень учебных изданий, дополнительной литературы, интернет - ресурсов

для студентов:

Основные источники:

1. Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е. А., Соколова Н. И., Лаврик Г. В. PlanetofEnglish: учебник английского языка для студентов профессиональных образовательных организаций, осваивающих профессии и специальности СПО. М., 2024
2. Кузьменкова, Ю. Б. Английский язык (базовый и углубленный уровни). 10—11 классы: учебник для среднего общего образования / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова. — М.: Юрайт, 2025. — 411 с. — (Общеобразовательный цикл). — ISBN 978-5-534-16225-7. — Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/530643>
3. Кузьменкова, Ю. Б. Английский язык для технических колледжей (А1): учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова. М.: Юрайт, 2025. 195 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-17397-0. — Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/533005>

Дополнительные источники:

1. Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е. А., Соколова Н. И., Лаврик Г. В. PlanetofEnglish: электронный учебно-методический комплекс английского языка для учреждений СПО. М., 2022.
2. Голубев А. П., Балюк Н. В., Смирнова И. Б. Английский язык: учебник для студентов профессиональных образовательных организаций, осваивающих профессии и специальности СПО. М., 2020
3. Голубев А. П., Коржавый А. П., Смирнова И. Б. Английский язык для технических специальностей = EnglishforTechnicalColleges: учебник для студентов профессиональных образовательных организаций, осваивающих профессии и специальности СПО. М., 2021
4. Колесникова Н. Н., Данилова Г. В., Девяткина Л. Н. Английский язык для менеджеров = Englishfor Managers: учебник для студ. Студентов профессиональных образовательных организаций, осваивающих профессии и специальности СПО. М., 2021

Для преподавателей:

- Гальскова Н. Д., Гез Н. И. Теория обучения иностранным языкам. Лингводидактика и методика. М., 2020.
- Горлова Н. А. Методика обучения иностранному языку: в 2 ч. М., 2022.
- Зубов А. В., Зубова И. И. Информационные технологии в лингвистике. М., 2021.
- Ларина Т. В. Основы межкультурной коммуникации. М., 2021
- Щукин А. Н., Фролова Г. М. Методика преподавания иностранных языков. М., 2021.
- Профессор Хиггинс. Английский без акцента! (фонетический, лексический и грамматический мультимедийный справочник-тренажер).

Интернет-ресурсы

- www.lingvo-online.ru (более 30 англо-русских, русско-английских и толковых словарей общей и отраслевой лексики)
- [www. macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy) (Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов)
- www.britannica.com (энциклопедия «Британника»)