

Департамент внутренней и кадровой политики Белгородской области
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Сердюкова Н.А.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

по выполнению практических работ

по дисциплине

ОУД. 03 «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

по специальности

09.02.06 Сетевое и системное администрирование

Разработчик:
Преподаватель
Белгородский индустриальный
колледж
Прохорова К.К.

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1. Пояснительная записка

Дисциплина «Английский язык» является общеобразовательной дисциплиной, в процессе изучения которой обучающиеся должны приобрести определенные знания. Наряду с изучением теоретического материала по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» большое внимание должно быть уделено практическим занятиям. Последние представляют собой весьма важную часть в общем объеме дисциплины.

Данные методические рекомендации составлены на основе рабочей программы «Иностранный язык» по специальности 09.02.06 *Сетевое и системное администрирование* в соответствии с обязательной нагрузкой в количестве 117 часов.

Содержание программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» направлено на достижение следующих **целей**:

- 1) формирование представлений об английском языке как о языке международного общения и средстве приобщения к ценностям мировой культуры и национальных культур;
- 2) формирование коммуникативной компетенции, позволяющей свободно общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения;
- 3) формирование и развитие всех компонентов коммуникативной компетенции: лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социокультурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной;
- 4) воспитание личности, способной и желающей участвовать в общении на межкультурном уровне;
- 5) воспитание уважительного отношения к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

Основное содержание предполагает формирование у обучающихся совокупности следующих практических **умений**:

У1 - заполнить анкету/заявление (например, о приеме на курсы, в отряд волонтеров, в летний/зимний молодежный лагерь) с указанием своих фамилии, имени, отчества, даты рождения, почтового и электронного адреса, телефона, места учебы, данных о родителях, своих умениях, навыках, увлечениях и т. п.;

У2 - заполнить анкету/заявление о выдаче документа (например, туристической визы);

У3 - написать энциклопедическую или справочную статью о родном городе по предложенному шаблону;

У4 - составить резюме.

В процессе освоения учебной дисциплины у обучающихся должны быть сформированы компетенции:

№ п/п	Код	Компетенции
1.	ЛК	Лингвистическая компетенция.
		Расширение знаний о системе русского и английского языков, совершенствование умения использовать грамматические структуры и языковые средства в соответствии с нормами данного языка, свободное использование приобретенного словарного запаса.
2.	ДК	Дискурсивная компетенция.

		Развитие способности использовать определенную стратегию и тактику общения для устного и письменного конструирования и интерпретации связных текстов на английском языке по изученной проблематике, в том числе демонстрирующие творческие способности обучающихся.
3.	ПК	Предметная компетенция. Развитие умения использовать знания и навыки, формируемые в рамках дисциплины «Английский язык», для решения различных проблем.
4.	СК 1	Социолингвистическая компетенция. Совершенствование умений в основных видах речевой деятельности (аудировании, говорении, чтении, письме), а также в выборе лингвистической формы и способа языкового выражения, адекватных ситуации общения, целям, намерениям и ролям партнеров по общению.
5.	СК 2	Социокультурная компетенция. Овладение национально-культурной спецификой страны изучаемого языка и развитие умения строить речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран
6.	СК 3	Социальная компетенция. Развитие умения вступать в коммуникацию и поддерживать ее.
7.	СК 4	Стратегическая компетенция. Совершенствование умения компенсировать недостаточность знания языка и опыта общения в иноязычной среде.

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих результатов:

№ п/п	Код	Результаты
Личностные:		
1.	ЛР 1.	Сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
2.	ЛР 2.	Сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры
3.	ЛР 3.	Развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мировидения
4.	ЛР 4	Осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению
5.	ЛР 5	Готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка

Метапредметные:		
6.	МР 1	Умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения
7.	МР 2	Владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные ситуации межкультурной коммуникации
8.	МР 3.	Умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты
9.	МР 4.	Умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства
Предметные:		
10.	ПР 1.	Сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире
11.	ПР 2.	Владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран
12.	ПР 3.	Достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения
13.	ПР 4.	Сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях

Данные методические рекомендации призваны помочь обучающимся в овладении всеми видами речевой деятельности в соответствии с требованиями программы.

Целью данных методических указаний является углубление языковых знаний, формирование навыков анализа языковых средств, расширение словарного запаса, углубление и расширение знаний и навыков употребления грамматических явлений и формирование у обучающихся речевой, языковой и коммуникативной компетенции, уровень развития которой позволяет использовать иностранный язык, как инструмент межкультурного общения, так и для целей самообразования.

2. Общие методические рекомендации по выполнению практических заданий

2.1 Подготовка к выполнению практического задания

Для выполнения практических заданий обучающийся должен руководствоваться следующими положениями:

1. Внимательно ознакомиться с описанием соответствующей практической работы и установить, в чем состоит основная цель и задача этой работы;
2. По лекционному курсу и соответствующим литературным источникам изучить теоретическую часть, относящуюся к данной работе.

Успешное выполнение практических заданий может быть достигнуто в том случае, если обучаемый представляет себе цель выполнения практической работы, поэтому важным условием является тщательная подготовка к работе.

2.2 Оформление практического задания

Оформление практического задания является важнейшим этапом выполнения. Каждую работу обучающиеся выполняют, руководствуясь следующими положениями:

1. На новой странице тетради указать название и порядковый номер практической работы, а также кратко сформулировать цель работы;
2. Записать при необходимости план решения заданий;
3. Схемы и графики вычертить с помощью карандаша и линейки с соблюдением принятых стандартных условных обозначений;
4. После проведения практических занятий обучающиеся должны составить отчет о проделанной работе. Практическая работа должна быть написана разборчивым подчерком и выполнена в тетради с полями для проверки работы преподавателем. Итогом выполнения является устная защита работы, по вопросам, которые прописаны в конце каждой работы.

3. Тематическое планирование практических занятий

№ п\п	Наименование тем	Кол-во часов
Раздел 1.		48
Тема 1.	Значимость изучения иностранного языка.	2
Тема 2	Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. Глагол to be.	4
Тема 3	Описание человека, внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы. Глагол to have	4
Тема 4	Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности. Личные и притяжательные местоимения.	4
Тема 5	Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Обороты there is/are, указательные местоимения, предлоги места.	6
Тема 6	Распорядок дня студента колледжа. Обозначение времени, Present Simple Tense.	6
Тема 7	Хобби, досуг. Степени сравнения прилагательных.	6
Тема 8	Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти). Предлоги направления, модальные глаголы.	6
Тема 9	Магазины, товары, совершение покупок. Множественное число существительных.	6
	Контрольная работа	2
	Итоговое занятие	2
Раздел 2.		69
Тема 1	Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни. Неопределенный артикль a/an.	6
Тема 2	Экскурсии и путешествия. Определенный артикль the.	6
Тема 3	Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и	6

	политическое устройство. Past Simple Tense.	
Тема 4	Город, инфраструктура. Future Simple Tense.	6
Тема 5	Страны изучаемого языка, географическое положение, климат, достопримечательности, традиции и т.д. Времена группы Simple. Повторение.	6
Тема 6	Научно-технический прогресс. Present Continuous Tense.	6
Тема 7	Человек и природа, экологические проблемы. Четыре типа вопросов. Общий вопрос.	6
Тема 8	Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники. Четыре типа вопросов. Специальный вопрос.	6
Тема 9	Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности. Четыре типа вопросов. Альтернативный вопрос.	6
Тема 10	Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование. Четыре типа вопросов. Повторение.	6
Тема 11	Отраслевые выставки. Повторение грамматического материала. Подготовка к контрольной работе.	6
	Контрольная работа	2
	Дифференцированный зачет	1
ИТОГО		117

I семестр
Практическая работа № 1.

Тема занятия: Для чего мы изучаем иностранный язык?

Цель: Употребление известной и новой лексики при составлении устного сообщения.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание 1: Устно ответить на вопросы:

Образец ответов:

1. My name is Olga.
2. My surname is Popova.
3. I am Russian.
4. I am from Russia.
5. My address: 12, Gubkin street, Belgorod, Russia.
6. My future profession is insurance agent.
7. I can speak Russian and English.

Ответьте на вопросы:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. What is your name? | 1. My first name is ... |
| 2. What is your surname? | 2. My surname is ... |
| 3. What nationality are you? | 3. I am ... |
| 4. What country are you from? | 4. I am from ... |
| 5. What's your address? | 5. My address is ... |
| 6. What's your future profession? | 6. My future profession is ... |
| 7. What languages do you speak? | 7. I speak |

Задание: Составить устное сообщение.

Образец текста:

WHY DO WE LEARN ENGLISH LANGUAGE?

It is to learn foreign languages. That's why pupils have such subject as a foreign language at school. Everybody knows his own language, but it's useful to know foreign languages.

I learn English, because I understand that I can use it. For example, If I go England I will be able to speak English there. If I go to the USA, I will speak English too, because English is used not only in England, but also in other parts of the world.

I learn English because I want to read foreign literature in the original. I know and like such English and American writers as Ch. Dickens, M. Twain, L.Carroll and others. I understand that I must learn English. If I know English well, I will be able to go to the library and take books by English and American writers in the original.

I like travelling. But it is difficult to visit countries. If I know the language of the country, where I'm going to, it will be easy to travel there. I like reading books. And I like reading newspapers too. Knowledge of foreign languages helps us to develop friendship and understanding among the people. For example, we have a foreign exhibition in Moscow. If I know a foreign language, it is easy for me to visit this exhibition.

Now we buy clothes from other countries. If you know English well, you can read something about the size of this or that thing. It is clear for you what this dress is made of.

There are a lot of films in foreign languages. If you know them, you can understand films without any help. Knowledge of foreign languages helps young people of different countries to understand each other, to develop friendship among them. There are international friendship camps in the world. One of them is "Artek". If you can speak foreign languages, it will be easy for you to visit such camps and speak with the boys, girls, men, women who do not know Russian. In short, I understand that I have to learn English in a proper way and I try to do it.

VOCABULARY

1) foreign	- иностранный
2) language	- язык
3) original	- первоначальный, подлинный
4) in a proper way	- как следует
5) advertisement	- объявление
6) signboard	- вывеска

Read the text and answer the questions. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

1. Is it easy for you to learn a foreign language ?
2. Why do people learn foreign languages ?
3. Why do you learn exactly English ?
4. Do many people in the world speak English as a mother tongue ?
5. What language is used by scientists ?
6. Do you like English ?(Are you fond of English ?)

Практическая работа № 2.

Тема занятия: Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. Глагол to be.

Цель: Употребление известной и новой лексики при составлении диалогов. Употребление грамматических форм глагола to be.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: Составить устное сообщение.

Образец текста:

Etiquette

Благодарность

- Thank you, you've been very helpful.
- You're welcome.
- Thank you for coming.
- Not at all.
- You're very kind.
- Thank you for your company.

Извинение

- I'm sorry.
- Never mind.

- I must apologize to you.
- You needn't apologize.
- It's my fault.
- Excuse me.
- That's all right.

Привлечение внимания

- Excuse me . Pardon me.
- Yes? What is it?
- Excuse me, could you tell me the time?
- It's 5 to 5.

Вопросы о состоянии дел

- How are you?
- Fine, thank you. And how are you?
- Not too well.
- Why? What's the matter?
- How's Mary getting on with her work?
- I'm afraid I don't know .I don't see much of her.
- I'm glad you're back. I was missing you badly.
- So was I.

Прием гостей

- Come in, please. This way.
- Thank you.
- Take a seat. Make yourself at home.
- Thank you very much.

1. Подберите английские выражения, уместные в следующих ситуациях:

1. Вы повстречали знакомого, которого давно не видели.
2. Вам помогли в трудный момент.
3. К вам пришли гости.
4. Вы не располагаете информацией, о которой вас спрашивают.
5. Перед вами извинился неловкий пассажир, толкнувший вас.
6. Вас благодарят за оказанную добрую услугу.
7. Вы нечаянно повредили чужую вещь.

2. Переведите диалоги на английский язык.

1. — Большое спасибо.
— Пожалуйста.
2. — Я рад, что вы вернулись.
— Проходите, пожалуйста.
— Большое спасибо.
3. — Как поживаешь, Джим?
— Замечательно, спасибо. А ты?
4. — Я должен извиниться перед вами.

—Пусть это вас не беспокоит.

5. — Как дела у отца?

— Хорошо, спасибо.

6. — Джим!

— Да? Что такое?

7. — Что случилось?

— Ничего, все в порядке.

8. — Спасибо, что пришли.

— Не за что.

Практическая работа № 3.

Тема занятия: Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. Глагол to be.

Цель: Употребление известной и новой лексики при составлении диалогов. Употребление грамматических форм глагола to be.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: Составить устное сообщение.

Образец:

My daily life

Hi. As you know, I am a first-year student of the Technical Academy. My parents live in Sochi and I study in Rostov-on-Don so I need some housing. There are two opportunities for me: I can live in a dormitory (a students hostel), or to rent a flat (an apartment).

I decided to rent a flat. To make the rent smaller, I also decided to share my flat with another girl — Natasha Kozlova. She studies at the Academy, too, and she is my best friend now. I'll tell you more about her later.

Now, let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at 8:30. So on week-days I have to get up at 7:15. I don't have an alarm clock and usually my roommate wakes me up and my working day begins. I turn on the radio and do my morning exercises while Natasha takes a shower. I don't take a bath in the morning because I don't have enough time for it. I take a cool shower (that's when I completely wake up), brush my teeth. After that I go back to our room and get dressed. I brush my hair and put on a light make-up. Then we have breakfast. Natasha makes breakfast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. I have to serve breakfast on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. I love to listen to the latest news on the radio while I am eating and Natasha prefers light music.

We leave the house at ten minutes past eight and walk to the nearest bus-stop. We live rather far from the Academy and it usually takes us about a quarter of an hour to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and we have enough time we walk to the Academy. It is very healthy to walk much.

The classes begin at 8:30 in the morning and they end at 2:00 p.m. We have lectures in different subjects. As a rule we have three or four classes a day. Sometimes it is very hard to wait till they end.

Usually I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully. But sometimes I do, especially when the weather is fine and the classes are boring.

At 11:50 we have lunch. That's my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news and to gossip. My friends and I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small cafe not too far from the Academy. At 12:30 we have to be back to our classes. During the working day we also have several short breaks that last for ten minutes.

Occasionally I have to stay at the Academy till 5 or even 6 o'clock in the evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule I have no free time on week-days. So by the end of the week I get very tired.

We come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. We eat supper together and share the latest news.

After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and Natasha likes serials or films about travelling. Sometimes Natasha and I go for a walk in the park or visit our friends.

At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed and Natasha likes to listen to some music. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am reading and Natasha gets up and switches off the light and says — Good night!

Vocabulary:

housing — жилье

opportunity — возможность

dormitory, students hostel — студенческое общежитие

to rent a flat (an apartment) — снимать квартиру

to share — делить(-ся)

week-days — будние дни

alarmclock — будильник

usually — обычно

roommate — сосед по комнате

rather — довольно

to turn on (off) — включать, выключать

enough — достаточно

completely — полностью, совершенно

to get dressed — одеваться

to serve — обслуживать

make up — макияж

while — пока, в то время как

to prefer — предпочитать

healthy — здоровый, полезный

to miss — пропускать

successfully — успешно

boring — скучный

to gossip — сплетничать

have to be back — должны вернуться

break — перерыв

report — доклад

share — делиться

canteen — столовая

Exercise 1. Translate into English:

- быть студентом (студенткой) дневного отделения
 - рассказать вам о...
 - в будние дни
 - просыпаться — вставать в 7 часов утра

- включать магнитофон
- принимать душ
- одеваться
- слушать последние новости
- У меня уходит час, чтобы добраться до института
- ездить на автобусе (троллейбусе, трамвае)
 - опаздывать на занятия
 - пропускать занятия
 - сдать экзамены успешно
 - время от времени
 - подготовиться к занятиям
 - как правило
 - устать
 - приходить домой
 - быть дома
 - иметь свободное время

Exercise 2. Tell about your typical day. The following questions will help you:

1. Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm-clock wake you up?
4. Do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?
6. What do you usually have for breakfast?
7. How do you usually spend your evenings?
8. Do you have a lot of free time?
9. What kind of music do you prefer?
10. Do you collect anything (stamps, records, postcards, coins, matchboxes, etc.)?

Практическая работа № 4.

Тема занятия: Описание человека. Внешность, характер, личностные качества.

Глагол to have.

Цель: Употребление новых слов в составлении сообщения.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: Из данных слов, составить сообщение.

Height (рост): tall, short, medium height.

Build (телосложение): frail, stocky, slim, thin, plump, fat, skinny.

Age (возраст): young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager.

Hair (волосы): fair, blond, red, grey, sleek (smooth), braids, bald, straight, curly, wavy.

Face (лицо): round, oval, square, wrinkled, freckled, sun-tanned, pale.

Complexion (цвет лица): dark, fair.

Skin (кожа): delicate, rough.

Forehead (лоб): broad, doomed, high (tall), large (open), low, narrow.

Nose (нос): aquiline, flat, hooked, snub, fleshy, turned up.

Eyebrows (брови): arched, bushy, penciled, shaggy.

Eyes (глаза): big round blue eyes, hazel, small, kind/warm.

Eyelashes (ресницы): curving, straight, thick.

Cheeks (щеки): chubby, hollow, ruddy, dimples in one's cheeks.

Mouth (рот): large, small, vivid.

Lips (губы): full, thick, rosy, painted.

Teeth (зубы): close-set, even/uneven.

Smile (улыбка): charming, engaging, pleasant, sweet, cunning, sad, enigmatic.

Chin (подбородок): double, pointed, protruding, round, massive.

Hand (рука): puffy, soft.

Legs (ноги): long, short, slender, shapely.

Пример:

My *father* is tall. He has large hands and his feet are size 45. He has short, dark, curly hair and a small beard. His arms, legs and chest are hairy. He's a cheerful person and when he laughs, you can see even white teeth. He wears spectacles (glasses) and you can't see his eyes, but I know they are steel gray. He's 43. He usually wears jeans and checked shirts or sweaters. But for work he wears a suit and a tie and looks every inch a teacher.

My *mother* is a very different person. She's short and plumpish. She has small hands and feet. She has long, strong, fair hair. She has dimples and rosy cheeks. She has long eyelashes which she darkens with mascara. She likes pink nail-varnish, high-heeled shoes and fashionable clothes. Her favourite colours are red and light blue.

My 25-year old *sister* likes to be well-dressed. She used lots of make-up, is always going to the hairdresser's and has fantastic hairstyles. She's tall and slim, with slender arms and elegant legs. Her full lips are always red. She's open-minded and nice. She is married and has a baby.

My *boss* is an elderly man, rather short and stout. His hair is grey and thin and he's bald on top. He's clean-shaven. He has a double chin. He's always immaculately dressed: a white shirt, a dark well-creased suit with a matching tie and black leather shoes. He's a serious and punctual man, doesn't talk much and seems to be not overgenerous.

Прочитай диалог по ролям:

Speaking About Friends

Vlad: Good morning, mum. How are you?

Mother: Fine, thanks. Did you sleep well?

Vlad: Yes, thank you. And where is Dad?

Mother: He went out half an hour ago together with Alexei. They went shopping. Well, Vlad, it is your birthday soon. Are you going to have a birthday party this year?

Vlad: Well, I'd love to. You know, mum, now when I am at college

I have got many new friends. It would be nice if I could invite them to my place.

Mother: Excellent idea! Let's count how many friends you are going to call so that I can think about the menu and all the things.

Vlad: I want to ask my best friends. They are Ilya, Stepan and Igor.

Mother: Do I know any of them?

Vlad: I suppose you have seen Ilya. Maybe you remember that broad shouldered

fellow with fair hair and dark eyes. We came across him in the street the other day.

Mother: Ah, now I know whom you are talking about. He is fond of music and plays the guitar very well, as you told me. Okay, what about the rest?

Vlad: Stepan is a funny slim little guy with brown hair and a snub nose. He is fond of reading fantasy and I took several books from him to read. He is an easy-going fellow. I like to talk to him. He came to our place in October. But you were not in at that time. Dad saw him, I believe. And Igor is my new friend. He is very clever. He is a computer genius, the teachers say. But he is not a bookworm. He plays volleyball and swims well.

Mother: Do you want to call any of your former schoolmates?

Vlad: Actually, it will be nice to invite Misha. I haven't seen him for ages.

Mother: Good! And will you ask Lena to come?

Vlad: Oh, yes, certainly!

Mother: So, how many people do we have, all in all?

Vlad: Let me see ... Igor and Olga, Stepan and his girlfriend, Ilya, Masha, Misha and Veronica. Ah, and Lena and me, of course.

It makes ten people all together. Well, it is going to be a magnificent party, Mum!

Mother: I am sure of that.

Практическая работа № 5.

Тема занятия: Описание человека. Внешность, характер, личностные качества. Глагол to have.

Цель: Совершенствование актуального словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: Из данных слов, составить сообщение и расскажите о себе:

Tell about:

Date and place of birth, your age;

Your education (where you study, your future profession)

Your appearance

Your character

Your hobby

Your family

Your friends

Vocabulary

self-motivated	действующий самостоятельно, имеющий
efficient (in work)	свою мотивировку, цель в трудовой
active	деятельности
energetic	квалифицированный, подготовленный
versatile	активный
assertive	энергичный
decisive	разносторонний
hardworking {hard worker}	настойчивый, напористый
diligent	решительный
independent	трудолюбивый
trustworthy (in every way)	прилежный, усердный, старательный

reliable responsible creative (type, personality) innovative businesslike enthusiastic with an interest for science have research potential create a positive atmosphere at work good mixer sociable communicative type with good communicative skills outgoing (personality) friendly to people irrespective of their nationality and ages sympathetic and understanding personality with concern for others effective communicator with clear, accurate speech ability to get on well with people and win their confidence understanding and patient imaginative intelligent reveal oneself as an interesting person bright individuality be of good character be of good health	независимый которому можно (во всем) доверять надежный, на которого можно положиться ответственный творческий (тип, личность) с новаторским мышлением деловой полный энергии, увлеченный интересующийся наукой уметь проводить научно-исследовательскую работу создавать творческую трудовую атмосферу общительный человек общительный общительный человек обладающий хорошими навыками общения с людьми дружелюбный, общительный, отзывчивый дружески настроенный к людям независимо от национальности и возраста сочувствующий и понимающий человек, заботящийся о других с хорошими навыками общения и с четкой, точной речью способность ладить с людьми и завоевывать их доверие понимающий и выдержанный (терпеливый) обладающий воображением умный показать себя интересной личностью яркая личность, индивидуальность иметь хороший характер иметь хорошее здоровье
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Глагол *to have* (*The Verb to have*)

Глагол *have* перед существительным является смысловым глаголом и означает *иметь*.

Примечание 1. По-русски вместо *Я имею ...*, *Я не имею ...*, мы говорим *У меня есть*, *У меня нет*.

I have a sister. У меня есть сестра. *I have no brother.* У меня нет брата.

to have

Present	Past	Future
I have	had	shall have
He	had	will have
She		
It		
We		
		shall have

You They	have	had	will have
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Примечание 2. В разговорной речи для выражения обладания чем-либо в настоящем времени чаще всего употребляется выражение *have got (has got)*:

I have got (I've got) a new dress.

У меня новое платье.

Запомните !

Отрицательная форма глагола *to have* в Present и Past Indefinite образуется путем употребления отрицательного местоимения *no* перед существительным или *not* перед другими определителями существительного:

I have not a pen. (I have no pen.) У меня нет ручки.

I have not 5 pens, I have only 3. У меня нет пяти ручек, у меня только три.

Вопросительная форма глагола *to have* образуется путем постановки глагола *have* перед подлежащим: Have you many friends ? – Yes, I have.

Обратите внимание !

В современном английском языке наблюдается тенденция образовывать вопросительную и отрицательную формы глагола *to have* при помощи вспомогательного глагола:

Запомните устойчивые словосочетания с глаголом *to have*:

to have breakfast завтракать

to have lunch

to have dinner

to have supper ужинать

to have tea пить чай

to have coffee пить кофе

to have a meal поесть

to have a drink выпить

to have a rest отдохнуть

to have a wash постирать

to have a bath принять ванну

to have a shower принять душ

to have a walk погулять

to have a look at взглянуть на

Обратите внимание!

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы перечисленных выше словосочетаний образуется только с помощью вспомогательных глаголов:

What time *does* Ann *have* lunch ?

Did you *have* a swim this morning ?

Look at the adjectives below. Choose ten adjectives to describe a good student.

active	friendly	loyal	sincere
calm	good-	open-minded	sympathetic
capable	humoured	nice	tactful
careful	hard-working	patient	trustworthy
charming	helpful	polite	wise
cheerful	intelligent	practical	witty
clever	interesting	punctual	unselfish
efficient	kind	serious	generous
	lively		

Read the text and answer the questions.

The character of My Friend

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former schoolmates. But my bosom friend is Lena. She is 16. Lena isn't very tall, but she is pretty in her own way. She has red curly hair and a turn-up nose. Lena wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Lena because she is well-bred, jolly and kind. She does well at school though she has an unbreakable rule: never to study at night no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning.

She is also fond of reading plain books, and Lena sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes. She says that the books are of great help any time and they always must be at her hand. Her idea is that it's much easier to have a library of her own comprising lots of books than to try keeping everything in her head.

Lena goes in for sports and she is a member of our school basket-ball team. She is terribly quick and strong. It's a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball: while others are hopping about in the air she always gets under their feet and grabs the ball.

I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Lena, the most amusing person in the world.

She thinks everything is funny — even flunking an exam.

Lena is a sunny soul by nature and always takes the slightest excuse to be amused. My friend has an imagination and her own style. Usually she writes nice compositions and once even won short-story contest that our school wallpaper holds every year.

Lena and me are good friends. We help each other a lot and try not to quarrel. But when sometimes it comes to quarreling we try to make it up at once.

Questions:

1. How old is Lena?
2. Does she wear spectacles? Describe her appearance.
3. Does she do well at school?
4. What unbreakable rule has she?
5. What books is she fond of reading?
6. Does Lena go in for sports?
7. Is she a member of the school basket-ball team?
8. Why is it a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball?
9. Is Lena a sunny soul by nature? What makes you think so?

10. Has she an imagination? Prove it.

Практическая работа № 6.

Тема: Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности. Личные и притяжательные местоимения. Введение лексики

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: выполните упражнения.

№ 1. 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. бабушка; 12. идти; 13. фамилия; 14. студент вечернего отделения; 15. приходить; 16. член семьи; 17. рассказывать; 18. техник; 19. опытный; 20. высокий.

ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

Личные местоимения имеют два падежа: **именительный** (theNominativeCase) и **объектный** (theObjectiveCase).

Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж
I-я	me-мне
he-он	him-ему
she-она	her-ей
it-он (-а, -о)	it-ему, ей (неод.)
we-мы	us-нам, нас
you-ты, вы	you-тебе, вам
they-они	them-им

Личные местоимения в именительном падеже выполняют функцию подлежащего именной части составного сказуемого.

He is a lawyer.

Он юрист.

It is I (he, we, they ит.д.)

Это я (он, мы, они и т.д.)

В разговорной речи местоимение I часто заменяется формой объектного падежа **me**, если оно выступает в роли именной части сказуемого.

Who's there? – It's me.

Кто там? – Это я.

Личное местоимение **it** заменяет существительные, обозначающие неодушевленные предметы, названия птиц и животных. Кроме того, оно может употребляться как указательное местоимение в значении «это» и быть формальным подлежащим в безличных предложениях, а также являться частью эмфатической (усилительной) конструкции **it is ... that, it is ... who**, которая переводится *именно, только, как раз*.

It's a book. It's interesting.

Это книга. Она интересная.

It was he who helped me.

Именно он помог мне.

It was at school that I learned to write.

Именно в школе я научилась писать.

It - как формальное подлежащее не переводится на русский язык и употребляется в следующих случаях:

а) для обозначения времени и расстояния

It is three o'clock.

Три часа.

It is two kilometres to the city.

До города два километра,

б) для обозначения явлений природы, состояния погоды, окружающей обстановки.

It is winter.

Зима.

It is always cold here.

Здесь всегда холодно

It was dark in the room.

В комнате было темно.

It will rain.

Будет дождь.

В объектном падеже местоимения употребляются в функции прямого и косвенного (предложного и беспредложного) дополнения. Если косвенное дополнение стоит в предложении после прямого, то оно употребляется с предлогом **to**.

Give **me** (косв.) **the book**, please (прямое).

Дайте мне, пожалуйста, книгу.

Give **this book** (прямое) **to me**, please (косвен.). Дайте эту книгу мне, пожалуйста.

Следует также помнить, что личные местоимения ты и вы передаются в английском языке одной формой you, которая согласуется со сказуемым во множественном числе.

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Притяжательные местоимения указывают на принадлежность предмета лицу и имеют формы **my, your, his, her, its, our, their**, образованные от соответствующих личных местоимений **I, you, he, she, it, we, they**.

В отличие от русского местоимения **свой**, употребляемого со всеми лицами, английские притяжательные местоимения используются строго в соответствии с личными местоимениями: I read my book, you read your book, etc.

Притяжательные местоимения употребляются в функции определения к существительным. Например:

His friend made some

Его друг сделал несколько

Mistakes in his dictation.

ошибок в своем диктанте.

В случае употребления притяжательного местоимения без существительного используется специальная форма, называемая абсолютной:

my – mine

her – hers

our – ours

his – his

its – its

your – yours

their – theirs

Например:

This **book** is **not mine**, it's **yours**.

Это не моя книга, это твоя.

He is **an old friend of ours**.

Это наш старый друг.

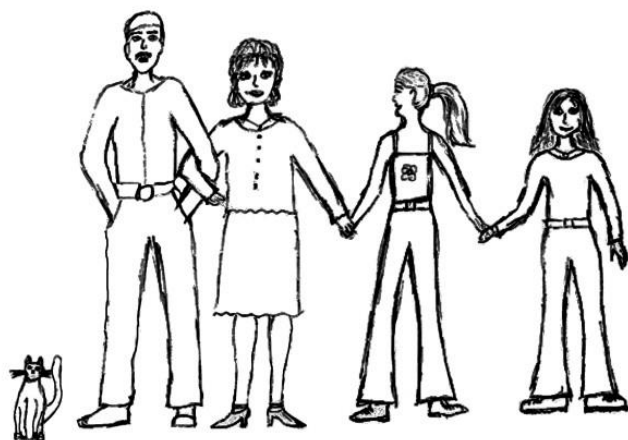
Английскому языку свойственно более частое употребление притяжательных местоимений, чем русскому, в особенности перед названиями частей тела, одежды и других предметов, относящихся к лицу. На русский язык они не переводятся. Например:

He put **his hands** into **his pockets**.

Он сунул руки в карманы.

Прочитайте текст и переведите текст с помощью словаря.

My family.



Our family is not large. It consists of four people. They are: my mother, my father, my sister and me. My mother's name is Anna Petrovna. She is 40. She is a doctor. Anna Petrovna is a very nice woman. She is tall and thin. She has big brown eyes, a short nose, her hair is long and fair.

My father's name is Boris Ivanovich. He is 42. He is a worker. Boris Ivanovich likes his work very much. He is tall. His hair is short and dark. He has a round face. His eyes are big and grey.

My sister's name is Olga. She is 15. She is a pupil. Olga is in the 10th form. She studies well and has many friends. My sister likes music, and she plays the piano.

My name is Larisa. I am short and thin. My hair is long and fair. My eyes are blue. I like to dress in a modern style. I am 14. I am a 9th form pupil. Russian, History and English are my favourite subjects. I want to use English in my future work.

One of my hobbies is music. I am fond of dancing at discos. I like to buy and read books too.

In the evening all the members of our family like to watch TV. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to a concert. When the weather is fine, we like to go to a walk.

V. Read the following passage. Speak about the relations in your family using the active vocabulary.

About my family

I enjoy the honest and open relations in my family – but I think discipline must be used when necessary. There's never been a division between us, the children, and them, parents. Freedom has made us close. I knew a girl whose parents were very strict and it made her a liar. I wouldn't like to do anything to upset my parents.

(from "Incentive English" by w.s. Fowler, J. Pidceck)

Практическая работа № 7.

Тема: Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности. Личные и притяжательные местоимения. Работа с текстом.

Цель: Активизировать и совершенствовать актуальный словарный запас обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: Прочитайте текст и выпишите предложения, в которых упоминается о членах семьи.

MY FAMILY

Our family is not very large. I have a father, a brother and sister. We all live together in a new flat in one of the industrial districts of Minsk.

My father Igor Ivanovich is 45 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works at a big automobile plant as an engineer. He likes his work and spends most of his time there. By character my father is a quiet man, while my mother is energetic and talkative. Her name is Olga Petrovna. She is a teacher of music and plays the piano well. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at school. She is a busy woman and we all help her.

My sister's name is Alla. Like her mother Alla has blue eyes and lovely fair hair. She is a very good-looking girl. Alla is three years younger than me. She is a pupil of the 9th form. She does well at school and gets only good and excellent marks. Literature is her favourite subject and she wants to become a teacher, the same as me.

My name is Tanya. Last year I left school and tried to enter the University. But I failed in my exams. For a year I worked at school as a secretary and attended preparatory courses. Now I'm again an applicant for entry to the philological faculty of the University. I hope to be lucky this time.

Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. In the evenings we watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music or just talk about the events of the day. Our parents don't always agree to what we say but they listen to our opinion. All of us like to spend our week-ends out of town. We often go to the village where our grandparents live. They are old-age pensioners now but prefer to live in the country.

My grand-grandmother is still alive. She lives in my grandmother's family and is always glad to see us. She is in poor health and asks us to come and see her more often.

I also have many other relatives: uncles, aunts, cousins and many friends. We are happy when we are together.

Задание: Перепишите новые лексические выражения в словари и выучите их.

Vocabulary

family, n	семья	son, n	сын
parents, n	родители	daughter, n	дочь
father, n	отец	husband, n	муж
mother, n	мать	wife, n	жена
sister, n	сестра	cousin, n	двоюродный брат (сестра)
brother, n	брат	mother-in-law, n	свекровь, теща
aunt, n	тетя	daughter-in-law	невестка
uncle, n	дядя	son-in-law, n	зять
niece, n	племянница	relatives, n (close, distant)	родственники (близкие, дальние)
nephew, n	племянник	twins, n	близнецы
grandparents, n	дедушка и бабушка	child, n	ребенок
grandfather, n	дедушка	baby, n	грудной ребенок
grandmother, n	бабушка	consist of, v	состоять из
granddaughter, n	внучка	have, v	иметь
grandson, n	внук	father-in-law, n	свекор, тесть

Прочитай и переведи текст:

My family.

Our family is not large. It consists of four people. They are: my mother, my father, my sister and me. My mother's name is Anna Petrovna. She is 40. She is a doctor. Anna Petrovna is a very nice woman. She is tall and thin. She has big brown eyes, a short nose, her hair is long and fair.

My father's name is Boris Ivanovich. He is 42. He is a worker. Boris Ivanovich likes his work very much. He is tall. His hair is short and dark. He has a round face. His eyes are big and grey.

My sister's name is Olga. She is 15. She is a pupil. Olga is in the 10th form. She studies well and has many friends. My sister likes music, and she plays the piano.

My name is Larisa. I am short and thin. My hair is long and fair. My eyes are blue. I like to dress in a modern style. I am 14. I am a 9th form pupil. Russian, History and English are my favourite subjects. I want to use English in my future work.

One of my hobbies is music. I am fond of dancing at discos. I like to buy and read books too.

In the evening all the members of our family like to watch TV. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to a concert. When the weather is fine, we like to go to a walk.

About my family.

My family is not very big, just a typical family: Dad, Mom, me, my brother and sister and our cat. My Mommy is forty-one, she is a teacher of Spanish at the University. She is a born teacher. She has teaching abilities. My Dad is forty-two, he is a professional painter, he works for a design company. My parents both like their work very much.

My older sister Natasha is nineteen, she goes to the University, she wants to be a teacher of history and fiction.

My younger brother Igor is only six years old, he goes to the kindergarten. He is very funny, I like to spend my free time teaching him something. Igor likes to play with our cat.

My grandparents are retired. They like gardening. They spend a lot of their time in the garden. They grow vegetables and fruits. We enjoy having fresh vegetables and green on our dinner table.

I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

Практическая работа № 8

Тема: Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности. Личные и притяжательные местоимения. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: выполните упражнения.

1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и значения местоимений

1. Make yourself at home. 2. Have you any money on you? 3. I don't want to stay at home. Let's go somewhere tonight. 4. Is there anybody in the room? – No, there is nobody there. 5. Have you anything interesting to read? – Yes, come to my place. I've got some interesting books. You may take any of them. 6. It's very dark here. I can – You may take any of them. 6. It's very dark here. I cannot see

anybody. 7. Will you give me some water, please? 8. There is little fresh air in this room. 9. If you ever have any problems, let me know. 10. Everyone will tell you the way to the market.

2. Вставьте вместо точек нужное по смыслу местоимение

1. I have lost ... pen, may I take ...? 2. If you've left ... dictionary at home, you may take ... 3. These pencils are ..., take ... if you want. 4. Help ..., please. 5. ... often meet ... here. 6. He always makes dinner ... 7. We have very many relatives in ... native town. 8. They can do it ... 9. ... of you knows his address? 10. There is ... butter on the table, but there isn't ... milk.

3. Переведите на английский язык

1. Эти карандаши мои, возьмите их, если хотите. 2. Помогите нам, пожалуйста. 3. Я знаю его и его брата. 4. Мы часто встречаем их здесь. 5. Он всегда готовит завтрак сам. 6. У нас сегодня много работы. 7. На катке сегодня мало детей. 8. У нас мало черного хлеба на ужин. 9. Подождите немного, я попрошу кого-либо купить молока и хлеба. 10. Кто-то звонил нам сегодня и хотел тебе что-то рассказать. 11. Никто ничего не знает об этом. 12. Она ничего не ответила. 13. Я никого не видел там.

Задание Составь текст о своей семье и о семье друга на основе следующих текстов:

1) My family consists of my mother and myself. I have a flat by myself in Minsk and my mother came to live with me. For the week-end we sometimes go to the village where my mother has a house. I'm single. I have an aunt who lives in Brest but I haven't seen her for years.

2) My friend's family is his wife, Jane, who is a doctor and his daughter Ann, who's ten. His parents are still alive but they live in Germany and he doesn't see them very often. My friend's family lives in a private house in Vitebsk.

Практическая работа № 9

Тема: Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). обороты *there is/there are*, указательные местоимения, предлоги места. Введение лексики по теме «Моя квартира»

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы:тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

ОБОРОТ *There + Be*

В английском языке широко употребляются предложения, начинающиеся с оборота *there + be* со значением *есть, имеется, находится, существует*. Данный оборот употребляется, когда хотят сообщить о наличии или отсутствии *какого-либо* предмета или лица в *определённом* месте. Глагол *to be* употребляется в личной форме и согласуется в числе и с подлежащим, которое следует непосредственно за ним. Неисчисляемые существительные всегда согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе.

Present	Past	Future
there is/are	there was/were	There will be

Перевод предложений начинается с обстоятельства места/времени (т.е. с конца предложения)

или со сказуемого, если обстоятельство отсутствует.

There is a park near our house. Недалеко от нашего дома (есть, находится) парк.

There are many parks in London. В Лондоне много парков.

There is much snow in the fields. На полях много снега.

There is a book and some pens on the table. На столе книга и несколько ручек.

There are some ways of solving This problem. Существует несколько способов решения этой проблемы.

Исчисляемые существительные в единственном числе употребляются в данной обороте с артиклем *a/an*, существительные во множественном числе употребляются *без артикля*.
Например:

There is a text-book on the desk. На парте учебник.

There are text-books on the desk. На парте учебники.

Подлежащее в данном обороте часто употребляется с неопределенными местоимениями **some, any, much, many, alotof, few, little** или другими словами со значением количества.

There are some mistakes in my paper. В моей работе несколько ошибок.

There is much noise in the streets. На улицах много шума.

There are twelve months in a year. В году двенадцать месяцев.

В **вопросительных предложениях** глагол **to be** в соответствующей форме ставится перед словом **there** (в настоящем и прошедшем времени) и **will** – в будущем времени.

a) Is there a lift in your house? В вашем доме есть лифт?

Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.) Да, есть. (Нет.)

Are there any mistakes in my paper? – В моей работе есть (какие-либо)

Yes, there are some. (No, there are not any.) ошибки? Да, есть. (Нет.)

Were there many lessons yesterday? Вчера было много уроков?

– Yes, there were. (No, there were not.) – Да. (Нет.)

Will there be a meeting tomorrow? Завтра будет собрание?

– Yes, there will. (No, there won't.) – Да. (Нет.)

b) Are there many or few pupils in your English group? В вашей английской группе много Или мало учеников?

How many lessons were there yesterday? Сколько уроков было вчера?

There is a map on the wall, isn't there? На стене есть карта, не так ли?

– Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.) – Да. (Нет.)

В **отрицательных предложениях** частица **not** или местоимение **no** ставятся после глагола **to be** перед подлежащим. Перед **any, many, much** и **числительными** употребляется только **not**.
Употребление по исключает употребление артикля перед подлежащим.

There is no picture on the wall. На стене нет картины.

There are not any books on the table. На столе нет (никаких) книг.

There are not many English books in my library. В моей библиотеке не много Английских книг.

Оборот **there + be** не употребляется, если речь идет об известном предмете, т.е. когда русское предложение начинается с подлежащего. Сравните:

The telephone is in the hall. Телефон в прихожей.

There is a telephone in the hall. В прихожей есть телефон.

Упражнения

1. Проанализируйте употребление оборота **there + be** в следующих предложениях

1. There is a large forest near our city. 2. There are many berries and mushrooms there. 3. There is always much work to do about the house. 4. There is no need to begin all over again. 5. There is nothing to do but to wait. 6. Are there any museums in your home town? 7. There were no vacant seats in the stalls. 8. There will be an interesting lecture on literature tomorrow. 9. There is a sofa and two armchairs in our living-room. 10. There is always much light in this room.

УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

К числу указательных местоимений относятся **this, that, these, those, such, same**. Местоимения **this** (этот) и **that** (тот) указывают на предмет в единственном числе, **these** (эти) и **those** (те) – во множественном числе.

Указательные местоимения могут употребляться в функции: а) определения, б) подлежащего, в) дополнения. Например:

This city is very beautiful.

Этот город очень красив.

This is a very beautiful city.

Это очень красивый город.

We know this already.

Мы уже знаем это.

Прочитайте и переведите текст

My Flat

Our house is a short walk from the trolleybus stop. We live in panel house on the fourth floor. Our flat has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, running cold and hot water, telephone, a lift and chute.

Our flat consists of three rooms, kitchen, bathroom and a hall. First there is a small hall with a mirror and small table with a telephone on it. The three rooms of our flat are: living-room, bedroom, my study.

The floor is parquet in the rooms and linoleum in the kitchen. There is a thick carpet in the living-room on the floor. All the rooms are papered with wallpaper of a different pattern and colour.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. It's a large room with a balcony. In the middle of the room there is a table with some chairs around it. There is a sofa with two armchairs and low table with a TV-set on the left-hand side of the room. On the right-hand side there is a cupboard. There is a bookcase near it.

The bedroom is smaller and not so light. There are two beds, a wardrobe, a dressing-table.

The room I like best is my study. It is nice and cosy. It has a bed, a desk and an armchair. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines, newspapers.

The kitchen is handily arranged: there is a gas-stove, a frig, a deep sink, built-in cupboards and a table that folds against the wall when not in use. I like our flat very much.

Questions:

1. Is your flat big or small?
2. On what floor is your flat?
3. How many rooms are there in the flat?

4. Has your flat all modern conveniences?
5. What room is the smallest in your flat?
6. Do you like your room?
7. Is your kitchen small?
8. What is the number of your flat?

Vocabulary:

conveniences — удобства
central heating — центральное отопление
running water — водопровод
chute — мусоропровод
carpet — ковер
wallpaper — обои
wardrobe — шкаф
dressing-table — туалетный столик
cosy — удобный
stove — печь
sink — раковина
tofold — складывать

Практическая работа № 10

Тема: Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). обороты thereis/thereare, указательные местоимения, предлоги места. Работа с текстом «Моя квартира»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст

MY FLAT

I live in a new block of flats in Pushkin street. In front of the house there is a children's playground. Our flat is on the third floor. It's very comfortable. We have all modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, cold and hot running water and a telephone. There are three rooms in our flat: a living room and two bedrooms. We also have a kitchen, a bathroom, a small hall and a balcony.

Our living room is the largest in the flat. Against the wall you can see a nice sideboard. In the corner there is a TV set. In the opposite corner there is a sofa and two armchairs. The piano is on the right. There are two pictures above the piano. There is a nice carpet on the floor among the room.

Our bedrooms are very nice. The parents' bedroom is larger than the children's. There are two beds, a bedside table, some chairs and a wardrobe in it. There is a lovely carpet on the floor between the beds.

The children's bedroom is just across the corridor on the right. Here you can see two sofa-beds where my sister and I sleep at night and have a rest in the day-time. There is also a desk, two chairs and some bookshelves here. We use our bedroom as a study where we do our homework. In the corner of the room there is a small table with a tape-recorder on it.

Our kitchen is rather large. There is a stove, four stools, a refrigerator and a cupboard in which we keep cups, plates and all our dishes.

The entrance hall is small. There is a hall stand and a mirror on the wall. A telephone is on a special table under the mirror.

Используя данный текст как образец, составьте рассказ о своем учебном заведении

Our college

My college is a three – storeyed building. It is quite big with sport ground behind it.

On the ground floor there are classrooms, café, workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshop. The boys of our college have a wood work room too.

Our college library is nice and clean. Three librarians help students to find books they need. There are many bookcases and bookshelves with a lot of books there .

If you enter the college and turn right you see a big light dining-room. It is always busy and noisy, but it is clean. Here students and their teachers have their lunch. There are blue curtains on the windows and beautiful pictures on the walls.

There is a gymnasium on the third floor. Our physical training lessons are held there. It has a lot of sports equipments.

Our college has many classrooms. There are special classrooms for Chemistry, Physics, Biology and others.

On the ground floor there is a big nice assemble hall. A lot of meetings, concerts, festivals are held there.

I am so thankful to our college for what it has done for us.

Практическая работа № 11

Тема: Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). обороты there is/there are, указательные местоимения, предлоги места.

Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание Поставьте следующие предложения в Past и FutureIndefinite.

Обратите внимание на образец

Образец: There is a park near our school.

There was a park near our school.

There will be a park near our school.

1. There is much snow in winter. 2. There are not any German books in our library. 3. There is one theatre and five cinemas in this town. 4. There is no lift in our house. 5. There is little milk in the bottle. 6. There are few shops in this district. 7. There are three rooms in our flat. 8. There is a new film on at our local cinema. 9. There are not many difficult exercises in this text-book. 10. There are two hospitals in this town.

Преобразуйте предложения, употребляя оборот there is/are

Образец: This room has two windows.

There are two windows in this room.

a) 1. This city has many monuments. 2. Our town has no theatres. 3. This family has two children. 4. Our group has many good pupils. 5. Every week has 7 days and every year has twelve months. 6. She has a lot of English books in her library.

b) 1. The dog is in the room. 2. The children are in the yard. 3. The students are in the laboratory. 4. The car is near the house. 5. The bench was under the tree. 6. A lot of people will be at the stadium tomorrow.

Образец: I see (have) several English books, on the shelf.

There are several English books on the shelf.

в) 1. I see much sand on the beach. 2. I see a man at the corner. 3. I see many students in my classroom. 4. He hasn't any pictures on the wall. 5. I have no red ink. 6. We have a lot of ports in the Atlantic Ocean. 7. I can see a letter lying on the floor. 8. I can't see anybody here. 9. I noticed only two mistakes in his dictation. 10. He knew only one way out of the situation. 11. I could see yellow curtains on your window. 12. He noticed two more men behind the house.

Употребите формы it is или there is/are в следующих предложениях

a) 1. ... very wet today,... impossible to go out. 2. ... thick fog last week. ... usually a lot of accidents in such bad weather. 3. ... foolish to drive fast when ... foggy or rainy. 4. ... interesting to go sightseeing in any unknown city. 5. ... a lot of places of interest in ancient towns of this country. 6. ... time to go home,... a lot of work to do there. 7. ... all sorts of stories about Robin Hood.

б) 1. ... a gas-stove in the kitchen. 2. ... a gas-stove. 3. ... fine today. 4. ... an underground station near my house. 5. ... nearly 11 o'clock. 6. ... a light in the window. Somebody must be at home. 7. ... no place like home. 8. ... time to go to bed. 9. ... not much furniture in our flat. 10. ... not true to say that she is a close friend of mine. 11. ... no central heating in my house. 12. ... only one cigarette in the box. 13. ... important to know the details. 14. ... fifteen students in our group. 15. ... a pity you can't go with us. 16. ... too early to leave. 17. ... any news in the letter? 18. ... easy to understand why she is absent. 19. ... much milk in the jug. 20. ... a pity you can't join us. 21. ... some interesting articles in the newspaper. 22. ... not very cold today.

Задайте вопросы к следующим утверждениям и дайте ответы на них

a) *Образец:* There are some interesting English books in my library.

Are there any English books in your library? – Yes, (sure) there are. –

No, (I am afraid) there are not. There are no English books in my library.

1. There are new blocks of flats in this street. 2. There is a bus stop over there. 3. There will be an interesting match on TV tonight. 4. There were so many people at the concert. There was no place to sit down. 5. There are some interesting articles in this magazine.

б) *Образец:* There are plates and spoons on the table.

– What is there on the table?

1. There is some cheese on the plate. 2. There are a lot of stars in the sky. 3. There were not many apples in our garden this year. 4. There was nothing interesting in today's newspaper. 5. There will be a concert on TV tonight.

Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребив конструкцию there is/are, либо глаголы to be, to have, где это необходимо

1. В нашей квартире есть телефон. У нас также есть радиоприемник и телевизор.
2. Наш дом находится на улице Свободы. Около дома есть школа и поликлиника.
3. В библиотеке нашей школы много английских книг, а у меня только несколько.
4. На улице много снега. Снег лежит на земле, на крыше, на деревьях.
5. Завтра будет собрание. Я должен присутствовать там.
6. Что лежит на вашем письменном столе? У меня там доклад и записная книжка.
7. У моей сестры много работы в поликлинике. Она врач. На ее участке много людей.
8. В Москве много красивых зданий и исторических памятников.
9. Масло не в холодильнике, оно на столе. Там также есть белый хлеб и варенье.
10. В этой книге много юмора.
11. Этот текст трудно перевести, так как в нем много незнакомых слов.
12. В коллекции моего отца есть несколько старинных марок.
13. Сколько книг зарубежных писателей в твоей домашней библиотеке?

Употребите следующие пословицы в кратких ситуациях

1. There is no smoke without fire.
2. Where there is a will, there is a way.
3. There is no rule without exception.
4. There is no place like home.
5. There is no rose without a thorn.
6. There is no time like the present.
7. While there is life, there is hope.

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему:

My College

As you become older you realize that there are several essential things and places you always long to come back to.

They are your birthplace, your home and the school you went to.

My school was a three-storeyed building situated in one of the residential districts of our city (town, settlement). All the children from the neighbourhood went there because it was a walking distance from their homes.

There was a sports ground behind the school-building and a green lawn with flower-beds in front of it. The school was built a few years ago. That's why its classrooms were light and spacious.

There were three large windows in each classroom with flower pots on the windowsills.

It was pupils' (especially girls') responsibility to water the flowers. And they did it with utmost care.

There were maps and portraits, tables and charts on the walls of the classrooms.

Our classroom was on the second floor. Its windows faced the school-yard. Our form was the only one at school who had a form-master, but not a form-mistress. He appeared to be a very kind and knowledgeable teacher who spared no time to take us to different places of interest and exhibitions. He taught us Russian and Russian literature.

We respected him very much. Our lessons began at eight o'clock in the morning and lasted till one thirty in the afternoon. We had six lessons a day.

Every pupil had a day-book where the teachers wrote down the mark each pupil had earned for his answers. The teacher also wrote down the mark in the class register.

When the teacher asked a question, the pupils who could answer it raised their hands, and the teacher called out one of them to answer the question. The pupils were often called to the blackboard to do some exercises or to write some sentences.

Questions:

1. What do you realize as you become older?
2. At which school did you study?
3. Where was your school situated?
4. Why did all the children from the neighborhood go to your school?
5. What was there behind the school-building and in front of it?
6. When was the school built?
7. Were the classrooms light and spacious?
8. What was there on the walls of the classrooms?
9. On which floor was your classroom situated?
10. What kind of a man was your form-master?

Практическая работа № 12

Тема: Распорядок дня студента колледжа. Обозначение времени. Введение лексики по теме «Мой рабочий день». Present Simple Tense.

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: Опишите ваш рабочий день. Следующие вопросы помогут вам.

1. Where do you study?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Do you do your morning exercises?
4. What do you usually have for breakfast?
5. How long does it take you to get to your technical school?
6. Do you go there by bus or walk?
7. Where do you usually have dinner?
8. What time do you come home?
9. How long does it take you to do your homework?
10. How often do you use computer in your work?
11. How do you usually spend your evenings?
12. How many hours do you watch TV every day?
13. Do you have a lot of free time?
14. What are your hobbies?
15. What kind of music do you prefer?
16. When do you usually go to bed?

Прочитайте текст и найдите в нем ответы на вопросы:

NICK'S USUAL WORKING DAY

Hi, nice to meet you all!

My name is Nick Price. I am a freshman at MIT — Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I am not

from Boston myself. I was born in Vermilion, Ohio, not far from Cleveland.

My family is not very rich, that is why I can't afford to live on a campus. But it is a rule, that every student must reside during his or her freshman year on the campus. To cover some of the expenses I've got to work part-time on the campus. I work in cafeteria.

Now let me tell you about my usual working day. I wake up at seven in the morning. My alarm-clock radio is tuned to my favourite radio station. My roommate Todd Hall is a football player. He jogs every morning at 6:30. He is still out jogging when I get up. First I take a cold shower and brush my teeth. Then I dress myself up and rush to work — to the University cafeteria. I wash dishes and clean the tables. It is not a very interesting job, I know that, but soon I'll be a cook and will earn more. My boss Suzie is very strict but very nice when you do your job properly.

My first class starts at 11:15. The professor is never late for his classes. The lecture hall we sit in has about 100 seats. MIT is a very big school. I think that it is the best school of science and technology in the US.

At 2:00 p.m. I eat lunch at school cafeteria. The food is free for me because I work there. I am a vegetarian and I don't like drinks with caffeine. I prefer cool filtered water or juice.

Then I have two more classes. I need to go to the library right after the classes to do my homework. There I meet my friends and we talk a lot. Twice a week I play basketball with my friends. I swim once a week. Usually after library we go out to the cafe or just sit outside and talk.

I have dinner at 6:00 p.m. at the little Chinese restaurant not too far from the dormitory or I cook myself in the kitchen in my dorm. My favourite food is salami pizza and potato salad.

After dinner I watch TV or play ping-pong with my friends. When it is Friday, we go to the football game.

I usually read before I go to bed. It calms me down after the long day. I guess, that's pretty much it for now. See you later!

General understanding:

1. Where does Nick Price study?
2. What year of study is he in?
3. Is Nick from Boston?
4. Is Nick's family a rich one?
5. What is Nick's job? Do you think he enjoys it?
6. Is Massachusetts Institute of Technology a good school?
7. Where does Nick spend his evenings?
8. What does Nick usually do on Friday nights?

Present Simple. Настоящее простое время.

1. Форма глаголов в этом времени (кроме 3-го лица единственного числа) совпадает с формой инфинитива без частицы **to**:

I **read** я читаю

We **read** мы читаем

You **read** вы читаете

They **read** они читают

2. Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do**, который ставится перед подлежащим:

Do I read — читаю ли я?

Do we read? читаем ли мы?

Do you read? читаете ли вы?

Do they read? читают ли они?

3. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** и частицы **not**:

I **do not** read. Я не читаю.

We **do not** read. Мы не читаем.

You **do not** read. Вы не читаете.

They **do not** read. Они не читают.

4. Настоящее простое время употребляется для выражения постоянного или повторяющегося действия:

Сравните:

а) Я **хожу** в лицей каждый день.

I **go** to the lyceum every day.

Мы часто **читаем** тексты. (повторяющееся действие)

We often **read** texts.

б) Эти студенты **читают** (умеют читать) по-английски.

These students **read** English.

Вы **знаете** задание?

Do you **know** the task?

(Действия, свойственные предмету, т.е. постоянные)

5. Обстоятельства времени:

always – всегда

sometimes - иногда

often – часто

every day (time, week, month...) - каждый день (раз, неделю, месяц...)

seldom – редко

at 5 o'clock- в 5 часов

usually- обычно

regularly, constantly- постоянно

Практическая работа № 13

Тема: Распорядок дня студента колледжа. Обозначение времени. Present Simple Tense. Работа с текстом «Мой рабочий день»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст

My Working Day.

Hello, my name is... I am a second-year student of Belgorod Industrial College. And I'd like to tell you about my ordinary day. My alarm clock wakes me up at half past six every morning and it's time for me to get up. I do my morning exercises to the music and go to the bathroom. I take a shower and rub myself with a towel. Then I wash my face, brush my teeth, do my hair and dress.

After that I have my breakfast. By the way I never read while I'm eating, because it is very harmful. My things are already in bag and I leave the house for college at eight o'clock sharp. Classes begin at half past eight. Every day we learn a lot of new things in the college. Our lessons are over at about two p.m., but I don't go home immediately after studies as I have got some individual work. Rather often I go to the reading hall in our library if I need some material for my report at the seminars.

Go home I seldom take a bus. If the weather is fine it's very pleasant to take a walk after work. I usually come home at about three or four p.m. I try to spend my free time usefully. I return home, have some rest (I like to take the "horizontal" position and close my eyes.) In 20 minutes I'm full of strength again. As a rule I have my meals at home. After dinner I have a lot of work to do: texts to read, exercises to write, grammar to learn, rules to memorize. It takes me long to do my homework.

At last I have a rest and time to relax. I'm fond of doing many things. It's always pleasant to spend free time with my fellow-students. If the weather is bad I stay at home to listen to music, play computer games or surf on the Internet, read a detective story or watch TV if there is any interesting programme or a good film. Although it's a long day for me I never really feel I'm missing out on anything. I just try to use every minute of my life to do something useful, because only time can't be replenished.

Vocabulary:

shower - [ˈʃaʊə] - душ

rub with a towel - [rʌbwɪðə ˈtaʊəl] - растереть полотенцем

do hair - [heə] - причёсываться

harmful - вредный

while - [waɪl] - пока, в то время когда

immediately - [ɪˈmiːdʒətli] - немедленно; тотчас же

report - [riˈpɔ:t] - доклад, сообщение

horizontal - [hɔːriˈzɒntl] - горизонтальный

strength - [streŋθ] - сила

as a rule - как правило

memorize - [ˈmeməraɪz] - запоминать; заучивать наизусть

it takes me long to...- мне требуется много времени

miss - пропускать

replenish - [riˈplenɪʃ] - восполнить, вернуть

Questions:

1. Are you an early riser? Is it easy for you to get up early?
2. Do you wake up yourself or does an alarm-clock wake you up?
3. Do you do morning exercises? Do you do your morning exercises to music?
4. Which do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?
5. How long does it take you to get dressed?
6. What do you usually have for breakfast?
7. When do you usually leave the house?
8. Does it take you long to get to the college?
9. What do you usually do on your way to the college?
10. Where do you have lunch (dinner)?
11. Is it a hard work for you to study at the college?
12. What time do you come home?
13. How do you spend your evenings?
14. What time do you usually go to bed?

Тема: Распорядок дня студента колледжа. Обозначение времени. Present Simple Tense. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: написать мини - сочинение по теме «MyDailyProgram» (10-15 предложений).

Образец: My Daily Program

I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I do my morning exercises, wash myself and dress. Then I have breakfast. At 8 o'clock I leave home and go to the Institute. As a rule I come to the Institute at a quarter to 9. The lessons begin at 9 sharp. Today we have two lectures, a seminar and an English lesson. At our English lessons we read texts, ask and answer questions and do all sorts of exercises. We do not write many exercises. We usually write exercises at home. We speak English at the lessons. We speak English a little now, but we want to speak English well.

At about 1 o'clock I generally have dinner in the canteen. I come home at about 6 o'clock. I have supper and do my homework. I always do my homework in the evening, but I never work late in the evening. At 11 o'clock I go to bed.

Составление диалогов на тему «Как ты провел выходные?». Образец:

- How was your weekend?
 - It was OK? Thanks.
 - Did you go out on Saturday night?
 - Yes, I did. I went to the cinema with some friends.
 - What did you see?
 - We saw a film called *X-Men 3*.
 - What was it like?
 - Really good.
 - How about Sunday?
 - I stayed in on Sunday. I just watched TV and made some phonecalls.
-
- What do you like doing in your free time?
 - I enjoy going to the cinema.
 - Me too/ But I'd rather watch TV.
 - Really? I often watching TV during the week, but at weekend, I prefer going to the cinema.
 - What else do you like doing?
 - I love surfing the Internet.
 - Do you? I can't stand surfing the Internet.
 - And I quite like playing tennis, too.
 - So do I. Do you fancy playing tennis this weekend?
 - Sure! Good idea.

Упражнения для повторения грамматического материала:

1. Расположите следующие слова так, чтобы получились предложения:
 - 1) mother's, is my, Iran, name.
 - 2) not, our, is, family, large.
 - 3) have, parents, my, friends, many.
 - 4) like, very, my, much, I, family.

2. Проанализируйте порядок слов в предложении:

- 1) I am proud of my family.
- 2) She is a teacher.
- 3) My father works hard.
- 4) My mother works at school.
- 5) We have five lessons every day.
- 6) Now he is serving in the Army.

3. Найдите в тексте предложения с глаголом «to be».

4. Заполните пропуски глаголом «to be» в нужной форме:

- 1) Oleg ... fifteen years old.
- 2) Their family ... large.
- 3) Oleg's mother ... a woman of forty.
- 4) My parents ... good workers.
- 5) I ... proud of my family.
- 6) Oleg and his sister ... pupils.
- 7) Nick! You ___ a lucky man.

Task Choose the correct variant:

1. My mother ____ a bad headache.

Have got am has got

2. Where _____ the Johnsons (live)?

Do are does

3. Margie and her sister ____ wonderful voices.

Does has got have got

4. I (not/understand) ____ that man because I (not/know) ____ English.

not understand, don't know don't understand, not know don't understand, don't know

5. ____ you ____ any time to help me? – Sorry, I ____

Do you have, don't Have you got, am not Do you have, have got

6. Everybody in our family (help) _____ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) _____ the dog, I (water) _____ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) _____ the rooms.

help, walks, water, clean helps, walks, water, clean help, walks, water, cleans

7. ____ Jane Smith (speak) ____ English?

Is ... speak Does ... speak Do ... speak

8. The Browns ____ a nice house in the country.

Has got have got

9. ____ you (like) swimming?

Do you like Does you like Are you like

10. ____ Dad ____ any brothers or sisters?

Have Dad got Does Dad have Does Dad has

Практическая работа № 15

Тема: Хобби, досуг. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Введение лексики

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Краткие теоретические положения:

Имя прилагательное — часть речи, обозначающая признак предмета.

fine weather — хорошая погода

По значению прилагательные бывают качественные (large — большой, small — маленький, heavy — тяжёлый, brave — храбрый) и относительные (wooden — деревянный, central — центральный) и т.д.

Относительные прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречием very — очень.

Качественные прилагательные имеют следующие степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

Односложные (т.е. состоящие из одного слога) прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень при помощи суффикса -er, превосходную степень — при помощи суффикса -est.

положительная степень	сравнительная степень	превосходная степень
deep — глубокий	deeper — глубже	the deepest — самый глубокий
hard — тяжёлый	harder — тяжелее	the hardest — самый тяжёлый
big — большой	bigger — больше	the biggest — самый большой

Некоторые двусложные прилагательные: а) имеющие ударение на втором слоге и б) оканчивающиеся на -y, -er, -ow, -le, образуют степени сравнения таким же образом.

положительная степень	сравнительная степень	превосходная степень
polite — вежливый	politer — вежливее	(the) politest — самый вежливый
sunny — солнечный	sunnier — более солнечный	(the) sunniest — самый солнечный
shallow — мелкий	shallower — более мелкий	(the) shallowest — самый мелкий

Большинство двусложных и многосложных прилагательных (т.е. состоящие из 3-х слогов и более) образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слов more — более и less — менее, а превосходную степень — при помощи слов most — наиболее, самый и least — наименее. interesting — интересный-more interesting — более интересный-(the) most interesting — самый интересный

Исключения:

положительная степень	сравнительная степень	превосходная степень
good — хороший	better — лучше	best — лучше
much, many — много	more — больше	more — больше
little — маленький, мало	less — меньше	less — меньше
bad — плохой	worse — хуже	worse — хуже

far — далёкий	further — дальше	further — дальше
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A HOBBY FOR EVERYBODY

A hobby is something that people like to do when they are not at their usual work. It is something done for pleasure.

Of course, you enjoy doing something in your free time. Perhaps it is collecting stamps, because that is one of the most popular hobbies; it can be a great help in geography, history and some other subjects. Some people like photograph. Other hobbies are collecting coins, beautiful stones, toys, different tickets.

If you are interested in music, you may begin collecting discs.

Nowadays a great number of new hobbies have appeared. Many people are fond of hunting, but not with guns. They hunt birds and animals with a camera. Both boys and girls are fond of computer games. Collecting computer games and playing them has become one of the most widely spread hobbies.

Well, it's very difficult to describe all the hobbies known in the world. The main thing is that all of them must be useful.

Choose an interesting hobby and enjoy it!

Контрольные вопросы:

1. Что такое прилагательное?
2. Какие степени прилагательного вам известны?
3. Как образуется сравнительная степень прилагательного?
4. Как образуется превосходная степень прилагательного?

Практическая работа № 16

Тема: Хобби, досуг. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Работа с текстом «Мое хобби»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

My hobby

A hobby is something that people like to do when they are not at their usual work. It is something done for pleasure.

Of course, you enjoy doing something in your free time. Perhaps it is collecting stamps, because that is one of the most popular hobbies; it can be a great help in geography, history and some other subjects. Some people like photograph. Other hobbies are collecting coins, beautiful stones, toys, different tickets.

If you are interested in music, you may begin collecting discs.

Nowadays a great number of new hobbies have appeared. Many people are fond of hunting, but not with guns. They hunt birds and animals with a camera. Both boys and girls are fond of computer games. Collecting computer games and playing them has become one of the most widely spread hobbies.

Well, it's very difficult to describe all the hobbies known in the world. The main thing is that all of them must be useful.

Choose an interesting hobby and enjoy it!

5. Say what your hobby is. Describe it. Write 5 – 7 sentences.

Reading

Collecting coins

Watching TV

Dancing

Travelling

Sports

Gardening

Animals

Singing

Listening to music

Computer games

Knitting

Задание: выполните тест.

Вставьте нужную степень сравнения

1. My wife is ... than your wife.

the most beautiful beautifuller more beautiful

2. Their flat is ... than ours.

more large larger the larger

3. You are ... person that I know.

luckier the luckiest the Luckiest

4. Cats are not so clever ... dogs.

as so than that

5. The situation is ... than I thought.

more bad badder worse

6. Today the weather is ... than yesterday.

nicer more nicer much nicer

7. For me mathematics is ... physics.

more easy as easier than easier than

8. This car is ... of all.

an expensive the least expensive a less expensive The little expensive

9. Concord was ... plane in the world.

fast fastest the fastest

10. The new teacher is ... than the previous one.

many good a lot better many better a lot of good

Практическая работа № 17

Тема: Хобби, досуг. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

My leisure.

Tastes differ. Different people like different things, different people have different hobbies.

I go in for sports, I like to play tennis. I go to play tennis every day. Sport is very important part of our life. Many people go in for sports, they jogging, walking, swimming, skating, skiing, train themselves in clubs and different sections.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils play volleyball, football, basketball. I have been playing tennis for 5 years. Tennis became very popular now. I take part in different competitions.

To be in a good shape I'm jogging every morning and do my morning exercises. Everyone should do all he can to stay healthy and choose the sport he is interested in. I do not understand people who say that they like sport, but they only watch sport on TV.

If one goes in for sports he feels much better, looks much better, sleeps much better. Your physical appearance will change too. You will be slimmer and trimmer. And what is even more important you will not get sick often.

Why do I go in for sports? Because I think that it is very important for a man to be strong and well-built. Sport is not for weak, because, you have to learn how to lose, and it's not easy. My favorite proverb says: "A healthy mind in healthy body".

<p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is your hobby? 2. What sports do you go in for? 3. Do you like summer (winter) sports? 4. What does it mean to be healthy? 5. Why did you chose tennis? 6. Who is your favourite tennis-player? 	<p>Vocabulary:</p> <p>to jog — бегать</p> <p>to skating — кататьсянаконьках</p> <p>to skiing — кататьсяналыжах</p> <p>competition — соревнование</p> <p>shape — форма</p> <p>health — здоровье</p> <p>slim — стройный</p> <p>trim — в хорошей форме</p> <p>weak — слабый</p> <p>tolose — проигрывать</p>
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Exercise 1. Образуйте степени сравнения:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| fast..... | wide..... |
| large..... | deep |
| bad | beautiful |
| busy..... | dirty..... |
| good..... | thick..... |
| thin..... | pretty..... |
| big..... | short..... |
| cheap..... | modern..... |
| tidy..... | heavy..... |
| wonderf..... | little |
| early..... | dark..... |

Exercise 2. Составьте предложения по образцу:

1. I am (**big**) he. — I am **bigger** than he.
2. Tom is (small) his brother.
3. This house is (expensive) that one.
4. My car is (old) Tom's.
5. This car is (good) the other one.

6. The other car is (bad) this one.
7. Charles is (serious) Jack.
8. Dick is (young) Harry.
9. Rose is (beautiful) tulip.
10. Cakes are (sweet) porridge.
11. We have (good) results.....you.
12. The weather in Spain is (dry) in Russia.
13. Betty is (beautiful) her friend.
14. Dolphins are (clever) fish.
15. Ted swims (fast) Dave.

Практическая работа № 18

Тема: Описание местоположение объекта (адрес, как найти). Предлоги направления, модальные глаголы. Введение лексики по теме.

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы:тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Краткие теоретические положения:

Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs) can, may, must, should, ought(to) употребляются в сочетании с инфинитивом, образуя в предложении составное модальное сказуемое.

You **may go** home.

Вы можете **идти** домой.

Can you **help** me?

Можете ли вы **помочь** мне?

You **must not do** it.

Вы **не должны делать** это.

Глаголы-связки (Link Verbs) служат для образования составного именного сказуемого.

Основным глаголом-связкой служит глагол **to be**. В функции связки могут выступать также глаголы **to be come, to get, to grow, to turn** (в значении *становиться*), **to look** – *выглядеть* и др.

He **is an economist**.

Он **экономист**.

She became a lawyer.

Она стала юристом.

It **gets dark** early in autumn.

Осенью **темнеет** рано.

Все глаголы (за исключением модальных) имеют личные (Finite Forms) и неличные формы (Non-Finite Forms или Verbals).

Could you tell me how to get to? - Ты не мог бы мне сказать, как добраться до...?

Where is the nearest...? - Где находится ближайший(ая)...?

go straight on - иди прямо

go along - иди вдоль

turn (to the) right - поверни направо

turn (to the) left - поверни налево

take a right turn = turn to the right

take a left turn = turn to the left

take the first (turning) on the right - на первом повороте поверни направо

take the second (turning) on the left - на второй улице поверни налево

cross the street - перейди улицу

up - вверх

down - вниз

along - вдоль

over - по (какой-то поверхности)
towards - к (по направлению к чему-то)
through - через, сквозь что-то
a street - улица
an avenue - проспект, авеню
a square - площадь
a crossroads - перекрёсток
a railway station - ж/двокзал
a bus station - автовокзал
a metro station - станция метро
a bus stop - автобусная остановка
a drugstore - аптека
a petrol station - заправка
a parking – парковка

Практическая работа № 19

Тема: Описание местоположение объекта (адрес, как найти). Предлоги направления, модальные глаголы. Работа с текстом «Как проехать? Как пройти?»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Переведите на русский язык.

1. Her grandmother can knit very well. 2. I can answer the questions. They are very easy. 3. This trip is too expensive for me. I can't afford it. 4. She can type. She can speak well on the telephone. She hopes she can find the job she's looking for. 5. Can you go to have lunch with me? — I'm sorry. I can't. 6. Mike can run very fast. 7. They can understand French. 8. Kate can speak English well.

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол can (could).

1. Я умею говорить по-английски. 2. Мой папа не умеет говорить по-немецки. 3. Ты умеешь говорить по-французски? 4. Моя сестра не умеет кататься на коньках. 5. Ты можешь переплыть эту реку? 6. Я не могу выпить это молоко. 7. Она не может вас понять. 8. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году? 9. В прошлом году я не умел кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею. 10. Вы не можете мне сказать, как доехать до вокзала? 11. Не могли ли бы вы мне помочь? 12. Я не могу перевести это предложение. 13. Никто не мог мне помочь. 14. Где тут можно купить хлеб? 15. Твоя бабушка умела танцевать, когда была молодая? — Да, она и сейчас умеет.

Переведите на английский язык, употребляя выражение to be able to.

1. Она не сможет вовремя добраться до аэропорта. 2. Ты сможешь отправить ему электронную почту сегодня вечером? 3. Они какое-то время не смогут смотреть телевизор, с ним что-то случилось. 4. Боюсь, что он не сможет помочь мне переехать в новый дом на следующей неделе. 5. Ты

сможешь сделать эту работу завтра? 6. Я думаю, она не сумеет решить эту задачу. 7. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе.

*Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол *may*.*

1. Можно мне войти? 2. Можно, я пойду гулять? 3. Если твоя работа готова, можешь идти домой. 4. Учитель сказал, что мы можем идти домой. 5. Доктор говорит, что я уже могу купаться. 6. Папа сказал, что мы можем идти в кино одни. 7. Я думал, что мне можно смотреть телевизор. 8. Если ты не наденешь пальто, ты можешь заболеть. 9. Не уходи из дома: мама может скоро прийти, а у нее нет ключа. 10. Будь осторожен: ты можешь упасть. 11. Не трогай собаку: она может укусить тебя. 12. Мы, может быть, поедem за город в воскресенье. 13. Он может забыть об этом. 14. Скоро может пойти дождь. 15. Здесь нечего делать. Мы можем рано уйти сегодня.

Read the dialogue and act.

Dialogue: Asking the Way

A: Excuse me, could you tell us the short way to the famous British Museum? We went astray.

B: I certainly can. It is not very far from here. I think it will take you about thirty minutes to get there from here. If you are in a hurry, you can go by bus. The bus-stop is at Oxford Circus.

A: And how can we get to Oxford Circus?

B: Go straight on, then turn left at the traffic lights and go straight on again. In two minutes you are at Oxford Circus.

A: What bus must we take?

B: Your bus is the 73.

A: At what stop do we get off?

B: You have to get off at Great Russel Street. This bus stops in front of the British Museum.

A: And how long will it take us to get to the British Museum by bus?

B: I think about fifteen minutes.

A: One more thing. Is there a bus table at the bus stop? If I see that our bus comes in 15-20 minutes, we shall walk there.

B: Of course you will find a bus table at the bus stop. I think this bus arrives every 10-15 minutes.

A: Thank you very much!

B: Not at all. Have a good time.

A: Many thanks.

Практическая работа № 20

Тема: Описание местоположение объекта (адрес, как найти). Предлоги направления, модальные глаголы. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Dialogues in English —outdoors

I. Read the dialogue and act.

— Excuse me, please!

— Yes?

- Can you tell me the way to the Lomonosov Street?
- Yes, of course. It's simple — go straight down the street and turn right. Go across the alley and you will be on the Lomonosov Street.
- How long will go there?
- About 10 minutes.
- Thank, you.
- That's all right.

II. Read the dialogue and act.

- Excuse me. Do you live here?
- Yes, I do.
- What bus can I get to the railway station?
- By the 123rd bus.
- How many stops should I pass?
- You must get off after five stop and go up the street.
- Where is the nearest bus stop?
- Over there, around the corner.
- Thank you very much!
- Don't mention it.

III. Read the dialogue and act.

- Hello. I am a tourist. I have for two days in New York, and I like this city very much!
- Yes, it's a beautiful city.
- What do you recommend to visit here?
- Would you like the galleries and the exhibitions or the sights?
- I'd like the sights.
- So, you can visit the Empire State Building. It's a very high building and there is amazing view.
- It sounds not bad. But how can I get there?
- The fastest way is by the subway.
- I'll do that.
- Subway in 300 meters down the street.
- Thanks a lot!
- Not at all.

Задание: вставить нужный предлог вместо пропуска.

№ 1. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги в предложения. (in, on, at, for)

1. I live ... Washington.
2. His glasses are ... the table.
3. She took an apple ... her child.
4. The meeting begins ... five.
5. Look ... him!
6. ... the contrary he wanted to come.
7. May I come ...?

8. We're going to visit a theatre ... Saturday.

9. Kate was born ... 1986.

10. He lives ... the second floor.

Контрольные вопросы:

1. Что такое предлоги?

2. Какие предлоги вы знаете (по группам)?

Практическая работа №21

Тема: Магазины, товары, совершение покупок. Множественное число существительных.

Введение лексики по теме

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Краткие теоретические положения:

Множественное число существительных в английском языке.

Исчисляемые существительные могут иметь форму единственного числа, если речь идёт об одном предмете, и множественного числа, если речь идёт о двух или более предметах. Форма множественного числа у большинства исчисляемых существительных образуется с помощью суффикса "-s (-es)", например:

a book - books a table - tables

a bridge - bridges a boy - boys

В английском языке есть небольшое количество существительных, которые образуют форму множественного числа не по общему правилу:

Исключения:

Единственное число	Множественное число	Перевод
man	men	мужчины, люди
woman	women	женщины
mouse	mice	мыши
tooth	teeth	зубы
foot	feet	ступни, ноги
child	children	дети
ox	oxen	быки
goose	geese	гуси
sheep	sheep	овцы
deer	deer	олени
swine	swine	свиньи

Существительные, оканчивающиеся на "-f/-fe", во множественном числе пишутся с "-ves". Если слово в единственном числе оканчивается на "-o", то к нему во множественном числе прибавляется суффикс "-es". Если же слово оканчивается на "-y" с предшествующим согласным, то во множественном числе к нему прибавляется суффикс "-es", а буква "y" переходит в "i", например:

leaf - leaves life - lives tomato - tomatoes

Negro - Negroes army - armies family - families

Неисчисляемые существительные имеют только форму единственного числа и согласуются только с глаголами в единственном числе:

Her hair is blond. Волосы у неё светлые.

The money is on the table. Деньги лежат на столе.

Имеются существительные, которые напротив употребляются только в форме множественного числа. К ним относятся слова, обозначающие предметы, состоящие из двух частей: trousers - брюки, braces - подтяжки, scissors - ножницы, glasses - очки, или собирательные существительные: troops - войска, goods - товары, clothes - одежда, police - полиция, people - люди. Такие существительные согласуются только с глаголом во множественном числе.

Задание: Даны слова в единственном числе, образуйте множественное число существительных.

Упражнение 1. Отметьте правильный вариант образования множественного числа:

1) roof-rooves, 2) dish - dishes, 3) fish - fish, 4) potato - potatos, 5) half-halves, 6) branch - branches, 7) book - books, 8) book - bookes, 9) dress - dreses, 10) wife - wifes. 11) paper - papers, 12) factory - factorys, 13) day - daies, 14) play - plays, 15) list - listes, 16) safe - saves, 17) text - texts, 18) lamp - lamps, 19) bridge - bridges, 20) city - cities.

Упражнение 2. Отметьте неправильный вариант образования множественного числа.

1) woman - women, 2) woman - womans, 3) foot - foots, 4) mouse - mouses, 5) hour - hours, 6) hero-heroes, 7) mouse - mice, 8) tomato - tomatos, 9) tomato - tomatoes, 10) child - childes, 11) child - childs, 12) kid - kids, 13) child - children, 14) tooth - toothes, 15) tooth - teeth, 16) people - peoples, 17) new - news, 18) boy - boys, 19) way - waies, 20) man - men, 21) Englishman - English-mans, 22) Englishman - Englishmen, 23) news -news, 24) sheep - sheep, 25) deer - deeres, 26) deer - deers, 27) deer - deer, 28) leaf- leaves, 29) German - Germen, 30) German - Germans. 31) life - lifes, 32) wife - wives, 33) shelf- shelves, 34) knife - knives, 35) house - housess, 36) pause - pausess, 37) size - sizez, 38) day - days, 39) roof- rooves.

Упражнение 3. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.

box, match, brush, page, bus, house., ball, room, table, pencil, play, light, book, cup, flat, hat, knife, wife, shelf, life, leaf, child, man, woman, family, factory, story, faculty, city.

Упражнение 4. 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?

I. Read the following sentences and use them to make up your own dialogues.

1. Мне нужно сделать кое-какие покупки. – *I've got some shopping to do.*
2. Есть ли по близости универмаг? – *Is there a department store near here?*
3. В котором часу открывается универмаг? – *What time does the store open?*
4. Как долго работает магазин по субботам? – *How late are the stores open on Saturday?*
5. Где отдел мужской одежды? – *Where's the men's clothing department?*
6. На каком этаже отдел женской одежды? – *What floor is the ladies' clothing on?*
7. Где продаются игрушки? – *Where do I go for toys?*

8. Где можно купить ...? – *Where can I buy...?*
9. Мне нужен ...– *I need...*
 10. Я хочу купить.... – *I want to buy...*
 11. Я ищу ... – *I'm looking for...*
12. Покажите мне ... – *Please show me...*
13. Дайте мне ... – *Please give me...*
14. Я хотел бы посмотреть костюмы. – *I'd like to look at some suits.*
15. Покажите мне, пожалуйста, что-нибудь получше (подешевле, другого фасона). – *Show me something better (cheaper, in different style).*
16. Мне нужна блузка красного цвета. – *I'm looking for a red blouse.*
17. Нет ли у вас рубашки бежевого цвета?– *Do you have a beige [beɪʒ] shirt?*
18. Какой это размер?–*What size is this?*
19. Это уже не модно.–*This is already out of fashion.*
20. Это сейчас очень модно.–*This is in fashion now.*
21. Как это сидит на мне? – *How does it look?*

II. Read the dialogue and act.

“In the shop”

Shop assistant: May I help you?

Customer: I want to buy a T-shirt for myself.

A.: What size do you wear?

C.: I do not know exactly. It may be 24 or 24 size. May you measure me?

A.: You have got 26 size. What colour do you want?

C.: Something brighter. It may be crimson or green.

A.: I may offer you this T-shirt.

C.: I do not like this colour. May you show me anything else?

A.: Just a minute. Here your size is.

C.: Thank you. May I try it on?

A.: Of course. You may. This way, please.

C.: What do you think, Olga?

Customer's friend: Not bad. How much does it cost?

A.: It is 30 dollars.

Customer's friend: It is not very cheap. But do you like it?

C.: It seems to me it fits me.

Customer's friend: Then we will buy. Where may we pay?

A.: This way, please!

Контрольные вопросы:

1. При помощи чего образуется множественное число имени существительного?
2. Перечислите правила образования множественного числа имен существительных.

Практическая работа № 22

Тема: Магазины, товары, совершение покупок. Множественное число существительных. Работа с текстом «В магазине»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Shops and Shopping”

I. Proverbs and sayings

Read the proverbs and sayings and give their Russian equivalents. Have we the corresponding ones in our language?

- If the cap fits, wear it.
- Be dressed as neat as a new pin.
- To cost a pretty penny.
- Ask your purse what you should buy.

Shops and Shopping

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

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

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

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

Практическое занятие № 23

Тема: Магазины, товары, совершение покупок. Множественное число существительных.

Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

The Hawks 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. My wife wanted to buy sugar, salt, tomatoes and cucumbers. We also called at 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 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: ready-made clothes department, footwear department, hat department, knitted goods, linen and underwear, fur, textiles, sports goods, perfumery, jewelry, souvenirs, toy, stationery, household, department for musical instruments, for electrical appliances, etc.

When we entered the shop we went straight to the men's department. A shop assistant 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. It was to my taste. And my wife found it too expensive. The assistant showed us a cheaper suit. It was well-made but absurd in shape. We were about to leave the counter when they delivered a new selection of goods. They were not only suits but various kinds of clothes: coats, raincoats, shirts, jackets, trousers and ties. I tried on two or three suits. The last was just the thing. It was my size and fitted me perfectly. We both liked the suit and it was worth every penny it cost. "We'll take it, wrap it up, please!" I said to the shop assistant.

Vocabulary

1. fur department – отдел меховых изделий
2. jewelry dept. – ювелирный отдел
3. stationery dept. – отдел канцелярских принадлежностей
4. household dept. – отдел хозяйственных товаров
5. to be a bit loose – быть слегка свободным
6. to be tight – быть слишком тесным
7. to be well-made but absurd in shape – сшито безупречно, но покрой нелепый
8. to be just the thing – это именно то, что нужно
9. it was worth every penny it cost – он оправдывает свою цену
10. to wrap up – заворачивать, упаковывать

Практическая работа № 24

Тема: Контрольная работа

Цель: Контроль лексических и грамматических навыков, словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь для контрольных работ, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Контрольная работа №1

1 курс 1 семестр

Вариант 1

1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

Fox, bear, mouse, man, child, tooth, boy, woman, fish, bus.

2. Исправьте ошибки:

1. There are two cup on the table.
2. The childs are in the garden.
3. These mens are drivers.
4. The dog are very clever.

3. Образуйте форму мн. числа от следующих предложений:

1. The child is sleeping in the bedroom.
2. The book is on the shelf.
3. I have got a little mouse.
4. The man is a doctor.

4. Вставьте артикли там, где необходимо:

1. ... Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in ... world.
2. You must be in ... hurry.
3. He doesn't like going to ... work.
4. ... Nick goes to ... bed at ten o'clock.

Вариант 2

1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:

Leaf, woman, goose, foot, stone, sheep, rose, orange, tooth, ox.

2. Исправьте ошибки:

1. She has got two mouse.
2. There are some sheeps in the farm.
3. There are a lamp in my room.
4. The woman are cleaning the kitchen.

3. Образуйте форму мн. числа от следующих предложений:

1. The boy is a student.
2. I have got a book.
3. The car is in the street.
4. The flower is in the vase.

4. Вставьте артикли там, где необходимо:

1. ... sky is very grey.
2. ... his father is ... doctor.
3. They live in ... Moscow.
4. He works from ... morning till ... night.

Практическая работа № 25

Тема: Итоговое занятие

Цель: Контроль умений и навыков практического владения английским языком

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задания

1. Выберите один из вариантов, правильный на ваш взгляд
I always (meet \ met) Mike at the bus stop when I go to school.
- 2 My friend (is \ was) late yesterday.
- 3 We (finish \ finished) our work two hours ago.
- 4 Kate often (sings \ sang) English songs.
- 5 The farmers (thank \ thanked) us for our help last Saturday.
- 6 We (see \ saw) our agronomist last Monday.
- 7 Did you (go \ went) to the library yesterday.
- 8 Mother (watches TV \ watched TV) when we came.
- 9 Andrew and Nelly (dance \ danced) well last night.
- 10 Pete's sister (stays \ stayed) at home, because she was ill.
- 11 The pupils (cannot \ could not) speak English last year.

Запиши вопросы

- 1) Mag walked in the park. - Did Mag walk in the park?
- 2) The weather was fine.- Was the weather fine?
- 3) Max will ride his bike next Sunday. - Will Max ride his bike next Sunday?
- 4) Mag waters the flowers every morning - Does Mag water the flowers every morning?
- 5) Max liked his scooter and shared it with me. - Did Max like his scooter and shared it with me?

Выбери правильное слово и обведи соответствующую букву.

Example: Winter is the ... season in a year.

cold b) colder c) coldest

John is ... than his brother.

tall b) taller c) tallest

February is the ... month.

short b) shorter c) shortest

Moscow is one of the... cities in the world (вмире).

beautiful b) more beautiful c) most beautiful

The new road is ... than the old road.

wide b) wider c) the widest

Tiny is ... pupil.

good b) better c) best

Выбери правильное слово. Обведи соответствующую букву.

Example: Alice ... her birthday party yesterday.

has b) had c) will have

Jill and Jim ... to the country every summer. a) go b) went c) will go

He ... this fairy tale tomorrow. a) reads b) read c) will read

Tiny ... in Africa two weeks ago. a) is b) was c) will be

Did you ... the flowers yesterday? a) water b) watered c) will water

What did you ... the day before yesterday? a) draw b) drew c) draws

Прочитай вопросы и кратко ответь на них.

Example: Did you go to school yesterday? – Yes, I did.

Were you in the country last summer? - _____

Did Jim and Jill go to the forest? – Yes, _____

Was Tiny in London three days ago? – No, _____

Were the children in the zoo last Sunday? – No, _____

Did Simon take his kitten for a walk yesterday? – No, _____

Выбери правильное слово. Обведи соответствующую букву.

Example: My brother likes to ... photos of his friends.

put b) take c) do

The sisters ... their beds in the morning.

make b) do c) clean

Did you ... the flowers yesterday?

clean b) water c) make

I'll ... my homework on Sunday.

go b) make c) do

Jane, will you help me to ... the washing up?

make b) do c) clean

Mag's father ... the stars in the evening.

sees b) looks c) watches

Helen and Betsy like to ... shopping.

walk b) go c) make

Выбери правильное слово. Обведи соответствующую букву.

Example: Tiny ... early every day. a) gets up b) got up c) will get up

“Tomorrow we ... shopping,” Father Elephant said. a) go b) went c) will go

There ... a lot of flowers in the park a week ago. a) are b) were c) will be

Alice didn't ... Tom and Tim at the party. a) see b) saw c) sees

Did he ... the flowers yesterday? – Yes, he did a) waters b) water c) watered

Where does she ... ? – In the park. a) skates b) skate c) skated

Выбери и обведи нужную форму глагола.

Example: I often help / will help / helped my mother at home.

My brother repairs / will repair / repaired my bike yesterday.

My little sister usually plays / will play / played puzzles in the evening.

Mag does / will do / did the washing up half an hour ago.

Alex doesn't / won't / didn't water the flowers yesterday.

His grandma doesn't / won't / didn't go to the country tomorrow

Выбери и обведи нужное слово.

1) The pupils go/went/will go/ to school every day.

- 2) Jim gets up/got up/will get up/ at 6 am yesterday.
- 3) My brother is/was/will be/ at home yesterday.
- 4) She cleans/cleaned/will clean/ the room tomorrow.
- 5) Jill makes/made/will make/ her bed every morning.

. Выбери правильное слово. Обведи соответствующую букву.

Alice ... her birthday party yesterday.

- a) has b) had c) will have

1. Jill and Jim ... to the country every summer.

- a) go b) went c) will go

2. He ... this fairy tale tomorrow.

- a) reads b) read c) will read

3. Tiny ... in Africa two weeks ago.

- a) is b) was c) will be

4. Did you ... the flowers yesterday?

- a) water b) watered c) will water

5. What did you ... the day before yesterday?

- a) draw b) drew c) draws

II Семестр

Практическая работа № 1

Тема: Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни. Неопределенный артикль a/an. Введение лексики

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ И ОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ АРТИКЛИ

Неопределенный артикль a (an) происходит от числительного one (один), определенный — от указательного местоимения that (тот).

Артикль употребляется:

- перед каждым нарицательным существительным.

Артикль не употребляется, если перед существительным стоит: «указательное или притяжательное местоимение — This is my book.

- другое существительное в притяжательном падеже — It's teacher's book.

- количественное числительное — She has one pen.

- отрицание no — He has no book.

Упомянув предмет впервые, мы употребляем перед ним неопределенный артикль a(an).

Упомянув этот же предмет вторично, мы ставим перед ним определенный артикль the.

Например: This is a book. The book is interesting.

Неопределенный артикль a (an)

Употребляется перед единичным, отдельным предметом, который мы не выделяем из класса ему подобных. Неопределенный артикль an обычно стоит перед существительным, которое начинается с гласного звука: an apple, an egg.

Например: I bought a book yesterday. Я купил вче-ра книгу (одну из многих ей подобных). I have an apple, У меня есть яблоко (одно, какое-то).

Неопределенный артикль a (an) может употребляться только с исчисляемыми существительными, стоящими в единственном числе. Перед неисчисляемыми существительными или существительными во множественном числе неопределенный артикль опускается.

Неопределенный артикль не употребляется:

а) с неисчисляемыми и абстрактными существительными:

I like coffee and tea. Friendship is very important in our life.

б) с существительными во множественном числе:

The books are on the table.

в) с именами собственными:

I told Jane about that.

г) с существительными, перед которыми стоят притяжательные или указательные местоимения:

This car is better than that.

That bike is old.

д) с существительными, за которыми следует количественное числительное, обозначающее номер: Read the text on page eight.

Неопределенный артикль a необходим в конструкциях:

I have a... This is a... I am a... What a fine day!

I see a... There is a... He is a... What a good boy!

Задание: Перевести и ответить письменно на вопросы после текста.

Summer and Winter Sports

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of every nationality and class are united. The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting/ hunting, hockey and, in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow — skating, skiing and tobogganing. It's so nice to go to the skating-rink on a frosty sunny day. Some people prefer to be out of town in such weather and to sledge or to ski in the woods. Many people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping.

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interests; this game is played in all the countries of the world. The other games that have firmly established themselves in favour in different countries are cricket, volley-ball, basketball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular both with young and old.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and track and field events. Scores of young girls and women go in for callisthenics. Over the last few years aerobics has become popular with young girls and women. Aerobics helps them to be slim, healthy and strong. The interest for it greatly increased thanks to Jane Fonda, a prominent American actress, the founder of this kind of sport. This woman may serve as an impressive example of inexhaustible health, cheerfulness and beauty. Being a great enthusiast of aerobics she has been trying to initiate many women all over the world into this sport.

Among indoor games which one can go in for all the year round are billiards, table tennis, draughts, chess, of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries. So we have all grounds to say that sport is one of the things that makes people kin.

Questions:

1. What are people all over the world fond of?
2. What unites people of every nationality?
3. Why do people prefer to be out of town on a frosty sunny day?
4. What are the most popular outdoor winter sports?
5. What opportunities for sports does summer afford?
6. What game takes the first place in public interest?
7. When do many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics?
8. Who goes in for calisthenics?
9. Why is chess the great international game?

Vocabulary:

to be fond of smth. — любить, нравиться to unite — объединять
 outdoor winter sports — зимние виды спорта на открытом воздухе
 shooting — стрельба a hunting — охота
 tobogganing — санный спорт
 to sledge — кататься на санках
 yachting — парусный спорт
 gliding — планерный спорт
 to establish oneself in favour — стать в почете
 lawn-tennis — теннис
 track and field events — легкая атлетика
 scores of young girls and women — множество девушек и женщин
 calisthenics — ритмическая гимнастика
 indoor games — игры в закрытом помещении
 impressive example — замечательный пример
 inexhaustible — неисчерпаемый
 cheerfulness — бодрость
 enthusiast — энтузиаст
 to initiate — приобщить кого-то к чему-то
 tournament — турнир, спортивное соревнование

Практическая работа №2

Тема: Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни. Неопределенный артикль a/an. Работа с текстом «Спорт в нашей жизни»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Read the text «Sport in our life» and discuss it.

1. I'll speak about sports in Russia. Our people are great sport lovers. Certainly in our school we haven't got such conditions for physical exercises as they have in the USA or Great Britain but we are good sportsmen too. Russian children start to go in for sports since their early childhood. Like children in other countries we are fond of running, jumping, skipping, playing snowballs. Just remember yourself when a child – you always moved, you hated to stand still. When we grew up our sport activities became more serious. Now we attend sport clubs or go to sport centers if we are interested in staying

healthy.

2. In my opinion

many Russian people are fond of sports. Sport plays an important role in our lives.

We know many Russian athletes who win in European and world championships. Our figure skaters are the best. They take a lot of cups and medals in different competitions. Who doesn't know Russian skiers! We are proud of them! I want to remind you the results of the last Olympic Games. The Russian team won a great number of gold, silver and bronze medals. One of the champions was our countrywoman. It is our cyclist Slyusareva.

So, sport helps us to stay in good shape, to build character. It teaches us to win and to lose. Besides, it is a good way to meet different people and make new friends.

3. As for me, I want to tell you about sports in our college. You know we pay great attention to sports in the college. Any boy or girl who shows good results at our PE lessons is given every help to become a good athlete or even champion. We have PE twice a week and we enjoy our lessons very much. The lessons are held in two gyms and in the sports ground. At the lessons we run, jump and play sport games. From time to time in the college competitions and sport festivals take place. We are crazy about volleyball and basketball. Our volleyball team is the best in the town. Andrey Tinkov, Ilya Obrazumov, Alexander Generalov are the best volleyball players. Each student in the college knows Rita Gorbunkova, Anna Vishnevetskaya, Oxana Kholopova. The girls are excellent runners. They won the relay cup this spring.

In my opinion every person should go in for sports because it helps people to be strong and agile. It makes us more organized and better disciplined in our daily activities. Any kind of sports has its own advantages but I prefer volleyball. I attend a volleyball club in the college. I am sure this sport game develops character and quick thinking.

Практическая работа №3

Тема: Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни. Неопределенный артикль a/an. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание:

Which of the following do you think are true statements?

If 2 teams have the same score at the end of the game, it is a draw.-True

The people who watch a football match are the audience.-False. Crowd or spectators.

Boxers wear gloves.-True

The referee in football has a whistle.-True

Tennis is played on a pitch.-False. On a court.

Name things you can do with a ball.

5 games where you can hit the ball. (with various kinds of equipment).-Tennis, table tennis, squash, badminton, cricket, baseball, hockey.

4 games where you can pass the ball.-football, American football, hockey, rugby, basketball.

3 games where you can catch the ball.-rugby, American football, cricket, baseball, basketball.

2 games where you can kick the ball.-football, rugby.

1 game where you can hit the ball with your head.-football.

Match the words in English and in Russian.

I. Match the words in English and in Russian.

1. Roller-skating	a. Турнир
2. Swimming	b. Гибкий
3. Cycling	c. Катание на коньках
4. Tournament	d. Горный туризм
5. Keep fit	e. Улучшать
6. Flexible	f. Быть в хорошей форме
7. Skiing	g. Плавание
8. Hiking	h. Велоспорт
9. Skating	i. Катание на лыжах
10. Improve	j. Мускулы
11. Muscles	k. Катание на роликах

II. Divide into groups:

sport	place	equipment
-------	-------	-----------

Boxing, Slope, Racket, Boat, River, rowing, football, fishing, Oar rod, Alley, Skis, Pool, Ball, Costume, swimming, Pitch, Hoop, Stadium, Court, Rink, Boots, skiing, basketball, tennis, ice-skating, Ring, Gloves

THE SPORTS FESTIVAL OF NORTHERNERS

People of over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Sport is paid much attention to in educational establishments in Vorkuta. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activity in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools, colleges and at our technical school, too.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our town. In Vorkuta, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes. The most famous of them is the "Olymp". Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our town, but football, hockey, swimming, boxing enjoy the greatest popularity. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

The Sports Festival of Northerners is the most famous sport competitions that takes place in Vorkuta every year. The first sports festival was held in 1999. It includes competitions in hockey, football, basketball, gymnastics, skiing, swimming, volleyball, body-building, boxing wrestling, etc.

Participants from many cities (Vologda, Syktyvkar, Usinsk, Inta, New Urengoy, Arkhangelsk, Murmansk) take part in these competitions. They are strong men and women, excellent sportsmen, but our teams and participants practically always win. Many people enjoy watching these competitions. Events such as the Sports Festival of Northerners attract more and more spectators as the time goes by.

Тема: Экскурсии и путешествия. Определенный артикль the. Введение лексики по теме.

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы:тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Теоретические положения:

Определенный артикль the

Определенный артикль the выделяет предмет или предметы из класса им подобных:

The book I bought yesterday was interesting. — Книга, которую я купил вчера, была интересной (это конкретная книга, которую говорящий выделяет из класса ей подобных).

Определенный артикль the употребляется как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными, как с единственным, так и с множественным числом.

Например: This is a book. The book is interesting (исчисляемоеединственномчисле).

This is meat. The meat is fresh, (неисчисляемое)

These are books. The books are good, (множественное число)

Определенный артикль употребляется:

а) когда известно (из контекста, из окружающей обстановки), о каком предмете (предметах, явлениях) идет речь: Openthe door, please. Iamgoingtothecollege.

б) когда речь идет о единственном в своем роде предмете или явлении: Themoonisbrightthisnight.

в) когда существительное имеет ограничивающее определение, чаще всего с предлогом of.

I don't know the name of this pupil.

г) в словосочетаниях типа in the north, to the west, at the cinema, the same, in the country, the rest of the...

д) если перед существительным стоит прилагательное в превосходной степени

This is the most interesting book.

Географические названия и артикль

С географическими названиями и с именами собственными артикль, как правило, не употребляется, за исключением следующих случаев:

а) с названиями морей, рек, океанов, горных хребтов, групп островов используется определенный артикль: thePacificOcean, theBlackSea, theThames, the British Isles.

б) определенный артикль используется с некоторыми названиями стран, областей и городов (хотя обычно с этими типами названий артикль не используется):

the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Netherlands, the Hague, the Riviera, the Congo, the West Indies

в) определенный артикль используется с названиями стран типа:

the Russian Federation, theUnited States of America, the United Kingdom.

г) перед собирательным именем семьи:

The Petrovs' — Петровы

Запомните, артикль, как правило, не нужен в сочетаниях со словами next и last типа: next week, next year, last month, last Tuesday

I. Vocabulary

To travel; by train; by plane (air); by ship (sea); by car; on foot; to book tickets; a passenger; a railroad station; to weigh; to register; to board; a stewardess; luggage; baggage; an altitude; a flight; a long-distance train; an upper berth; a lower berth, departure, destination, room service, travel agency, arrival, cloakroom, departure, leave on time, stay at the hotel, window seat, passport, information office,

return ticket, journey, a buffet car, schedule, a dining car, round-trip ticket, booking-office, timetable, ticket office, fellow-passenger, travelling companion.

II. Discussion Agree or disagree.

1. People's life is impossible without travelling.
2. There is only one way of travelling.
3. Travelling by train has only disadvantages.
4. Travelling by sea is not very popular.
5. Hiking is very popular with young people.
6. The bus is the most modern kind of city transport.
7. Trams are usually empty during the rush-hours.
8. The main street of a town is usually found in its outskirts.
9. There is an underground railway in every British town.
10. The Thames divides Paris into two parts.

Практическая работа № 5

Тема: Экскурсии и путешествия. Определенный артикль the. Работа с текстом «Путешествие»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы:тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: закончить диалог.

Agent: Good morning. Distant Dreams Travel.

Billy: Oh, hello. Do you sell airline tickets for New Zealand?

Agent: Yes.

Billy: Right. I'd like four tickets from London Heathrow to New Zealand.

Agent: What's your exact destination?

Billy: Auckland.

Agent: And when do you want to go?

Billy: I'd like to go on Friday the fifth of next month.

Agent: Return or one-way?

Billy: I'd like return tickets, please. We want to come back one month later.

Agent: OK. I'll just check on the computer. OK, do you want economy or business class?

Billy: Oh, business class is expensive. I prefer economy. How much is that?

Agent:

Billy: The cheaper one. Air New

Zealand, I think. What time does the flight leave London?

Agent:

Billy: Is it a direct flight?

Agent:

Billy: Fine. I'd like four tickets then, please.

Фразы для восполнения диалога:

- What flights to Boston have you got?

- There are two flights a week on Tuesday and on Friday.

- What time?
- I want one single tourist class ticket for Tuesday.
- At 11.30 every Tuesday and at 8.30 every Friday.
- How much is the tourist class ticket to Boston.

Text Travelling

The scientific and technological progress of the 20-th century has allowed people to overcome time and distance. The whole world is open now. We can choose any place on the planet and go there on business or for pleasure.

We can go to the place of our destination by sea, by air or by train, by car or even by motorbike. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destination.

If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by plane. Many people prefer travelling by air as it is the most convenient and comfortable means of travelling.

The railway is still one of the most popular means of communication and, besides, it is one of the cheapest. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined, you can enjoy the beauty of the changing scenes that fly past you.

Many people enjoy travelling by sea. They say it is the most pleasant means of travel which combines speed and comfort. You feel as if you are walking on good solid ground when on board the big ocean liner. You can enjoy fresh sea air, the sights of the sea and the sky. But some passengers may be unhappy when they feel sea-sick, and then travelling by sea becomes a real torture for them.

With a motor car one can travel quickly, cheaply and comfortably for long distances without getting too tired. Travel by car is a more personal experience.

You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose. But it is not altogether pleasant when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tire or still worse, when your tank runs out of petrol. But what can be better than to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees and people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books, and newspapers and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Практическая работа № 6

Тема: Экскурсии и путешествия. Определенный артикль the. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Complete the sentence:

1. We can choose any place on the planet and go there... .
2. We can go to the place ofby sea, by air or by train, by car or even by motorbike.
3. The railway is still one of the most popularand, besides, it is one of the cheapest.
4. But some passengers may be..... and then travelling by sea becomes a real torture for them.

5. With a motor car one can travelfor long distances without getting too tired.
6.is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

D I A L O G U E S

a) Read the dialogues. Make sure you understand them properly. The key-words below will help you.
Vocabulary

1. to accept 2. adult 3. to book 4. carrier 5. change 6. to change 7. direct flight 8. economy class - second class 9. outward journey 10. rail ticket 11. return ticket 12. single ticket 13. to sign 14. destination 15. through train

Dialogue I. *Booking air tickets*

Traveller : Good afternoon. I'd like to book two air tickets from Moscow to London please.

Travel agent : Certainly. When are you travelling?

Traveller : We want to take the flight next Saturday.

Travel agent : Single or return?

Traveller : Two return tickets. We are planning to come back in 3 weeks.

Travel agent : On the 9-th of July and 30-th of July.

Traveller : That's right. Do we have to change?

Travel agent : No, it's a direct flight. First class or economy class?

Traveller : Economy class.

Travel agent : Two adults?

Traveller : Yes.

Travel agent : And your name is ... ?

Traveller : Glagolev. G-L-A-G-O-L-E-V.

Travel agent : Initials?

Traveller : V.V.

Travel agent : And the other passenger?

Traveller : S.N. Glagolev.

Travel agent : It will cost you 4600 rubles, total price.

Traveller : Do you accept credit cards?

Travel agent : Certainly. Thank you. Could you sign here, please. Here are your tickets. The carrier is Aeroflot. The code Y is for economy. The baggage allowance is 20 Kg. These are for the outward journey -Moscow to London on flight 189 at 9.45 on the 9-th of July. And these are for the return journey -London to Moscow on 190 at 13.30 on the 30-th of July. Don't forget to be at the airport two hours before departure time.

Dialogue II. *Booking air tickets*

Travel agent : Good morning, sir. May I help you?

Traveller : Good morning. I'd like an air ticket from London to Paris, from Paris to Madrid and from Madrid to London.

Travel agent : When are you planning to travel?

Traveller : On August, 1-st from London to Paris, on August, 10-th from Paris to Madrid. And on August, 15-th from Madrid to London.

Travel agent : First class or economy?

Traveller : Economy, please.

Travel agent : It will cost you 400£, total price.

Traveller : That's fine with me.

Travel agent : Is the ticket in your name, sir?

Traveller : Yes, please. My name is L.S. Huck.

Travel agent : Here is your ticket, sir. There are three coupons for each leg your journey. The carrier is British Airways.

Traveller : Thanks.

Dialogue III. **Booking rail tickets**

Travel agent : Good morning.

Traveller : Good morning. I'd like a rail ticket to Manchester.

Travel agent : Certainly. When are you travelling?

Traveller : I'm taking the two o'clock train today.

Travel agent : First or second class?

Traveller : Second class, please.

Travel agent : Single or return?

Traveller : Single, please.

Travel agent : That's 25 pounds. Here's your ticket.

Traveller : Thank you. Do I have to change?

Travel agent : No, it's a through train.

b) Learn and reproduce each of the three dialogues above.

c) Make up similar dialogues and stage them with your fellow-students.

TASKS FOR YOU

I. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. roomservice | a. остановиться в отеле |
| 2. travel agency | b. прибытие |
| 3. book tickets | c. место у окна |
| 4. arrival | d. бюро путешествий |
| 5. departure | e. отправляться по расписанию |
| 6. leave on time | f. купить билеты |
| 7. stay at the hotel | g. справочное бюро |
| 8. windowseat | h. бюро обслуживания |
| 9. passport | i. отправление |
| 10. information office | j. паспорт |

Практическая работа № 7

Тема: Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство. Past Simple Tense. Введение лексики по теме.

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: Образование Past Simple

Предложения в Past Simple образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола to do (в форме прошедшего времени, did) и второй формы основного глагола. В случае правильного глагола к нему просто прибавляется окончание -ed.

listen (слушать) — listened (слушал)

I listened music and danced. (Я слушал музыку и танцевал.)

Неправильные глаголы в английском языке образуются согласно своим правилам. Чаще всего список основных неправильных глаголов просто заучивается (хотя и можно найти некоторые закономерности).

Вспомогательный глагол did в Past Simple употребляется также, как глагол does в Present Simple. Он используется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях:

Did you listen this song? (Вы слушали эту песню?)

No, I did not listen this song. (Нет, я не слушал эту песню.)

Обратите внимание: если в предложении есть вспомогательный глагол — то основной глагол ставится в первой форме!

В утвердительных предложениях вспомогательного глагола нет, зато основной — во второй форме. Ниже представлен краткий список неправильных глаголов английского языка и их второй формы. В отличие от Present Perfect, Past Perfect не вынуждает следить за лицом местоимений и в зависимости от него менять форму вспомогательного глагола.

Read and translate the texts .Choose the appropriate titles to text.

Cities; Population; Scenery and wildlife; Climate

A. The scenery of Russia is diverse and amazing. There are many large forests, impressive rivers and beautiful lakes. Russia is also famous for its vast steppes and the tundra, «the cold desert» which is in the extreme north. The wildlife and flora are very rich, and the birch tree and the bear have become the symbols of Russia.

B. Russia is home to nearly 150 million people from different groups. More than a hundred ethnic groups live in Russia. Eighty-five per cent of population is Russian. There are also about 5,5 millions Tatars, 4,4 million Ukrainians and the ethnic groups of the Volga region, Germans and others. They all speak Russian, but every ethnic group has its own language and culture.

C. Russia is a very large country and lies both in Europe and Asia. It stretches across eleven time zones and includes many types of climate. It has a tundra climate in the north, with very cold, snowy winters and short, cold summer. Verchoyansk in Siberia is one of the coldest places in the world (-70 C) .Most of Russia has a temperate climate with cold winters and hot summers. The southern part of Russia in the Far East has a monsoon climate with lots of rain, and on the Black Sea the climate is subtropical.

D. Moscow is the capital of the Russian Federation. It is one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. With a population of more than 13 million people, it is the biggest city of Russia. St. Petersburg is the second biggest city. With its magnificent buildings and romantic atmosphere it's really a living museum. There are eleven more cities with a population of more than one million people. Vladivostok, Kaliningrad, Novorossiysk and Murmansk are the country's main ports.

Практическая работа №8

Тема: Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство. Past Simple Tense. Работа с текстом «Российская Федерация»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It **occupies** about 1/6 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 sea-border 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 thousand 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, the 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 about 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 symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red **banner** and a double-headed eagle.

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 — занимать

surface — поверхность

total area — общая площадь
to border on — граничить с
numerous — многочисленные
steppes — степи
taiga — тайга
highlands — горные возвышенности
the Urals — Уральские горы
the Caucasus — Кавказ
climate conditions — климатические условия
moderate — умеренный
ore — руда
ferrous and non-ferrous metals — черные и цветные металлы
state — государство
to comprise — включать, охватывать
banner — знамя, флаг
legislative — законодательный
executive — исполнительная
judicial — судебная
Federal Assembly — Федеральное Собрание
the Council of Federation — Совет Федерации
State Duma — Государственная Дума
Supreme Court — Верховный суд
influential — влиятельный
foreign policy — международная политика
irrespective — независимо

General understanding:

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
6. What is Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate in Russia like?
8. What is the national symbol of Russia?
9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?

Практическая работа №9

Тема: Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство. Past Simple Tense. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 1 час

Russia is my country

Russia is one of the biggest countries in the world. It is situated in Europe and in Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. The population of Russia is about 150 million people.

Russia has a double-headed eagle as its symbol. It was introduced in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan the Third. The Russian national flag has three white stripes on it. The stripes are white, blue and red. The upper stripe is white, the middle one is blue and the red stripe is at the bottom. These colours have always been symbolic in Russia: white - noble and sincere, blue – honest and devoted to friends, family and to the country. The red colour means love and courage. Moscow is dear not only to Moscovites, but to the Russian citizens of any nationalities.

Moscow is a political centre, where the government of our country works. Moscow is an industrial centre, too. There are many factories and industrial plants in it.

Moscow is a cultural centre. There are a lot of theatres, museums, institutes and universities, libraries and cinemas in Moscow.

THE KREMLIN is the heart of Moscow. It is a fortress built of red brick at the beginning of the 16th century. It was the home of the Russian Tsars. The most important and famous Russian churches are in it. Nowadays the Russian Government works there. Red Square, where you can see St. Basil's Cathedral, Lenin's Mausoleum and other places of interest, is in front of the Kremlin.

THE BOLSHOY THEATRE is the most famous theater in Moscow. Tourists from many countries come here to see its world famous opera ballet performances. The best Russian ballet dancers and opera singers act on its stage. The building of the theatre is very beautiful.

I. Insert the missing words

1. is one of the biggest countries in the world.
2. It is built of red brick at the beginning of the 16th century.
3. Its is over 17 million square kilometers.
4. The building of the theatre is..... .
5. from many countries come here to see its world famous opera ballet performances.
6. The Kremlin is theof Moscow.
7. important and famous Russian churches are in it.
8. There are a lot ofinstitutes and universities, libraries and cinemas in Moscow.
9. The Russian has three white stripes on it.

Практическая работа № 10

Тема: Город, инфраструктура. Future Simple Tense. Введение лексики по теме «Белгород».

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Будущее действие в английском языке можно выразить множеством способов. Самый известный из них – это Future Simple (простое будущее время).

Для того чтобы образовать Future Simple, нам нужен вспомогательный глагол will. На первом месте будет подлежащее, за ним следует will, на третьем месте – основной глагол без частицы to.

will – единственный вспомогательный глагол, а shall иногда употребляется в вопросах.

I/He/She/It/We/You/They + **will** + глагол

He **will** win. – Он выиграет.

She **will** understand. – Она поймет.

It **will** break. – Оно сломается.

We **will** find. – Мы найдем.

You **will** see. – Вы увидите.

They **will** agree. – Они согласятся.

I. Vocabulary:

reference - ссылка, упоминание

navigable - судоходный

regardless — не обращая внимания; не считаясь с ...

Tartar - татарский

province - область, провинция

status - статус; общественное положение

numerous - многочисленный

external frontier - внешняя граница

to stretch - простираться

to proclaim - провозглашать

the Power Engineering Plant – «Энергомаш»

the Asbestos and Cement Plant - Асбестоцементный завод

to commemorate - отмечать (событие); праздновать

network - сеть

volume - том, книга

II. Read and translate the text

FACTS OF THE BELGOROD REGION AND THE TOWN OF BELGOROD

The Belgorod Region is located in the South of European Russia within 49 15' and 51 20' of the North latitude. It borders on Kursk and Voronezh Regions and it has an external frontier with Ukraine.

The region covers 17.130 sq. km and stretches 182 km from North to South and 266 km from East to West. The Region's population is 1 450 000 people. The Regional Center - Belgorod is 700 km South of Moscow.

Belgorod is one of Russia's oldest towns dating back to 1596, The name ^{1L}Belgorod" translates to "White City", a reference to the chalk hills upon which the city sits. It was founded as a fortress on the right bank of the then navigable Seversky Donets.

Belgorod's history regardless of the period of time covered has been one of attacks by many enemies. It used to come under numerous Tartar attacks.

In 1727 the Belgorod province was formed and in 1779 Belgorod became a district town of the Kursk province. It grew bigger with the years. The Theological College was in place in the early 17th century when it had 16 churches but only 3 schools.

The railroad reached Belgorod in 1869. In 1876 the Pedagogical Institute opened its doors and by 1897 the city's population stood at 22 000.

The Soviet power was proclaimed on the 26th of October 1917, and in the summer of 1930 it was given the status of district centre. On October, 24 1941 Belgorod was seized by the German army, then it was liberated but retaken by the fascist in about 5 weeks. On Liberation Day, 5th of August 1943, only 200 people populated the decimated town.

Практическая работа № 11

Тема: Город, инфраструктура. Future Simple Tense. Работа с текстом «Белгород»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

My native town Belgorod

I would like to tell you about my native town. Belgorod is not a small provincial town. It's quite big, its population is more than three hundred thousand. Our town is the main administrative, industrial and cultural center of western Russia. It was of great importance in the past - its fortress protected Russia's southern border against Mongol and Tatar attacks.

I'd like to say that our city is well-known in the country and even all over the world. During the Great Patriotic War the greatest Tank Battle took place not far from Belgorod, in the village of Prokhorovka. It was one of the main turning points in the war.

Young people move to a bigger city when they graduate. Some graduates try to find jobs in Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Kursk or other cities. There are more companies, firms, factories, plants, joint stock companies, than in Belgorod where they can work as engineers, programmers, interpreters, managers and etc.

Another point is they look for good or better salaries. I wouldn't say that all young people do their best to leave Belgorod. A lot of them like our town, it's very green with a lot of parks, beautiful streets and buildings, nice cafes, sport centres. It's a pleasure to work and have a rest here. Our town is rich in sights. There are several museums here, for example: the Historical Museum, the Diorama museum, Fine Arts Gallery, the Exhibition Hall, the Literary Museum, the Museum of Applied Art.

Town people admire innumerable monuments and statues in the streets and parks. The most imposing are the monument to Prince Vladimir, the Eternal Fire to the Unknown Soldier, to Shchepkin, the famous Russian actor and etc. A lot of flowerbeds, wonderful fountains, churches and cathedrals with huge golden domes beautify the town.

So, if you have a good job and a place to live why move to another city? As for me I'm not planning to leave Belgorod. It's my native town, I've got a lot of good friends here. My favourite places here are Sobornaya Square and the area around our University with a nice Church, a beautiful fountain, the embankment and flowerbeds. I'm quite pleased to live here.

Translate from English into Russian. Переведите с английского на русский:

1. Many people visit our town every year.

2. We decorated the streets of our town for holidays.
3. They will reconstruct the museum next month.
4. Belgorod attracts a lot of tourists from other towns.
5. They are building a new school now.
6. They showed us beautiful churches and monasteries.
7. This plant will produce a lot of goods next year.

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

Переведите с русского на английский.

1. В нашем городе много церквей.
2. Там много площадей, парков, красивых улиц.
3. Здесь расположено много новых и старых зданий, магазины, кафе, офисы.
4. В центре города находится рынок.
5. Есть ли кинотеатр рядом с вашей школой?
6. Есть ли спортивные площадки и бассейны в вашем городе?
7. Какие исторические памятники есть в Белгороде?

Практическая работа № 12

Тема: Город, инфраструктура. Future Simple Tense. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

The Future Progressive / The Future Simple

Выберите правильный вариант ответа. Choose the correct variant:

1. This time tomorrow they (sit) in the train on their way to Chicago.
will sit will be sitting are sitting
2. Don't phone Jim from 5 to 6 – he (have) English.
Had is having will be having has
3. Why are you in a hurry? If you arrive at 8 o'clock, they (still/cook) the meal.
still are cooking are still be cooking will be still cooking
4. - I'm not sure I'll recognize Eve. I haven't seen her for ages. - She (wear) a dark blue pullover and jeans.
Wears will be wearing is wearing
5. He (sleep) when you come back tonight.
will be sleeping would be sleeping slept
6. - Let's meet at the station at 5 o'clock. - OK. I (wait) for you there.
'll wait will be waiting wait
7. I (work) for my exam on Philosophy all day tomorrow.
have been working works am working will be working
8. " ... you (see) Alex tomorrow?" – "Of course I will. I (see) him at the Board meeting."
Do you see, see Would you see, 'd see Will you be seeing, will be seeing
9. Next Friday, the President (celebrate) ten years in power.
Celebrates will celebrate will be celebrated will be celebrating
10. The plane (travel) at twice the speed of sound when it passes overhead.

will be traveling travels will travel is traveling

Answer the questions

1. What country do you live?
2. What is the capital of your country?
3. What kind of country is Russia?
4. When Belgorod was founded?
5. When Belgorod was founded as a fortress?
6. What are neighbors of Belgorod?
7. What are sights of Belgorod?
8. What kind of town is Belgorod?

Практическая работа № 13

Тема: Страны изучаемого языка, географическое положение, климат, достопримечательности, традиции и т.д. Времена группы Simple. Повторение. Введение лексики по теме «Великобритания».

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: Прочитайте и переведите диалог

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Diana: Hi, Helen! Haven't seen you for ages! How are you?

Helen: Just fine, thanks, and you?

Diana: OK, Thank you. I saw you last in the library. Were you preparing for the talk on English? What do you think about English?

Helen: I think English is the most popular language nowadays. People speak English all over the world. In Russia and France, in Germany and Italy, in Spain and Egypt people learn English as a foreign language.

Diana: I know they do. By the way, they say, that English has become an international language in the 20th century.

Helen: Oh, yes, it certainly has. People will understand you practically everywhere if you speak English. In most of the countries people speak English and their native language of course.

Diana: And in what countries do people use English as their native language?

Helen: In Great Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These are English-speaking countries.

Diana: So in all these countries people speak the same language, don't they?

Helen: My answer is "yes" and "no". Through they all speak English, yet it is a little different in each of these countries.

Diana: You don't say so! I never knew that Americans and the English speak different languages.

Helen: Oh, no! They don't. They speak English in both countries, but people speak American English in the USA and British English in Great Britain. Different words often name the same things.

Diana: What do you mean?

Helen: I mean that people live in *flats* in England but they live in *apartments* in America. They eat *cookies* and *candies* in the USA, but *biscuits* and *sweets* in Great Britain. Children go to school in the *fall* in America but in *autumn* in England.

Diana: That's very interesting indeed.

Answer the questions:

What English-speaking countries do you know?

Is English or French an international language nowadays?

What foreign languages are popular in Russia?

Do you know American equivalents for the British words "biscuits", "sweets", "autumn"?

Практическая работа № 14

Тема: Страны изучаемого языка, географическое положение, климат, достопримечательности, традиции и т.д. Времена группы Simple. Повторение. Работа с текстом «Великобритания»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Read the text and answer the questions.

"Unwritten Rules" of Great Britain

Good and bad manners make up the social rules of a country. They are not always easy to learn because they are often not written down in books. For example, British women didn't go into pubs at the beginning of this century because it was not considered respectable behaviour for a woman.

Now both women and men drink freely in pubs and women are fully integrated into public life. Visitors to Britain are often surprised by the strange behaviour of the inhabitants. One of the worst mistakes is to get on a bus without waiting your turn in the queue. The other people in the queue will probably complain loudly! Queuing is a national habit and it is considered polite or good manners to wait for your turn.

In some countries it is considered bad manners to eat in the street, whereas in Britain it is common to see people having a snack whilst walking down the road, especially at lunchtime. Britons may be surprised to see young children in restaurants in the evening because children are not usually taken out to restaurants late at night. And if they make a noise in public or in a restaurant it is considered very rude. In recent years children are playing a more active role and they are now accepted in many pubs and restaurants.

In recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity, and fewer British people now smoke. Many companies have banned smoking from their offices and canteens. Smoking is now banned on the London Underground, in cinemas and theaters and most buses. It's becoming less and less acceptable to smoke in a public place. It is considered rude or bad manners to smoke in someone's house without permission.

Social rules are an important part of our culture as they passed down through history. The British have an expression for following these "unwritten rules": "When in Rome, do as the Romans do".

Questions:

1. What make the social rules of a country?
2. What was respectable behaviour for a woman in 20th century?
3. What do you know about queuing?
4. What do you think about smoking?
5. What is the important part of our culture?

Vocabulary:

society — общество
queue — очередь
to complain — ругаться, жаловаться
to ban — запрещать

Практическая работа № 15

Тема: Страны изучаемого языка, географическое положение, климат, достопримечательности, традиции и т.д. Времена группы Simple. Повторение. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы:тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Выполните тест.

Are you an expert on Great Britain?

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
a) Edinburgh b) Boston c) London
2. How many parts does Great Britain contain?
a) 4 b) 3 c) 5
3. What is the English flag called?
a) Union Patric b) Union Jack c) Lines and Crosses
4. Who is the symbol of the typical Englishman?
a) John Bull b) John Bell c) St. Patric
5. What is the London underground called?
a) the tube b) the metro c) the subway
6. Who is the Head of State in Britain?
a) the Mayor b) the Queen c) the Prime Minister
7. What is the river in London?
a) Thames b) London c) Avon
8. What is the most expensive part of London?
a) West End b) East End c) the City
9. What colour are the taxis in London?
a) blue b) red c) black
10. If you go to London, you will see
- a) the White House b) St.Paul`sCathedralc) Greenwich
- 11.What is the Home of the Queen?
a) Buckingham Palace b) the White House c) Westminster Abbey
12. What city did The Beatles from?
a) London b) Manchester c) Liverpool
13. They say the Loch Ness Monster lives in a lake in

Britain in Brief

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with an area of 244 000 square miles is situated on the British Isles, which are separated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover

and the English Channel. Britain's population is over 56 million. Four out of five people live in towns. The largest cities of the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The UK is a monarchy: the head of the state is a king or a queen. In practice, the Sovereign reigns, but does not rule: the UK is governed by the Government. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II.

The territory of Great Britain is small. Yet the country has a wide variety of scenery.

The heart of Britain is England. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country. The north and the west of England are mountainous, but all the rest of territory is a vast plain. In Northwest England, there are many beautiful lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around.

The smallest of Britain's countries is Wales. The largest part of Wales is covered with rocky mountains, which are difficult to climb. Most people in Wales live in the coastal plains.

Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys and plains, famous lakes and no end of large and small islands. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. One-third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial center, Glasgow.

The capital of Great Britain, London, stands on the Thames. The Thames is the busiest and the most important river in Great Britain, but it is not very long. The climate of Great Britain is mild.

Практическая работа № 16

Тема: Научно-технический прогресс. Present Continuous Tense. Введение лексики по теме.

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: выполнить упражнения.

I. *Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. What is the Webster's dictionary definition of the hardware?
2. What groups of hardware exist?
3. What is input hardware? What are the examples of input hardware?
4. What is the mouse designed for?
5. What is processing hardware? What are the basic types of memory used in a PC?
6. What is a storage hardware? What is CD – ROM used for? Can a user record his or her data on a CD? What kind of storage hardware can contain more information: CD – ROM, RAM or ROM?
7. What is modem used for? Can a PC user communicate with other people without a modem?

II. *Какие из приведенных ниже утверждений верны/неверны.*

1. The purpose of the input hardware is to collect data and convert them into a form suitable for computer processing?
2. Scanner is used to input graphics only.
3. CPU reads and interprets software and prints the results on paper/
4. User is unable to change the contents of ROM.
5. Printer is a processing hardware because it shows the information.
6. Modem is an electronic device that makes possible the transmission of data from one computer to another via telephone or other communication lines.
7. The purpose of storage hardware is to store computer instructions and data.

III. *Дайте определения, используя текст.*

CPU, ROM, Floppy – disk, CD – ROM, Printer, Modem, Hard disk, Keyboard.

I. *Что из нижеперечисленного является оборудованием?*

Program, mouse, CPU, printer, modem, instruction, cursor or the pointer, keyboard, symbol.

Практическая работа № 17

Тема: Научно-технический прогресс. Present Continuous Tense. Работа с текстом «Компьютеры в нашей жизни»

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Read the text and translate into Russian mark words

PERSONAL COMPUTERS (PC) in our Life

A computer is an electronic device that stores information and allows changes in it through the use of (1) instructions. A modern computer is capable of doing various tasks, like (2) word processing and (3) accounting. Personal computers (PCs) are widely used but working on them requires some techniques.

After turning on the computer a (4) PC user should (5) log into the (16) network by entering their (7) user name and (8) password. Allow some time for the (9) operation system to (10) load. Soon you'll see a (11) menu (or icons) on the monitor screen. With the help of the mouse or the keyboard choose the needed icon and start the programme. The programme allows the user to type texts, draw objects and (12) diagrams. While drawing one can (13) shape, (14) move, (15) transform, (16) copy and (17) fill objects. When creating texts we (18) format, (19) edit and copy them. Both drawings and texts can be (20) saved or (21) deleted. If you have a printer, you can (22) print the information displayed on the screen. Don't forget to save your (23) file onto your (24) hard disk and (25) back it up onto the floppies.

CD-ROMs can be used to produce images on the computer screen. The user can move around the programme by (26) clicking on different parts of the screen with a mouse: clicking on the text will provide a new screen with more information, either in the form of text and diagrams, or as an animated cartoon.

Computers give us (27) access computers to the Internet - an international computer network connecting other networks and from companies, universities or individuals etc. You can spend a lot of your free time (28) surfing the Internet and get all sorts of information from it. You can enter the (29) chat room with other Internet users and debate urgent problems (30) on line. If you are connectable by (31) e-mail (have an e-mail address), you can correspond with your friends or open your own (32) web page (web site) and place there information about yourself.

Практическая работа № 18

Тема: Научно-технический прогресс. Present Continuous Tense. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

№ 1. *Дайте определение, используя словарь:*

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Internet | 4. World Wide Web |
| 2. Web browser | 5. Internet provider |

3. Hyperlinks

№ 2. *Найдите эквиваленты в тексте:*

1. Объем ресурсов и услуг, которые являются частью WWW растет чрезвычайно быстро.
2. Каждая ссылка, выбранная вами представляет документ, графическое изображение, видео – клип или аудио – файл где – то в Интернете.
3. Интернет также может быть использован для целей развлечения.
4. Вы получаете доступ к ресурсам интернет через интерфейс или инструмент, который называется веб-браузер.
5. Вся эта деятельность возможна благодаря десяткам тысяч компьютерных сетей, подключенных к Интернету и обменивающимся информацией в одном режиме.
6. Пользователи общаются через электронную почту, дискуссионные группы, чат-каналы и другие средства информационного обмена.

№ 3. *Какие из приведенных ниже утверждений верны/неверны.*

1. There are still not so many users of the Internet.
2. There is information on all sorts of topics on the internet, including education and weather – forecast.
3. People can communicate through e- mail and chat programs only.
4. Internet is a tens of thousand of networks which exchange the information in the same basic way.
5. You can access information available on the World Wide Web through the Web browser.
6. You need a computer and special program to be a WWW user.
7. You move from site to site by clicking on a portion of text only.
8. Film and picture are not available on the Internet.

Практическая работа № 19

Тема: Человек и природа, экологические проблемы. Четыре типа вопросов. Общий вопрос. Введение лексики по теме «Окружающая среда».

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы:тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: перевести текст.

The Problem of Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately. Ten years ago the word 'ecology' hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we can't help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development of the natural world which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact the state of environment has greatly worsened of late.

There is no doubt that soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence.

Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up process and its major reason — the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is created by carbon dioxide emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars. Thus it is of vital importance that the world should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. What is the reason for people

getting so much worried about the state of environment? The answer to this question is fairly simple. The thing is the deterioration of the environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. And it is obvious what all people need is a healthy environment.

To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international centre for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous illnesses and diseases.

Vocabulary:

Environmental protection — охрана (защита) окружающей среды

humanity — человечество

firmly established — укорениться

hardly — вряд ли, едва ли

majority — большинство

soil — почва

toxic wastes — токсичные отходы

drought — засуха

to contaminate — заражать, инфицировать (в том числе отравляющими и радиоактивными веществами)

chemicals — химические вещества

to be concerned about — беспокоиться

drastic — радикальный, глубокий; резкий

devastating — опустошительный, разрушительный

to be rare occurrence — происходить редко

the greenhouse effect — парниковый эффект

to create — создавать

carbon dioxide — двуокись углерода

Контрольные вопросы:

1. What can cause air pollution?
2. What does acid rain harm?
3. What do you call scientists who study the weather?
4. Is there a lot of trash in your town?
5. What do you think you should do to protect the environment?

Практическая работа № 20

Тема: Человек и природа, экологические проблемы. Четыре типа вопросов. Общий вопрос. Работа с текстом «Окружающая среда».

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Краткие теоретические положения:

В английском языке существует 4 типа вопросов: Общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный.

Общий вопрос относится ко всему предложению в целом, и ответом на него будут слова yes или no. Порядок слов в общем вопросе:

1. Вспомогательный (модальный, глагол – связка), глагол.
2. Подлежащее (существительное или местоимение).
3. Смысловой глагол (или дополнение).

Environment

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with **environment** and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity **pollute** the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other **harmful substances**. Many cities **suffer** from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their **disappearance** upsets the **oxygen balance**. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.

The **pollution of air** and the world's ocean, **destruction of the ozone layer** is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible **ecological disaster** befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with **radioactive substances**. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a **universal concern**. That is why serious measures to create a system of **ecological security** should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the **UNO** — have set up **environmental protection agencies**. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.

An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organization **Greenpeace** is also doing much to **preserve the environment**.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to **protect nature**, to **save life on the planet** not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Практическая работа № 21

Тема: Человек и природа, экологические проблемы. Четыре типа вопросов. Общий вопрос.

Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

“Saving our planet”

- Do you realize how important our environment today is?

- I know there are a lot of serious and crucial problems in our modern world. And one of them is pollution.
- Yes. The air, the water and the ground are polluted with chemicals, poisonous gases and wastes. It's really dangerous for our health.
- Besides, it kills so many animals, fishes and plants too. Do you think it is possible to save the Earth?
- Well, to my mind, we should try. We should walk or cycle whenever possible.
- You are right. If people tried to walk or cycle instead of driving cars, the air would be much cleaner.
- And we should also avoid dropping litter outside and buying packaged food, for example. Litter is a horrible problem for big cities.
- If people took rubbish, bottles and paper to recycling centres, they would protect their environment from pollution.
- Yes. Recycling saves trees and energy too. So we must save our planet rather than destroy it.

«Natural disasters»

- Have any dangerous natural disasters ever happened in your area, Frank?
- Oh, yes! There was an awful flood last year in our town.
- How did you behave during and after the disaster?
- Emergency workers rescued us from the flood. They helped us to climb on the roofs to escape the high level water. And we had a lot to do after the water had gone away. We repaired our houses and cleared away the rubbish on the roads.
- I'm really shocked to hear that. Could the flood have been predicted?
- Unfortunately nobody warned us of that but it was quite expected for all of us. It didn't catch us by surprise because the snow had suddenly melted the day before.
- What is the most terrible natural disaster to your mind?
- As for me volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, earthquakes and tsunamis are the most destructive. They cause a lot of damage and kill people and animals.

Практическая работа № 22

Тема: Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники. Введение лексики по теме «Инновационные технологии». Специальный вопрос.

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: Прочитайте и выполните упражнения

Vocabulary

science,	наука
scientist,	ученый
scientific,	научный
to develop the modern tools of war	создать современное оружие
to improve life	улучшить жизнь
to supply the world with energy	обеспечить мир энергией
to share the resources	сообща пользоваться ресурсами
a solution to the problem	решение проблемы
knowledge provided by science	знания, предоставляемые наукой

the Universe	Вселенная
for the benefit of men	на благо человека
to be affected by modern technology	быть связанным с современной техникой
advances in technology	технические достижения
to be essential for	иметь огромное значение для
to predict earthquakes	предсказывать землетрясения
the origin and developments	происхождение и развитие
a basic knowledge of science	элементарное знание науки
to find one's way in	ориентироваться в

Modern Inventions In Our Life

I. Match the words and definitions:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. a TV set | a. to take photographs in |
| 2. a car | b. to receive or make calls around the home |
| 3. a computer | c. to perform everyday cleaning tasks |
| 4. a video player | d. to move fast and quick around the world |
| 5. a camera | e. to watch pre-recorded videos |
| 6. a vacuum cleaner | f. to keep food fresh for a long time |
| 7. a fridge | g. to have fun and to know news |
| 8. a mobile telephone | h. a system for sending or receiving speech over long distance |
| 9. a plane | i. to write programs, play games, find and use information |
| 10. a telephone | j. to move wherever you want by yourself |

II Guess:

It is used for washing the dishes.

It is used for performing everyday cleaning.

It is used for watching pre-recorded videos.

It is used for taking photographs.

It is used for receiving and making calls.

It is used for watching programs on different channels.

It is used for making and receiving calls from any place you like.

It is used for cutting and collecting grass.

It is used for opening cans.

It is used for cooking food.

(a telephone, a gas stove, a video player, a can opener, a vacuum cleaner, a mower, a television, a mobile, a camera, a dishwasher)

Практическая работа № 23

Тема: Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники. Работа с текстом «Инновационные технологии». Специальный вопрос.

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Специальный вопрос относится к какому-нибудь члену предложения или их группе и требует конкретного ответа. Специальный вопрос начинается со специального вопросительного слова (who, whom, where, why, what и т.д.)

Порядок слов в специальном вопросе:

1. Вопросительное слово.
2. Вспомогательный глагол (модальный, глагол – связка), глагол.
3. Подлежащее.
4. Смысловой глагол.
5. Дополнения.
6. Обстоятельства.

Выберите правильный вариант ответа. Choose the correct variant:

_____ do his powers come from?

Where Who Why

_____ one of you is coming to my house later?

Who Why Whose

_____ set a world record for competition?

When Who Why

Let me know ... you hear from your mother.

Who Which What

_____ do you finish that task so quickly?

How Whom What

_____ is my briefcase?

Where When How

_____ dog is that?

Who Why Whose

_____ team beat Germany to win the Football World leaders?

Which Whose Who

_____ could you do this to me?

How Whose Who

_____ are you leaving?

Who Why Where

Innovative technologies

Science is important to world peace in many ways. On one hand, scientists have helped to develop many of the modern tools of war. On the other hand, they have also helped to keep the peace through research which has improved life for people. Scientists have helped us understand the problem of supplying the world with enough energy; they have begun to develop a number of solutions to the energy problem - for example, using energy from the sun and from the atom.

Scientists have also analyzed the world's resources. We can begin to learn to share the resources with the knowledge provided to us by science. Science studies the Universe and how to use its possibilities for the benefit of men.

Science is also important to everyone who is affected by modern technology. Many of the things that make our lives easier and better are the results of advances in technology and, if the present patterns continue,

technology will affect us even more in the future than it does now. In some cases, such as technology for taking salt out of ocean water, technology may be essential for our lives on Earth.

The study of science also provides people with an understanding of natural world. Scientists are learning to predict earthquakes, are continuing to study many other natural events such as storms. Scientists are also studying various aspects of human biology and the origin and developments of the human race. The study of the natural world may help improve life for many people all over the world. A basic knowledge of science is essential for everyone. It helps people find their way in the changing world.

Практическая работа № 24

Тема: Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание : Выполните задания

Here are some of the modern inventions that are used in everyday life. Match the words and definitions:

gadgets	WHY DO PEOPLE USE THEM?
1. a camera	a) to cut and collect the grass
2. a microwave oven	b) to build up one's strength
3. a mobile telephone	c) to wash the dishes
4. an electronic game	d) to take photographs
5. a video recorder / player	e) to cook, defrost, reheat pre-prepared food
6. a TV set	f) to receive or make calls around the home.
7. a vacuum cleaner	g) to perform everyday cleaning tasks from vacuuming
8. a videophone	h) to cleaning up liquids, dust and waste and shampooing carpet
9. a cordless phone	
10. a talking alarm clock	i) sew and appliqué and sew on buttons
11. a sewing machine	j) to wake up people and to tell the time
12. a computer	k) to watch pre-recorded videos
13. a solar powered calculator	l) to record a programme even when watching another on a different channel
14. a TV remote-control unit	m) to have fun and to entertain
15. a mower	n) to send and receive urgent messages
16. a body building machine	o) to operate the TV set from a distance
17. a fax machine	p) to write programs, play games, find and use information, etc.
18. roller blades	q) to do calculations in sunlight or daylight
19. a dishwasher	

IV. Read, translate and discuss the text

1).What piece of technology couldn't people below live without?

I couldn't live without my computer at home. I use it all the time. It is like a typewriter and address book for me and it is also used for checking my spelling. Besides I can go on the Internet and discover everything about anything, it's a brilliant source of information, I've designed my own website and I'm getting loads of information for school. Besides some websites are packed with quizzes, games and competitions, it's all you need for hours of fun on your computer. You can play and learn on it. It is absolutely essential. I don't know how I ever manage without it. But my elder sister thinks people are getting a bit too dependent on computers. She thinks that we rely on them too much. My sister says, "You can't rely on all the information, you don't know who it has been written by or where it's coming from. To be dependent on anything, especially a lifeless machine, that can quite easily break down, is not good. Besides computers shouldn't replace seeing your friends."

Kate

I couldn't possibly live without my car. Convenience seems to be the most common and most logical answer: cars take you where you want to go and when you want to go there. I can travel freely and comfortably wherever I want. Besides it allows me to live where I want as I can easily get to the place I need with the help of the car. Besides a car is a way of self-expression. I really hate to be without it. I think a car is a necessity rather than a luxury. But my wife thinks there are too many cars in our cities. Some people use them in cases when they could go on foot for example when going to buy a newspaper in a kiosk. It's necessary to give thought to problems caused by cars. Pollution, accidents and so on. She says that cars are useful but not essential and it's nice when cars are banned from the central shopping areas. I don't agree with such situation but I have to accept it. My wife prefers to go to work using intercity transportation system. She says that during the rush hour, a trip from our home to her work by car takes much more time than a trip on foot. But I prefer to use my car. It suits me.

John

I couldn't imagine my life without my phone or I should say phones because I've got a mobile, too. I need a telephone to get in touch with my friends or to call the police or an ambulance. It is almost impossible for me to live without my phones. At home I've got a cordless telephone, I think it saves time when you have a receiver just at hand. But my mum was against buying a cordless phone because if there is some problem with electricity it wouldn't work and you'll be totally lost. She also thinks that it is a luxury to have a mobile, it is too expensive, it is more trouble than it's worth. Besides she says that mobiles are dangerous for health. The rays may cause headaches and even more dangerous diseases. I don't believe her. For me my telephones are really invaluable.

Ann

2) Are the statements below true or false?

1. Kate uses her PC for typing and keeping information.
2. Kate uses her computer to get information from the Internet.
3. Kate's sister thinks it's not clever to believe all facts stored on the Internet.
4. Kate's sister considers electronic devices not reliable.
5. John doesn't like his car but he needs it.
6. John's wife most probably goes to work by bus than by car.
7. John doesn't like the situation when he can't use his car for going shopping.
8. John's wife spends less time to get to her work when she walks than when she goes by car.
9. Ann doesn't agree to have one phone.
10. Ann's mum thinks that telephones are more trouble than profit.
11. Ann's and her mum's opinions about the phone are different.
12. There are some problems with computers, cars and telephones.

Практическая работа № 25

Тема: Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности. Введение лексики по теме «Компьютерные технологии». Альтернативный вопрос.

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Альтернативный вопрос предполагает выбор между 2 возможностями. Начинается как общий вопрос, затем следует разделительный союз **or** вторая часть вопроса.

альтернативные вопросы – это вопросы, которые предлагают сделать выбор из двух или более предметов, качеств, лиц, действий и т.д.

В альтернативных вопросах всегда присутствует союз «or» (или), который соединяет предложенные варианты. Еще одна особенность – это наличие ответа в самом вопросе. Отвечающему нужно только выбрать один из предоставленных вариантов. Однозначные краткие ответы «да» и «нет» в подобных вопросах недопустимы по смыслу. Альтернативный вопрос можно задать к любому члену предложения. Рассмотрите следующие примеры:

Do you like apples or pears? – Ты любишь яблоки или груши?

Is she from USA or from Canada? – Она из США или из Канады?

Is this your room or mine? – Это комната твоя или моя?

Альтернативные вопросы имеют устоявшуюся интонационную окраску. В первой части вопроса, до союза **or**, интонация повышается, после союза – понижается.

Задание: I. Read the following international words. Try to guess their meanings.

Technology, computer, video, telephone, television, system, comfortable, line, university, specialist, channel, program, yacht, service, report, game, financial, course, combine, method, transport, information, interesting, modern, negative, aspect, idea, journal, person, credit, lead.

II. Find in the text the verbs of the same root.

Benefit, plug, connection, local, provision, combination, transmission, transport (-ation), improvement, creation, conversation, support, computer, payment, leader, development, shop.

III. Write the four forms of the verbs.

To lead, to pay, to get, to buy, to take, to find, to read, to think, to become, to know.

IV. Find antonyms to the following words: same, furthest, uncomfortable, powerless, old, unavailable, unable, nothing, impossible, to worsen, positive, out-of-date, tiring, to lose, hard, to waste.

V. Suggest Russian renderings for:

1. It is common now to have a computer at home. 2. Home computers plugged into phone lines become powerful tools of knowledge. 3. Soon will be available as

many as half a thousand channels. 4. ... any kind of educational courses will be available at the touch of a button. 5. Meanwhile, the time saved by not having to travel from one place to another for information, goods and services can be used for rest, recreation and education. 6. The world will certainly become a more interesting place in which to live.

VI. Give the English equivalents from the text for the following:

любой образовательный курс; финансовые услуги; в ближайшем будущем; сейчас принято; средства получения информации; туристическое обслуживание; почти безграничны; методы хранения и передачи информации; благодаря современной технологии; она отнимает время у ...; по-моему; оплачивать счета.

VII. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do home computers become powerful tools of knowledge? 2. How will the quality of television viewing improve? 3. Do you think the possibilities of the advanced technology will bring people together or isolate them? 4. Are there any advantages of having lots of TV channels? 5. What do you think we mean by saying "TV generation" ? 6. Do you waste as much time watching TV as you used to when you were a schoolboy (schoolgirl) ? 7. What do you think of advanced technology ? Are you for or against it?

Практическая работа № 26

Тема: Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности. Работа с текстом «Компьютерные технологии». Альтернативный вопрос.

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Text. Modern computer technology

The term "information technology" evolved in the 1970s.

The history of information technology, however, predates the invention of the modern digital computer by many centuries. Machines for calculating fixed numerical tasks, such as the abacus, have existed since antiquity. Wilhelm Schickard built the first mechanical calculator in 1623. Charles Babbage designed a difference engine in Victorian times, and around 1900 the IBM corporation sold punch-card machines. However all of these machines were constrained to perform a single task, or at best, some subset of all possible tasks.

During the 1940s, as newer and more powerful computing machines were developed, the term computer came to refer to the machines rather than their human predecessors. As it became clear that computers could be used for more than just mathematical calculations, the field of computer science broadened to study computation in general.

The basic concept of information technology, however, can be traced to the World War II alliance of the military and industry in the development of electronics, computers, and information theory. After the 1940s, the military remained the major source of research and development funding for the expansion of automation to replace manpower with machine power.

Since the 1950s, four generations of computers have evolved. Each generation reflected a change to hardware of decreased size but increased capabilities to control computer operations. The first generation used vacuum tubes, the second used transistors, the third used integrated circuits, and the fourth used

integrated circuits on a single computer chip. Advances in artificial intelligence that will minimize the need for complex programming characterize the fifth generation of computers, still in the experimental stage.

The first commercial computer was the UNIVAC I, developed by John Eckert and John W. Mauchly in 1951. It was used by the Census Bureau to predict the outcome of the 1952 presidential election. For the next twenty-five years, mainframe computers were used in large corporations to do calculations and manipulate large amounts of information stored in databases. Supercomputers were used in science and engineering for designing aircraft and nuclear reactors and for predicting worldwide weather patterns. Minicomputers came on to the scene in the early 1980s in small businesses, manufacturing plants, and factories.

In 1975 the Massachusetts Institute of Technology developed microcomputers. In 1976 Tandy Corporation's first Radio Shack microcomputer followed; the Apple microcomputer was introduced in 1977. The market for microcomputers increased dramatically when IBM introduced the first personal computer in the fall of 1981. Because of dramatic improvements in computer components and manufacturing, personal computers today do more than the largest computers of the last century at about a thousandth of the cost.

I. Write down of the texts the English equivalents of these words and expressions: древность, выполнить задание, вакуумный прибор, уменьшать(ся), механический вычислитель, основной источник, восходить к, прогресс, достижение, возможности, прогнозировать, счета, улучшение, усовершенствование, количество, ограничивать, счетно-перфорационная машина, расширять(ся), интегральная микросхема, тип погоды, результат, самолет, предшествовать, ядерный реактор.

Практическая работа № 27

Тема: Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы:тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Read and translate the text Information Age: For and Against

FOR:

We are now living in the 21-st century in which various kinds of technology have been developed and are being developed. Some examples of these are computers, videotelephones, computerised television, and satellite systems. People have benefited and are benefiting from these kinds of technology. I'm sure the life in the nearest future will be more exciting and comfortable.

It is common now to have a computer at home. Home computers plugged into phone lines become powerful tools of knowledge because they are connected to libraries, universities and major research institutions. A specialist is able to locate latest facts and get new information.

'Smart' TVs provided with new satellite systems are changing. Soon will be available as many as half a thousand channels. Home shopping programmers will allow viewers to shop everything from a yacht to a loaf of bread. Travel services, weather reports, video games, financial services, any kind of educational courses will be available at the touch of a button. The possibilities are almost endless.

By combining the technologies of computers, telephones, and television and then finding new methods of storing and transmitting data it will be possible to transport any information to every home. Meanwhile, the time saved by not having to travel from one place to another for information, goods, and services can be

used for rest, recreation, and education. The quality of life will be surely improved. The world will certainly become a more interesting place in which to live.

AGAINST:

We have a very comfortable life because of modern technology, but it has created some negative aspects. I do not support the idea of having advanced technology because it takes away time from reading and thinking. Before television people used to read, think, and converse. They had the time to look at their lives and values. Today, people prefer to watch exciting things on video and television. Students today belong to the 'TV generation', few of them find time to read books, journals, and newspapers.

Another negative aspect, to my mind is computerized service. If most services are computerized, it will be easy for others to get information about a person. For example, the use of a credit card number to pay bills or go shopping can take away your privacy. Someone can easily find out what you bought and what you paid for it. This can also lead to others using your credit card number, or, in other words, theft.

Translate the following sentences:

1. It is common now to have a computer at home.
2. Home computers plugged into phone lines become powerful tools of knowledge.
3. Soon will be available as many as half a thousand channels.
4. ... any kind of educational courses will be available at the touch of a button.
5. Meanwhile, the time saved by not having to travel from one place to another for information, goods and services can be used for rest, recreation and education.
6. The world will certainly become a more interesting place in which to live.

Практическая работа № 28

Тема: Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование. Введение лексики по теме «Промышленное оборудование». Четыре типа вопросов. Повторение.

Альтернативный вопрос.

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание: прочитайте лексику в таблице и переведите ее
equipment

control engineering	heat-recovery equipment	environmental control equipment
facilities control console	heating equipment	equipment repair team
process control equipment	refrigerating equipment	life cycle of equipment
telemetering equipment	steam department	materials and components
ciphering equipment	steam-generating equipment	air-pollution control equipment
computer equipment	antenna equipment	wireless equipment
equipment error	antenna equipment installation	weld
network equipment	antenna test group	welder
office equipment	channel bank	sweat
distribution equipment	governmental radio equipment	heat buildup
protection signaling equipment	radio receiving equipment	heat distortion
access equipment	two-way radio equipment	stitch welding
networking hardware	direct resistance heating equipment	arc welding
optical line equipment	soldering equipment	welding ox fuel

boiler frame structure heat-power equipment	measurement and control equipment pressure control equipment	electric resistance site welding torch
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1) What kind of work are you interested in?

- a) well paid b) interesting c) in a large and famous company d) quiet
e) in an industry which has a future f) prestigious g) not to sit the whole day in the office
h) to travel a lot

2) What position would you like to have?

- a) to manage people — manager b) to work for someone else — an employee
c) to be your own boss — self-employed, businessman
d) to be responsible for everything — top manager, director
e) to work for the state — state employee

Read the following words and translate them into Russian

engineering, speciality, aim, technical, branch, industry, faculty, specialized, strength, mechanics, science, machine, mechanisms, technological, process, other, deal, rupture, flexural, shear, torsional,	favourable, moisture, high, susceptibility, corrosion, pressure, low, extreme, alloy, kind, non-metal, iron, lead (свинец), forge, extrusion, powder, lathe, grind, turret, engine, gear, design, fixture, acquaint,	equipment, nowadays, sphere, figure, manufacture, mechanical, appliance, ancient, axle, pulley, vehicle, structure, automobile, wheel, steering, lubricate, repair, ignition, hydraulic, labour, rule
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Remember the synonyms and use them in the utterances

технический: technical, engineering;

специальность: speciality, qualification;

отрасль, сфера, область: branch, sphere, area, field;

прочность: toughness, strength, hardness;

иметь дело с чем-либо: to deal with, to concern, to be busy with, to touch;

благоприятный: favourable, advantageous;

влага, сырость: moisture, wet;

коррозия: corrosion, rust;

разрушение: distortion, damage;

тип, вид: kind, type;

автомобиль: automobile, car, motor vehicle;

двигатель: engine, motor;

правило, распоряжение: rule, regulation.

Практическая работа № 29

Тема: Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование. Работа с текстом «Промышленное оборудование». Четыре типа вопросов. Повторение.

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Industrial equipment

Among various **recent trends** in the engineering profession **computerization** is the most **widespread**. The trend in modern engineering offices is also towards computerization. Computers are **increasingly** used for **solving complex problems** as well as for **handling, storing, and generating the enormous volume of data** modern engineers must work with.

Scientific methods of engineering are **applied** in several fields not connected directly to **manufacture and construction**. Modern engineering is characterized by the broad application of what is known as systems engineering principles.

Engineers in industry work not only with machines but also with people, to **determine**, for example, how machines can be operated most efficiently by workers. A small change in the **location** of the controls of a machine or of its position with **relation** to other machines or equipment, or a change in the **muscular movements** of the operator, often results in greatly **increased production**. This type of engineering work is called **time-study engineering**.

A related field of engineering, **human-factors** engineering, also known as ergonomics, received wide attention in the late 1970s and 1980s when the **safety of nuclear reactors** was questioned following serious **accidents** that were caused by **operator errors, design failures**, and malfunctioning equipment.

Human-factors engineering **seeks to establish criteria** for the **efficient, human-centred** design of, among other things, the large, complicated control panels that monitor and govern nuclear reactor operations.

General understanding:

1. What is the most widespread trend in the engineering profession?
2. What are computers used for in modern engineering?
3. What approaches are used in modern engineering?
4. What is «ergonomics»?
5. What does human-factors engineering deal with?

Insert the missing words:

1. Engineers in industry work not only withbut also with people, to..., for example, how machines can be mostby workers.
2. A related field of, human-factors engineering, also known as, received wide attention in the late 1970s and 1980s when the safety of reactors was questioned following serious that were caused by operator errors, design failures, and malfunctioning equipment
3. Computers are used for solving complex as well as for handling, storing, and the enormous volume of data modern must work
4. Human-factors engineering to establish criteria for the....., human-centred design of, among other things, the large, control panels that monitor and govern nuclearoperations.
5.methods of engineering are in several fields not directly to and construction.

Find and correct mistakes in the sentences:

1. This type of engineering works is called time-study engineering.
2. The trend in modern engineering offices are also towards computerization.

3. Modern engineering is characterized with the broad application of what is known as systems engineering principles.
4. Among various recent trends on the engineering profession computerization is the most widespread.
5. A related field by engineering, human-factors engineering, also known as ergonomics, received wide attention in the late 1975 and 1985.

Практическая работа № 30

Тема: Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание:

Ex. 1. Read the following words and translate them into Russian

engineering, speciality, aim, technical, branch, industry, faculty, specialized, strength, mechanics, science, machine, mechanisms, technological, process, other, deal, rupture, flexural, shear, torsional,	favourable, moisture, high, susceptibility, corrosion, pressure, low, extreme, alloy, kind, non-metal, iron, lead (свинец), forge, extrusion, powder, lathe, grind, turret, engine, gear, design, fixture, acquaint,	equipment, nowadays, sphere, figure, manufacture, mechanical, appliance, ancient, axle, pulley, vehicle, structure, automobile, wheel, steering, lubricate, repair, ignition, hydraulic, labour, rule
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Ex. 2. Remember the synonyms and use them in the utterances

технический: technical, engineering;

специальность: speciality, qualification;

отрасль, сфера, область: branch, sphere, area, field;

прочность: toughness, strength, hardness;

иметь дело с чем-либо: to deal with, to concern, to be busy with, to touch;

благоприятный: favourable, advantageous;

влага, сырость: moisture, wet;

коррозия: corrosion, rust;

разрушение: distortion, damage;

тип, вид: kind, type;

автомобиль: automobile, car, motor vehicle;

двигатель: engine, motor;

правило, распорядок: rule, regulation.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions

1. What is the aim of giving engineering speciality?
2. What specialities are there at the mechanical engineering faculty?
3. What specialities are trained at the machine – building faculty?
4. What specialized subjects are studied at engineering faculties?
5. What types of stresses act on materials?

6. Why are any materials called structural?
7. What properties should materials possess?
8. What are desirable and undesirable properties of materials?
9. What are the most prominent properties of metals?
10. What processes of working with metals do machine – building engineers concern?
11. What are machine – tools?
12. What types of machine – tools do you know?
13. What is the role of technologist at the production?
14. What kinds of branches may engineering be divided into?
15. What are the main concepts of mechanics?
16. What is the subject Labour Protection necessary for?

Ex. 4. Make up sentences using the following word combinations

to be aimed at ...; in order to ...; such as ...; to deal with ...; to resist to ...; to be able to ...; to divide into ...; to process by ...; to be acquainted with ...; to think of

Ex. 5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English

1. Специалисты с техническим образованием способствуют становлению, развитию и улучшению производства.
2. Инженеры, технологи, диспетчера – ключевые фигуры на производстве.
3. Программа обучения на технических факультетах включает множество специальных предметов.
4. Неотъемлемыми предметами являются сопромат, теоретическая механика, материаловедение, детали машин, теория машин и механизмов и другие.
5. Прочность материалов заключается в их способности сопротивляться нагрузкам, вызывающим изгиб, разрыв, кручение, растяжение, сжатие, сдвиг, усадку и т.д.
6. Один и тот же структурный материал может обладать как благоприятными, так и неблагоприятными свойствами.
7. При работе с техническими приспособлениями следует помнить об охране труда и правилах техники безопасности.

Ex. 6. Compose monologue about your speciality, including the following information

1. What is the role of engineering in the life of society?
2. What specialized subject do the technical students study?
3. What types of loads may be applied to the structural materials?
4. Describe the properties of various materials.
5. Name technological processes dealing with metals.
6. Name technical appliances for processing materials.
7. Tell about the role of mechanics in industry.

Практическое занятие № 31

Тема: Отраслевые выставки. Введение лексики по теме «Отраслевые выставки». Повторение грамматического материала.

Цель: Совершенствование и активизация словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Read and translate the text. Highlighted in bold words translate and learn.

National and international exhibitions

Very many national and international **specialized exhibitions** are held every year in **different countries** of our world. From year to year the **number of companies** and countries **participating** in such **exhibitions is growing**. The **scope of exhibitions** is also getting larger.

The present exhibitions include a **wide range** of **showpieces** showing the important **achievements** in different fields of **science, industry and agriculture** of different countries.

These exhibitions are usually **crowded** with different visitors with their different interests and **demands**. The **participants** of these exhibitions can **negotiate** with their **customers**, sale their **goods** and **purchase** the goods they need.

A national or an international exhibition is a way to **advertise** the products of a company. Such exhibitions usually have their **mottoes**, for example: people and environment, **economical cooperation**, **technical progress** and so on. The international exhibitions **fasten the friendship** among different nations and countries.

Tasks to the text:

A. Fill the gaps:

sc_ _pe of exhib_ _tions, sc_ _nce, ind_ _stry and agric_ _lture, c_ _stomers, g_ _ds and p_ _chase, partic_ _pants, negot_ _te, cr_ _ded, advert_ _se, mott_ _es, economical c_ _peration, te_ _nical progress, fasten the fr_ _ndship demand, w_ _de rang_ _ of showp_ _ces, ach_ _vements, spec_ _lized ex_ _hibitions, diff_ _rent countries, number of comp_ _nies, particip_ _ting, exhibiti_ _ns is gro_ _ing.

B. Connect the words to get the phrases and translate:

fasten	<i>goods</i>
wide	<i>friendship</i>
specialized	<i>nations</i>
economical	<i>goods</i>
technical	<i>exhibitions</i>
different	<i>progress</i>
sale	<i>cooperation</i>
purchase	<i>range</i>

Практическая работа № 32

Тема: Отраслевые выставки. Работа с текстом «Отраслевые выставки». Подготовка к контрольной работе.

Цель: Совершенствование навыков изучающего чтения, грамматических навыков, навыков письменной речи и аудирования.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Industrial Exhibition

It is believed that the first country to carry out the similarity Industrial Exhibition was England. So show of industrial products was established in 1756. England, for the expansion of markets for their products and research cooperation in 1851 in London arranges the first international "large exhibition of products of industry of all nations."

At the exhibition visitors a tremendous impression produced various machines designed and manufactured in industrialized countries, especially in England. The exhibition presented the current model of steam locomotives, weaving and spinning machines, hydraulic presses, steam hammer, the printing press, the electric telegraph, and other new items.

It is this exhibition shows that mankind has entered the era of machinery and metal products. London trade and industrial exhibitions in 1851 and 1862 began the tradition of holding regular intervals review of achievements of the industry in different countries.

Trade was based on the achievements of science of that time. Cinema, electricity, maze of mirrors and other shows, basically, have been calculated on the visitors with high-and middle-income. Entrance on them was paid.

People came to look at the exposition, the quality of the exhibited products, technology and equipment for their production, etc. It was the workers of industrial enterprises, which are often unbeknownst to their owners attended the exhibition, so to speak, to share experiences.

Later, while visiting the exhibitions "progressive" businessmen began to second and take some skilled workers. Gradually, the exhibition began to specialize in the subject. They try to give the maximum technological and profile information.

Later, similar exhibitions began to settle in Germany, France and other countries. Competition participants pushed them to create unique memorable exhibitions decorated decorations, sculptures, posters, etc.

For example, especially for the exhibition were made incredibly huge models of product samples or small copies of famous buildings, unusual materials used for exhibits, gold or, for example, potatoes. Dynamic operating model are exhibited.

Подготовка к контрольной работе:

1. Повторите лексику по пройденным темам.
2. Повторите 3 формы глаголов.
3. Повторите время Present Continuous

Практическая работа № 33

Отраслевые выставки. Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений.

Цель: Контроль навыков чтения и говорения на материале предлагаемых упражнений.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание:

Find the answers:

1. What are held every year in different countries of our world?
2. What do the present exhibitions include?
3. Who is usually crowded these exhibitions?

4. What do the participants do in these exhibitions?
5. For what are necessary national and international exhibitions?
6. What mottoes do have such exhibitions?

A. Connecting parts of the sentences

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the exhibition visitors a tremendous impression produced various machines designed..... 2. It is this exhibition shows that mankind has 3. Entrance on them was 4. It is believed that the first country to carry out the similarity 5. It was the workers of industrial enterprises, which are often.... 6. Later, similar exhibitions began.... 7. Dynamic operating model are 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A.entered the era of machinery and metal products. B. ...exhibited. C.... paid. D. ...to settle in Germany, France and other countries. E.....and manufactured in industrialized countries, especially in England. F.Industrial Exhibition was England. G.unbeknownst to their owners attended the exhibition, so to speak, to share experiences.
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B. Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. Trade was based on the achievements of nature of that time.
2. People came to buy at the exposition, the quality of the exhibited products, technology and equipment for their production, etc.
3. Gradually, the exhibition began to specialize in the item.
4. . Competition participants pushed them to create unique memorable exhibitions etc.
5. So show of industrial products was established in 1758.
6. They try to give the maximum technological and profile news.
7. The exhibition presented the current model of steam locomotives, weaving and spinning machines, hydraulic presses, steam engine, the printing press, the electric telegraph, and other new items.
8. Entrance on them was free.

Практическая работа № 34

Тема: Контрольная работа

Цель: Контроль лексических и грамматических навыков, словарного запаса обучающихся.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы:тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Задание:

1 курс 2 семестр

Вариант I

1. Совместите слова из левой колонки с их переводом из правой:

Legislative branch	закон
Executive branch	правительство
Judicial system	палата лордов
The Parliament	законодательная власть

The Government	судебная система
The Prime Minister	партия консерваторов
The House of Lord s	парламент
The House of Commons	исполнительная власть
Bill	кабинет министров
Court	палата общин
The Cabinet of Ministers	премьер-министр
The Conservative Party	суд

2. Закончите предложения:

The current Prime Minister of the UK is....

The British Parliament consists of

Judicial system is represented by

3. Напишите три формы глаголов:

eat	swim
speak	open
write	give
make	put

4. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Present Continuous:

1. He (eat) all the cakes.

2. I (just make) the bed.

3. She (write) a letter.

4. He(open) the door.

Вариант II

1. Совместите слова из левой колонки с их переводом из правой:

The Cabinet of Ministers	партия консерваторов
The House of Commons	правительство
Judicial system	палата лордов
Court	законодательная власть
The Government	исполнительная власть
The Prime Minister	закон
The House of Lords	парламент
Executive branch	судебная система
The Conservative Party	кабинет министров
The Parliament	палата общин
Legislative branch	премьер-министр
Bill	суд

2. Закончите предложения:

The leader of the Conservative Party is

The official head of the UK is ...

The executive branch is represented by ...

3. Напишите три формы глаголов:

drink drive
sleep find
take talk
clean eat

4. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Present Continuous:

1. We (clean) the room.
2. I (eat) two apples.
3. He (find) his keys.
4. They(take) photos of some places.

Практическая работа № 35

Тема: Итоговое занятие

Цель: Контроль умений и навыков практического владения английским языком.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Продолжительность: 2 часа

Контрольные задания к дифференцированному зачету

I курс

Лексические темы	Грамматические темы
1. My native town	1. Present Simple Tense
2. Sports in our life	2. Past Simple Tense

Правила образования настоящего неопределенного времени

Present Simple

Настоящее неопределенное время используется в тех случаях, если:

1. есть указание на общеизвестные факты, неопровержимые истины:

The Sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

Солнце восходит на востоке, а заходит на западе.

2. происходит обычное, регулярно повторяющееся действие:

I often get up at 7 o'clock.

Обычно я просыпаюсь в 7 часов.

3. происходит ряд последовательных действий в настоящем:

I come home, have dinner and then do my homework.

Я прихожу домой, обедаю, а потом делаю домашнюю работу.

4. в предложении употребляются глаголы чувственного восприятия и умственной деятельности:

I think we are wrong.

Думаю, что мы ошибаемся.

В предложении используются слова **never, seldom, often, usually, always, every day (week, month, year)**

We go to school every day.

Мы ходим в школу каждый день.

При образовании утвердительного предложения в простом настоящем времени форма глагола совпадает с инфинитивом глагола (без частицы to) во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, принимающего окончание –s(-es). Это окончание произносится как [z] после гласных и звонких согласных звуков, как [s] после глухих согласных и как [ɪz] на конце глаголов, оканчивающихся на шипящие и свистящие звуки.

I like tennis.

We work in the garden every day.

She likes cooking.

Для образования вопросительного и отрицательного предложений необходимо добавить вспомогательный глагол do, который не несет смысловой нагрузки и не переводится. Причем в 3-м лице ед. числа окончание –s(-es) прибавляется не к смысловому, а к вспомогательному глаголу, образуя форму does.

Do you like tennis?

Do you work on Saturday?

Does she like tennis?

Правила образования прошедшего неопределенного времени

Past Simple

При образовании The Past Simple (Indefinite) Tense (простого прошедшего времени) часто используются слова **yesterday, ... years ago, last (week, month, year...), in 2005, when I was little.**

I was in the park yesterday.

Я был в парке вчера.

We went to the cinema last week.

Мы ходили в кинотеатр на прошлой неделе.

Для того, чтобы образовать **утвердительное предложение** в простом прошедшем времени, необходимо прибавить окончание **-ed** к основе правильного глагола или использовать причастие прошедшего времени (II форма) для неправильных глаголов (см. тему Классификация глаголов).

I walked to school yesterday.

I went to school yesterday.

Чтобы образовать **вопросительное предложение**, необходимо использовать вспомогательный глагол **Do** в прошедшем времени - **Did** и инфинитив смыслового глагола (без to). При этом смысловой глагол теряет окончание –ed, которое переходит к вспомогательному do, образуя форму did.

Did I walk to school yesterday?

Did I go to school (yesterday)?

Отрицательная форма строится так:

I did not (didn't) walk to school (yesterday).

I did not (didn't) go to school (yesterday).

Вариант I

1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Do you do your morning exercises every day?
2. Do children and grown-ups take care of their health?
3. Are a lot of different competitions held at schools?
4. Do you go in for sports?
5. Are there any popular kinds of sports in our country? What are they?
6. What is your favourite sport?
7. Do your friends go in for sports?

Sports in our life

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning and train themselves in clubs in different sections and take part in sport competitions.

Other people like sports too, but they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils have physical training lessons twice a week. Boys and girls play volley-ball and basket-ball at the lessons. There is a sports ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air.

A lot of different competitions are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports, you have good health and don't catch cold.

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly.

There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volley-ball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as: running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in.

There are summer and winter sports.

My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week. I prefer to rest by the lake or the river and swim there.

My friend goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer and he is a brave and courageous boy. His hobby helps him in his everyday life.

2. Совместите слова из левой колонки с их переводом из правой:

section	Заниматься спортом
participant	бегать трусцой
to go in for sports	секция
To jog	участник
to catch cold	На свежем воздухе
courageous	Делать утреннюю зарядку
in the open air	простуживаться
to include	принимать участие
to do morning exercises	Спортивные соревнования
To take part	смелый
sport competitions	включать
physical training	бассейн
to take care of	заботиться
swimming-pool	физкультура

3. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1,2,3.

4. Заполните пропуски по смыслу:

1. There is a sports ground near our school and schoolchildren in the open air.
2. A lot of different competitions are held at schools, a great number of pupils ...them.
3. If you go in for sports, you have good health and don't

4. Children and grown-ups must ...of their health and ...regularly.
5. Pupils have ... lessons twice a week.

5.Соберите слова в предложения.

1. The, Dillons, Green Street, at, live 42.
2. In, morning, Mr. Dillon, the, goes, work, to, and, the children, school, go, to.
3. She, her, lunch, always, eats, at noon.
4. In, the, usually, afternoon, she, sees, friends, her.
5. In, children, the, evening, do, their, always, homework, the.
6. His, busy, on, is, father, Sundays.
7. Then, to, bed, go, they.

6. Раскройте скобки. Задайте общие вопросы к каждому предложению.

1. My mother (wake) me in the morning.
2. They (live) in Kursk.
3. I (like) music.
4. My friend's sister (get up) late.
5. They (have) six classes a day.
6. I (be) a student.
7. My sister (be) ten.

Вариант II

1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

2. What is the population of Belgorod?
3. Where did the Tank Battle take place?
4. What museums of Belgorod do you know?
5. What are the most imposing monuments of Belgorod?
6. What are your favourite places in Belgorod?

My native town

I would like to tell you about my native town. Belgorod is not a small provincial town. It's quite big, its population is more than three hundred thousand. Our town is the main administrative, industrial and cultural center of western Russia. It was of great importance in the past - its fortress protected Russia's southern border against Mongol and Tatar attacks.

I'd like to say that our city is well-known in the country and even all over the world. During the Great Patriotic War the greatest Tank Battle took place not far from Belgorod, in the village of Prokhorovka. It was one of the main turning points in the war.

Young people move to a bigger city when they graduate. Some graduates try to find jobs in Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Kursk or other cities. There are more companies, firms, factories, plants, joint stock companies, than in Belgorod where they can work as engineers, programmers, interpreters, managers and etc.

Another point is they look for good or better salaries. I wouldn't say that all young people do their best to leave Belgorod. A lot of them like our town, it's very green with a lot of parks, beautiful streets and buildings, nice cafes, sport centres. It's a pleasure to work and have a rest here. Our town is rich in sights. There are several museums here, for example: the Historical Museum, the Diorama museum, Fine Arts Gallery, the Exhibition Hall, the Literary Museum, the Museum of Applied Art.

Town people admire innumerable monuments and statues in the streets and parks. The most imposing are the monument to Prince Vladimir, the Eternal Fire to the Unknown Soldier, to Shchepkin, the famous Russian actor and etc. A lot of flowerbeds, wonderful fountains, churches and cathedrals with huge golden domes beautify the town.

So, if you have a good job and a place to live why move to another city? As for me I'm not planning to leave Belgorod. It's my native town, I've got a lot of good friends here. My favourite places here are Sobornaya Square and the area around our University with a nice Church, a beautiful fountain, the embankment and flowerbeds. I'm quite pleased to live here.

2. Совместите слова из левой колонки с их переводом из правой:

the Great Patriotic War	население
liberation	искать
Turning point	оканчивать учебное заведение
The Literary Museum	переломный момент
population	Великая Отечественная война
to look for	В честь кого-либо
to protect against	Литературный музей
To graduate	Исторический музей
to take place	защищать от
the Museum of Applied Art	освобождение
In honour of	Музей прикладного искусства
Fine Arts Gallery	происходить, иметь место
the Historical Museum	Художественный музей
the Eternal Fire to the Unknown Soldier	Вечный огонь неизвестному солдату

3. Переведите в письменной форме абзацы 1,2,3.

4. Заполните пропуски по смыслу:

1. Its fortress ... Russia's southern ... against Mongol and Tatar attacks.
2. It was one of the main ... in the war.
3. During ... the greatest Tank Battle ...not far from Belgorod, in the village of Prokhorovka.
4. Another point is they ... good or better salaries.
5. Our town is ... sights.
6. Town people admire ... and statues in the streets and parks.

5. Поставьте предложения в Past Simple:

1. I (be) at home last weekend.
2. She (cry) all night.
3. I (rain) last night.
4. We (listen) to her attentively at the lesson.
5. They (start) the work early in the morning.
6. The shop (close) at 5 o'clock.
7. My friends (want) to go to the cinema yesterday.

6. Сделайте предложения отрицательными и вопросительными:

Образец: Elisa went to the concert last night.

Elisa didn't go to the concert last night.

Did Elisa go to the concert last night?

1. Alan got up at six o'clock yesterday.
2. The girls played football after school.
3. Mike washed up the dishes.

5. Информационное обеспечение обучения

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