

Департамент внутренней и кадровой политики Белгородской области  
Областное государственное автономное профессиональное  
образовательное учреждение  
**«Белгородский индустриальный колледж»**

Рассмотрено  
цикловой комиссией  
Протокол заседания № 1 .  
от «31» августа 2020 г.  
Председатель цикловой комиссии  
Сердюкова Н.А.

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ**  
по выполнению практических работ  
по дисциплине  
**ОГСЭ.03 «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

по специальности  
19.02.10 Технология продукции общественного питания

Разработчик:  
Преподаватель  
Белгородский индустриальный  
колледж  
Сердюкова Н.А.

Белгород 2020 г.

## Содержание

	Стр.
1. Пояснительная записка	3
2. Общие методические рекомендации по выполнению практических заданий	4
2.1 Подготовка к выполнению практического задания	4
2.2 Оформление практического задания	4
3. Тематическое планирование практических занятий	5
4. Содержание практических занятий	8
5. Информационное обеспечение обучения	151

## 1. Пояснительная записка

Дисциплина «Иностранный 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 19.02.10 Технология продукции общественного питания в соответствии с обязательной нагрузкой в количестве 162 часов.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен **уметь**:

- вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства.
- рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения.
- создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/СТРАН изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации; заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка.
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи.
- понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;
- понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию, оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней.
- описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера; переводить со словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности.

Студент должен **знать**:

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;
- лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;
- тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения.

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

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного

выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), за результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

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  
2 курс**

<b>№ п\п</b>	<b>Наименование тем</b>	<b>Кол-во часов</b>
<b>Раздел 1</b>		<b>6</b>
Тема 1	Речевой этикет. Формы знакомства и приветствия. Местоимения, глаголы to be, to have.	6
<b>Раздел 2</b>	<b>Страна изучаемого языка.</b>	<b>12</b>
Тема 2.1	Географическое положение страны изучаемого языка. Present Simple.	4
Тема 2.2	Столица страны изучаемого языка. Past Simple.	4
Тема 2.3	Экономика страны изучаемого языка. Future Simple.	4
<b>Раздел 3</b>	<b>Деловая поездка за рубеж</b>	<b>14</b>
Тема 3.1.	В аэропорту. На вокзале. Страдательный залог группы Simple.	4
Тема 3..2	На таможне. Страдательный залог. Повторение.	4
Тема 3.3.	В гостинице. Подготовка к контрольной работе.	2
	<b>Контрольная работа</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Итоговое занятие</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Раздел 4</b>	<b>Пищевая промышленность.</b>	<b>36</b>
Тема 4.1	История пищевой промышленности. Present Perfect.	4
Тема 4.2	Пищевая промышленность в наши дни. Present Perfect/Past Simple.	6
Тема 4.3	Производство хлеба. Past Perfect.	6
Тема 4.4	Мясо и мясные продукты. Present Continuous	6
Тема 4.5	Молоко и молочные продукты. Present Continuous/Present Simple.	6
Тема 4.6	Производство сахара. Past Continuous	4
	<b>Контрольная работа.</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Дифференцированный зачет.</b>	<b>2</b>

**3 курс**

<b>№ п\п</b>	<b>Наименование тем</b>	<b>Кол-во часов</b>
<b>Раздел 5</b>	<b>Диетическое питание. Состав продуктов. Минералы и витамины.</b>	<b>12</b>

Тема 5.1	Диетическое меню. Страдательный залог времен группы Continuous	4
Тема 5.2	Состав продуктов. Страдательный залог времен группы Perfect	4
Тема 5.3	Минералы и витамины. Страдательный залог. Повторение.	4
<b>Раздел 6</b>	<b>Общественное питание</b>	<b>8</b>
Тема 6.1	Кухня ресторана. Инфинитив.	4
Тема 6.2	В столовой колледжа. Инфинитив с частицей to.	4
<b>Раздел 7</b>	<b>Сервировка стола и обслуживания.</b>	<b>12</b>
Тема 7.1	Сервировка стола. Инфинитив без частицы to	4
Тема 7.2	В ресторане. Речевой этикет. Инфинитивные обороты.	4
	<b>Контрольная работа.</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Итоговое занятие.</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Раздел 8</b>	<b>Кухни народов мира</b>	<b>16</b>
Тема 8.1	Русская кухня. Инфинитив активного залога	4
Тема 8.2	Кухня жителей страны изучаемого языка. Инфинитив страдательного залога.	4
Тема 8.3	Восточная кухня. Инфинитив группы Perfect.	4
Тема 8.4	Приготовление пищи. Повторение грамматического материала.	4
<b>Раздел 9</b>	<b>Покупки</b>	<b>12</b>
Тема 9.1	В супермаркете. Сложное дополнение.	4
Тема 9.2	На рынке. Сложное подлежащее.	4
	<b>Контрольная работа.</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Дифференцированный зачет.</b>	<b>2</b>

#### 4 курс

№ п\п	Наименование тем	Кол-во часов
<b>Раздел 10</b>	<b>Моя будущая профессия.</b>	<b>16</b>
Тема 10.1	Моя профессия – повар. Причастие I.	4
Тема 10.2	Безопасное питание. Причастие II.	4

Тема 10.3	Прием на работу. Причастие страдательного залога.	4
Тема 10.4	Составление резюме. Собеседование. Причастие страдательного залога.	4
<b>Раздел 11</b>	<b>Здоровое питание</b>	<b>10</b>
Тема 11.1	Здоровое питание. Герундий.	4
Тема 11.2	Вегетарианство. Герундий/инфинитив	6
<b>Раздел 12</b>	<b>Деловое общение</b>	<b>8</b>
Тема 12.1	Деловая встреча. Ужин в ресторане. Подготовка к зачету.	4
	<b>Контрольная работа.</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Дифференцированный зачет.</b>	<b>2</b>

## 4. Содержание практических занятий

### 2 КУРС 3 СЕМЕСТР ВВЕДЕНИЕ. ВВОДНО-КОРРЕКТИВНЫЙ КУРС.

#### Практическое занятие № 1.

**Тема:** Речевой этикет. Приветствие. Глагол to be.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить диалог по теме. Упр.6-9.

#### **A Informal situations (school/work friends, neighbors):**

##### **Greetings**

- Hi.
- Hey.
- Hello.
- Good morning/afternoon/evening.
- How are you?
- How is it going?
- How are you getting on?
- How are things?
- What's new?
- What's up?

##### *Possible replies*

- Fine.
- OK.
- Good.
- So, so.
- Very /pretty much the same.
- Very well, thank you.
- Getting better /worse.
- Not too bad/well, thanks. And you?

##### **Farewells**

- I've got to go. Bye.
- Take care.
- See you later.
- Must dash.
- It's getting late. I must be going.

#### **B Formal situations (co-workers, business partners):**

##### **Greetings**

- Hello, Mr/Mrs/Miss....
- Good morning/afternoon/evening.
- It's nice to meet you (again).
- How have you been?
- How do you do?

##### *Possible replies*

- I've been good, thank you.



- How do you do?
- I'm doing well.
- It's nice to meet you too.

### Farewells

- I'm sorry but I have to leave now.
- If you'll excuse me, I must be going.
- I'd better be going.
- I hope to see you soon.
- I look forward to seeing you again.

**Language help!** *How do you do* is very formal and uncommon, mostly used by older people. Usually the answer is the same  
*How have you been/ It's nice to meet you again* is only asked by people who have already met

### 1. Listen and practice the conversations. Take turns to ask and answer questions:

- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - Good morning.                    | - Morning, Anna.                  |
| - Good morning, Anna. How are you? | - Hi, Dave.                       |
| - Fine, thanks. How are you?       | - How are you doing?              |
| - Good.                            | - I'm doing fine, thanks. Coffee? |
|                                    | - Yes, please.                    |

### 2. Memorize the dialogues:

- ☐ "How are you getting on?"  
 "Fine, thank you. And how are you?"  
 "Not too well."  
 "Why, what's the matter?"
- ☐ "It's a long time since we met last."  
 "Yes, very."  
 "I'm glad you're back. I was missing you badly."  
 "Oh, thank you. So was I."
- ☐ "How's John?"  
 "Very much the same."
- ☐ "How's Donald getting on with his article?"  
 "I'm afraid I don't know. I don't see much of him."
- ☐ "I really must be going".  
 " Nice seeing you. When are you off? "  
 " I must catch the 11.00 train".  
 " Hope to see you soon. Take care and give my best wishes to your brother".  
 " I will. "  
 " Bye bye. "  
 " See you. Bye. "

### 3. Ask questions to which the following could be the answers.

- Fine, thank you.
- He's doing well, thank you.
- Not too well, I'm afraid.
- Everybody's fine.
- Getting better.

- f. It's a long time since we met last.  
g. I'm finishing it, thank you.

**4. Answer the questions.**

- a. How are you?  
b. How is your mother (father) getting on?  
c. How is everybody at home?  
d. How's your sister feeling?  
e. How are things with your aunt? I hear she was ill.  
f. How are you getting on with your study/ new job?

**5. Вставьте нужную форму глагола to be:**

1. The sun.....very hot.  
2. I.....happy.  
3. She.....from China.  
4. Mary.....a nice girl.  
5. John.....a student.

**6. Сделай предложения вопросительными и отрицательными:**

1. My brother is small.  
2. Mr Brown and Mr Smith are from London.  
3. The houses are very big.  
4. English is easy.  
5. This book is interesting.

**7. Составь короткие диалоги, используя нужную форму глагола to be:**

*Example: Jane / a singer? - No, / a doctor. -Is Jane a singer? - No, she is a doctor.*

1. You / at home? - No, / in the office.  
2. Your car / red? - No, / black.  
3. The Kremlin / in Tokyo? - No, / in Moscow.  
4. They / policemen? — No, / pilots.  
5. Simon / in London? — No, / in Paris.

**8. Вставьте глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Simple**

1. Yesterday we... at the theatre. 2. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 3. Where ... you yesterday? — I ... at the cinema. 4. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 5. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she ... 6. ... you... at school tomorrow? — Yes I ... . 7. When my granny... young, she ... an actress. 8. My friend ... in Moscow now.

**Практическое занятие № 2.**

**Тема:** Речевой этикет. Знакомство. Представление себя и других. Глагол to have.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Представить себя и своего друга, упр.9-12.

**1. Countries and nationalities. Tick the countries you know. Write the missing letters.**

countries	nationalities
I'm from ...	I'm...
Brazil	Brazili a <u>n</u>
Australia	Australi _ _
Argentina	Argentini _ _
the USA	Americ _ _

Germany	Germ _ _
Italy	Itali _ _
Mexico	Mexic _ _
Russia	Russi _ _
the UK	Brit <u>i</u> <u>s</u> <u>h</u>
Spain	Span _ _ _
Poland	Pol _ _ _
Turkey	Turk _ _ _
Japan	Japan _ _ _
China	Chin _ _ _
France	French

**2. Fill in the gaps. Read and practice the conversations. Where do the conversations take place?**

Receptionist: Good morning. What's your name please?

Jane: It's Jane Smith.

Receptionist: And where are you from?

Jane: I'm from ....

Receptionist: What are your names, please?

Joe: My name's Joe Hill and this is Susan West.

Receptionist: Where are you from?

Joe: We are from ...

Receptionist: Welcome to the conference. You're in room C.

**4. Topical vocabulary. Look at the form for an Internet café chat room. Put the words into the correct box.**

doctor student single Poland businessman/woman  
learning English films the USA married  
Brazil music sport

<b>Job</b>
doctor

<b>Interests</b>
learning English

<b>Country</b>
Poland

<b>Marital status</b>
single

**5. Read the E-mails and put them into correct order.**

**To Vanessa**

Hello Vanessa. My name is Tom and I'm interested in English. I'm a businessman from Poland. My brother is married to an American woman. They are doctors. I'm in San Francisco with him for one month. Tell me more about you.

**To Vanessa**

Hello again, Vanessa. I'm 30 years old and I'm single. I'm in an Internet café on 5<sup>th</sup> Street. Where are you?

**To Tom**

Hi. My name is Vanessa. I'm a doctor from Brazil but I'm on holiday in San Francisco in the USA. I'm interested in learning English. Please write to me (in English!).

**To Tom**

Hi Tom. Thank you for your E-mail. I'm 28 years old. I'm single and I'm interested in sport and films. Now I'm in an Internet café on 5<sup>th</sup> Street too!

**6. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

1. Vanessa is 20 years old and she is married.
2. She is on holiday in Madrid. She is Chinese.
3. She is interested in sport and films.
4. Tom is French and he is married to an American woman.
5. She is a doctor from Brazil.
6. Tom is interested in learning Spanish.

**Do you have penpals/penfriends? What countries are they from?**

**7. RECORDING 1. Listen to the people's introductions. Introduce yourself, follow the plan.**

**1. Greeting.**

Hi/Hello/Good afternoon....

**2. First name/last name.**

My first/last name is.....

**3. Place of living.**

I'm from .....

**4. Age.**

I'm .....

**5. Marital status.**

I'm married/single.

**6. Occupation.**

I'm a first year student at .....

**7. Hobby/Interests.**

My hobby is .../I'm interested in.....

**8. Introduce your classmate. Follow the plan. Pay attention to the verbs and pronouns.**

**9. Выбери нужную форму (have got — has got):**

1. Jack and Mary..... a car.
2. We..... many friends.
3. Mr Smith.....a big family.
4. Mr and Mrs. Brown.....a new house in the city.
5. Ted.....many toys.

**10. Сделай предложения вопросительными и отрицательными:**

1. Michael and Sam have got three cousins.
2. We have got a new TV set.
3. I have got a guitar.
4. Doctor Edwards has got two children.

**11. Составь предложения по образцу:**

	Jane and Sally	Mr White	The Browns	Tom Cauty	Kevin
Balcony				+	
Car	+	+			+
Dog	+		+	+	+
Cat		+		+	

**Example:** Jane and Sally haven't got a cat, but they have got a dog.

1. Mr White.....
2. The Browns.....
3. Tom Canty.....
4. Kevin.....

**12. Закончи предложения:**

1. They have got a new car, but.....
2. Nick has got two small sisters, but.....
3. I have got a big house, but.....
4. Susan has got many pencils, but.....
5. I have got....., but.....

**Практическое занятие № 3.**

**Тема:** Речевой этикет. Формы обращения.. Местоимения.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Упр.3, ответить на вопросы, упр.4-7.

**1 How would you address each of the following situations.**

1. An old man you don't know.
2. A policeman.
3. Your foreign colleague, whose name is Sam Smith. He is 45.
4. His wife. Her name is June. She is 38.
5. His daughter Ella. She is not married.
6. His daughter Mary who is married to Dr. Robert Rice.
7. Her husband.
8. Your friend's professor Bruce Baker.
9. Lily Lewis whose marital status you don't know. She is in her early thirties.

**2 Match the phrases from two columns.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Hello, John. How is it going?                           | A. Good morning, Mrs Baker. It was very kind of you to invite me. |
| 2. Sally, this is Jane.                                    | B. Hello, Jane. Pleased to meet you.                              |
| 3. Do you know George?                                     | C. Hello, Pete. It's nice to see you again.                       |
| 4. Miss Smith, I'd like to introduce you Mr Brown.         | D. No, I don't believe I have.                                    |
| 5. Pam, say hello to Pete.                                 | E. I'm very well, thank you.                                      |
| 6. How do you do?  | F. How do you do.   |
| 7. I don't believe you've met Miss Baker, have you?        | G. How do you do, Miss Smith?                                     |
| 8. Good morning, Mrs Smith. I'm so pleased you could come. | H. They are fine, thank you. And how are your parents?            |
|  | I. No, can't say I do.  |

**3 Read the following conversation to find out: 1) who the speakers are; 2) where it is taking place. Suggest the suitable title for it.**

Ted: Excuse me, you must be Tom.

Tom: Sorry?

Ted: You are Tom, aren't you? You've just come from London, haven't you?  
 Tom: Yes, that's right. I'm Tom Anderson.  
 Ted: Good, and I'm Ted Royal.  
 Tom: How do you do.  
 Ted: How do you do. That's Mrs Royal and our son. Liz, Allan, come and say hello to Tom.  
 Liz: Hello, Tom, did you have a good flight?  
 Tom: Oh, yes, very nice, thank you. Hello, Allan.  
 Allan: Hello.  
 Ted: Come on, Tom, we've got the car outside. Liz, did you find a baggage trolley for Tom?  
 Liz: I'm afraid, I didn't. I couldn't find one anywhere.  
 Ted: Never mind, give me one of your bags, Tom.  
 Tom: Oh, thank you Mr Royal.  
 Ted: By the way, I hope you don't mind me calling you Tom?  
 Tom: No, of course not.  
 Liz: And Ted, don't you think it would be better if Tom called us by our first names?  
 Ted: Yes, of course."Mr Royal" makes me feel like a grandfather.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Why did Ted say "Excuse me"? 2. What difference would it have made if he hadn't used this expression? 3. Why did Tom say "Sorry"? 4. Why do you think Tom didn't say "How do you do" to Allan? 7. Would he have sounded too formal?

**4. Вставьте личные местоимения:**

1. Sally is ten. ....is in the fifth form.
2. Mr Brown isn't French. ....is English.
3. Mark and I are in the same class. ....are friends.
4. Are you a pupil? — Yes, ..... am.
5. Are.....from England, Frank?

**5. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения (*my, his, her, its, our, their, your*), изменив предложения (по образцу):**

1. *Jane has got a white rabbit. — Her rabbit is white.*
2. Nick has got two young sisters. — .....
3. We have got a young English teacher. — .....
4. Susan has got a very nice father. — .....
5. You have got a new book. - .....
6. I have got..... — .....

**6. Замените выделенные слова на местоимения в объектном падеже:**

1. *We are waiting for our guests. — We are waiting for them.*
2. Alice saw *a white rabbit* in the field.
3. Phone *my brother* and me.
4. Don't tell *the story* to *your sister*.
5. He gave *fish* to *his* cat.
6. Sandra is cooking *food* for the party.

**7. Вставьте указательные местоимения (this/that - these/those):**

1. Are (that/those) boxes heavy?
2. Does (this/these) woman like coffee?
3. Do (those/that) girls come from Spain?
- 4.(That/those) tall girl is very pretty.

## Практическое занятие № 4.

**Тема:** Географическое положение Великобритании. Present Simple.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Выучить лексику, перевести текст, выполнить упражнения к тексту, упр.10-13.

### 1 Discuss the following questions.

1. What is the difference between the names “Great Britain” and “the United Kingdom”?
2. What countries does Great Britain include? What are they? What are their capitals?
4. What do you imagine when you think of Britain and its people?

### 2 Find geographical names in the text and translate them. Do we use the articles with them?

### 3 Fill in the gaps if necessary.

1. The official name of ... Great Britain is ... United Kingdom of ...Great Britain and ...Northern Ireland.
2. ...U. K consists of...England, ...Scotland, ...Wales and ...Northern Ireland.
3. The western coast of ...Great Britain is washed by ... Atlantic Ocean and ... Irish Sea.
4. ... English Channel separates the south-east of ... Great Britain from ...France the narrower part of which is called ... Strait of Dover.
5. The climate in Great Britain is generally mild, humid and temperate due to the influence of ... Gulf Stream.
6. There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not long. The longest of them is ...Thames, which is a little over 200 miles.

### 4 Find the cardinal directions in the text.

север - северный - на севере - к северу от;

юг - южный - на юге - к югу от;

запад - западный-на западе - к западу от;

восток – восточный - на востоке - к востоку от.

### 5 Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Горы находятся *на западе* и *севере* страны.
2. Низменности *на юге* и *востоке*.
3. *Западное* побережье Великобритании омывается Атлантическим океаном и Северным морем.
4. Ла-Манш отделяет *юго-восточную* часть Великобритании от Франции.

### 6. Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.

red rose	красная роза
thistle	чертополох
daffodil	нарцисс
shamrock	трилистник
mainland	материк
island	остров
to consist of /include	состоять из/включать
the English Channel	пролив Ла-Манш
the Strait of Dover	Па-де-Кале или Дуврский пролив (узкая часть Ла-Манша)
the Gulf Stream	теплое течение Гольфстрим
mild	мягкий

humid	сырой, влажный
temperate	умеренный
weather forecast	прогноз погоды
lowlands	низменности
mountains	горы
the House of Commons	палата общин
the House of Lords	палата лордов
highly developed country	высокоработное государство
parliamentary monarchy	парламентская монархия
to mine mineral resources	добывать минеральные ресурсы
coal	уголь
census	перепись населения

## 7 Reading and speaking. Group work.

### Group 1. Read the text, find information about the geographical position and climate of Great Britain. Say whether it is true (T) or false (F).

1. The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. The UK consists of three parts – England, Scotland, and Wales.
3. Great Britain officially includes England, Scotland and Wales and Northern Ireland.
4. The English Channel separates the south-east of Great Britain from France.
5. The climate in Great Britain is generally hot and dry due to the influence of the Strait of Dover.
6. The English say that they have three variants of weather. It is very changeable.

### Group 2. Read the text, find information about the capitals, ports, emblems and the political system of Great Britain. Say whether it is true (T) or false (F).

1. The longest river of Great Britain is the Severn, which is a little over 200 miles.
2. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Glasgow.
3. The capital city of England is Liverpool.
4. The national emblem of Scotland is a red rose.
5. Great Britain is rich in coal which is mined mostly in England.
6. The UK is the constitutional monarchy. The official head of the state is the Prime Minister.

## GREAT BRITAIN

The official name of the country we usually call England is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The U K is situated on the group of islands lying to the west of the continent of Europe. The UK consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The total land area of the United Kingdom is 244,000 square kilometres. The population of the country according to the 2011 census is about 63,182,000. The mountains are in the west and the north of the country. There are lowlands in the south and the east. Great Britain officially includes England, Scotland and Wales.

The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The eastern coast is washed by the waters of the North Sea. The English Channel, which is 32 kilometres wide, separates the south-east of Great Britain from France the narrower part of which is called the Strait of Dover. So Great Britain is surrounded by water. Not far from the British Isles there is warm Gulf Stream. So, the climate in Great Britain is generally mild, humid and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. This humid and mild climate is good for plants. The trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring. In January average temperature is from 3 to 7 degrees below zero and in July it is from 16-17 degrees above zero.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather." The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the



morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not long. The longest of them is the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Glasgow.

The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.

The national emblem of England is a red rose. The national emblem of Scotland is a thistle. The national emblem of Wales is a daffodil. The national emblem of Northern Ireland is a shamrock.

Great Britain is not rich in mineral resources, except coal, mined mostly in Wales. But it is a highly developed country.

The UK is the parliamentary monarchy. Legislative power belongs to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and the Parliament, which consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Officially the Head of the State is the Queen.

## **8. RECORDING. Choose the right variant.**

### **1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland includes...**

- a) England and Scotland;
- b) Wales and Northern Ireland;
- c) England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland;

### **2. The Prime Minister lives ...**

- a) at Buckingham Palace;
- b) near the Stonehenge;
- c) at 10 Downing Street;

### **3. The Queen lives in ...**

- a) Oxford;
- b) the Parliament;
- c) Buckingham Palace;

### **4. .... is a birthplace of William Shakespeare.**

- a) Liverpool;
- b) Stratford - upon - Avon;
- c) Edinburgh;

### **5. .... is a home of The Beatles.**

- a) London;
- b) Cardiff;
- c) Liverpool;

### **6. .... and ... is famous for the Universities.**

- a) Oxford and Cambridge;
- b) Belfast and Cardiff;
- c) Stratford - upon - Avon and London;

### **7. About 2% of the working population are...**

- a) businessmen;
- b) farmers
- c) teachers;

### **8. In Wales ..... is very popular.**

- a) Kensington Garden;
- b) the Snowdon National Park

c) Hyde Park;

**9. Welsh people speak...**

- a) English;
- b) both English and Welsh;
- c) English and French;

**10. Over ... million tourists come to Britain every year.**

- a) 28;
- b) 38;
- c) 48;

**11. What is Stonehenge? It is...**

- a) a clock;
- b) a temple;
- c) a temple, or a clock, or a calendar. Nobody knows.

**12. Britain is an island. In fact there are over ... islands.**

- a) 800;
- b) 900;
- c) 1000;

**9 Speaking and discussion.**

- 1. What place in Britain would you like to visit most of all and why?
- 2. Would you like to live in Britain? Why/why not?

**10 Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.**

- 1. One fly \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) , two flies \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly).
- 2. One girl \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry), four girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry).
- 3. When a wolf \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the moon, it \_\_\_\_\_ (to begin) to howl.
- 4. Wolves and sheep \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) never friends.
- 5. Our hens \_\_\_\_\_ (to lay) a lot of eggs.
- 6. Boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to fight) and \_\_\_\_\_ (to shout).
- 7. That boy \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to catch some balls.
- 8. These girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to run away from an angry turkey.

**11. Yan is at a summer camp in Poland. Write what he usually does in the camp. Put the verbs in bracket in the correct form.**

- 1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at 7. 2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his English lesson every day. 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English to his friends. 4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) board games in the afternoon. 5. Sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the lake. 6. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) hiking. 7. He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) by the camp fire in the evenings. 8. He never \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a trip without his friends.

**12. Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.**

*go, like, love, watch, read, like, walk, come, do, watch*

My name's Pavel. In the evening I usually (1) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. Then I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ TV or video. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ action films! They are super! Then I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ my dog. After that I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ home, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a book and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed. My sister is little. She doesn't (8) \_\_\_\_\_ action films. She (9) \_\_\_\_\_ cartoons. She (10) \_\_\_\_\_ them every day.

**13. Look at the chart and write about Ellie.**

	sports programmes	comedies	action films	the news
--	-------------------	----------	--------------	----------

Often		✓	✓	
Sometimes	✓			
Rarely	✓			
Never				✓

Ellie often watches comedies.

\_\_\_\_\_.

### Практическое занятие № 5.

**Тема:** Географическое положение Великобритании. Present Simple.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Перевести текст, сделать презентацию о Великобритании. Упр.4,5.

### PLACES TO GO. WALES

Wales is a part of the United Kingdom and it's famous for its beautiful scenery, music festivals and friendly people. It has its own language, Welsh, but nearly everyone speaks English. Wales is also famous for its long place names like Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwl-llantysillioogogoch! The best time to visit is from June to September.

Cardiff is a capital city. It's a busy, modern city on a river called the Taff. There is a beautiful castle in the center of the city and some interesting museums. St. David's Hall is a good place for traditional Welsh music. You can also go to concerts and sports events at the amazing Millennium Stadium.



Brecon Beacons National Park is a great place for walks and picnics. You can walk along Offa's Dyke in the Black Mountains and enjoy the wonderful views, or go fishing at Llangorse Lake, the largest natural lake in the south Wales.

Snowdonia National Park is in the north of the country. Every year about 500.000 people climb Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales. You can also travel up the mountain by train!



Llandudno is an old seaside town on the north coast. It's famous for its long beaches and beautiful scenery, and is a good place to go surfing. You can also go surfing at many places in the south of the country like Broadheaven and Tenby.

### Topical vocabulary

the Taff – река Тафф

St. David's Hall - Сент-Дэвид Холл, центр проведения выступлений местных и мировых звезд, конференций и представлений из области современного искусства.

Millennium Stadium – стадион Миллениум

Brecon Beacons National Park – национальный парк Брекон-Биконс

Offa's Dyke – дамба Оффы, бывшая граница между Англией и Уэльсом

the Black Mountains – Черные горы

Llangorse Lake – озеро Ллэнгорс

Snowdonia National Park – национальный парк Сноудония

Llandudno – Лландидно, морской курорт и город в Уэльсе

Tenby – Тэнби, город на юго-западе

### 1 Are these sentences true or false?

1. Wales is a country in the United Kingdom.
2. They speak two languages in Wales.
3. August isn't a good time to visit.
4. You can listen to music at the Millennium Stadium.
5. Snowdon is in the Black Mountains.
6. You can travel by train up Snowdon.
7. Llandudno is a modern town.
8. Wales is a good place for surfing.

### 2. Make notes about Wales.

facts about the country	places to visit and things to do

### 3. Do you have your dream country you would like to visit? Tell about places to visit and things to do.

### 4. Поставьте подлежащее и сказуемое в 3-е лицо единственного числа.

1. *I always listen to the radio in the morning.* – **He** always **listens** to the radio in the morning.
2. I sometimes write letters to my school friends.
3. I always drink tea for breakfast.
4. I often watch football matches on TV.
5. I live in Moscow.

### 5. Поставьте глаголы в Present Simple.

Adam.....(1. be) a young man from Bristol. He..... (2. live) in a new big house near the city centre. He.....(3. be) a student at the university. He.....(4. study) History and Literature. Every day he.....(5. go) to the university by bus. He.....(6. have) many friends and they always.....(7. go) to the park on Sundays. In the evenings they sometimes.....(8. go) to the disco or to the cinema. Adam.....(9. not like) going to the theatre.

## Практическое занятие №6.

**Тема:** Столица страны изучаемого языка. Лондон. Past Simple.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Перевести текст, выполнить задания к тексту, выполнить упр. 6-9.

### 1 Answer the questions.

1. What do you know about London?
2. Have you ever been to London? Would you like to visit it?
3. What famous London sights do you know?

### 2 Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.

the Tower of London - Лондонский Тауэр, крепость на северном берегу Темзы;

the Houses of Parliament – Парламент;

Trafalgar Square – Трафальгарская площадь;

Kensington Gardens - Кенсингтонский парк, примыкающий к Гайд парку;

Westminster Abbey- Вестминстерское Аббатство;

Hyde Park – Гайд парк, королевский парк в центре Лондона;

Madame Tussaud's Museum – музей мадам Тюссо;

Poet's Corner – Уголок поэтов в Вестминстерском Аббатстве;

the Royal Exchange – Королевская биржа;

Big Ben – Биг Бен, самый большой из пяти колоколов Вестминстерского дворца (часто это название относят к часам и часовой башне в целом);

the British Museum - Британский музей;

the National Gallery – Национальная галерея;

the river Thames – река Темза.

## LONDON

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, its economic, political and cultural centre. It is one of the world's most important ports and one of the largest cities in the world. London with its suburbs has a population about 11 million people.

It is situated on the river Thames about forty miles from the mouth and is divided into two parts by the river: north and south.

The history of London goes back to Roman times. It has been a capital for nearly a thousand years. Due to favourable geographical position a small town soon became an important trade centre.

Actually London can be divided into several parts. First there is the City of London. It's the financial and business centre of Great Britain. It's the district where most offices and banks are concentrated: the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England are here, too. The East End is the district where mostly working people live. A lot of docks, factories, poor houses are concentrated here. The old port is now called "Docklands".

The West End makes a great contrast to the working district of London. It is full of richest hotels, largest supermarkets, best cinemas and concert halls. It is famous for its beautiful parks and gardens such as Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens. Many ancient buildings still stand here.

Another important district of London is Westminster where most of government buildings are located. Westminster Palace is the seat of the British Parliament where the country's leaders speak. The Houses of Parliament stand beside the river Thames. On the highest tower there is the most famous and largest clock of the country - Big Ben.

Standing not far from the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey is a symbol of England. The legend says that Westminster Abbey was founded by St Peter himself but we know it was built by King Edward in 1065. The coronation of all British Kings and Queens takes place in Westminster Abbey. It is also famous for its Poet's Corner where many outstanding people - statesmen, painters, and poets were buried

there. Among them Tennyson and Geoffrey Chaucer, the first English national poet, world famous scientists Isaac Newton Charles Darwin, etc.

Every year millions of tourists come to London to visit the places of interests. They make sightseeing tours of the city, visit the Trafalgar Square, the British Museum, the National Gallery, Madame Tussaud's Museum of waxworks, etc. They also visit the most ancient historic monuments dating back to Roman times such as the Tower of London which had been a fortress, a prison and a royal palace. At present it is one of the most interesting museums of GB. Now the King and the Queen of Britain do not live in the Tower. When the Queen is in London, she stays in Buckingham Palace, her official residence.

### **3 Reading and speaking. Group work.**

#### **Group 1. Find information about the parts of London. Say are these sentences true or false (T/F)?**

1. London consists of several parts: the City, the West End, the East End, Westminster.
2. The West End is an industrial district of London. It's the district where most offices and banks are concentrated.
3. The East End is populated by working class families. It is full of richest hotels, largest supermarkets, best cinemas and concert halls.
4. The City is a financial center of London.
5. The West End is famous for its beautiful parks and gardens such as Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens.
6. Westminster is a district of London where most of government buildings are located.

#### **Group 2. Find information about the sights of London. Say are these sentences true or false (T/F)?**

1. Westminster Palace is the seat of the British Parliament where the country's leaders speak.
2. Westminster Abbey is a symbol of Edinburgh.
3. Buckingham Palace stands beside the river Thames.
4. The coronation of all British Kings and Queens takes place in Westminster Abbey.
5. The Tower of London had been a royal palace.
6. When the Queen is in London, she stays in Harrods, her official residence.

### **4. RECORDING. Choose the right variant.**

#### **1. London is on the river ...**

- a) Severn;
- b) Taff;
- c) Thames;

#### **2. There are ... bridges in London.**

- a) 29;
- b) 39;
- c) 49;

#### **3. The most famous bridge in London is...**

- a) Millennium Bridge;
- b) Cannon Street Railway Bridge;
- c) Tower Bridge;

#### **4. "The Tube" is ...**

- a) a black taxi;
- b) the Underground;
- c) a red bus;

**5. Madam Tussaud's is..**

- a) the National Gallery;
- b) the British Museum;
- c) a museum of wax models;

**6. The most famous store in Britain is...**

- a) Marks and Spenser;
- b) Harrods;
- c) House of Fraser;

**7. Covent Garden is ...**

- a) a place for growing flowers;
- b) a place for shopping and a center of London street life;
- c) a place for playing football.

**What do people like about London?**

**Where can people relax and have fun in London?**

**5. Make notes about London.**

facts about the city	places to visit and things to do

**What do you like about London? Would you like to visit it?**

**6. Write the Past Simple of the following words:**

open - opened	regret - .....	cry - .....	stay - .....
love - .....	quarrel - .....	fry - .....	travel - .....
plan - .....	drop - .....	arrive - .....	close - .....
empty - .....	die - .....	play - .....	tidy - .....

**7. Look at the list of irregular verbs at the back of the book and complete the table:**

Infinitive	Past	Infinitive	Past
go	.....	.....	broke
have	.....	.....	cut
.....	came	take	.....
be	.....	.....	stole
wake	.....	drink	.....
meet	.....	.....	put
.....	sang	make	.....
speak	.....	.....	run
.....	told	begin	.....

**8. Underline the verbs in Past Simple.**

In the summer I visited my grandparents. We went to the forest, swam in the river, went fishing, read books, went to the cinema, and watched TV all the time. I visited my friends, played football, listened to music, worked in the fields, went boating, and had a good time. I picked berries and mushrooms. I lay on the sand.

**9. Put the verbs in Past Simple.**

be (2), feed, take, start, visit, listen

The children went to London. The Tour \_\_\_\_\_ at Hyde Park in the morning. The children \_\_\_\_\_ the ducks and squirrels there. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ photos of Trafalgar Square. The next stop \_\_\_\_\_ the British Museum. They also \_\_\_\_\_ the Tower of London. The children \_\_\_\_\_ to the famous bell Big Ben. In the evening they \_\_\_\_\_ very tired.

### Практическое занятие №7.

**Тема:** Столица страны изучаемого языка. Лондон. Past Simple.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Перевести текст, сделать презентацию о Лондоне/его достопримечательностях. Упр. 2-6.

### BAKER STREET

**221b Baker Street, London.** This address is famous all over the world as the greatest detective Mr. Sherlock Holmes and his friend Doctor Watson lived there for 23 years from 1881 to 1904. The house itself was built in 1815. It is a two-storied building. The rooms are exactly the same as they were when Sherlock Holmes lived and worked there. The Sherlock Holmes museum was opened on March 27, 1990. In every room in the museum there are exhibits reminding visitors of various stories.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote 60 Sherlock Holmes adventures – four long novels 56 short stories. It is allowed to examine every item take pictures everywhere in the museum. The role of Mrs. Hudson has not been forgotten. On the ground floor there is Hudson's old English restaurant serving traditional English food. The museum is absolutely remarkable. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle helped us to see the brilliant detective and also the late 19<sup>th</sup> century life- style of professional gentlemen through the Sherlock Holmes stories.

#### 1. Answer the following questions.

1. Who lived at 221 b Baker Street?
2. When was the house built?
3. When was the museum opened?
4. How many stories and novels did Sir Arthur Conan Doyle write?
5. What do you know about Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson?
6. What books by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle did you read?
7. What films about Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson did you see?

#### 2. Look at what Maria did and didn't do last Sunday. Then write sentences:

wake up late –	have lunch with her grandparents —
do her homework +	take her dog out for a walk +
speak to her friend –	help her mother make dinner +

#### 3. Imagine your friend works in the zoo. Write what he did yesterday. Use the following phrases.

to come up to all the cages, to open them, to talk to the animals, to wash some of the animals, to give them food, to clean the cages, to bring water for the animals, to close the cages

#### 4. Ask and answer questions what people did or didn't do yesterday. Then ask your partner questions to fill in the table about him/her:

	go for a walk	play golf	write a letter	wash the car
<b>Peter</b>	+	+		
<b>Mr and Mrs Page</b>	+		+	+
<b>Your partner</b>				

1. Peter/go for a walk? *Did Peter go for a walk yesterday? Yes, he did.*
2. Peter/play golf? .....
3. Peter/write a letter? .....



4. Mr and Mrs Page/play golf? .....
5. Mr and Mrs Page/wash the car? .....

**5. Use the time expressions below to write true sentences about yourself:**

three months ago	yesterday	last weekend	in 2014	last Tuesday
------------------	-----------	--------------	---------	--------------

1. I went to a pop concert three months ago.
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

**6. Write questions in Past Simple.**

Kim: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) last night, Lisa?

Lisa: I went to the cinema.

Kim: What film \_\_\_\_\_ (you see)?

Lisa: Shrek.

Kim: Who \_\_\_\_\_ (you go) with?

Lisa: Pete and Zoe.

Kim: \_\_\_\_\_ (you enjoy) it?

Lisa: Well, the special effects were brilliant, but the story wasn't very good.

Kim: What time \_\_\_\_\_ (it finish)?

Lisa: At ten o'clock.

Kim: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) after the film?

Lisa: We went for a pizza.

**Практическое занятие № 8.**

**Тема:** Экономика страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания. Future Simple.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Перевести текст, выполнить задания к тексту. Выполнить упр.6-8.

**1 Do you understand the difference between imports and exports? Match the words from two columns.**

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) Imports           | a) goods which a country sells to other countries;  |
| 2) Exports           | b) services sold to other countries;                |
| 3) Invisible exports | c) services bought from other countries;            |
| 4) Invisible imports | d) goods which a country buys from other countries. |

**2 An important part of Britain's overseas trade consists of invisible export. Divide the following into the categories: a visible import, an invisible import, an invisible export.**

- a) A Frenchman spends a week in Edinburgh and goes sightseeing;
- b) A Londoner buys a Japanese-made car;
- c) A Russian buys Lipton tea;
- d) A British company books a group holiday to Greece for its workers;
- e) A student from Russia takes an English course in London;
- f) Russian people watch a British serial.

**3 Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.**

Gross domestic product (GDP) – валовый внутренний продукт;

Gross national product (GNP) – валовый национальный продукт;

To be based on – быть основанным на ч/л;

To employ workforce – нанимать рабочую силу;  
Account for – насчитывать;  
Branch of industry – отрасль промышленности;  
Cotton/woolen industry – хлопчатобумажная/шерстяная промышленность;  
Coal-mining – добыча угля;  
Electric power industry – энергопромышленность;  
Ferrous metallurgy – черная металлургия;  
Private enterprises – частные предприятия;  
Naval and industrial power – морская и промышленная держава;  
Shipbuilding – кораблестроение;  
Civil aviation – гражданская авиация;  
Manufacturing – производство;  
Agriculture – сельское хозяйство;  
Play a vital/important role – играть важную роль;  
National income – национальный доход;  
Retail and wholesale trade – розничная и оптовая торговля;  
Natural resources – минеральные ресурсы;  
Valuable deposits – ценные запасы/залежи;  
Trade deficit – дефицит;  
Raw materials – сырье;  
Granite – гранит;  
Copper – медь;  
Zink – цинк;  
Salt – соль;

#### **4. Pick up the names of the cities, countries, organizations from the text. Do we use articles with them?**

### **THE ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Great Britain is a highly-developed naval and industrial power. Its economy was primarily based on private enterprises. The government controls the coal-mining and electric power industries, ferrous metallurgy and shipbuilding. Part of public transport, civil aviation and national bank are also managed by the state.

The main sectors of British economy are manufacturing, services and agriculture. The share of industry in GNP is 11 times more than that of agriculture. Manufacturing plays a vital role in British economy. It accounts for 1/5 of the GNP and employs less than 1/3 of the workforce.

The rise of Great Britain as an industrial nation was partly due to the presence of considerable mineral resources, the most important of them being coal and iron. Next to coal and iron the chief minerals found on the British Isles are the building stone, marble, granite, slate, lead, tin, copper, zink, salt and china clay. But in the course of the last hundred years many of Britain's most valuable deposits have been worked out.

Big cities and towns such as London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Sheffield and Birmingham have enterprises of nearly all branches of industry. The main centres of cotton and woolen industry are Leeds, Bradford and Manchester.

Services play an important role in British economy and make up an increasing proportion of the national income. They account for about 60 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and 68 per cent of employees. This sector includes health, education, retail and wholesale trade, tourism, financial and business services, insurance, transport, etc.

In the 19th century Britain dominated international trade, accounting for about one-third of world's exports. Early in the 20th century its position changed. The volume of world's exports increased. With a large population, small land area, and few natural resources, the country depends on foreign trade to supply the raw materials for English factories and to provide a market for the sale of the thousands of types of manufactured goods produced by English industries.

The United Kingdom's principal exports are vehicles, machinery, manufactured goods and textiles. Its main exports are food stuffs and most of the raw materials for industry. Britain imports half the food it needs.

The United Kingdom's main trade partner is the EU. Some 58 percent of the kingdom's exports go to EU nations. Its main EU partners are Germany, which accounts for 12 percent of exports; France, with 12 percent; and the Netherlands with 8 percent. The United Kingdom's largest single market is the United States, which accounts for 13 percent of its exports. The United States also provides 14 percent of the kingdom's imports.

For several decades, the United Kingdom has had a trade deficit, as it has imported more goods and services than it has exported. In 1998, the trade deficit amounted to US\$35 billion or 1.5 percent of GDP.

The United Kingdom has been a member of the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) since 1959, and a member of the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) since 1973.

### 5 Complete the sentences, using the information from the text.

1. The British government controls ... .. .
2. The main sectors of British economy are .... .. .
3. The most important mineral resources of Great Britain are .... .. .
4. The main centers of cotton and woolen industry are ... .. .
5. The service sector includes .... .. .
6. The United Kingdom's principal exports are ... .. .
7. Its main EU partners are ... .. .

### 6. Complete the sentences.

won't let      'll take      ~~ll close~~      'll be      won't pass      'll catch

1. It's cold. I'll close the window.
2. His teacher thinks he..... a great pianist one day.
3. Do your homework or I ..... you go out.
4. I'm afraid she ..... her exams.
5. Put on your coat or you ..... a cold.
6. This shirt is nice. I .....it.

### 7. Answer the questions about yourself, using I hope, I believe, I expect, perhaps, probably. Follow the model.

1. Where will you go at the weekend?  
I'll probably go skiing in the mountains.
2. What will you buy your friend for his/her birthday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where will you be at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who will you ask if you need studying for the exam?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Where will you spend your holidays?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 8. Take a role of a fortune teller and tell your group about the future. You can use the ideas below.

One student will...

1. be a dentist
2. have 3 children
3. win a lot of money
4. marry a millionaire

Two students will....

1. be singers
2. live in the USA
3. win a competition
4. fly to the moon

Fortune teller: *I think Jim and Lucy will be singers.*

**Тема:** Экономика страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания. Future Simple.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы к тексту/сделать презентацию. Выполнить упр.2-5.

## THE ECONOMY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is a highly-developed naval and industrial power. Its economy was primarily based on private enterprises. The government controls the coal-mining and electric power industries, ferrous metallurgy and shipbuilding. Part of public transport, civil aviation and national bank are also managed by the state.

The main sectors of British economy are manufacturing, services and agriculture. The share of industry in GNP is 11 times more than that of agriculture. Manufacturing plays a vital role in British economy. It accounts for 1/5 of the GNP and employs less than 1/3 of the workforce.

The rise of Great Britain as an industrial nation was partly due to the presence of considerable mineral resources, the most important of them being coal and iron. Next to coal and iron the chief minerals found on the British Isles are the building stone, marble, granite, slate, lead, tin, copper, zinc, salt and china clay. But in the course of the last hundred years many of Britain's most valuable deposits have been worked out.

Big cities and towns such as London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Sheffield and Birmingham have enterprises of nearly all branches of industry. The main centres of cotton and woolen industry are Leeds, Bradford and Manchester.

Services play an important role in British economy and make up an increasing proportion of the national income. They account for about 60 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and 68 per cent of employees. This sector includes health, education, retail and wholesale trade, tourism, financial and business services, insurance, transport, etc.

In the 19th century Britain dominated international trade, accounting for about one-third of world's exports. Early in the 20th century its position changed. The volume of world's exports increased. With a large population, small land area, and few natural resources, the country depends on foreign trade to supply the raw materials for English factories and to provide a market for the sale of the thousands of types of manufactured goods produced by English industries.

The United Kingdom's principal exports are vehicles, machinery, manufactured goods and textiles. Its main exports are food stuffs and most of the raw materials for industry. Britain imports half the food it needs.

The United Kingdom's main trade partner is the EU. Some 58 percent of the kingdom's exports go to EU nations. Its main EU partners are Germany, which accounts for 12 percent of exports; France, with 12 percent; and the Netherlands with 8 percent. The United Kingdom's largest single market is the United States, which accounts for 13 percent of its exports. The United States also provides 14 percent of the kingdom's imports.

For several decades, the United Kingdom has had a trade deficit, as it has imported more goods and services than it has exported. In 1998, the trade deficit amounted to US\$35 billion or 1.5 percent of GDP.

The United Kingdom has been a member of the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) since 1959, and a member of the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) since 1973.

### 1. Answer the questions.

1. What is the British economy based on?
2. What are the United Kingdom's principal exports?
3. What does the service sector include?
4. What is the United Kingdom's main trade partner?
5. What is the United Kingdom's largest single market?
6. The United Kingdom has been a member of several organisations. What are they?

### 2. Look at Amy's diary for next week. Ask and answer questions as in the example.

<b>MONDAY</b> clean my room	<b>THURSDAY</b> have a guitar lesson
<b>TUESDAY</b> play volleyball	<b>FRIDAY</b> watch TV
<b>WEDNESDAY</b> help mum	<b>SATURDAY</b> meet my friends
	<b>SUNDAY</b> visit grandmother

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. clean her room/Wednesday<br/><u>Is Amy going to clean her room on Wednesday?</u><br/><u>No, she isn't. She is going to clean her room on Monday</u></p> <p>2. play volleyball/Saturday<br/>_____</p> <p>3. help her mum/Monday<br/>_____</p> | <p>4. have a guitar lesson/Friday<br/>_____</p> <p>5. watch TV/Tuesday<br/>_____</p> <p>6. meet her friends/Sunday<br/>_____</p> <p>7. visit her grandmother/Thursday<br/>_____</p> |
|--|---|

**3. Pair work. Ask and answer questions as in the example.**

A: Are you going to clean your room on Monday?  
B: Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

**4. Writing activity.**

<b>Writing Activity</b>
I'm going to ..... on Monday..... ..... ..... .....

**5. Open the brackets, using Future Simple or be going to. Choose between Future Simple and be going to to complete the conversation.**

- Can I speak to Fiona, please?
- Speaking. Is that you, Pat?
- It's me. Hi. What you \_\_\_\_\_ (1 – do) tonight?
- I don't know yet. I think, I \_\_\_\_\_ (2 — read) the book Nora gave me yesterday.
- How about going to the cinema?
- Sounds good, but I'm looking after my little brother after eight, because my parents are going to their friend's birthday party.
- Poor you. Your brother is so naughty sometimes!
- But I love him. He's so funny! I think, he \_\_\_\_\_ (3 — be) a good clown. He says he \_\_\_\_\_ (4 — be) a pilot, nothing else. Well, what \_\_\_\_\_ (5 — do) you tonight?
- I don't know either. I wanted to go somewhere nice with you, but you are baby-sitting tonight, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (6 — help) you to baby-sit, if you don't mind.
- Of course, I don't. Come along and we \_\_\_\_\_ (7 — have) a nice cup of tea and \_\_\_\_\_ (8—play) with my brother.

## Практическое занятие № 10.

**Тема:** На железнодорожном вокзале. Страдательный залог времен Simple.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить диалог по теме, упр.8-10.

### 1 Capital cities in Europe - where are they? Speak, connect and write.

<i>I'd like to go to....</i>	..... is in....
<i>Rome.</i>	Spain.
<i>Berlin.</i>	England.
<i>London.</i>	the Czech Republic.
<i>Paris.</i>	Italy.
<i>Madrid.</i>	Germany.
<i>Budapest.</i>	France.
<i>Prague.</i>	Hungary.
<i>Bratislava.</i>	Belgium.
<i>Brussels.</i>	Slovenia.
<i>Bern.</i>	Russia.
<i>Copenhagen.</i>	Finland.
<i>Oslo.</i>	Sweden.
<i>Stockholm.</i>	Switzerland.
<i>Helsinki.</i>	Norway.
<i>Moscow.</i>	Denmark.

*I'd like to go to Rome. Rome is in Italy.*

*I'd like to go to ..... is in .....*

*I'd like to go to ..... is in .....*

### 2 Travel plans. Speak and write. To which of these countries can you travel by train?

*I'd like to go to ...* You can go...

<i>Rome</i>	
<i>Berlin</i>	by train.
<i>London</i>	by car.
<i>Paris</i>	by plane.
<i>Madrid</i>	by bus.
<i>Budapest</i>	by boat.
<i>Prague</i>	by bike.
<i>Bratislava</i>	by ????
<i>Brussels</i>	

.....

### Where do you want to go? Write about your travel plans:

*I'd like to go to ..... by .....*

*I'd like to go to ..... by .....*

### 3 Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.

a railway station – железнодорожный вокзал

direction - направление

a booking office - билетная касса

a ticket - билет

a single ticket - билет в одно направление

a return ticket - билет туда и обратно

a pound – фунт (денежная единица)  
a waiting room – зал ожидания  
arrival - прибытие  
a porter - носильщик  
to carry luggage – нести багаж  
to push – толкать, продвигать  
a truck – багажная тележка  
a trunk – дорожный чемодан  
a suitcase – чемодан (небольшой плоский)  
a luggage van – багажный вагон  
abroad – за границей, за границу  
a direct train – прямой поезд  
to be due out – должен отойти  
to be due in – должен прибыть  
a sleeping car – спальный вагон  
a stopping train – пассажирский поезд  
a place of destination – место назначения  
chief - главный  
a station-master – начальник станции  
a bookstall – книжный киоск  
a left-luggage office – камера хранения  
to call for smth – заходить за чем-либо  
a carriage – пассажирский вагон

#### 4 Read the text and practice the conversations.

### THE RAILWAY STATION

We are at the railway station in London. Let's look round the station and watch the busy life that is going on. There are a lot of platforms from which trains go out and come in. Our train goes from platform 2, so let us wait in that direction. There is a booking office where you can buy a ticket for your journey. Let's listen to that man buying a ticket.

*Man:* I want a ticket to Brighton, please, second class.  
*Booking clerk:* Single or return?  
*Man:* Return, please.  
*Booking clerk:* Second return, Brighton: one and fifty pounds, please. (The man gives him two pounds). Fifty pence change, thank you.  
*Man:* Could you tell me what time the next train goes?  
*Booking clerk:* 8.55, platform 12. If you hurry you'll just catch it?  
*Man:* Thanks.

Next to the booking office there is a waiting room where people are waiting for the train's arrival. On the platform the porters are very busy carrying luggage to the train or pushing it on their trucks. They are taking those trunks and suitcases to the luggage van. Look at the labels on them – Paris, Rome, Madrid. Quite a lot of people are going abroad. There is a direct train to Paris, it's due out at 8.50.

Here is a train that has just come in, with crowds of people getting off it. It has had a long journey. Those are sleeping cars in front of the train. It is a stopping train, not an express; it stops at five or six stations before it gets to the place of destination.

The chief man of the railway station is the station-master. There is his office next to the waiting – room. We can see a restaurant which is open. There aren't many people in it, just a few having breakfast, but there are rather more people having a snack. They are drinking cups of tea or coffee, eating sandwiches, buns or biscuits.

Here is a bookstall where you can buy newspapers and magazines. Then follows a left-luggage office. What is that woman saying to the man at the left-luggage office?

*Man:* Yes, madam.  
*Woman:* I want to leave some luggage here until this afternoon; is that all right?  
*Man:* Oh, yes, madam, that'll be quite all right. Is this just one bag?  
*Woman:* No, there are those two suitcases and this trunk. My husband will call for them with his car this afternoon.  
*Man:* Very well, madam. What name, please?  
*Woman:* Mrs Smith.  
*Man:* Right. Here's the ticket. That'll be twenty pence, please. Thank you.

**5 Complete the sentences using the information from the text.**

1. A booking office is a place where ... .. .
2. A waiting room is a place where .... .. .
3. A porter is a person who ..... .. .
4. A stopping train is a train that ..... .. .
5. A station-master is ..... .. .
6. A bookstall is a place where ..... .. .

**6 Do you like travelling by train? Why/why not? Describe it with the following adjectives.**

I think		boring/interesting.	
In my opinion	travelling by train is	cheap/expensive.	So, I like/don't like it.
It seems to me		noisy/quiet.	
To my mind		fast/slow.	
		uncomfortable/comfortable.	
		safe/dangerous.	

**7 Make the correct order. Practice the conversations.**

**Dialogue 1**

A: 9.25. Platform 3.  
 B: What time does it reach London?  
 A: Good morning. When does the London train leave, please?  
 B: Do I have to change?  
 A: You should be there at 11.31, but you may be a bit late.  
 B: Yes. You change at Lewes and East Croydon.

**Dialogue 2**

A: Must I change?  
 B: No. It's a direct train.  
 A: It gets there at 11.34.  
 B: When does it get in?  
 A: Afternoon. Which train do I take for Victoria, please?  
 B: 9.28. Platform 2.

**Dialogue 3**

A: It's due in<sup>2</sup> at 11.35, but they're running late today.  
 B: Yes. Change at East Croydon.  
 A: When do we get there?  
 B: Good afternoon. What time's the next train to Victoria, please?  
 A: Do I have to change trains?  
 B: 9.26. Platform 4. Right up<sup>1</sup> at the front.

**8. Fill in: is, are, was or were.**



1. A short story competition is organised by our school every year.
2. The electric light bulb ..... invented by Thomas Edison in 1879.
3. Many films ..... produced in Hollywood.
4. The Lost City of the Incas ..... located in Peru.
5. The film *Titanic* ..... directed by James Cameron.
6. The Special Olympics World Games ..... held every four years.
7. Toyota cars ..... made in Japan.
8. Penicillin ..... discovered by Alexander Fleming.
9. The Harry Potter books ..... written by J. K. Rowling.
10. The Parthenon ..... visited by thousands of tourists each year.
11. Breakfast ..... served from 7:00 am to 11:00 am daily.
12. Coffee ..... grown in Brazil.

**9. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, present or past.**

~~cause~~ overtake damage show hold surround invite translate make write

1. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese ..... from milk.
3. The roof of the building ..... in a storm a few days ago.
4. You ..... to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
5. A cinema is a place where films ..... .
6. In the United States, elections for president ..... every four years.
7. Originally the book ..... in Spanish, and a few years ago it ..... into English.
8. Although we were driving fast, we ..... by a lot of other cars.
9. You can't see the house from the road. It .... by trees.

**10. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple Passive.**

Two men 1) were seen (see) breaking into a house last night. The police 2) ..... (call) and one man 3) ..... (catch) immediately. The other escaped but he 4) ..... (find) soon after. Both men 5) ..... (take) to the police station where they 6) ..... (question) separately by a police officer. The two men 7) ..... (charge) with burglary.

**Практическое занятие №11.**

**Тема:** В аэропорту. Страдательный залог времен Simple.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить диалог по теме, упр.5-6.

**AT THE AIRPORT**

**1 Speaking and discussion.**

1. Have you ever travelled by plane? Did you like it?
2. Where did you travel to?
3. What do you usually do on the aircraft during the flight?
4. What's the first thing you do on arrival?

**2 a) Joe Hunter wants a ticket to Boston. Read and practice the conversation.**

Travel agent: Welcome to *Call – a – Flight*. My name is Helen. How can I help you?

Joe: Hello. I'm calling about flights to Boston.

Travel agent: When would you like to go?

Joe: On 24<sup>th</sup> February. That's a Saturday.  
 Travel agent: When do you want to come back?  
 Joe: Sunday 11<sup>th</sup> March.  
 Travel agent: How many people are travelling?  
 Joe: Just me.  
 Travel agent: And from which airport?  
 Joe: London Heathrow.  
 Travel agent: And what's your name please?  
 Joe: It's Joe Hunter.  
 Travel agent: Ok. Hold on a moment. I'll just check availability. Right. There's a British Airways flight that leaves London Heathrow at 13.20 on the 24<sup>th</sup> of February and arrives in Boston at 18.45. The return flight leaves Boston at 5.15 on Sunday the 11<sup>th</sup> of March, arriving at London Heathrow at 8.20.  
 Joe: How much is that?  
 Travel agent: Let me check.. That's £259, including all taxes.  
 Joe: Ok. That's not too bad. Can I book that please?  
 Travel agent: Yes, of course. How would you like to pay?  
 Joe: By credit card, please.

**b) Match the travel agent's questions a) -g) to the things she asks about 1-7.**

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) How many people are travelling? | 1. by credit card, please;         |
| b) How can I help you?             | 2. the date you leave;             |
| c) When would you like to go?      | 3. the date you return;            |
| d) And what's your name please?    | 4. the reason you are calling;     |
| e) How would you like to pay?      | 5. the name of an airport or city; |
| f) When do you want to come back?  | 6. number of passengers;           |
| g) And from which airport?         | 7. a name.                         |

**3 Topical vocabulary. Read and translate.**

Check- in desk – пункт регистрации;  
 A passport – паспорт;  
 A boarding card – посадочный билет;  
 Hand luggage – ручная кладь;  
 A ticket – билет;  
 Sharp items - острые/колющие/режущие предметы;  
 Electrical goods – электроприборы;  
 Pack bags – упаковывать вещи;  
 A suitcase – чемодан;  
 Seat number – номер места;  
 Departure gate – ворота;  
 To board – садиться на самолет; boarding – посадка в самолет;  
 Passengers – пассажиры;  
 A window seat – место у окна;  
 A middle seat – место в центре, по середине;  
 An aisle seat – место с краю, у прохода;  
 Flight – рейс, полет.

#### 4. Joe is at the airport. Listen to the conversation and fill in the gaps.

Woman: Good morning, sir. Can I see your .... and ....?

Joe: Certainly. Here you are.

Woman: Thank you. Ok. How many .... will we be .....

Joe: Just one .....

Woman: Did you .... your ..... yourself?

Joe: Yes I did.

Woman: Do you have any ..... ?

Joe: I have an electrical shaver in my ..... . Is that Ok?

Woman: That's fine. So, nothing in your ..... ?

Joe: No.

Woman: Ok. Do you like a ..... or an ..... seat?

Joe: A window seat, please.

Woman: Ok. Just one moment. This is your ..... and ..... You should go straight through the departure lounge. Enjoy your flight.

Joe: What time will we be boarding?

Woman: You will be boarding at 7.

Joe: Thank you.

#### 5. Допишите одну из трех форм глагола:

1. to take, ..., taken

2. to read, read, ...

3. ... was/were, been

4. ..., gave, given

5. to put, put, ...

6. to come, ..., come

7. ..., flew, flown .

8. .... spoke, spoken

#### 6. Выберите правильную форму страдательного залога (Present, Past, Future Simple Passive):

1. New houses... every year.

a) were built; b) are build; c) are built

2. They... met in the airport tomorrow.

a) is; b) will be; c) will

3. The fax... last year.

a) will be printed; b) was printed; c) is printed

4. Dinner... at 2 o'clock every day.

a) is served; b) are served; c) was served

5. The book of this writer... in 2008.

a) will be print; b) was printed; c) will be printed

6. The contract... two days ago.

a) was signed; b) is signed; c) will be signed.

7. Radio... by Popov.

a) is invented; b) was invent; c) was invented

8. Six public holidays... celebrated in Great Britain.

a) is; b) was; c) are

9. The room... every day.

a) is cleaned; b) is clean; c) will clean

10. My father... next month.

a) will operate; b) will be operated; c) is operated

#### Практическое занятие № 12.

**Тема:** На таможне. Страдательный залог. Повторение.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, аудирования, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Выучить диалог по теме, упр. 6-7.

### GOING THROUGH THE CUSTOMS

#### 1. Fill in the gaps.

a passport	a boarding card	hand luggage	a ticket	sharp items
pack your bags	passengers	a flight number	a gate	
a check-in desk	a window/	a middle/an aisle seat		

1. Before you leave the house, you ..... your .....
2. To travel to another country, you need a ..... and a .....
3. When you get to the airport, you go to the .....-in .....
4. You can choose a ..... seat, a ..... seat and an ..... seat.
5. The person at the check-in desk always asks you if you have any ..... items in your .... luggage.
6. He or she then gives you your ..... card.
7. You need to listen for your ..... and which ..... your plane leaves from.
8. Then you get on the plane with the other .....

## 2. Read and translate.

Item	вещь/предмет
To incur duty	облагатся пошлиной
To declare	задекларировать/указать в декларации
To be allowed	позволять/разрешать
Individual	лицо
Commercial activity	коммерческая деятельность
Caviar	икра
Special permission	особое разрешение
To carry across the border	провозить через границу
To go through the customs	проходить таможенный досмотр
To fill in the customs declaration	заполнить декларацию
Firearms	огнестрельное оружие
Endangered	под угрозой исчезновения
Precious metals/ stones	драгоценные металлы/камни
Substances	вещества

## 3. Group work. Look through the customs regulations of the Russian Federation. Have you ever carried these items across the border?

### Group 1. Items which incur import/export duty.

- Tobacco (individuals, 17 years or over, are allowed to import/export up to 100 cigars, 400 cigarettes, or 0.5kg of tobacco undeclared).
- Alcohol (individuals, 21 years or over, are allowed to import/export up to two liters of alcoholic drinks undeclared).
- Caviar (individuals are allowed to import/export 250g of caviar undeclared).
- Goods intended for production or commercial activity.

### Group 2. Items which require special permission to import/export.

- Firearms, ammunition and explosives.
- Radioactive substances.
- Endangered species of flora and fauna.
- Precious metals and precious stones, except as part of personal jewelry.
- Narcotics, psychotropic substances, toxins, and powerful drugs.
- Radio technology, excepting cellphones.
- Extremist film, photography, and publications.
- Objects of cultural significance.

## 5. RECORDING 5. Listen to the conversation. Choose the correct variant.

A: Good morning, sir

B: Hello

A: Could I see your *precious metals and precious stones?*  
*passport and visa documentation?*  
*extremist films and publications?*

B: Yes, here they are.

A: Is this your first visit to *Australia?*  
*New Zealand?*  
*Canada?*  
*the United Kingdom?*

B: Yes, It is.

A: Where will you be staying?

B: *At a hotel.*  
*With my friend in London.*  
*At my aunt's house.*  
*At a dormitory.*

A: How long will you be staying?

B: I'll be staying *until tomorrow.*  
*for 1 month.*  
*for two weeks.*  
*until next Tuesday.*

A: Do you have anything to declare?

B: No, I do not have anything to declare.

A: Good. Everything seems to be in order. Please enjoy your stay.

B: Thank you. Could you tell me where is *the departure gate?*  
*the waiting room?*  
*the duty free-shop?*  
*the baggage claim?*

A: Follow the signs to the left please.

B: Ok. Thank you.



## 6. Write sentences in the *Past Simple Passive*. DID YOU KNOW?

1. The toothbrush /invent/in the fifteen century.  
*The toothbrush was invented in the fifteen century.*
2. The first pair of sunglasses/wear/in the 1200s  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The first bicycle/ride/in1791.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The first hot dogs/eat/in the 1860s.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The first computer mouse/use/in 1964.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The first CDs/sell/in the 1980s.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The first public basketball game/play/in 1892.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 7. How are music videos made? Turn the following sentences into the *Present Simple Passive*.

1. The music producer chooses the song for the music video.  
*The song for the music video is chosen by the music producer.*
2. A director directs the music video.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. A cameraman shoots the video.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. A singer or band sings the song.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 
5. The music company produces the music video.
- 

### Практическое занятие № 13

**Тема:** На таможне. Страдательный залог. Повторение.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить диалог по теме, упр.5-6.

**2. Read the dialogues given below and you'll see how to change money at the bank or at the exchange desk. Act these dialogues out.**



*The following words will help you:*

exchange desk (the bureau de change) (n) – обменный пункт.

certificate – справка.

cash a cheque – обменивать чек на деньги; получать деньги по чеку.

rate of exchange – обменный курс.

notice board – доска объявлений.

cash – наличные деньги.

identification – документ, удостоверяющий личность.

traveller's cheques – туристские чеки (обмениваются на деньги или принимаются без обмена в магазине, ресторане и т. п.)

be (in) valid – быть не (действительным).

signature – подпись.

#### Dialogue 1.

- Excuse me, would you change these Roubles to Dollars, please.
- May I have your customs declaration and the certificate, please.
- Here you are. And what was the second paper you wanted?
- The certificate you got when you changed your Dollars to Roubles.
- I see, here it is

#### Dialogue 2.

- I'd like to cash this cheque, please.
- Yes, madam... \$ 30. You haven't signed it yet.
- I'm sorry. Here you are.

#### Dialogue 3.

- I'd like to change these francs, please.
- Yes, sir. How many francs have you got?
- What's the rate of exchange?
- The current rates are on the notice board.

#### Dialogue 4.

- Good morning. Can I help you?
- Yes, my name is Dixon. I am expecting some money from my bank in Toronto.

- By post, cable or telex, sir?
- By telex.
- Let me see. Oh, yes, 200 from the Royal Bank of Canada. Have you got any identifications?
- Here you are.

### 3. Read the text and answer the questions.

#### TEXT A. TRAVELLING

Nowadays travelling abroad is very popular. Some people prefer to travel by plane, especially businessmen, because it's the fastest means of transportation. Those who are not short of time usually travel by train or by ship. It takes more time but gives the opportunity to see the country you travel through, its picturesque landscapes and nature.

While travelling abroad you have to go through **customs**, sometimes several times.

As a rule the customs officers check your passports and visas if they are required. When coming to some countries you may need a health certificate or a certificate of vaccination. If you have anything to declare, then you are to fill in the declaration form.

The customs officers may ask you to show your luggage to them. Usually articles for personal use and wear and also used items and gifts are not liable to duty anywhere. If you are carrying much currency you should also declare it. If you are carrying weapons you need a permit. Although some items are liable to duty, if you carry only a small amount of them, they are duty free.

Occasionally the customs officers may take some of your things for a more detailed inspection but usually they return them soon.

Do not try to break the customs rules and regulations because you may have a lot of troubles.

1. Why do people prefer to travel by plane?
2. What are the advantages of travelling by train?
3. What are the rules of going through the customs?
4. What items should be declared?
5. In what case do you need a permit?

#### 4. Read the text and say are the sentences true or false.

#### TEXT B. THE SMUGGLER

Sam Lewis was a custom officer. He used to work in a small border town. It was not a busy town and there was not much work. The road was usually very quiet and there were not many travellers. It was not a very interesting job, but Sam liked an easy life. About once a week, he used to meet an old man. His name was Draper. He always used to arrive to at the border early in the morning in a big truck. The truck was always empty. After a while Sam became suspicious. He often used to search the truck, but never found anything. One day he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said "I'm a smuggler".

Last year Sam retired. He spent his saving on an expensive holiday. He flew to Bermuda, and stayed in a luxury hotel. One day he was sitting by the pool and opposite him he saw Draper drinking champagne. Sam walked over to him.

**Sam:** Hello, there!

**Draper:** Hi!

**Sam:** Do you remember me?

**Draper:** Yes... of course I do. You're a customs officer.

**Sam:** I used to be, but I'm not anymore. I retired last month. I often used to search your truck...

**Draper:** ... but you never found anything!

**Sam:** No, I didn't. Can I ask you something?

**Draper:** Of course you can.

**Sam:** Were you a smuggler?

**Draper:** Of course I was.

**Sam:** But... the truck was always empty. What were you smuggling?

**Draper:** Trucks...

## True or false?

1. Sam Lewis was a smuggler.
2. He liked his job.
3. About twice a week Sam used to meet an old man in a small truck full of different stuff.
4. Draper was a custom officer.
5. Draper smuggled trucks.

## 5. Fill in by or with.

1. The photos were taken with a digital camera.
2. The room was decorated .....flowers.
3. *The Green Mile* was written .....Stephen King.
4. The sauce was made .....onions and peppers.

## 6. Writing practice. Rewrite the article and put the underlined parts into *the passive*.

You are back home from college. You turn on the lights. You take a cool drink from the fridge and you heat your dinner in the microwave. For people who lived 200 years ago, this would be science fiction! 200 years ago there was no electricity. <sup>1</sup>People heated houses with a real fire and <sup>2</sup>they lit rooms with candles. <sup>3</sup>Milkmen delivered milk every morning and <sup>4</sup>people stored it in a cool place. <sup>5</sup>They cooked food in the fireplace or on a big stove. 200 years ago there was no plumbing! <sup>6</sup>People carried water from the nearest well or the fountain and <sup>7</sup>they washed clothes by hand. Then <sup>8</sup>they ironed clothes with a heavy iron. <sup>9</sup>They filled irons with hot coal. <sup>10</sup>People used horse carriages because there were no cars or buses. I think I prefer life in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, don't you?

## Практическое занятие № 14

**Тема:** В гостинице. Подготовка к контрольной работе.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить диалог по теме. Повторить пройденный материал. Подготовиться к контрольной работе.

## IN A HOTEL

### 1 Making a reservation. Резервирование номера в отеле.

"Hi, how much are your rooms?"

"Hi, what are your rates?"

*Сколько стоит номер?*

"Hello, how much is a room?"

"Our rooms start at \$79 for a basic room."

*Стоимость стандартных номеров - от 79\$,*

"Our rooms start at \$79 for a standard room and go up to \$300 for a suite."

*люксы - 300\$.*

"Ok. Can I reserve/rent a room?"

"Hi, I would like to reserve/rent a room."

*Я бы хотел забронировать номер.*

"Hello, can I reserve/rent a couple of rooms?"

### Запрос информации о дате заселения и сроке пребывания:

"What day do you want to check in?"

"Which date did you want to reserve?"

*Когда (день/число) вы хотите заселиться?*

"What date are you looking for?"

"I want a room from June 22nd to June 25th."

*Мне нужен номер с ..... по .... (период)*

"I would like a room for the 19th of July."



"How long will you be staying with us?"

"When will you be checking out?"

"How many days would you like the room for?"

На какой период вы бы хотели заселиться?

"I am going to stay for 3 days."

"I would like to reserve the room for 4 days."

"I am going to need the room until July 23rd."

Мне нужен номер на .... дня/до .... .

### **Checking in and checking out. Заселение/регистрация в гостиницу/выезд из гостиницы.**

"Hi, I am checking in."

"Hi, I have a reservation and I am checking in."

Здравствуйте, я бронировал номер.

"Where is the elevator?"

"Do you have concierge service here?"

"Do you have a map of the city?"

"What time should I check out by?"

"What time is check out?"

Где находится лифт?

Есть ли у вас консьерж-услуги?

У вас есть карта города?

В котором часу я должен выехать

из отеля?

"Should we charge the credit card on file or did you want to use a different card?"

"Your credit card will be charged a total of \$256.78. Can you sign on the bottom?"

"Thank you for staying with us. We look forward to seeing you again."

Спасибо, что выбрали нас. Ждем вас снова.

### **2 Read and practice the conversation.**

A: "Thank you for calling Great Hotel. How may I help you?"

B: "I would like to rent/reserve a room, but how much do you charge a night?"

A: "Our prices start at \$79 a night for a standard room."

B: "Great. Can you reserve a room for me?"

A: "Sure. What day are you coming in?"

B: "I will be checking in on August 3rd."

A: "How long will you be staying with us?"

B: "I'll need it for three nights."

A: "Ok. I have you coming in on the 3rd of August and checking out on the 6th. Is that correct?"

B: "Yes."

A: "How many total adults?"

B: "Two adults and two kids."

A: "How old are the children?"

B: "10 and 12."

A: "Would you like one room or two rooms?"

B: "Just one is fine."

A: "Would you like a smoking room or a non smoking room?"

B: "Non smoking room please."

A: "Can I have your last name?"

B: "Park."

A: "Your first name"

B: "Young. That's Y O U N G."

A: "Let me confirm your information Mr. Park. I have one non smoking double room with 2 adults and 2 children from August 3rd to August 6th. Is this correct?"

B: "Yes."

A: "The total comes to \$256.78. Can I get your credit card number?"

B: "Sure. It is 44444444444444."

A: "What is the name on the credit card?"

B: "Young Park."

A: "I have the room reserved for you. If you need to cancel, please call us 24 hours before your check in date. Failure to cancel will result in a one day charge on your credit card. Is there anything else I can do for you?"

B: "Yes, one more question. What time can we check in."

A: "We can check you in by 2:00 pm."

B: "Great. Thank you."

A: "Thank you and have a great day."

B: "Thanks. Bye"

A: "Good bye."

### 3. Make up your own conversation.

## Практическое занятие № 15

**Тема:** Контрольная работа.

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

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

### Контрольная работа

#### Вариант I

#### 1. Совместите слова и словосочетания из двух колонок:

Темза	to carry luggage
Здание парламента	Buckingham palace
Билет	hand luggage
Упаковывать вещи	the Thames
Британский музей	the Houses of Parliament
Нести багаж	to pack bags
Букингемский дворец	a ticket
Ручная кладь	the British Museum
Достопримечательности	a window seat
Место у окна	places of interest

#### 2. Дополните предложения и переведите их:

1. Great Britain consists of... parts.
2. The capital of Wales is... .
3. The official head of the United Kingdom is... .

#### 3. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы от данного предложения:

The Queen lives in Buckingham palace.

#### 4. Исправьте ошибки, если таковые имеются:

1. He doesn't likes studying.
2. She drive a car very fast.
3. They have many friends.
4. After dinner he listens to the music or watch TV

### Контрольная работа

#### Вариант II

#### 1. Совместите слова и словосочетания из двух колонок:

Посадочный билет	passengers
------------------	------------

Трафальгарская площадь	Westminster Abbey
Регистрация	a window seat
Номер рейса	a boarding card
Вестминстерское Аббатство	to be situated on
Место в центре	Trafalgar Square
Располагаться на	flight number
Пассажиры	check-in desk
Здание парламента	the United Kingdom
Соединенное Королевство	the Houses of Parliament

**2. Дополните предложения и переведите их:**

1. The climate of Great Britain is ... .
2. The Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell known as ... .
3. The capital of Northern Ireland is ... .

**3. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы от данного предложения:**

He bought the ticket two days ago.

**4. Исправьте ошибки, если таковые имеются:**

1. They didn't visited their granny last week.
2. We maked many mistakes in the test.
3. When were you born?
4. Did you like the film? – No I not.

**Практическое занятие № 16**

**Тема:** Итоговое занятие.

**Цель:** Контроль умений и навыков практического владения английским языком.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести текст, выполнить упражнения к тексту, выполнить грамматические задания.

**Вариант I**

**1 Find geographical names in the text and translate them. Do we use the articles with them?**

**2 Fill in the gaps if necessary.**

1. The official name of ... Great Britain is ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland.
2. ... U. K consists of ... England, ... Scotland, ... Wales and ... Northern Ireland.
3. The western coast of ... Great Britain is washed by ... Atlantic Ocean and ... Irish Sea.
4. ... English Channel separates the south-east of ... Great Britain from ... France the narrower part of which is called ... Strait of Dover.
5. The climate in Great Britain is generally mild, humid and temperate due to the influence of ... Gulf Stream.
6. There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not long. The longest of them is ... Thames, which is a little over 200 miles.

**3 Find the cardinal directions in the text.**

север - северный - на севере - к северу от;

юг - южный - на юге - к югу от;

запад - западный - на западе - к западу от;

восток – восточный - на востоке - к востоку от.

#### 4 Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Горы находятся *на западе и севере* страны.
2. Низменности *на юге и востоке*.
3. *Западное* побережье Великобритании омывается Атлантическим океаном и Северным морем.
4. Ла-Манш отделяет *юго-восточную* часть Великобритании от Франции.

#### 5 Reading and speaking. Read the text, find information about the geographical position and climate of Great Britain. Say whether it is true (T) or false (F).

1. The official name of Great Britain is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. The UK consists of three parts – England, Scotland, and Wales.
3. Great Britain officially includes England, Scotland and Wales and Northern Ireland.
4. The English Channel separates the south-east of Great Britain from France.
5. The climate in Great Britain is generally hot and dry due to the influence of the Strait of Dover.
6. The English say that they have three variants of weather. It is very changeable.

### GREAT BRITAIN

The official name of the country we usually call England is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The U K is situated on the group of islands lying to the west of the continent of Europe. The UK consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The total land area of the United Kingdom is 244,000 square kilometres. The population of the country according to the 2011 census is about 63,182,000. The mountains are in the west and the north of the country. There are lowlands in the south and the east. Great Britain officially includes England, Scotland and Wales.

The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The eastern coast is washed by the waters of the North Sea. The English Channel, which is 32 kilometres wide, separates the south-east of Great Britain from France the narrower part of which is called the Strait of Dover. So Great Britain is surrounded by water. Not far from the British Isles there is warm Gulf Stream. So, the climate in Great Britain is generally mild, humid and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. This humid and mild climate is good for plants. The trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring. In January average temperature is from 3 to 7 degrees below zero and in July it is from 16-17 degrees above zero.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather." The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not long. The longest of them is the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Glasgow.

The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.

The national emblem of England is a red rose. The national emblem of Scotland is a thistle. The national emblem of Wales is a daffodil. The national emblem of Northern Ireland is a shamrock.

Great Britain is not rich in mineral resources, except coal, mined mostly in Wales. But it is a highly developed country.

The UK is the parliamentary monarchy. Legislative power belongs to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and the Parliament, which consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Officially the Head of the State is the Queen.

#### 6 Speaking and discussion.

1. What place in Britain would you like to visit most of all and why?
2. Would you like to live in Britain? Why/why not?

#### 7 Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.

1. One fly \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) , two flies \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly).
2. One girl \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry), four girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry).
3. When a wolf \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the moon, it \_\_\_\_\_ (to begin) to howl.

4. Wolves and sheep \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) never friends.
5. Our hens \_\_\_\_\_ (to lay) a lot of eggs.
6. Boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to fight) and \_\_\_\_\_ (to shout).
7. That boy \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to catch some balls.
8. These girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to run away from an angry turkey.

**8. Yan is at a summer camp in Poland. Write what he usually does in the camp. Put the verbs in bracket in the correct form.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at 7.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his English lesson every day.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English to his friends.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) board games in the afternoon.
5. Sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the lake.
6. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) hiking.
7. He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) by the camp fire in the evenings.
8. He never \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a trip without his friends.

**9. Put the verbs in the Present Simple form.**

*go, like, love, watch, read, like, walk, come, do, watch*

My name's Pavel. In the evening I usually (1) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. Then I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ TV or video. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ action films! They are super! Then I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ my dog. After that I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ home, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a book and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed. My sister is little. She doesn't (8) \_\_\_\_\_ action films. She (9) \_\_\_\_\_ cartoons. She (10) \_\_\_\_\_ them every day.

**10. Look at the chart and write about Ellie.**

	sports programmes	comedies	action films	the news
Often		✓	✓	
Sometimes	✓			
Rarely	✓			
Never				✓

Ellie often watches comedies.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Вариант II**

**1 Answer the questions.**

1. What do you know about London?
2. Have you ever been to London? Would you like to visit it?
3. What famous London sights do you know?

**2 Read and translate the text.**

**LONDON**

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, its economic, political and cultural centre. It is one of the world's most important ports and one of the largest cities in the world. London with its suburbs has a population about 11 million people.

It is situated on the river Thames about forty miles from the mouth and is divided into two parts by the river: north and south.

The history of London goes back to Roman times. It has been a capital for nearly a thousand years. Due to favourable geographical position a small town soon became an important trade centre.

Actually London can be divided into several parts. First there is the City of London. It's the financial and business centre of Great Britain. It's the district where most offices and banks are concentrated: the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England are here, too. The East End is the district where mostly working people live. A lot of docks, factories, poor houses are concentrated here. The old port is now called "Docklands".

The West End makes a great contrast to the working district of London. It is full of richest hotels, largest supermarkets, best cinemas and concert halls. It is famous for its beautiful parks and gardens such as Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens. Many ancient buildings still stand here.

Another important district of London is Westminster where most of government buildings are located. Westminster Palace is the seat of the British Parliament where the country's leaders speak. The Houses of Parliament stand beside the river Thames. On the highest tower there is the most famous and largest clock of the country - Big Ben.

Standing not far from the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey is a symbol of England. The legend says that Westminster Abbey was founded by St Peter himself but we know it was built by King Edward in 1065. The coronation of all British Kings and Queens takes place in Westminster Abbey. It is also famous for its Poet's Corner where many outstanding people - statesmen, painters, and poets were buried there. Among them Tennyson and Geoffrey Chaucer, the first English national poet, world famous scientists Isaac Newton Charles Darwin, etc.

Every year millions of tourists come to London to visit the places of interests. They make sightseeing tours of the city, visit the Trafalgar Square, the British Museum, the National Gallery, Madame Tussaud's Museum of waxworks, etc. They also visit the most ancient historic monuments dating back to Roman times such as the Tower of London which had been a fortress, a prison and a royal palace. At present it is one of the most interesting museums of GB. Now the King and the Queen of Britain do not live in the Tower. When the Queen is in London, she stays in Buckingham Palace, her official residence.

**1 Reading and speaking. Find information about the parts of London. Say are these sentences true or false (T/F)?**

1. London consists of several parts: the City, the West End, the East End, Westminster.
2. The West End is an industrial district of London. It's the district where most offices and banks are concentrated.
3. The East End is populated by working class families. It is full of richest hotels, largest supermarkets, best cinemas and concert halls.
4. The City is a financial center of London.
5. The West End is famous for its beautiful parks and gardens such as Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens.
6. Westminster is a district of London where most of government buildings are located.

**3. Make notes about London.**

facts about the city	places to visit and things to do

**What do you like about London? Would you like to visit it?**

**4. Write the Past Simple of the following words:**

open - opened	regret - .....	cry - .....	stay - .....
love - .....	quarrel - .....	fry - .....	travel - .....
plan - .....	drop - .....	arrive - .....	close - .....
empty - .....	die - .....	play - .....	tidy - .....

**5. Look at the list of irregular verbs at the back of the book and complete the table:**

Infinitive	Past	Infinitive	Past
go	.....	.....	broke

have	.....	.....	cut
.....	came	take	.....
be	.....	.....	stole
wake	.....	drink	.....
meet	.....	.....	put
.....	sang	make	.....
speak	.....	.....	run
.....	told	begin	.....

### 6. Underline the verbs in Past Simple.

In the summer I visited my grandparents. We went to the forest, swam in the river, went fishing, read books, went to the cinema, and watched TV all the time. I visited my friends, played football, listened to music, worked in the fields, went boating, and had a good time. I picked berries and mushrooms. I lay on the sand.

### 7. Put the verbs in Past Simple.

*be (2), feed, take, start, visit, listen*

The children went to London. The Tour \_\_\_\_\_ at Hyde Park in the morning. The children \_\_\_\_\_ the ducks and squirrels there. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ photos of Trafalgar Square. The next stop \_\_\_\_\_ the British Museum. They also \_\_\_\_\_ the Tower of London. The children \_\_\_\_\_ to the famous bell Big Ben. In the evening they \_\_\_\_\_ very tired.

## 2 КУРС 4 СЕМЕСТР ПИЩЕВАЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТЬ

### Практическое занятие № 1.

**Тема:** История пищевой промышленности. Present Perfect.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-4.

### **Topical vocabulary**

food - пища

grain - зерно

milling - мукомолье, помол

baking - хлебопечение

oven ] - хлебопекарная печь

olive oil - оливковое масло

honey - мед

starch ~ крахмал

saple - сахарный тростник

beet - свекла

wine making - виноделие

beer brewing - пивоварение

vinegar - уксус

essential oil - эфирное масло

commercial - промышленный

storage - хранение

packaging - упаковка

processing industry - перерабатывающая промышленность

## **FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY**

The food industry is a very ancient industry. Almost every branch of the food industry and particularly those dealing with grain and bread, meat and meat products, fish and fish products, was a well defined trade guild.

The food industry developed from the experience of generations.

Milling and baking were well developed in ancient times. There were both private and public ovens for baking bread. Olive oil and honey were widely sold and bought. Cheese was manufactured thousands of years ago. Butter is also an ancient food.

The production of food, as an industry, actually has a history extending as far as the history of modern chemistry because it was considered a part of chemical technology. Thus the book "Chemical Technology" published in 1870 contained the following sections: starch, sugar manufacture, cane sugar, beet sugar, fermentation, wine making, beer brewing, bread baking, manufacture of vinegar, and essential oils.

Let's take some examples. In 1747 Marggraf discovered crystals of sugar in the red beet and suggested that it might be possible to extract it on a commercial basis. Kirchoff suggested the use of starch for sugar production in 1811.

The food industry developed in full with the growth of the processing industries and with improvement in food machines, transportation, refrigeration, storage and packaging.

### **1. Вставьте пропущенные слова, данные ниже:**

1. Even in ancient time ..... were well developed. 2. The bread was baked in private and public ... . 3. The ancient people widely used ..... 4. The food production was considered ... . 5. Manufacture of ... and ... was included in the book "Chemical Technology".

1. *the processing industry*; 2. *milling and baking*; 3. *a part of chemical technology*; 4. *vinegar, essential oils*; 5. *ovens*; 6. *honey and olive oil*

### **2. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:**

древние времена; пищевая промышленность; промышленность, имеющая дело с зерном, хлебом, мясом и рыбой; хлеб выпекали в общественных печах; история пищевой промышленности начинается с истории современной химии

### **3. Напишите 3 формы глаголов:**

catch..... forget..... get .....



meet..... see..... teach.....  
read..... rain..... come.....  
sleep..... dance..... walk.....  
happen..... break..... think.....

#### 4. Поставьте предложения в Present Perfect.

1. She.....(just break) a vase.
2. We.....(already clean) the room.
3. I.....(just make) the bed.
4. He.....(phone) his friend.
5. It.....(start) raining.
6. A little girl.....(cut) her finger.
7. He.....(eat) all the cakes.
8. Sally.....(wash) the dishes.
9. The plane.....(fly) away.
10. He.....(leave) the house.

### Практическое занятие № 2.

**Тема:** История пищевой промышленности. Present Perfect.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, упр. 4-7.

#### Topical vocabulary

food - пища

grain - зерно

milling - мукомолье, помол

baking - хлебопечение

oven ] - хлебопекарная печь

olive oil - оливковое масло

honey - мед

starch ~ крахмал

саре - сахарный тростник

beet - свекла

wine making - виноделие

beer brewing - пивоварение

vinegar - уксус

essential oil - эфирное масло

commercial - промышленный

storage - хранение

packaging - упаковка

processing industry - перерабатывающая промышленность

### FROM THE HISTORY OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY

The food industry is a very ancient industry. Almost every branch of the food industry and particularly those dealing with grain and bread, meat and meat products, fish and fish products, was a well defined trade guild.

The food industry developed from the experience of generations.

Milling and baking were well developed in ancient times. There were both private and public ovens for baking bread. Olive oil and honey were widely sold and bought. Cheese was manufactured thousands

of years ago. Butter is also an ancient food.

The production of food, as an industry, actually has a history extending as far as the history of modern chemistry because it was considered a part of chemical technology. Thus the book “Chemical Technology” published in 1870 contained the following sections: starch, sugar manufacture, cane sugar, beet sugar, fermentation, wine making, beer brewing, bread baking, manufacture of vinegar, and essential oils.

Let’s take some examples. In 1747 Marggraf discovered crystals of sugar in the red beet and suggested that it might be possible to extract it on a commercial basis. Kirchoff suggested the use of starch for sugar production in 1811.

The food industry developed in full with the growth of the processing industries and with improvement in food machines, transportation, refrigeration, storage and packaging.

**1. Вставьте пропущенные слова, данные ниже:**

1. Even in ancient time ..... were well developed. 2. The bread was baked in private and public ... . 3. The ancient people widely used ..... 4. The food production was considered ... . 5. Manufacture of ... and ... was included in the book “Chemical Technology”.

*1. the processing industry; 2. milling and baking; 3. a part of chemical technology; 4. vinegar, essential oils; 5. ovens; 6. honey and olive oil*

**2. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:**

древние времена; пищевая промышленность; промышленность, имеющая дело с зерном, хлебом, мясом и рыбой; хлеб выпекали в общественных печах; история пищевой промышленности начинается с истории современной химии

**3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What branches of the food industry were a well defined trade guild? 2. How did the food industry develop? 3. What branches of the food industry were well developed in ancient times? 4. Was food technology considered as a part of chemical technology? What proves that? 5. Who discovered crystals of sugar in beets? 6. When did he discovered it? 7. Who suggested the use of starch for sugar production? 8. What influenced the development of the food industry in full?

**4. Что обозначает -'s— (has или is)? Напиши предложения без сокращений.**

1. She's gone to the shop.
2. She's very angry.
3. I think Emily's right.
4. He's lived here for ten years.
5. He's always hungry.
6. What's happened?
7. The shop's open every day.
8. Joe's got a bad cold.
9. Jane's happy.
10. Sam's been to Washington.

**5. Вставь for или since. Расставь словосочетания в два столбика. Составь предложения с некоторыми из них.**

.....1999                    .....six days                    .....two weeks  
.....yesterday                    .....a month                    ..... ages

**6. Вставьте ago, already, just, since, for или last.**

2. He has known her.....1999.
3. She hasn't finished her work.....
4. Have you ..... seen a lion?
6. He has been in Paris..... three years.
7. She has..... finished cooking dinner.
8. Tom hasn't learnt the poem.....

9. We have.....seen the film.  
10. She has not cleaned the rooms.....  
12. She has worked in the hospital..... April.

**7. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на многозначность глагола to have:**

1. He has blue eyes. 2. I've got a headache. 3. We have to go shopping today. 4. They have been to London this year. 5. I haven't got a camera. 6. Do you have to go to work today? 7. My friend has bought a car lately. 8. There was no bus, so I had to walk home. 9. In our country men have to do military service. 10. How long have you lived in Moscow? 11. When I came home, mother had already cooked dinner. 12. Did he have to go to work last Monday? 13. Have you had dinner yet?

**Практическое занятие № 3.**

**Тема:** Пищевая промышленность в наши дни. Present Perfect/Past Simple.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр. 1-4.

**Topical vocabulary**

- canned foods - консервированные продукты  
to treat - обрабатывать, перерабатывать  
raw material - сырье  
enzyme - фермент  
to taste - иметь вкус  
to extrude - экструдировать, выдавливать  
fiber - волокно  
rope - жгут  
texture - текстура, структура  
flavouring - вкусовое (ароматическое) вещество  
to dehydrate - сушить, обезвоживать

**THE PRESENT DAY FOOD INDUSTRY**

The assortment of products of the food enterprises is a wide and varied one.

Bread and macaroni, meat and fish products, milk and butter, canned foods and vitamins, sugar and sweets, tea and coffee, beer and wine and dozens and hundreds of other items are produced at the food mills and factories of the country.

The technological processes and methods of treating raw materials are wide and varied. The food enterprises use heat and refrigeration, high pressure and deep vacuum, electric energy and radiation.

While mechanical methods prevail at some enterprises, invisible chemists work at others - microorganisms and enzymes. They are used at such enterprises which are based on fermentation: bread- baking, production of beer, vinegar, wine.

The food industry produces such foods that look and taste<sup>5</sup> like meat but are made from soyabean proteins. If soyabean proteins are dissolved in alkali they form a sticky liquid. This liquid may be extruded through tiny holes and then re-coagulated in an acid bath in the form of fibers. The fibers then can be spun into ropes with texture approaching the fibrous texture of chicken or beef muscle tissue. The fabricated tissue then can be interlaced with fats, food flavouring and food colours. Products are almost indistinguishable from chicken meat, fish, ham or beef. The products also may be dehydrated, compressed or otherwise processed.

**1. Выберите утверждения, соответствующие содержанию текста:**

1. The production of bread and beer is based:  
a) on fermentation; b) on extrusion; c) on mechanical methods.

2. Soyabean protein is used for the production of:  
a) sugar and sweets; b) foods that look and taste like meat; c) food flavourings.

**2. Прочтите следующие словосочетания и переведите их на русский язык:**

food enterprise, fish products, beer production, soyabean protein, acid bath, food colours, chicken meat, radiation treatment, food industry products

**3. Вставьте yet, ago, already, just, since, for или last.**

1. My friend went to America two days .....
2. He has known her .....1999.
3. She hasn't finished her work .....
4. Have you ..... seen a lion?
5. We visited our friend .....week.
6. He has been in Paris ..... three years.
7. She has..... finished cooking dinner.
8. Tom hasn't learnt the poem .....
9. We have ..... seen the film.
10. She has not cleaned the rooms.....

**4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужном времени. (Обращай внимание на показатели времени.)**

1. Josh.....(finish) school some years ago.
2. Dick.....(finish ) his work yet.
3. He ,.....(study) Russian before the war.
4. We.....(have) little trouble with him so far.
5. They ,.....(be) in Moscow since 1980.
6. She.....(make ) progress in English since she started learning it.
7. The telegram.....(come) just a minute ago.
8. ....you (be) to Scotland?
9. He.....(work) here for three years.
10. He ..... (write) the letter already.

**Практическое занятие № 4.**

**Тема:** Пищевая промышленность в наши дни. Present Perfect/Past Simple.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Упр.1-4.

**Topical vocabulary**

canned foods - консервированные продукты  
to treat - обрабатывать, перерабатывать  
raw material - сырье  
enzyme - фермент  
to taste - иметь вкус  
to extrude - экструдировать, выдавливать  
fiber - волокно  
gore - жгут  
texture - текстура, структура  
flavouring - вкусовое (ароматическое) вещество  
to dehydrate - сушить, обезвоживать

The assortment of products of the food enterprises is a wide and varied one.

Bread and macaroni, meat and fish products, milk and butter, canned foods and vitamins, sugar and sweets, tea and coffee, beer and wine and dozens and hundreds of other items are produced at the food mills and factories of the country.

The technological processes and methods of treating raw materials are wide and varied. The food enterprises use heat and refrigeration, high pressure and deep vacuum, electric energy and radiation.

While mechanical methods prevail at some enterprises, invisible chemists work at others - microorganisms and enzymes. They are used at such enterprises which are based on fermentation: bread- baking, production of beer, vinegar, wine.

The food industry produces such foods that look and taste<sup>5</sup> like meat but are made from soyabean proteins. If soyabean proteins are dissolved in alkali they form a sticky liquid. This liquid may be extruded through tiny holes and then re-coagulated in an acid bath in the form of fibers. The fibers then can be spun into ropes with texture approaching the fibrous texture of chicken or beef muscle tissue. The fabricated tissue then can be interlaced with fats, food flavouring and food colours. Products are almost indistinguishable from chicken meat, fish, ham or beef. The products also may be dehydrated, compressed or otherwise processed.

**1. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:**

технологический процесс; методы обработки сырья; продукт, похожий на мясо; сделанный из соевых бобов; белки, растворимые в щелочи, образуют липкую жидкость; экструдировать через крошечные отверстия; сушеные продукты; в виде волокон; энергия, используемая в пищевой промышленности

**2. Определите, какой частью речи являются выделенные слова;**

1. Many processes are used for the production of different foods. 2. These products can be processed by different methods. 3. This fabricated food tastes like ham. 4. I don't like the taste of this wine. 5. Heat energy is used in many processes of food production. 6. This canned food should be heated before use. 7. Dissolved soyabean proteins form a sticky liquid. 8. The sticky liquid is re-coagulated in an acid bath in the form of fibres.

**3. Choose the right answer.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago in 2003.  
has been  
was
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ Japan.  
has never visited  
never visited
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ in this company since 2005.  
has worked  
worked
4. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Anna?  
have you known  
did you know
5. When \_\_\_\_\_ Mike?  
have you seen  
did you see
6. Wait! I \_\_\_\_\_ my story yet.  
haven't finished  
didn't finish
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ this movie four or five times already.  
have seen  
saw
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a bus before?  
Have you ever driven  
Did you ever drive

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ to her just a minute ago.  
have talked  
talked
10. So far, she \_\_\_\_\_ five books by Sidney Sheldon.  
has read  
read

**4. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Ты когда-нибудь был в Нью-Йорке?
2. Я только что пришел.
3. Он никогда не ел устриц.
4. Вы уже сделали домашнее задание? Нет, еще не сделали.
5. Мой друг купил машину в этом году.

**Практическое занятие № 5.**

**Тема:** Пищевая промышленность в наши дни. Present Perfect/Past Simple.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Упр.1-3.

**Topical vocabulary**

canned foods - консервированные продукты  
to treat - обрабатывать, перерабатывать  
raw material - сырье  
enzyme - фермент  
to taste - иметь вкус  
to extrude - экструдировать, выдавливать  
fiber - волокно  
rope - жгут  
texture - текстура, структура  
flavouring - вкусовое (ароматическое) вещество  
to dehydrate - сушить, обезвоживать

**THE PRESENT DAY FOOD INDUSTRY**

The assortment of products of the food enterprises is a wide and varied one.

Bread and macaroni, meat and fish products, milk and butter, canned foods and vitamins, sugar and sweets, tea and coffee, beer and wine and dozens and hundreds of other items are produced at the food mills and factories of the country.

The technological processes and methods of treating raw materials are wide and varied. The food enterprises use heat and refrigeration, high pressure and deep vacuum, electric energy and radiation.

While mechanical methods prevail at some enterprises, invisible chemists work at others - microorganisms and enzymes. They are used at such enterprises which are based on fermentation: bread- baking, production of beer, vinegar, wine.

The food industry produces such foods that look and taste<sup>5</sup> like meat but are made from soyabean proteins. If soyabean proteins are dissolved in alkali they form a sticky liquid. This liquid may be extruded through tiny holes and then re-coagulated in an acid bath in the form of fibers. The fibers then can be spun into ropes with texture approaching the fibrous texture of chicken or beef muscle tissue. The fabricated tissue then can be interlaced with fats, food flavouring and food colours. Products are almost indistinguishable from chicken meat, fish, ham or beef. The products also may be dehydrated, compressed or otherwise processed.

### 1. Расскажите по-английски:

1. в каких отраслях пищевой промышленности используются микроорганизмы и ферменты; 2. что такое экструдированные пищевые продукты, какое основное сырье используется для их изготовления, и как их изготавливают; 3. какой внешний вид и вкус имеют экструдированные продукты.

### 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never/ be) to the USA. I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go there last summer but I couldn't.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this street all his life.
3. His father \_\_\_\_\_ (come back) to London last Sunday.
4. Yan \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to Nick two days ago.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (send) his letter yesterday.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (just/ buy) some postcards.

### 3. Choose the correct option.

1. She has /'s had a moped since she was 15.
2. We took /'ve taken a taxi to town that morning.
3. We played /'ve played volleyball last night
4. I'm really hungry. I didn't eat / haven't eaten since last night.
5. They visited/ 've visited Colorado last summer.

## Практическое занятие № 6.

**Тема:** Производство хлеба. Past Perfect.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-7.

### Topical vocabulary

flour - мука

yeast - дрожжи

mix - смешивать, замешивать

dough - тесто

fermentation - брожение

divide - делить

round - округлять

be subjected to smth - подвергаться чему-л.

under'go smth

proof - расстаиваться

mould - формовать

loaf - булка, буханка (мн. ч. loaves)

bake - выпекать

oven - печь (хлебопекарная)

### 1. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык:

the mixed dough, the fermented dough, the rounded dough pieces, the moulded dough pieces, baked bread

### 2. Сравните:

а) This process is called fermentation. - Этот процесс называется брожением.

б) The process called fermentation is very important for breadmaking. - Процесс, называемый брожением, очень важен в хлебопечении.

### 3. Переведите на русский язык:

1. The dough is mixed in the mixer.-The dough mixed in the mixer is subjected to fermentation. 2. The dough is divided into pieces. - The dough divided into pieces is taken to the rounder. 3. This machine is called a divider. - The machine called a divider cuts dough into pieces. 4. This machine is called a rounder. - The machine called a rounder makes dough balls. 5. This fermentation period is called proofing. - The fermentation period called proofing is not long. 6. These large chambers (камеры^) are called proof boxes (расстойные шкафы). - Large chambers called proof boxes are used for proofing. 7. Bread is baked in the ovens. - Bread baked in the ovens is cooled.

### **Text A. TECHNOLOGY OF BREADMAKING**

Bread is a valuable food. Excellent bread can be made with flour, yeast, salt and water. Other ingredients may be added, such as sugar, fat, eggs, milk, nuts and fruit.

The first basic step in the production of bread is the mixing of the ingredients to form a dough. This process takes place in mixers.

The mixed dough undergoes the second main stage of bread production called fermentation. At this time the yeast changes sugar to carbon dioxide and alcohol and the volume of the dough increases.-

The fermented dough is cut into pieces by a dividing machine. The dough pieces are taken to the next machine called a rounder. The function of this machine is to round the dough pieces into the form of a ball. The rounded dough balls are then subjected to a short fermentation period called intermediate proofing. After that a special moulding machine shapes the dough pieces into a loaf form. The moulded dough pieces undergo the final proofing in large chambers called dough boxes.

The last and most important step in the production of bread is the baking process, which is performed in the ovens.

#### **4. Расположите названия следующих процессов в том порядке, в котором они описаны в тексте:**

1. замес; 2. деление на куски; 3. промежуточная расстойка; 4. брожение; 5. округление; 6. окончательная расстойка; 7. формовка; 8. выпечка

#### **5. Напишите предложения в Present Perfect или Past Perfect, используя глаголы в скобках. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. He (read) several books by Agatha Christie this summer.
2. I (to watch) an interesting film on TV this week.
3. My father (to buy) three theatre tickets today.
4. We (do) this work by 6 o'clock yesterday.
5. My friend (come) before I called him.

#### **6. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in Past Perfect**

*Model 1: Most of my friends were no longer there.*

*They had left (leave).*

*Model 2: Mr And Mrs Davis were in an airplane.*

*They were very nervous as the plane took off because they had never flown before (fly).*

1. My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He ... (go) away.
2. The local cinema was no longer open. It ... (close) down.
3. Mr Johnson was no longer alive. He ... (die).
4. I didn't recognize Mrs Johnson. She ... (change) a lot.
5. Bill no longer had his car. He ... (sell) it.
6. The woman was a complete stranger to me. I ... (see) before.
7. Margaret was late for work. Her boss was very surprised. She ... (be/late).
8. Jane played tennis yesterday, at least she tried to play tennis. She wasn't very good at it because she (play) ....
9. It was Keith's first driving lesson. He was very nervous and didn't know what to do. He ... (drive).
10. From downstairs came the sound of a radio playing a song I (not hear) before.



## 7. You have to make sentences using the words in brackets.

*Model: I wasn't hungry. (I/just/have/lunch.)*

*I had just had lunch.*

1. Tom wasn't at home when I arrived, (he/just/go out.)
2. We arrived at the cinema late, (the film/already/begin.)
3. They weren't eating when I went to see them, (they/just/finish/their dinner.)
4. I invited Ann to dinner last night but she couldn't come, (she/already/arrange/to do something else.)
5. I was very pleased to see Nora again after such a long time. (I/not/see/her for five years.)
6. Last year our profits were higher than (they, ever, be).
7. When they entered the conference hall (the discussion, already, start).
8. I couldn't recollect that (I, ever, promise, to help him).
9. She apologized that (she, not read, my report, yet).
10. He knew much about the city, (he, live, in London, for a long time).

## Практическое занятие № 7.

**Тема:** Производство хлеба. Past Perfect.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Упр.5-8.

### Topical vocabulary

flour - мука

yeast - дрожжи

mix - смешивать, замешивать

dough - тесто

fermentation - брожение

divide - делить

round - округлять

be subjected to smth - подвергаться чему-л.

under'go smth

proof - расстаиваться

mould - формовать

loaf - булка, буханка (мн.ч. loaves)

bake - выпекать

oven - печь (хлебопекарная)

### 1. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык:

the mixed dough, the fermented dough, the rounded dough pieces, the moulded dough pieces, baked bread

### 2. Сравните:

а) This process is called fermentation. - Этот процесс называется брожением.

б) The process called fermentation is very important for breadmaking. - Процесс, называемый брожением, очень важен в хлебопечении.

### 3. Переведите на русский язык:

1. The dough is mixed in the mixer. - The dough mixed in the mixer is subjected to fermentation. 2. The dough is divided into pieces. - The dough divided into pieces is taken to the rounder. 3. This machine is called a divider. - The machine called a divider cuts dough into pieces. 4. This machine is called a rounder. - The machine called a rounder makes dough balls. 5. This fermentation period is called proofing. - The fermentation period called proofing is not long. 6. These large chambers (камеры) are

called proof boxes (расстойные шкафы). - Large chambers called proof boxes are used for proofing. 7. Bread is baked in the ovens. - Bread baked in the ovens is cooled.

### **Text A. TECHNOLOGY OF BREADMAKING**

Bread is a valuable food. Excellent bread can be made with flour, yeast, salt and water. Other ingredients may be added, such as sugar, fat, eggs, milk, nuts and fruit.

The first basic step in the production of bread is the mixing of the ingredients to form a dough. This process takes place in mixers.

The mixed dough undergoes the second main stage of bread production called fermentation. At this time the yeast changes sugar to carbon dioxide and alcohol and the volume of the dough increases.-

The fermented dough is cut into pieces by a dividing machine. The dough pieces are taken to the next machine called a rounder. The function of this machine is to round the dough pieces into the form of a ball. The rounded dough balls are then subjected to a short fermentation period called intermediate proofing. After that a special moulding machine shapes the dough pieces into a loaf form. The moulded dough pieces undergo the final proofing in large chambers called dough boxes.

The last and most important step in the production of bread is the baking process, which is performed in the ovens.

#### **4. Расположите названия следующих процессов в том порядке, в котором они описаны в тексте:**

1. замес; 2. деление на куски; 3. промежуточная расстойка; 4. брожение; 5. округление; 6. окончательная расстойка; 7. формовка; 8. выпечка

#### **5. Найдите в тексте выражения, эквивалентные следующим:**

ценный продукт питания; могут быть добавлены другие ингредиенты; смешивание ингредиентов для образования теста; подвергается второй основной стадии производства хлеба; дрожжи превращают сахар в CO<sub>2</sub> и спирт; объем теста увеличивается

#### **6. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка.**

1. The first step in the production of bread is ... of the ingredients. 2. The process of mixing takes place in ... . 3. The ... dough undergoes fermentation. 4. The fermented dough is cut into pieces by a ... . 5. The dough pieces are taken to the next machine ... a rounder. 6. The rounded dough pieces are ... to intermediate proofing. 7. The moulding machine shapes the dough balls into a ... form. 8. The moulded dough pieces ... the final proofing. 9. The last step in the production of bread is the ... process. 10. Bread is baked in the ... .

1. divider; 2. mixing; 3. called; 4. muted; 5. mixers; 6. subjected; 7. ovens; 8. undergo; 9. loaf; 10. baking

#### **7. Combine the following sentences using the Past Perfect, using the conjunctions when, after, before, where necessary.**

*Model 1: She took some pictures of London. She showed us the pictures.  
She showed us the pictures she had taken in London*

*Model 2: Everybody went to bed. I came home.  
When I came home, everybody had gone to bed.*

1. He wrote a letter then he went to post it.
2. Ann prepared a beautiful meal for her guests. They ... all enjoyed it.
3. He left his passport behind. He couldn't find the passport.
4. They saw a play at the National Theatre. Then they discussed it.
5. He failed the examination twice. He gave up hope of passing it.
6. I came to the office. The manager signed all the documents.
7. The football match began. We reached the stadium.
8. The weather kept dry for a week. We came to the seaside.
9. They traveled four hundred miles. They reached the end of their journey.
10. The children did their homework. Their mother allows them to watch TV.

### 8. Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect.

1. We told her that he ... (to buy a TV-set).
2. The man at the station said that the train ... (to leave already).
3. Mary told me that she ... (not to get a letter from her son yet). She said she ... (not to hear from him for some weeks).
4. He understood that he ... (to get off at the wrong station).
5. He said that his parents ... (always to live in the country).
6. I didn't know that she ... (to change her address).
7. He didn't remember how it all ... (to happen).
8. We were sure that she ... (to tell the truth).
9. I saw that the child ... (to catch a cold).
10. She hoped that I ... (to pay for the tickets already).

### Практическое занятие № 8.

**Тема:** Производство хлеба. Past Perfect.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести текст, составить словарь к тексту, упр.1-3.

### Text B. METHODS OF MIXING DOUGH

Bakery products are made from flour by moistening, processing raw materials. In its basic ingredients, processes and characteristics, bread has changed little since the Stone Age.<sup>1</sup> Namely, flour, water, salt and yeast are mixed into a dough and allowed to ferment for a given number of hours, the dough mass is then divided into pieces of the desired weight, moulded, again allowed to expand during the final proof period and finally are baked. However, close control of processes produces a more uniform<sup>2</sup> product, and enrichment of materials results in a more nutritious product.

There are two main methods of mixing dough: the “sponge and dough” method and the “straight” process.

In the sponge and dough method the yeast is first mixed with warm water and a small quantity of flour and the mixture is worked up into a kind of sponge. This mixture is then put aside and fermented for approximately 3-4 hr; more flour is then added, and all the ingredients are mechanically mixed and become a dough. The dough is given a short fermentation period, after which it is run through the various makeup equipment.

The straight method differs from the sponge and dough process in that all ingredients are added at one time and that there is only one mixing stage and one fermentation period. The fermentation period for a straight dough is approximately 2-3 hr. After fermentation is complete, the dough enters the divider and continues through the same makeup equipment as for the sponge and dough method.

#### 1. Выберите словосочетание, которое раскрывает содержание понятия «опара»:

1. Flour, yeast and other ingredients mixed together. 2. A mixture of warm water and small quantity of flour. 3. A fermented dough.

#### 2. Закончите предложения, выбрав вариант, соответствующий содержанию текста:

1. In its basic ingredients bread
  - a) has changed little; b) has not changed at all; c) has greatly changed.
2. In a sponge and dough method the yeast is first prepared by mixing with
  - a) salt and other ingredients; b) sugar and water; c) warm water and a small quantity of flour.
3. The straight method differs from the sponge and dough process in that
  - a) yeast is not used; b) all ingredients are added at one time; c) there is no fermentation period.

### 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect.

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.
2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock.
3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock.
4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.
5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money.
6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film.
7. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner.
8. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework.
9. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books.

### Практическое занятие №9.

**Тема:** Мясо и мясные продукты. Present Continuous.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр. 2-5.

#### Topical vocabulary

meat [mi:t] - мясо  
flesh - мясо, мускульная ткань  
beef - говядина  
veal - телятина  
essential acids - незаменимые кислоты  
cattle - крупный рогатый скот  
swine - свинья  
pork - свинина  
lard - топленое свиное сало  
hide - шкура  
to cure - солить  
ham - ветчина, окорок  
sausage - колбаса  
preservative - консервант  
to can - консервировать  
smoking - копчение  
impregnation - пропитывание  
vinegar - уксус

#### 1. Проверьте, помните ли вы значения следующих слов. Если нет, проверьте их значения по словарю.

nutrition, approximately, primary, to store, severe, processing, shelf-stable, to achieve, drying, consumption, to increase, to alter, appearance, additive, item, to desire

### MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The flesh from the cattle over 6 months of age is beef and from younger cattle is veal. Beef is a nutritious food having approximately 25% protein and rich in essential acids, B vitamins, and minerals.

The primary products of swine are pork, lard, hides, and innumerable by-products. Pork is more successfully cured and stored than any other meats.

Fresh red meats are refrigerated. Cured meats such as ham, bacon, and sausage contain chemical preservatives (salt, nitrate, nitrite) but are, in addition, heat processed and stored under refrigeration. Fresh and cured meats are also canned. With severe heat processing a shelf-stable product is produced. In certain products stability is achieved in part through other processes: fermentation, drying, smoking and impregnation with vinegar.

The manufacture of meat products includes those processes which prepare the product for consumption and increase the stability, improve the texture, colour and appearance of various meat items. Various processes are employed depending upon the desired result. Various enzymatic agents and other additives are often used.

**2. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка.**

1. ... is the flesh of the cattle. 2. The flesh of young cattle is called ... . 3. Swine gives us ... and ... . 4. Pork is successfully ... and ... . 5. Chemical preservatives are contained in ..., ..., ... . 6. Fresh and ... meats can be also ... . 7. ..., ..., ... are used to get stable products. 8. The manufacture of meat products improves ..., ..., ..., increases ... .

1) cured, canned; 2) beef; 3) bacon, ham, sausages; 4) pork, lard; 5) drying, fermentation, smoking; 6) texture, flavour, appearance, stability; 7) veal; 8) cured, stored

**3. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

мясные продукты, субпродукты, питательный продукт, богат минералами и незаменимыми аминокислотами, свинина, ветчина, консервировать, брожение, сушка, копчение, потребление, желаемый результат

**4. Образуй форму Present Continuous.**

speaking.....	ran .....
jump .....	cut.....
buy.....	put .....
eat.....	drink.....
walk.....	work.....
stand.....	try .....
drive.....	go .....
study.....	read .....
write .....	have .....
shine.....	sit.....

**5. Составьте предложения, используя таблицу. Ответьте на вопросы, выбрав нужную форму глагола (am/is/are).**

**Образец:** *What is the dog doing? –The dog is sleeping in the park.*

Mr Connor	are helping	the door
David and Sandra	is buying	with a ball
Robert	are walking	by the door
The dog	are swimming	a newspaper
Mr King	is painting	her mother
They	are having	some sweets
Kevin	are playing	a new film
The children	is watching	dinner
Mr and Mrs Hill	is reading	in the park
people	is sleeping	in the lake

1. What is Mr Connor doing?
2. What.....David and Sandra doing?
3. What..... Robert doing?
4. What.....the dog doing?
5. What.....Mr King doing?
6. What.....they doing?
7. What.....Kevin doing?
8. What.....the children doing?
9. What.....Mr and Mr Hill doing?
10. What.....people doing?

## Практическое занятие №10.

**Тема:** Мясо и мясные продукты. Present Continuous.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, упр. 5-6.

### Topical vocabulary

meat [mi:t] - мясо

flesh - мясо, мускульная ткань

beef - говядина

veal [vi:l] - телятина

essential acids - незаменимые кислоты

cattle - крупный рогатый скот

swine - свинья

pork - свинина

lard - топленое свиное сало

hide - шкура

to cure - солить

ham - ветчина, окорок

sausage - колбаса

preservative - консервант

to can - консервировать

smoking - копчение

impregnation - пропитывание

vinegar - уксус

### 1. Проверьте, помните ли вы значения следующих слов. Если нет, проверьте их значения по словарю.

nutrition, approximately, primary, to store, severe, processing, shelf-stable, to achieve, drying, consumption, to increase, to alter, appearance, additive, item, to desire

### MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The flesh from the cattle over 6 months of age is beef and from younger cattle is veal. Beef is a nutritious food having approximately 25% protein and rich in essential acids, B vitamins, and minerals.

The primary products of swine are pork, lard, hides, and innumerable by-products. Pork is more successfully cured and stored than any other meats.

Fresh red meats are refrigerated. Cured meats such as ham, bacon, and sausage contain chemical preservatives (salt, nitrate, nitrite) but are, in addition, heat processed and stored under refrigeration. Fresh and cured meats are also canned. With severe heat processing a shelf-stable product is produced. In certain products stability is achieved in part through other processes: fermentation, drying, smoking and impregnation with vinegar.

The manufacture of meat products includes those processes which prepare the product for consumption and increase the stability, improve the texture, colour and appearance of various meat items. Various processes are employed depending upon the desired result. Various enzymatic agents and other additives are often used.

### 2. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка.

1. ... is the flesh of the cattle. 2. The flesh of young cattle is called ... . 3. Swine gives us ... and ... . 4. Pork is successfully ... and ... . 5. Chemical preservatives are contained in ..., ..., ... . 6. Fresh and ... meats can be also ... . 7. ..., ..., ... are used to get stable products. 8. The manufacture of meat products improves ..., ..., ..., increases ... .

1) cured, canned; 2) beef; 3) bacon, ham, sausages; 4) pork, lard; 5) drying, fermentation, smoking; 6) texture, flavour, appearance, stability; 7) veal; 8) cured, stored

### 3. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

мясные продукты, субпродукты, питательный продукт, богат минералами и незаменимыми аминокислотами, свинина, ветчина, консервировать, брожение, сушка, копчение, потребление, желаемый результат

#### 4. Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы:

What is beef? 2. What is veal? 3. What is beef rich in? 4. What are the primary products of swine? 5. What is stored and cured better, pork or beef? 6. How are cured meats stored? 7. What meats can be canned? 8. What processes are used for the manufacture of meat products?

### 5. Write the words in the ing-form form.

Feed, walk, wash, play, do

1. Can I speak to Brad, please? I'm sorry, he's \_\_\_\_\_ his pet now.
2. Can I speak to Paul, please? I'm sorry, he's \_\_\_\_\_ his homework now.
3. What about Kelly? No, sorry, she's \_\_\_\_\_ her pet in the park now.
4. Can I speak to Jenny then? Sorry, she's \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes now.
5. Can I speak to Alice or Alex, please? I'm sorry, they're \_\_\_\_\_ tennis now.

### 6. Make up negative sentences in Present Continuous..

- the sofa / Sam / is / on / not / sitting.
- Are / playing / not / the cats.
- cooking / Mother / not / my / is
- Reading / friends / her / are / not

## Практическое занятие №11.

**Тема:** Мясо и мясные продукты. Present Continuous.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Подготовить план-пересказ текста, используя материал занятия. Упр.5.

### Topical vocabulary

meat [mi:t] - мясо

flesh - мясо, мускульная ткань

beef - говядина

veal - телятина

essential acids - незаменимые кислоты

cattle - крупный рогатый скот

swine - свинья

pork - свинина

lard - топленое свиное сало

hide - шкура

to cure - солить

ham - ветчина, окорок

sausage - колбаса

preservative - консервант

to can - консервировать

smoking - копчение

impregnation - пропитывание

vinegar - уксус

1. Проверьте, помните ли вы значения следующих слов. Если нет, проверьте их значения по словарю.

nutrition, approximately, primary, to store, severe, processing, shelf-stable, to achieve, drying, consumption, to increase, to alter, appearance, additive, item, to desire

## MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The flesh from the cattle over 6 months of age is beef and from younger cattle is veal. Beef is a nutritious food having approximately 25% protein and rich in essential acids, B vitamins, and minerals.

The primary products of swine are pork, lard, hides, and innumerable by-products. Pork is more successfully cured and stored than any other meats.

Fresh red meats are refrigerated. Cured meats such as ham, bacon, and sausage contain chemical preservatives (salt, nitrate, nitrite) but are, in addition, heat processed and stored under refrigeration. Fresh and cured meats are also canned. With severe heat processing a shelf-stable product is produced. In certain products stability is achieved in part through other processes: fermentation, drying, smoking and impregnation with vinegar.

The manufacture of meat products includes those processes which prepare the product for consumption and increase the stability, improve the texture, colour and appearance of various meat items. Various processes are employed depending upon the desired result. Various enzymatic agents and other additives are often used.

### 2. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка.

1. ... is the flesh of the cattle. 2. The flesh of young cattle is called ... . 3. Swine gives us ... and ... . 4. Pork is successfully ... and ... . 5. Chemical preservatives are contained in ..., ..., ... . 6. Fresh and ... meats can be also ... . 7. ..., ..., ... are used to get stable products. 8. The manufacture of meat products improves ..., ..., ..., increases ... .

1) cured, canned; 2) beef; 3) bacon, ham, sausages; 4) pork, lard; 5) drying, fermentation, smoking; 6) texture, flavour, appearance, stability; 7) veal; 8) cured, stored

### 3. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

мясные продукты, субпродукты, питательный продукт, богат минералами и незаменимыми аминокислотами, свинина, ветчина, консервировать, брожение, сушка, копчение, потребление, желаемый результат

### 4. Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы:

What is beef? 2. What is veal? 3. What is beef rich in? 4. What are the primary products of swine? 5. What is stored and cured better, pork or beef? 6. How are cured meats stored? 7. What meats can be canned? 8. What processes are used for the manufacture of meat products?

### 5. Сделайте предложения вопросительными и отрицательными.

1. He is walking to school.
2. Jack is doing homework now.
3. The sun is shining brightly.
4. The horses are running in the field.
5. A mouse is sitting under the floor.

## Практическое занятие № 12.

**Тема:** Молоко и молочные продукты. Present Continuous/Present Simple.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-5.

### Topical vocabulary

dairy - молочные продукты

fluid milk - питьевое молоко

raw milk - сырое молоко

whole milk - цельное молоко



skim milk - обезжиренное молоко  
condensed milk - сгущенное молоко  
evaporated milk - концентрированное молоко  
dried milk - сухое молоко  
powdered milk  
cream - сливки  
ice cream - мороженое  
curd - творог  
fermented dairy products - кисломолочные продукты  
intake - прием  
clarification - очистка  
clarifier - очиститель  
freeze (froze, frozen) - замораживать

### 1. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

- a) commercial distribution, stainless steel, plastic pipelines, flexible plastic pipelines;
- b) added flavours, frozen product, processing plant, flavouring and colouring matter, receiving station;
- c) milk sugar, truck driver, farm tank, stainless steel pipelines, skim milk fraction, discharge pipe, fat content, butter-type flavour

### 2. Выберите правильный перевод следующих предложений. Обратите внимание на функцию инфинитива.

1. Milk is pasteurized to kill bacteria.
  - a) Пастеризованное молоко не содержит бактерий,
  - б) Молоко пастеризуют для того, чтобы уничтожить бактерии.
2. To make butter cream is churned.
  - a) Для того чтобы получить масло, сбивают сливки.
  - б) Процесс получения масла из сливок называется сбиванием.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Fluid milk for commercial distribution is usually pasteurized, that is subjected to a temperature of 61.7°C for at least 30 min or 71.7°C for 15 sec, and then cooled and bottled. The importance of safety and cleanliness is stressed in the dairy industry. Milk may also be condensed or evaporated, dried, powdered, or separated into skim milk and cream.

Butter is churned<sup>1</sup> from cream. Margarines are similar to butter but made of hydrogenated fats,<sup>2</sup> usually vegetable in origin, with added butter-type flavours and colouring.

Ice cream is the frozen product made from a combination of milk products (cream, butter, or milk - either whole or evaporated, condensed, skimmed, or dried) and two or more of the following ingredients: eggs, water, and sugar, with flavouring and colouring mat- In the manufacture of ice cream, freezing is accompanied by agitation of the ingredients to avoid crystallization and to incorporate air for proper texture.

Cheese is the product made from curd obtained from the whole, or skimmed milk of cows or other animals, with or without added cream.

Many fermented products are produced from milk. These fermentations require the use of bacteria that ferment lactose or milk sugar.

### 3. Определите, о каком продукте идет речь:

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. A product made from curd with or without added cream.      | 1. Сливочное масло        |
| 2. A dairy product which is churned from cream.               | 2. Мороженое              |
| 3. A frozen product made from a combination of milk products, | 3. Сыр                    |
|   | 4. Кисломолочные продукты |
|   | 5. Маргарин               |

eggs, water and sugar with flavouring and colouring matter.

4. A product similar to butter but made of hydrogenated fats with added butter-type flavourings and colouring.
5. Milk products fermented by bacteria.

**4. Выберите из скобок глагол в правильной форме. Переведите предложения.**

1. He ... (works/is working) for a big insurance company.
2. Water always ... (boils/is boiling) at 100 degrees.
3. I ... (wait/am waiting) for my doctor at the moment.
4. Bob, stop! You ... (eat/are eating) too fast.
5. She ... (has/is having) four brothers.
6. Switch off the radio, please. You ... (don't listen/aren't listening) to it.
7. I know my bad habit: I often ... (talk/am talking) too loudly.
8. Look at the picture. An elegant lady ... (rides/is riding) a horse.
9. Give me some salt, please. I ... (make/am making) seafood salad.
10. Mary never ... (speaks/is speaking) to strange people.

**5. Используйте глагол в скобках в одном предложении дважды: в Present Simple и в Present Continuous.**

**Пример:** Tom usually ... in the office but today he ... at the exhibition. (work) – Tom usually **works** in the office but today he **is working** at the exhibition. (Обычно Том работает в офисе, но сегодня он работает на выставке.)

1. I always ... orange juice but now I ... peach juice. (drink)
2. She ... a shower at the moment, though she usually ... it in the morning. (take)
3. Mum often ... cherry-pies but this evening she ... an apple-pie. (bake)
4. As a rule we ... to football matches but this Sunday we... to a hockey match. (go)
5. Marta usually ... jeans but today she ... a dress. (wear)

**Практическое занятие № 13.**

**Тема:** Молоко и молочные продукты. Present Continuous/Present Simple.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Перевести текст, упр.1-4.

**COMMERCIAL PROCESSING OF MILK**

Most raw milk collected at farms is pumped from stainless steel tanks into tank trucks<sup>1</sup> for delivery to processing plants.

**Collection and intake.**

The truck drivers are required to check flavour, temperature, and volume of milk in the farm tank and to collect a sample of raw milk for analysis before pumping the milk into the truck. At the receiving station of the processing plant the milk in the farm truck is weighed and pumped into the plant through flexible plastic and stainless steel pipelines.

**Separation and clarification.**

Separators have two discharge pipes, one for cream and one for skim milk. Clarifiers have only one pipe for whole milk. Separators have a device called cream screw<sup>2</sup> by which the fat content in the cream is regulated. This screw allows more or less cream to pass out through the discharge pipe.

**1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. Что обычно делают перед перекачиванием молока из автоцистерны на перерабатывающее предприятие? 2. В чем состоит основное различие между процессами сепарации и очистки молока?

## 2. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

для доставки на перерабатывающее предприятие; брать образец сырого молока на анализ; сепарация и очистка; порции сливок и обезжиренного молока; две отводные трубы; содержание жира в сливках; большее или меньшее количество сливок

## 3. Выберите подходящий по смыслу глагол и поставьте его в предложение в форме Present Simple или Present Continuous.

**to stay - to eat – to play – to wash - to cry - to wait – to watch – to wear - to start – to ride**

1. Every Thursday they ... fish.
2. Hurry up! The kids ... for you.
3. Ron is in Italy now. He ... at a 5-star hotel.
4. Normally Mike ... work at 9 a.m.
5. They ... billiards at weekends.
6. She ... a bike right now.
7. Little Nick is a quiet boy. He never ... .
8. Dad ... TV news regularly.
9. My sister ... the floor in the kitchen at the moment.
10. My wife ... contact lenses every day.

## 4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мои родители живут в Австралии.
2. Ты любишь орехи?
3. Ты постоянно занимаешь деньги!
4. Я пользуюсь мобильным телефоном каждый день.
5. Сегодня мы наряжаем новогоднюю елку.
6. У Карла нет братьев.
7. Почему ты смеешься?
8. Джон говорит на трех языках.
9. Сейчас не идет дождь.
10. Мы не помним его адрес.

## Практическое занятие № 14.

**Тема:** Молоко и молочные продукты. Present Continuous/Present Simple.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить словарь к тексту, упр.1-4.

### COMMERCIAL PROCESSING OF MILK

Most raw milk collected at farms is pumped from stainless steel tanks into tank trucks<sup>1</sup> for delivery to processing plants.

#### Collection and intake.

The truck drivers are required to check flavour, temperature, and volume of milk in the farm tank and to collect a sample of raw milk for analysis before pumping the milk into the truck. At the receiving station of the processing plant the milk in the farm truck is weighed and pumped into the plant through flexible plastic and stainless steel pipelines.

#### Separation and clarification.

Separators have two discharge pipes, one for cream and one for skim milk. Clarifiers have only one pipe for whole milk. Separators have a device called cream screw<sup>2</sup> by which the fat content in the cream is regulated. This screw allows more or less cream to pass out through the discharge pipe.

**1. Представьте в виде схемы последовательность описанных в тексте операций по сбору, приемке, очистке и сепарации молока.**

## 2. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка:

1. Fluid milk for commercial distribution is usually ... . 2. ... is churned from cream. 3. Ice cream is the ... product. 4. Cheese is the product made from ... . 5. Industry processing milk is called ... industry. 6. After separation whole milk is separated into two fractions: ... and ... . 7. Clarifiers have one pipe for ... milk.

1. curd; 2. pasteurized; 3. whole; 4. cream; 5. butter; 6. dairy; 7. skim milk; 8. Frozen

## 3. Put the words in the correct order and the verbs in the correct form.

1. Claire / work / the bank / into.
2. Tina / properly / her car / park / never / can.
3. The children / help / the housework / always / with.
4. Liza / porridge / for / sometimes / breakfast / have.
5. have / the piano lesson / I / at the moment.
6. He / this evening / come / us / with / not.
7. Mr. Smith / to / not / fly / New York / tomorrow.

## 4. Correct the mistakes.

1. Liza goes shopping tomorrow.
2. Bob brush his teeth twice a day.
3. I am learning English every day.
4. Peter looks for a new flat these days.
5. She eats an apple at the moment.
6. Do you cook dinner often?
7. She doesn't writes letters very often.

## Практическое занятие № 15.

**Тема:** Производство сахара. Past Continuous.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-3.

### Topical vocabulary

sugar cane - сахарный тростник

sugar beet - сахарная свекла

crush - измельчать

express - выдавливать, выжимать

juice - сок

evaporate - выпаривать

remove - удалять

raw sugar - сахар-сырец

treat - обрабатывать

refine - очищать

sucrose - сахароза

slice - нарезать на кусочки

result in - приводить к

be high in = be rich in быть богатым чем-л., иметь высокое содержание чего-л.

## SUGAR

Sugar is extracted from the sugar cane and the sugar beet. Cane ear is manufactured from the sugar cane. In the manufacturing of sugar cane, the first step is crushing of the cane to express the juice. The juice is then clarified, usually by heating with lime.<sup>1</sup> The clarified juice is then concentrated in vacuum evaporators<sup>2</sup> to a brownish syrup containing about 35 per cent moisture of syrup and crystals.

The crystals are separated from the liquor or molasses<sup>3</sup> by centrifugal machines. The molasses may be evaporated a second and a third time and the crystals are removed. The sugar thus separated from

the molasses is known as raw sugar. The raw sugar must be washed, treated with lime, filtered, recrystallized, washed and dried to give the familiar refined sugar.

In some countries cane sugar is produced in small factories without use of centrifuges, and a dark-brown product, noncentrifugal sugar, is produced.

Recovery of crystalline sugar from the sugar beet is not a simple procedure. In its life processes, the sugar beet forms many organic substances other than sucrose and takes up inorganic nutrient elements from the soil. These nonsucrose substances are also brought into solution of sucrose during processing and must be removed. Some are removed by liming and filtering, but those that remain inhibit<sup>4</sup> crystallization of sucrose.

This is how beet sugar is produced. The beets are washed and sliced. The juice which is high in sucrose is leached by hot water. It is then subjected to clarification, filtration, and evaporation, resulting in formation of clear crystals.

#### Примечания к тексту

1. **lime** - известь
2. **vacuum evaporator** - вакуумный выпариватель
3. **molasses** - меласса, оттек
4. **to inhibit** - тормозить, задерживать

#### 1. Прочтите текст внимательно еще раз и закончите следующие высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста:

1. Cane sugar is manufactured from ... . 2. Beet sugar is manufactured from ... . 3. In the manufacturing of sugar cane the first step is ... . 4. To produce beet juice the beets are ... .

#### 2. Расставьте названия процессов в том порядке, в котором они описаны в тексте:

- a) обработка тростника для получения сахара-сырца: clarification of the juice; crushing of the cane; separation of crystals from the molasses; concentration of the clarified juice
- б) обработка сахара-сырца для получения рафинированного сахара: filtering; treating with lime; washing; recrystallizing; drying; washing
- в) обработка сахарной свеклы для получения сока: slicing; leaching; washing
- г) обработка сока сахарной свеклы для получения чистых кристаллов сахара: evaporation; clarification; filtration

#### 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Continuous.

1. He (not to write) a composition now.
2. They (to play) football from 5 till 7 yesterday?
3. My mother (not to sleep) at the moment.
4. She (to fly) over the Atlantic ocean tomorrow at 3?
5. Pam (to have) dinner now?
6. She (to work) in her office at 10 o'clock tomorrow?
7. She (not to cook) dinner at that time.

### Практическое занятие № 16.

**Тема:** Производство сахара. Past Continuous.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Упр.1,2. Подготовить план-пересказ текста.

#### Topical vocabulary

sugar cane - сахарный тростник

sugar beet - сахарная свекла

crush - измельчать

express - выдавливать, выжимать

juice - сок  
evaporate - выпаривать  
remove - удалять  
raw sugar - сахар-сырец  
treat - обрабатывать  
refine - очищать  
sucrose - сахароза  
slice - нарезать на кусочки  
result in - приводить к  
be high in = be rich in быть богатым чем-л., иметь высокое содержание чего-л.

## SUGAR

Sugar is extracted from the sugar cane and the sugar beet. Cane sugar is manufactured from the sugar cane. In the manufacturing of sugar cane, the first step is crushing of the cane to express the juice. The juice is then clarified, usually by heating with lime.<sup>1</sup> The clarified juice is then concentrated in vacuum evaporators<sup>2</sup> to a brownish syrup containing about 35 per cent moisture of syrup and crystals.

The crystals are separated from the liquor or molasses<sup>3</sup> by centrifugal machines. The molasses may be evaporated a second and a third time and the crystals are removed. The sugar thus separated from the molasses is known as raw sugar. The raw sugar must be washed, treated with lime, filtered, recrystallized, washed and dried to give the familiar refined sugar.

In some countries cane sugar is produced in small factories without use of centrifuges, and a dark-brown product, noncentrifugal sugar, is produced.

Recovery of crystalline sugar from the sugar beet is not a simple procedure. In its life processes, the sugar beet forms many organic substances other than sucrose and takes up inorganic nutrient elements from the soil. These nonsucrose substances are also brought into solution of sucrose during processing and must be removed. Some are removed by liming and filtering, but those that remain inhibit<sup>4</sup> crystallization of sucrose.

This is how beet sugar is produced. The beets are washed and sliced. The juice which is high in sucrose is leached by hot water. It is then subjected to clarification, filtration, and evaporation, resulting in formation of clear crystals.

### Примечания к тексту

5. **lime** - известь
6. **vacuum evaporator** - вакуумный выпариватель
7. **molasses** - меласса, оттек
8. **to inhibit** - тормозить, задерживать

### 1. Прочтите текст внимательно еще раз и закончите следующие высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста:

1. Cane sugar is manufactured from ... . 2. Beet sugar is manufactured from ... . 3. In the manufacturing of sugar cane the first step is ... . 4. To produce beet juice the beets are ... .

### 2. Расставьте названия процессов в том порядке, в котором они описаны в тексте:

- а) обработка тростника для получения сахара-сырца: clarification of the juice; crushing of the cane; separation of crystals from the molasses; concentration of the clarified juice
- б) обработка сахара-сырца для получения рафинированного сахара: filtering; treating with lime; washing; recrystallizing; drying; washing
- в) обработка сахарной свеклы для получения сока: slicing; leaching; washing
- г) обработка сока сахарной свеклы для получения чистых кристаллов сахара: evaporation; clarification; filtration

## Практическое занятие № 17.

**Тема:** Контрольная работа.

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

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

### Вариант I

**1. Совместите слова из левой колонки с их переводом из правой:**

Lard	незаменимые кислоты
Beef	свинина
Meat	солить
Cattle	топленое свиное сало
Flesh	солить
Veal	говядина
Essential acids	крупный рогатый скот
Pork	мясо, мускульная ткань
Hide	телятина
Swine	мясо
To cure	шкура

**2. Определите, о каком продукте идет речь:**

1. A product made from curd with or without added cream
2. A dairy product which is churned from cream
3. A frozen product made from a combination of milk products

ICE-CREAM  
FERMENTED DAIRY PRODUCTS  
CHEESE  
MARGERINE  
BUTTER

**3. Напишите три формы глаголов:**

eat	.....	swim	.....
speak	.....	open	.....
write	.....	give	.....
make	.....	put	.....

**4. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Present Perfect:**

1. He ..... (eat) all the cakes.
2. I ..... (just make) the bed.
3. She ..... (already write) a letter.
4. He .....(open) the door.

### Вариант II

**1. Совместите слова из левой колонки с их переводом из правой:**

To can	ветчина
Vinegar	консервант
Sausage	незаменимые кислоты
Smoking	уксус
Impregnation	консервировать
Ham	колбаса
Preservative	копчение
Essential acids	крупный рогатый скот
Pork	пропитывание
Cattle	свинина

**2. Определите, о каком продукте идет речь:**

1. A product similar to butter

ICE-CREAM

2. Milk products fermented by bacteria
3. A frozen product made from a combination of milk products

CHEESE  
MARGERINE  
BUTTER  
FERMENTED DAIRY PRODUCTS

**3. Напишите три формы глаголов:**

drink .....	drive .....
sleep .....	find .....
take .....	talk .....
clean .....	eat .....

**4. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Present Perfect:**

5. We ..... (already clean) the room.
6. I ..... (just eat) two apples.
7. He ..... (find) his keys.
8. They .....(take) photos of some places.

**Практическое занятие № 18.**

**Тема:** Дифференцированный зачет.

**Цель:** Контроль умений и навыков практического владения английским языком.

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

**Вариант I**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

**MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS**

The flesh from the cattle over 6 months of age is beef and from younger cattle is veal. Beef is a nutritious food having approximately 25% protein and rich in essential acids, B vitamins, and minerals.

The primary products of swine are pork, lard, hides, and innumerable by-products. Pork is more successfully cured and stored than any other meats.

Fresh red meats are refrigerated. Cured meats such as ham, bacon, and sausage contain chemical preservatives (salt, nitrate, nitrite) but are, in addition, heat processed and stored under refrigeration. Fresh and cured meats are also canned. With severe heat processing a shelf-stable product is produced. In certain products stability is achieved in part through other processes: fermentation, drying, smoking and impregnation with vinegar.

The manufacture of meat products includes those processes which prepare the product for consumption and increase the stability, improve the texture, colour and appearance of various meat items. Various processes are employed depending upon the desired result. Various enzymatic agents and other additives are often used.

**2. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка.**

1. ... is the flesh of the cattle. 2. The flesh of young cattle is called ... . 3. Swine gives us ... and ... . 4. Pork is successfully ... and ... . 5. Chemical preservatives are contained in ..., ..., ... . 6. Fresh and ... meats can be also ... . 7. ..., ..., ... are used to get stable products. 8. The manufacture of meat products improves ..., ..., ..., increases ... .

- 1) cured, canned; 2) beef; 3) bacon, ham, sausages; 4) pork, lard; 5) drying, fermentation, smoking; 6) texture, flavour, appearance, stability; 7) veal; 8) cured, stored

**3. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

мясные продукты, субпродукты, питательный продукт, богат минералами и незаменимыми аминокислотами, свинина, ветчина, консервировать, брожение, сушка, копчение, потребление,



желаемый результат

**4. Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы:**

What is beef? 2. What is veal? 3. What is beef rich in? 4. What are the primary products of swine? 5. What is stored and cured better, pork or beef? 6. How are cured meats stored? 7. What meats can be canned? 8. What processes are used for the manufacture of meat products?

**Вариант II**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

**TECHNOLOGY OF BREADMAKING**

Bread is a valuable food. Excellent bread can be made with flour, yeast, salt and water. Other ingredients may be added, such as sugar, fat, eggs, milk, nuts and fruit.

The first basic step in the production of bread is the mixing of the ingredients to form a dough. This process takes place in mixers.

The mixed dough undergoes the second main stage of bread production called fermentation. At this time the yeast changes sugar to carbon dioxide and alcohol and the volume of the dough increases.-

The fermented dough is cut into pieces by a dividing machine. The dough pieces are taken to the next machine called a rounder. The function of this machine is to round the dough pieces into the form of a ball. The rounded dough balls are then subjected to a short fermentation period called intermediate proofing. After that a special moulding machine shapes the dough pieces into a loaf form. The moulded dough pieces undergo the final proofing in large chambers called dough boxes.

The last and most important step in the production of bread is the baking process, which is performed in the ovens.

**2. Расположите названия следующих процессов в том порядке, в котором они описаны в тексте:**

1. замес; 2. деление на куски; 3. промежуточная расстойка; 4. брожение; 5. округление; 6. окончательная расстойка; 7. формовка; 8. выпечка

**3. Найдите в тексте выражения, эквивалентные следующим:**

ценный продукт питания; могут быть добавлены другие ингредиенты; смешивание ингредиентов для образования теста; подвергается второй основной стадии производства хлеба; дрожжи превращают сахар в CO<sub>2</sub> и спирт; объем теста увеличивается

**4. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка.**

1. The first step in the production of bread is ... of the ingredients. 2. The process of mixing takes place in ... . 3. The ... dough undergoes fermentation. 4. The fermented dough is cut into pieces by a ... . 5. The dough pieces are taken to the next machine ... a rounder. 6. The rounded dough pieces are ... to intermediate proofing. 7. The moulding machine shapes the dough balls into a ... form. 8. The moulded dough pieces ... the final proofing. 9. The last step in the production of bread is the ... process. 10. Bread is baked in the ... .

2. divider; 2. mixing; 3. called; 4. mated; 5. mixers; 6. subjected; 7. ovens; 8. undergo; 9. loaf; 10. baking

**3 КУРС 5 СЕМЕСТР**  
**ДИЕТИЧЕСКОЕ ПИТАНИЕ. СОСТАВ ПРОДУКТОВ. МИНЕРАЛЫ И**  
**ВИТАМИНЫ.**

**Практическое занятие №1.**

**Тема:** Диетическое меню. Страдательный залог времен группы Continuous

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-4.

**Topical vocabulary**

diet - пища, рацион, диета

person - человек, личность, особа

affect - действовать, воздействовать, влиять

orange - апельсин; оранжевый

human - человеческий

proportion - пропорция, соотношение; часть, доля cake [keik] - торт, пирожное, кекс

eat (ate, eaten) - есть (кушать)

kind - род, сорт, вид

vary - изменять(ся), различаться

various - различный, разнообразный

illness = disease - болезнь

body - организм, тело

need - нуждаться; нужда, потребность

require - требовать

enough - достаточный; достаточно

juice - сок

weight - вес

provide - снабжать, обеспечивать

nutrition - питание

too + прилагательное (наречие) - слишком

both ... and - как ..., так и ...

since - так как, поскольку; с, с тех пор (как)

**1. Прочтите предложения. Решите, какое слово из указанных в скобках, должно быть употреблено в каждом из них.**

1. A human body ... a balanced diet.

1) requirements; 2) requires

2. About 70% of the ... of the human body is water.

1) weigh; 2) weight; 3) weightless)

3. Every ... person should drink milk every day.

1) grow; 2) growth; 3) growing

4. A person needs ... amounts of energy for ... activities.

1) various; 2) variety; 3) vary

5. Foods ... us with energy, body-building material, mineral salts and vitamins.

1) provide; 2) provision

**DIET**

A person's diet is what he eats and drinks, and it is highly important because both growth and health are affected by it. Everyone knows that without food people starve to death, and every year this happens in some country of the world in the times of famine.<sup>1</sup> Even people who can get food, however, sometimes

suffer from various kinds of illness because they are eating too much of one kind of food and not enough of another^) This is because the body has many different needs and these needs require a balanced diet.

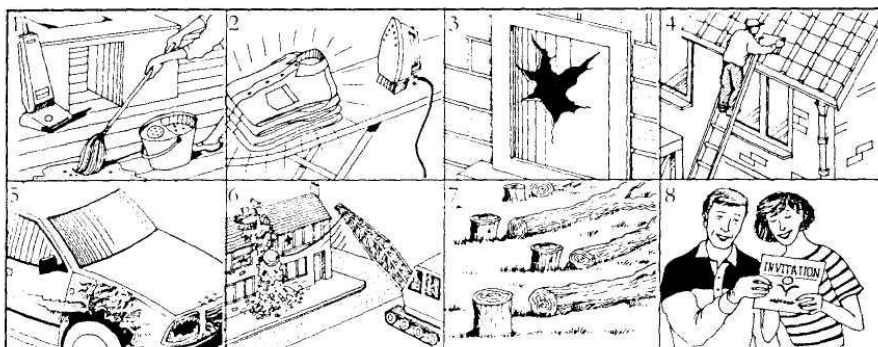
A normal healthy diet for one day is a salad, fruit of some kind, a pint<sup>2</sup> of milk, fish or meat, some cheese or an egg and some bread. Apple, orange or grapefruit juice is always a good thing, at breakfast or at any other time, so is a glass of water first thing in the morning and last thing at night.

Water is, of course, absolutely necessary to every kind of diet. About 70% of the weight of the human body is water, and a healthy man requires four quarts<sup>3</sup> of water every 24 hours. However, since about 70% of most of the foods eaten is water, a large proportion of water comes from his food. The rest must be provided by tea, coffee, milk, soup and, of course, plain water.

**2. Выберите утверждения, соответствующие содержанию текста:**

1. A person's diet is ... .  
1) what he eats; 2) what he drinks; o) what he eats and drinks.
  
2. A person's diet ... .  
1) affects growth and health; 2) does not affect growth and health.
  
3. ... to eat much of one kind of food.  
1) It is useful; 2) It is harmful
  
4. A healthy man requires ... .  
1) about 1.5 l of water every 24 hours; 2) about 4.5 l of water every 24 hours; 3) about 2.5 l of water every 24 hours

**Present and Past Continuous Passive**



1. Опишите то, что вы видите на картинках № 1, 4, 6. Используйте *the present continuous (is/are being ...)* *Образец: The bridge is being painted at the moment.*

1. (the room / clean) .....
2. (the roof / repair) .....
4. (the houses / knock down) .....

3. Измените предложения и поставьте в форму *the past continuous passive (was/were being )*  
4. Переделайте предложения из действительного в страдательный залог:

*Someone is cleaning the windows.*  
*The windows are being cleaned by someone.*

1. Somebody is using a computer right now/
2. They are building a new ring road round the city.
3. Grandfather is telling the children a funny story.
4. I think, somebody is following us.

## Практическое занятие №2.

**Тема:** Диетическое меню. Страдательный залог времен группы Continuous

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Упр.2-6, составить план-пересказ текста.

### Topical vocabulary

diet - пища, рацион, диета

person - человек, личность, особа

affect - действовать, воздействовать, влиять

orange - апельсин; оранжевый

human - человеческий

proportion - пропорция, соотношение; часть, доля cake [keik] - торт, пирожное, кекс

eat (ate, eaten) - есть (кушать)

kind - род, сорт, вид

vary - изменять(ся), различаться

various - различный, разнообразный

illness = disease - болезнь

body - организм, тело

need - нуждаться; нужда, потребность

require - требовать

enough - достаточный; достаточно

juice - сок

weight - вес

provide - снабжать, обеспечивать

nutrition - питание

too + прилагательное (наречие) - слишком

both ... and - как ..., так и ...

since - так как, поскольку; с, с тех пор (как)

### 1. Прочтите предложения. Решите, какое слово из указанных в скобках, должно быть употреблено в каждом из них.

6. A human body ... a balanced diet.

1) requirements; 2) requires

7. About 70% of the ... of the human body is water.

1) weigh; 2) weight; 3) weightless)

8. Every ... person should drink milk every day.

1) grow; 2) growth; 3) growing

9. A person needs ... amounts of energy for ... activities.

1) various; 2) variety; 3) vary

10. Foods ... us with energy, body-building material, mineral salts and vitamins.

1) provide; 2) provision

## DIET

A person's diet is what he eats and drinks, and it is highly important because both growth and health are affected by it. Everyone knows that without food people starve to death, and every year this happens in some country of the world in the times of famine.<sup>1</sup> Even people who can get food, however, sometimes suffer from various kinds of illness because they are eating too much of one kind of food and not enough of another<sup>^</sup>) This is because the body has many different needs and these needs require a balanced diet.

A normal healthy diet for one day is a salad, fruit of some kind, a pint<sup>2</sup> of milk, fish or meat, some cheese or an egg and some bread. Apple, orange or grapefruit juice is always a good thing, at breakfast or at any other time, so is a glass of water first thing in the morning and last thing at night.

Water is, of course, absolutely necessary to every kind of diet. About 70% of the weight of the human

body is water, and a healthy man requires four quarts<sup>3</sup> of water every 24 hours. However, since about 70% of most of the foods eaten is water, a large proportion of water comes from his food. The rest must be provided by tea, coffee, milk, soup and, of course, plain water.

**2. Прочтите ряды слов и укажите номера слов, которые подходят к группе, обозначенной первым словом ряда:**

1. colour: 1) blue; 2) red; 3) heavy; 4) orange; 5) square; 6) green
2. fruit: 1) bread; 2) apple; 3) orange; 4) meat; 5) banana; 6) grapefruit .
3. liquid: 1) juice; 2) cheese; 3) tea; 4) coffee; 5) fish; 6) milk
4. food: 1) salad; 2) soup; 3) egg; 4) flower; 5) meat; 6) sand
5. meals: 1) morning; 2) breakfast; 3) time; 4) dinner; 5) week; 6) lunch

**3. Определите, в какой последовательности перечисленные утверждения раскрываются в тексте:**

1. Water requirements. 2. The importance of a person's diet for growth and health. 3. Foods providing water. 4. A normal healthy diet for one day.

**4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. Why does a human being require a balanced diet? 2. What can happen to people if their diet is not balanced? 3. What do we mean by a healthy diet? 4. How much water does a healthy man require? 5. What foods provide water?

**5. Present Continuous Passive or Present Simple Passive?**

1. Papers (deliver) usually at 8 in the morning, they (look through) at the moment and you will get you soon.
2. Dresses (make) preferably of cotton in hot countries. This wonderful costume (make) specially for this performance now.
3. – What strange sounds!  
- Oh, our piano (tune).
4. – Where is your car?  
- It (fill) in the garage at the moment.
5. The witness (question) by the police-inspector now.
6. Our luggage (examine) at the customs now. Any luggage going abroad (check) usually here.
7. All the contracts (sign) by the President.
8. You can't use the fax now. It (fix).
9. Lots of people (operate on) in this clinic. And now unfortunately my uncle John (operate) on here.

**6. Past Continuous Passive or Past Simple Passive?**

1. Many towns (destroy) by the earthquake in Japan last year.
2. He (throw) out of class for cheating.
3. The pop singers arrived at the airport and (welcome) by thousands of fans. Flowers (throw) at them all the way to the exit.
4. The exposition (open) when we drove up to the picture gallery.
5. He couldn't go out as his suit shirt (clean).
6. The petrol tank (fill) last week.
7. The naughty boy (teach) a very good lesson by his friends.

**Практическое занятие №3.**

**Тема:** Состав продуктов. Страдательный залог времен Perfect.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексических и грамматических навыков, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова, перевести текст, упр.1-4.

## Topical vocabulary

combine - сочетать(ся), объединять(ся), комбинировать  
generally - обычно, вообще  
cream [kri:m] - сливки, крем  
minerals - минеральные вещества  
extremely - чрезвычайно, крайне, очень  
utilize - использовать, утилизировать  
constituent- составная часть, составляющая

### 1. Заполните пропуски в следующих предложениях нужной формой прилагательного:

1. Centimeter is a ... unit than a meter.  
1) small; 2) smaller; 3) smallest
2. Fresh food is ... than tinned food.  
1) good; 2) better; 2) best
3. Rice is one of the ... sources of vitamins.  
1) poor; 2) poorer; 3) poorest
4. Some people eat mainly vegetables as they think that they are ...  
than animal foods.  
1) healthy, 2) more healthy; 3) most healthy
5. Glucose is the ... form of sugar.  
1) simple; 2) simpler; 3) simplest
6. The animal proteins are ... for the body than the vegetable proteins.  
1) essential; 2) more essential; 3) most essential
7. Citrus fruits are ... sources of vitamin C.  
1) good; 2) better; 3) best

## IMPORTANT MATERIALS IN YOUR FOOD

Foods contain different materials that help your body to stay strong and healthy. The most important of these are known to be PROTEINS. They are absolutely necessary for building and repairing our bodies. Proteins consist of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and other elements, such as phosphorus and sulphur. Proteins are built up of smaller units, the amino-acids.<sup>1</sup> The richest sources of proteins are such animal foods as meat, fish, cheese, eggs, milk, and such vegetable foods as soya beans, bread, peas.

Sugars and starches, known as CARBOHYDRATES, are digested<sup>2</sup> rather quickly and supply energy for the body. They are made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Foods rich in carbohydrates are fruit, honey, bread, cakes, potatoes, rice, macaroni.

FATS are also made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Fatty foods are considered to be good sources of energy,\* but people who eat too much of them become overweight. Fats are found in butter, cream, milk, oily fish, meat, olive oil, sunflowerseed oil.

Your body also needs other materials called VITAMINS and MINERALS. They are present in small amounts but we know them to be extremely important for the proper functioning and growth of the body.

### 2. Составьте правильные утверждения из предлагаемых слов и словосочетаний, перечислив как можно больше продуктов.

		butter
		cream
		meat
		fish
		cheese
	proteins	eggs
Foods rich in	fats	are milk
	carbohydrates	olive oil
		honey
		bread
		potatoes
		rice

soya beans  
fruit

**3. Use Present Perfect Active or Passive of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. Peter ... (to break) the window.
2. The exercise ... (to write) already.
3. The text ... (to translate) by Victor.
4. The teacher just ... (to explain) the new rule.
5. We (to learn) the Passive Voice already.
6. A new school ... (to build) in this street.

**4. Translate into English using Present Perfect Active or Passive.**

1. Я только что купил газету
2. Телевизор только что выключили.
3. Он уже ответил на вопрос
4. Слова только что написали на доске
5. Мы уже говорили об этом
6. Все ответы уже даны.
7. Об этом только что сказали по радио.
8. Я уже смотрел этот фильм
9. Мне ничего об этом не говорили
10. Все предложения уже написаны.

**Практическое занятие №4**

**Тема:** Состав продуктов. Страдательный залог времен Perfect.

**Цель:** Закрепление лексических и грамматических навыков, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить вопросы к тексту, подготовить пересказ текста, упр.3-4.

**Topical vocabulary**

combine - сочетать(ся), объединять(ся), комбинировать

generally - обычно, вообще

cream [kri:m] - сливки, крем

minerals - минеральные вещества

extremely - чрезвычайно, крайне, очень

utilize - использовать, утилизировать

constituent- составная часть, составляющая

**1. Заполните пропуски в следующих предложениях нужной формой прилагательного:**

1. Centimeter is a ... unit than a meter.  
1) small; 2) smaller; 3) smallest
2. Fresh food is ... than tinned food.  
1) good; 2) better; 2) best
3. Rice is one of the ... sources of vitamins.  
1) poor; 2) poorer; 3) poorest
4. Some people eat mainly vegetables as they think that they are ...  
than animal foods.  
1) healthy, 2) more healthy; 3) most healthy
5. Glucose is the ... form of sugar.  
1) simple; 2) simpler; 3) simplest
6. The animal proteins are ... for the body than the vegetable proteins.  
1) essential; 2) more essential; 3) most essential

7. Citrus fruits are ... sources of vitamin C.  
1) good; 2) better; 3) best

### IMPORTANT MATERIALS IN YOUR FOOD

Foods contain different materials that help your body to stay strong and healthy. The most important of these are known to be PROTEINS. They are absolutely necessary for building and repairing our bodies. Proteins consist of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and other elements, such as phosphorus and sulphur. Proteins are built up of smaller units, the amino-acids.<sup>1</sup> The richest sources of proteins are such animal foods as meat, fish, cheese, eggs, milk, and such vegetable foods as soya beans, bread, peas.

Sugars and starches, known as CARBOHYDRATES, are digested<sup>2</sup> rather quickly and supply energy for the body. They are made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Foods rich in carbohydrates are fruit, honey, bread, cakes, potatoes, rice, macaroni.

FATS are also made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Fatty foods are considered to be good sources of energy,\* but people who eat too much of them become overweight. Fats are found in butter, cream, milk, oily fish, meat, olive oil, sunflowerseed oil.

Your body also needs other materials called VITAMINS and MINERALS. They are present in small amounts but we know them to be extremely important for the proper functioning and growth of the body.

**2. Составьте правильные утверждения из предлагаемых слов и словосочетаний, перечислив как можно больше продуктов.**

		butter
		cream
		meat
		fish
		cheese
	proteins	eggs
Foods rich in	fats	are milk
	carbohydrates	olive oil
		honey
		bread
		potatoes
		rice
		soya beans
		fruit

**3. Change the sentences with Present Perfect Active into Present Perfect Passive.**

*Example: I have already finished my work. My work ... — My work has already been finished.*

1. I have already taken the books back to the library. The books ...
2. She has just posted those letters. Those letters ...
3. The teacher has already checked my test. My test ... —
4. He has lost the key. The key ...
5. We have opened all the windows. All the windows ... '
6. I have bought bread on the way home. Bread ...
7. I have done this exercise. This exercise ...

**4. Imagine that your classroom and the school yard have been thoroughly cleaned. Say what has been done by whom.**

*Example The windows ... (to wash) — The windows have been washed by the girls.*

1. The desks ... (to wash)
2. The flowers ... (to water)
3. The floor ... (to mop)
4. The furniture ... (to dust)
5. The grass ... (to cut)
6. The trees ... (to cut)



## Практическая работа №15.

**Тема:** Минералы и витамины. Страдательный залог. Повторение.

**Цель:** Совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, аудирования, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить словарь к тексту, перевести текст, составить пересказ текста, упр.1-4.

### MINERALS

There are more than 20 different minerals in the body. The human body contains 65 per cent oxygen, 18 per cent carbon, 10 per cent hydrogen, 3 per cent nitrogen, about 2 per cent calcium and 1 per cent phosphorus. Then there are small quantities of sulphur, chlorine, magnesium, iron, copper, iodine, fluorine, cobalt, zink and others.

Three of the most important minerals are calcium, phosphorus and iron. Calcium and phosphorus work together. The bones and teeth have 99 per cent of the calcium in the body, in the form of calcium phosphate. If people have enough calcium and phosphorus their bones and teeth will be strong and hard. In addition, their muscles, nerves and heart will work correctly. Milk and hard cheeses are the best sources of calcium. Calcium compounds are present in fruits, vegetables and fish, phosphates in eggs, meat and fish. In general, if one gets enough protein and calcium he will also get enough phosphorus.

The red colour of the blood is the colour of the hemoglobin, which contains one atom of iron among its ten thousand atoms. As iron carries oxygen, people who do not have enough iron do not get enough oxygen for their normal activities. Iron is found in kidney,<sup>1</sup> liver/ other meat products, some vegetables, dried fruits and bread.

A small quantity of iodine is also necessary for good nutrition - probably less than one ten-thousandth of a gramme daily. Deficiency of iodine results in an overgrowth of the thyroid gland.<sup>3</sup> Sea foods are rich in this element.

Fluorine is a constituent of the enamel of the teeth but it is absent from most foods. So many cities now add traces of fluorine to the water supply, besides small amounts of fluorine are added to various toothpastes.

#### 1. Определите, в какой последовательности перечисленные ниже утверждения раскрываются в тексте:

1. The role of iron. 2. The importance of minerals. 3. Mineral content in the human body. 4. Characteristics of calcium and phosphorus. 5. Iodine and fluorine.

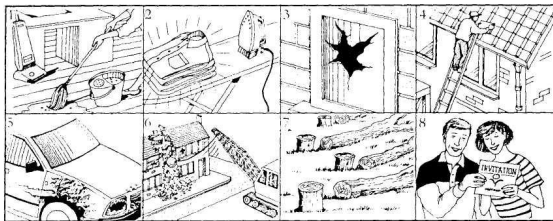
2.

#### 2. Скажите, в связи с чем в тексте упоминаются следующие цифры:

20, 99, 10000, 1/10000

3. Опишите то, что вы видите на картинках № 1, 4, 6. Используйте *the present continuous (is/are being ...)*

**Образец:** *The bridge is being painted at the moment.*



1. (the room / clean) .....
2. (the roof / repair) .....
4. (the houses / knock down) .....

4. Измените предложения и поставьте в форму *the past continuous passive (was/were being)*. Переделайте предложения из действительного в страдательный залог:

*Someone is cleaning the windows.- The windows are being cleaned by someone.*

1. Somebody is using a computer right now/
2. They are building a new ring road round the city.
3. Grandfather is telling the children a funny story.
4. I think, somebody is following us.

### **Практическая работа №16.**

**Тема:** Минералы и витамины. Страдательный залог. Повторение.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить словарь к тексту, перевести текст, выписать названия витаминов и ответить какую роль они играют в жизни человека, упр.1,2.

### **VITAMINS**

Nutritionists think there are 13 vitamins that humans need. Vitamins are important because they prevent diseases and help to control body processes. Vitamin A is important for healthy skin and eyes. People who do not have enough vitamin A may have night blindness. Some automobile accidents happen in the evening because people who lack<sup>2</sup> vitamin A do not see the road well after they look at the bright headlights of a car. Vitamin A in the diet comes from deep yellow fruits and vegetables, such as carrots, dark green leafy vegetables and milk, liver, cod-liver oil.

When people have enough B vitamins, their appetite is good and their nerves are calm. B vitamins come from meat and vegetables, milk, cheese and whole grain. When grain is processed it loses vitamins.

Vitamin C helps skin tissues to recover from cuts and burns. Vitamin C is supplied by tomatoes, citrus fruits like lemons and orangey by cabbage and green peppers. Rose-hip syrup and blackcurrants also supply it.

Vitamin D is called the “sunshine” vitamin. When people are outside, ultraviolet rays from the sun change some fat in their skin to vitamin D. It is also in cod-liver oil, in the yellow of the eggs, milk and butter. Vitamin D helps the body to absorb calcium.

The B vitamins are a group of 20 or more vitamins which are usually found together. Each B vitamin has special characteristics.

#### **1. Present Continuous Passive or Present Simple Passive?**

1. Papers (deliver) usually at 8 in the morning, they (look through) at the moment and you will get you soon.
2. Dresses (make) preferably of cotton in hot countries. This wonderful costume (make) specially for this performance now.
3. – What strange sounds!  
- Oh, our piano (tune).
4. – Where is your car?  
- It (fill) in the garage at the moment.
5. The witness (question) by the police-inspector now.
6. Our luggage (examine) at the customs now. Any luggage going abroad(check) usually here.
7. All the contracts (sign) by the President.
8. You can't use the fax now. It (fix).
9. Lots of people (operate on) in this clinic. And now unfortunately my uncle John (operate) on here.

#### **2. Past Continuous Passive or Past Simple Passive?**

1. Many towns (destroy) by the earthquake in Japan last year.
2. He (throw) out of class for cheating.
3. The pop singers arrived at the airport and (welcome) by thousands of fans. Flowers (throw) at them all the way to the exit.

4. The exposition (open) when we drove up to the picture gallery.
5. He couldn't go out as his suit shirt (clean).
6. The petrol tank (fill) last week.
7. The naughty boy (teach) a very good lesson by his friends.

### Практическая работа №17.

**Тема:** Кухня ресторана. Инфинитив.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала.

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

**Задание:** Перевести слова к тексту, прочитать и перевести текст, упр. 1-4.

#### Topical vocabulary

canteen	столовая
snack	легкая закуска
decent	приличный
reasonable	разумный, умеренный
to experience	пробовать
tray	поднос
to occupy	занимать
vacant	свободный
fillet	филе
cooling beverage	прохладительный напиток
to satisfy	удовлетворять
delicacy	деликатес
gourmet	гурман
to be reborn	возрождаться
cuisine	кухня (блюда)
hospitality	гостеприимство
specialty (of the house)	фирменное блюдо
sommelier	сомелье
to mention	упоминать
pasta	паста (макаронные изделия)
pizza	пицца
steak	стейк
culinary	кулинарный
starch	крахмал
to dilute	разбавлять
dressing	приправа, соус

### Eating out in Moscow

Some years ago it was rather difficult to find a place for eating in Moscow. There were few canteens, cafes and restaurants where people could have lunch, dinner or a snack. But Moscow has changed. Nowadays there are a lot of different places here where we can eat decent food at reasonable price and take someone for lunch on business.

If you want to eat on the run, you should go to a fast-food restaurant: McDonalds, "Russian Bistro" or Pizza Hut. They are very popular now. The first Russian-Canadian restaurant McDonalds was opened in 1990. Nowadays there are a lot of them in our city and everyone has experienced the dishes there. The service is quick: you enter the restaurant, come up to the counter, make your choice, pay the money, take the tray with your dishes and occupy any vacant table. The menu card offers you single or double hamburgers, cheeseburgers, fillet of fish, fried crisp potatoes. For a drink, you can order cooling beverages — "Coca-Cola", "Fanta", "Sprite", tea or coffee.

If you are in a hurry, you can have a snack in a bar. There are many kinds of bars in Moscow: snack bars, express bars, milk bars, beer bars.

Besides, if you are hungry but have too little time for eating, you can take a quick bite in a cafe "Russian Bistro" or "Russian Bliny".

But if you seek the gastronomical experience of your life, you should go somewhere else. There are hundreds of restaurants in Moscow to satisfy everyone's taste — from traditional

Russian food to the finest of French wines and delicacies of the Far East.

The Russian people have always been gourmets. Moscow famous restaurants were reborn in our time. One can again visit “Yar” or “Metropol”. Many new restaurants keep the old traditions of the Russian cuisine and hospitality. Each restaurant has its specialties of the house.

In European, American and oriental restaurants of Moscow you can order international dishes although each restaurant as a rule specializes in one of the national cuisines.

The French cuisine has had the leading role in Moscow homes and restaurants since Peter the Great’s times. In today’s Moscow you can find a classical choice of French dishes at the art restaurant “Nostalgie”. The restaurant has a vast wine list and a sommelier to help you make the right choice.

Italian cuisine in Moscow is one of the most popular. Speaking about Italian cuisine, it is impossible not to mention the beloved pasta and the internationally popular pizza. Best Moscow restaurants, “Pizza Express” for example, offer you a great choice of pasta with different sauces as well as many pizzas — *Neapolitana*, *4 Seasons*, *Margarita*, which became Muscovites’ favourites.

North America cuisine is also very popular in Moscow. The main food for modern Americans and Canadians is vegetables and fruit salads. Steak-house restaurants are proud of meat dishes. The leading dish here is American steak.

If you are interested in the culinary arts of Indochina, you have to visit popular Chinese, Japanese or Korean restaurants. The people of Indochina eat practically every kind of food, but in the culinary art they don’t use European dairy products. They almost never use salt but they use soya sauce, rice wine, sesame oil and starch diluted in water as dressings.

It is impossible to describe all the variety of delicious dishes of different countries. Our advice is to visit these restaurants and taste everything yourself.

**1. Запомните следующие выражения и письменно составьте с ними предложения:**

- to eat decent food at reasonable price — прилично поесть по разумной цене
- to take someone for lunch on business — пригласить кого-либо на бизнес-ланч
- to eat on the run — поесть на бегу
- to experience the dishes — попробовать блюда
- to be in a hurry — спешить
- to have a snack — перекусить
- to take a quick bite — перекусить
- to satisfy one’s taste — удовлетворить чей-либо вкус
- to keep the old traditions — хранить старые традиции

**2. Вставьте частицу to где это необходимо:**

1. I like ... play the guitar.
2. My brother can ... speak French.
3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
4. They wanted ... cross the river.
5. It is high time for you ... go to bed.
6. May I ... use your, telephone?
7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy.

**3. Закончите следующие предложения, выбирая подходящий инфинитив из правой колонки.**

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. San Francisco is a nice place ___     | a. to cook  |
| 2. The job of a teacher is ___ students. | b. to visit |
| 3. It is very easy ___ spaghetti.        | c. to pay   |
| 4. Sharon wants ___ to the beach.        | d. to teach |
| 5. I need more money ___ for my books.   | e. to go    |

**4. Заполните пропуски, используя инфинитив или спрягаемый глагол там, где это требуется.**

to need — to call — to make — to help — to go

Have you ever made plans for a vacation? There are many things to do ahead of time. For example, it's important (1) \_\_ hotel reservations. It is also essential (2) \_\_ the airline to make sure your flights are arranged. You also (3) \_\_ to take appropriate clothing for the climate of your destination. Sometimes, it is a good idea (4) \_\_ to a travel agent. They can (5) \_\_ you solve any problems related to your trip.

### Практическая работа №18.

**Тема:** Кухня ресторана. Инфинитив.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, упр. 1-4.

#### Topical vocabulary

canteen	столовая
snack	легкая закуска
decent	приличный
reasonable	разумный, умеренный
to experience	пробовать
tray	поднос
to occupy	занимать
vacant	свободный
fillet	филе
cooling beverage	прохладительный напиток
to satisfy	удовлетворять
delicacy	деликатес
gourmet	гурман
to be reborn	возрождаться
cuisine	кухня (блюда)
hospitality	гостеприимство
specialty (of the house)	фирменное блюдо
sommelier	сомелье
to mention	упоминать
pasta	паста (макаронные изделия)
pizza	пицца
steak	стейк
culinary	кулинарный
starch	крахмал
to dilute	разбавлять
dressing	приправа, соус

#### Eating out in Moscow

Some years ago it was rather difficult to find a place for eating in Moscow. There were few canteens, cafes and restaurants where people could have lunch, dinner or a snack. But Moscow has changed. Nowadays there are a lot of different places here where we can eat decent food at reasonable price and take someone for lunch on business.

If you want to eat on the run, you should go to a fast-food restaurant: McDonalds, "Russian Bistro" or Pizza Hut. They are very popular now. The first Russian-Canadian restaurant McDonalds was opened in 1990. Nowadays there are a lot of them in our city and everyone has experienced the dishes there. The service is quick: you enter the restaurant, come up to the counter, make your choice, pay the money, take the tray with your dishes and occupy any vacant table. The menu card offers you single or double hamburgers, cheeseburgers, fillet of fish, fried crisp potatoes. For a drink, you can order cooling beverages — "Coca-Cola", "Fanta", "Sprite", tea or coffee.

If you are in a hurry, you can have a snack in a bar. There are many kinds of bars in Moscow: snack bars, express bars, milk bars, beer bars.

Besides, if you are hungry but have too little time for eating, you can take a quick bite in a cafe "Russian Bistro" or "Russian Bliny".

But if you seek the gastronomical experience of your life, you should go somewhere else. There are hundreds of restaurants in Moscow to satisfy everyone's taste — from traditional Russian food to the finest of French wines and delicacies of the Far East.

The Russian people have always been gourmets. Moscow famous restaurants were reborn in our time. One can again visit “Yar” or “Metropol”. Many new restaurants keep the old traditions of the Russian cuisine and hospitality. Each restaurant has its specialties of the house.

In European, American and oriental restaurants of Moscow you can order international dishes although each restaurant as a rule specializes in one of the national cuisines.

The French cuisine has had the leading role in Moscow homes and restaurants since Peter the Great's times. In today's Moscow you can find a classical choice of French dishes at the art restaurant “Nostalgie”. The restaurant has a vast wine list and a sommelier to help you make the right choice.

Italian cuisine in Moscow is one of the most popular. Speaking about Italian cuisine, it is impossible not to mention the beloved pasta and the internationally popular pizza. Best Moscow restaurants, “Pizza Express” for example, offer you a great choice of pasta with different sauces as well as many pizzas — *Neapolitana*, *4 Seasons*, *Margarita*, which became Muscovites' favourites.

North America cuisine is also very popular in Moscow. The main food for modern Americans and Canadians is vegetables and fruit salads. Steak-house restaurants are proud of meat dishes. The leading dish here is American steak.

If you are interested in the culinary arts of Indochina, you have to visit popular Chinese, Japanese or Korean restaurants. The people of Indochina eat practically every kind of food, but in the culinary art they don't use European dairy products. They almost never use salt but they use soya sauce, rice wine, sesame oil and starch diluted in water as dressings.

It is impossible to describe all the variety of delicious dishes of different countries. Our advice is to visit these restaurants and taste everything yourself.

### 1. Переведите на английский язык, используя лексику текста:

1. Я знаю хороший ресторан недалеко от нашего офиса, куда ты можешь пригласить своего гостя на бизнес-ланч.
2. В этом кафе вы можете прилично поесть по разумной цене.
3. У меня никогда нет времени на обед, я всегда ем на бегу.
4. Если вы спешите, то можете пообедать в ресторане быстрого питания.
5. Если вы хотите пополнить свой гастрономический опыт, то должны пообедать в ресторане русской кухни.
6. В Москве сейчас много ресторанов, которые хранят традиции русской кухни.
7. В каждом ресторане есть свое фирменное блюдо.
8. В Москве есть также много ресторанов, которые специализируются на какой-либо национальной кухне.
9. Народы Индокитая используют вместо соли соевый соус.

### 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What was the situation with eating out in Moscow some years ago?
2. How has it changed lately?
3. Where can you eat on the run in Moscow?
4. When was the first McDonalds opened in Moscow?
5. Why are the restaurants of quick service so popular nowadays?
6. What does the menu card offer to the customers of McDonalds?
7. What kinds of bars can you find in Moscow?
8. What restaurants with traditional Russian cuisine are there in Moscow?
9. Where can people try national dishes of different countries?
10. Where can you find a classical choice of French dishes?
11. What is the name of the person who helps people make the right choice of wines?
12. What are the most popular Italian dishes with Muscovites?
13. What is the leading meat dish in American restaurants?
14. What is typical of the oriental cuisine?
15. Do you often go to eat out?

16. What cuisine do you prefer?

**3. Прочитайте предложения и сопоставьте вариант перевода с оригиналом:**

1. The problem <u>to be solved</u> was of great international importance.	Проблема, <u>которую надо</u> было решить, имело большое международное значение.
2. <u>To know everything</u> is to know nothing.	<u>Знать всё</u> , значит ,не знать ничего.
3. <u>To know law well</u> the students must study hard.	<u>Чтобы</u> знать хорошо право, студенты должны много заниматься..
4. <u>For international law to be developed</u> the International Law Commission was established in 1947.	<u>Чтобы</u> развивалось международное право, в 1947г. было создана Международная правовая комиссия.
5. To consider cases honestly is the duty of every judge.	Рассматривать дело честно долг каждого судьи.

**4. Закончите следующие предложения по образцу.**

*Model: You should change your stressful way of life in order to lose your symptoms.*

1. We study English in order .....
2. We have entered the Medical Institute in order .....
3. We come to England in order .....
4. She is working hard in order .....
5. I went to the polyclinic in order .....

**Практическая работа №19.**

**Тема:** В столовой колледжа. Инфинитив с частицей to.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексических и грамматических знаний по теме.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова, перевести текст. Упр.1-5

**Topical vocabulary**

to line up	становиться в очередь
self-service	самообслуживание
to gulp	глотать поспешно
first course	первое {блюдо}
main course	второе (блюдо)
meatballs	тефтели
roast	жареный (без масла)
spaghetti	спагетти
mashed potatoes	картофельное пюре
dessert	десерт
slice	ломтик, кусочек
staff	сотрудники, работники

**At the College Canteen**

I spend a lot of time at the college, that is why it's necessary to have a snack time there. During the break I go to have lunch to our college canteen. It's always full of people at this time. I go to the service counter and line up. There is self-service at our canteen. Sometimes it takes quite a lot of time to stand in the line and I have to gulp my lunch in five minutes.

The choice of dishes in our canteen is rather rich, the quality of food is good and the prices are reasonable.

To begin with, I usually have some salad — tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad. For the first course I have soup — fresh cabbage *shchee*, *solyanka*, pea soup or maybe some fish soup for a change. For the main course I have meat or chicken dishes, for example steak, meatballs or roast chicken with spaghetti or potatoes (mashed or fried). I prefer meat to fish but I eat fish from time to time too. For dessert I usually have fruit juice or a cup of tea with a

bun or a slice of cake. I take them from the counter, put on my tray and go to the cashier's desk to pay the money. Then I take a seat at any vacant table.

Besides the kitchen staff and the cashier two or three students on duty help to clear the plates and cups off the tables and to keep order in the canteen.

**1. Назовите 2-ю форму следующих глаголов и перескажите текст в Past Simple:**

spend, go, be, take, have, eat, prefer, put, pay, help, keep, clear.

**2. Поставьте глагол из скобок с частицей to или без нее.**

1. I've decided ... (start) a new project. (Я принял решение начать новый проект.)
2. She is trying ... (learn) Italian. (Она пытается изучить итальянский язык.)
3. Can you ... (lend) me your dictionary, please? (Ты можешь одолжить мне свой словарь?)
4. Mother forgot ... (book) the tickets. (Мама забыла забронировать билеты.)
5. You shouldn't ... (argue) with your father. (Тебе не следует спорить со своим отцом.)
6. Henry promised ... (help) her. (Генри обещал помочь ей.)
7. This old photograph made me ... (cry). (Эта старая фотография заставила меня заплакать.)
8. I really hope ... (get) an interesting job soon. (Я очень надеюсь на то, что получу вскоре интересную работу.)
9. You must ... (pay) for the service. (Ты обязан заплатить за обслуживание.)
10. Let me ... (introduce) myself. (Разрешите мне представиться.)

**3. Составьте из данных слов предложения, расставив их по порядку. Переведите.**

1. pianist - my - to - wants - a - great - son - become
2. let - car - doesn't - drive - his - Robin - me
3. to - early - I - up - need - wake - tomorrow
4. the - turn - iron - Sam - forgot - off - to
5. that - sleep - me - boring - made - film

**4. Найдите в предложениях ошибки, если они имеются.**

1. The teacher made John to apologize.
2. What are you planning to eat for lunch?
3. That old car may not to cost much.
4. I don't want wait any longer.
5. My father promised buy new shoes for me.
6. I would like to try this shirt on.
7. We must to hurry up.
8. Mark was unable to do anything else.
9. They couldn't to fall asleep till midnight.
10. Sheila refused delete files and folders about cooking.

**5. Выберите в скобках подходящий глагол, обращая внимание на следующий за ним инфинитив. Переведите предложения.**

1. You ... (can/have) to sing this song.
2. Don't ... (allow/make) her to marry Mike.
3. Mother ... (asked/let) him to explain his words.
4. Jill ... (persuaded/made) me to play a joke on Tom.
5. We ... (saw/offered) him steal the wallet.
6. Did you ... (agree/hear) her shout at me?
7. I couldn't ... (see/convince) her to leave early.
8. Stormy weather ... (caused/must) the airline to cancel out flight.
9. Tony ... (should/seems) to know a lot about global warming.
10. The nurse ... (saw/asked) the children to roll up their sleeves.

**Практическая работа №20.**

**Тема:** В столовой колледжа. Инфинитив с частицей to.



**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить пересказ текста, упр.1-2.

### Topical vocabulary

to line up	становиться в очередь
self-service	самообслуживание
to gulp	глотать поспешно
first course	первое {блюдо}
main course	второе (блюдо)
meatballs	тефтели
roast	жареный (без масла)
spaghetti	спагетти
mashed potatoes	картофельное пюре
dessert	десерт
slice	ломтик, кусочек
staff	сотрудники, работники

### At the College Canteen

I spend a lot of time at the college, that is why it's necessary to have a snack time there. During the break I go to have lunch to our college canteen. It's always full of people at this time. I go to the service counter and line up. There is self-service at our canteen. Sometimes it takes quite a lot of time to stand in the line and I have to gulp my lunch in five minutes.

The choice of dishes in our canteen is rather rich, the quality of food is good and the prices are reasonable.

To begin with, I usually have some salad — tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad. For the first course I have soup — fresh cabbage *shchee*, *solyanka*, pea soup or maybe some fish soup for a change. For the main course I have meat or chicken dishes, for example steak, meatballs or roast chicken with spaghetti or potatoes (mashed or fried). I prefer meat to fish but I eat fish from time to time too. For dessert I usually have fruit juice or a cup of tea with a bun or a slice of cake. I take them from the counter, put on my tray and go to the cashier's desk to pay the money. Then I take a seat at any vacant table.

Besides the kitchen staff and the cashier two or three students on duty help to clear the plates and cups off the tables and to keep order in the canteen.

1. **Прочитайте но ролям и переведите:**

### Eating out

*Ann:* Hello!

*John:* Hi! How are you?

*Ann:* Ok! Thank you. And you?

*John:* Not bad, thanks.

*Ann:* I've had a long day and I'm too tired to cook.

*John:* Me too! Let's go out.

*Ann:* How about Chinese food? I know a nice restaurant not far from our place.

*John:* Well, but I don't really like Chinese food.

*Ann:* I know! Let's go to Maxim's.

*John:* It's too expensive. What about pizza?

*Ann:* That sounds good, but McDonalds is closer.

*John:* You're right. It's cheaper too.

2. **Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее.**

1. We can ... (speak/to speak) Spanish.

2. He often makes me ... (feel/to feel) guilty.

3. You have ... (be/to be) friendly and polite.
4. She must ... (stay/to stay).
5. The lawyer will ... (call/to call) you later.
6. I'd like ... (send/to send) him a present.
7. You'd better ... (move/to move) faster
8. We heard somebody ... (enter/to enter) the apartment.
9. Mother wants ... (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen.
10. We decided ... (sell/to sell) the car.
11. He always fails ... (keep/to keep) his word.
12. I am trying ... (lift/to lift) this heavy stone.
13. Let me ... (give/to give) you some advice.
14. It may ... (cost/to cost) too much.
15. She saw him ... (cross/to cross) the street.

### **Практическая работа №21.**

**Тема:** Сервировка стола. Инфинитив без частицы to.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала.

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

**Задание:** Составить словарь к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1.

### **Setting the Table**

Setting a table must begin with good preparation and organization. Check carefully for the perfect cleanliness of the dinnerware (tableware), silverware (cutlery) and stemware (glassware).

Appetizers, soups and salads are set in place on top of a service plate that remains until it is replaced by the main entree dinner plate. Napkins are never placed on the service plate, but are traditionally placed to the left.

The service plate determines the position of the utensils. They are arranged from the inside out. The dinner (service) knife is on the right side with the edge to the inside, then goes the fish knife.

The soup spoon is placed to the outside of the fish knife on the right. The dinner (service) fork is usually on the left. It is often recommended that the salad fork is placed to the left of the dinner fork. However, in this formal setting the dinner fork is placed to be used before the salad fork because it is suggested that the guest awaits the main meal before helping himself (herself) to the salad.

The general rule with utensils is to start from the outside of your place setting, and work your way toward the service plate (the main meal plate): soup spoon first, then fish knife and fork, then service knife and fork.

The bread plate with the butter knife (spreader) with the edge to the outside is placed to the left of the service plate above the forks.

The dessert spoon and cake fork are above the plate. The fork handle should point to the left, the spoon handle to the right.

The stemware is positioned after everything else. Position the glasses that the guest will be able to reach each without having to manoeuvre around any of the other glasses at his place. Put no more **than** four glasses next to each setting. You may need some additional glasses. If two different white wine selections are offered, two different glasses are required. The guest should be able to enjoy each wine separately.

#### **1. Употребите инфинитив с частицей to или без частицы to**

1. You ought... (make) more of an effort at school.
2. You are not allowed ... (walk) on the grass here.
3. I can hardly... (wait)... (see) you!
4. There's no need... (rush) — just take your time.
5. It's difficult... (read) English books in the original.
6. The soup is too hot... (eat). You'd better... (cool) it a bit.
7. It's nearly 8. You are going ... (miss) your lesson.
8. I must... (return) the book to the library as soon as I have read it.

9. You'd better (stop)... quarrelling now.
10. It's kind of you ... (help) us.
11. You have ... (be) a pretty good cook ... (get) a job as a chef.
12. Why not ... (join) them? We could ... (have) a lot of fun there.
13. I have never heard him... (say) anything of the kind.
14. Are you strong enough... (lift) that box?
15. She is thoughtful enough ... (send) us a greetings card.
16. I'd like you ... (think) it over first.
17. It usually takes me an hour... (write) an essay.
18. Let me... (close) the door, shall I?
19. They can't afford... (buy) a car.
20. I'd rather... (let) the children... (decide) for themselves.
21. They can hardly make both ends ... (meet).
22. I showed them how... (use) the computer.

### Практическая работа №22.

**Тема:** Сервировка стола. Инфинитив без частицы to.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить пересказ текста/сделать презентацию, упр.1-3.

### Setting the Table

Setting a table must begin with good preparation and organization. Check carefully for the perfect cleanliness of the dinnerware (tableware), silverware (cutlery) and stemware (glassware).

Appetizers, soups and salads are set in place on top of a service plate that remains until it is replaced by the main entree dinner plate. Napkins are never placed on the service plate, but are traditionally placed to the left.

The service plate determines the position of the utensils. They are arranged from the inside out. The dinner (service) knife is on the right side with the edge to the inside, then goes the fish knife.

The soup spoon is placed to the outside of the fish knife on the right. The dinner (service) fork is usually on the left. It is often recommended that the salad fork is placed to the left of the dinner fork. However, in this formal setting the dinner fork is placed to be used before the salad fork because it is suggested that the guest awaits the main meal before helping himself (herself) to the salad.

The general rule with utensils is to start from the outside of your place setting, and work your way toward the service plate (the main meal plate): soup spoon first, then fish knife and fork.

The bread plate with the butter knife (spreader) with the edge to the outside is placed to the left of the service plate above the forks.

The dessert spoon and cake fork are above the plate. The fork handle should point to the left, the spoon handle to the right.

The stemware is positioned after everything else. Position the glasses that the guest will be able to reach each without having to manoeuvre around any of the other glasses at his place. Put no more **than** four glasses next to each setting. You may need some additional glasses. If two different white wine selections are offered, two different glasses are required. The guest should be able to enjoy each wine separately.

#### 1. Вставьте частицу to, где это необходимо.

1. Parents should let the children ... have private life.
2. I waited for my friend ... get off the bus.
3. They made me ... do it.
4. We can't ... let him stay outdoors.
5. He ordered the car ... come at 5 p.m.
6. At last he was made ... write a letter to his parents.
7. Children were allowed ... go to the cinema alone.

8. Let us ... be friends.
9. What makes you ... think so?
10. Don't let him ... drive so fast.

**2. Измените предложения по образцу и переведите их.**

1. It is difficult to recognize him.
2. It is interesting to talk to her.
3. It was impossible to read his handwriting.
4. It was easy to answer the question.
5. It is very important to understand the rule.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива.**

1. I am sorry (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work.
2. Is there anything else (to tell) her?
3. He hates (to talk) about.
4. He was lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings.
5. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell.
6. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom.
7. She was pleased (to sit) still and (to watch) the dancers moving.
8. You seem (to look) for trouble.
9. They seemed (to wait) for ages.
10. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
11. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with snow.
12. They seemed (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door.

**Практическая работа №23.**

**Тема:** В ресторане. Речевой этикет. Инфинитивные обороты.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести диалоги по теме. Упр.1-2

**At the Self-service Cafe**

- Do we help ourselves?
- Sure, it's self-service here.
- What would you recommend?
- Have you ever tried ... ? It's particularly good here.
- All right. I'll try that.

**A Quick Snack**

- We've done a good job. Let's have a break.
- I wouldn't say "no" to that. Besides, it's lunchtime and I am awfully hungry.
- Let's go to a snack bar to have a quick snack.
- Let's. What can we have there?
- Sandwiches, hot dogs, hamburgers, cooling beverages, tea and coffee.

**Refreshment at the Office**

- Would you care for a cup of coffee, sir?
- I'd rather have a cup of tea.
- How do you like it?
- Strong with two spoonfuls of sugar, please.

- Another cup of tea?
- Thank you, I think I'll trouble you for a second.

### At the Restaurant

- Can we take this nice table for two?
- No, I'm sorry, you can't. It's reserved. Come over here, please. You'll be very comfortable at this table. Here is the menu card.
- Thank you very much. Give us some time to look it through.
- Of course, (*in some minutes*) Have you made the choice?
- I'll start with soup and have a beef steak to follow.
- Do you prefer the beef steak underdone or well-done?
- I like it tender.
- As for me, I had meat for my main course yesterday, so I'll have fish for a change.
- Will you have any dessert? What would you like?
- Fruit salad and ice cream for me.
- I'll have the same. And I'll take a cup of coffee. Won't you have one also?
- Yes. Make it two. That'll be all, I suppose.
- What do we have to pay, waiter?
- 69 euros and 20 cents, sir.
- Here you are. (Gives a G100 note).
- Here is your change — 30 euros and 80 cents.
- Forget 80 cents.
- Thank you. Goodbye.

#### 1. Замените выделенные части предложений инфинитивными оборотами:

*Образец: The boy had many toys **which he could play with**.*

*The boy had many toys **to play with**.*

1. I have no books **which I can read**.
2. Is there anybody **who will help you with your spelling**?
3. Don't forget that she has a baby **which she must take care of**.
4. Have you got nothing **that you want to say** on this subject?
5. There was nothing **that he could do** except go home.
6. I have only a few minutes **in which I can explain these words to you**.
7. I have an examination **which I must take soon**, so I can't go to the theatre with you.

#### 2. Замените придаточные предложения инфинитивными оборотами.

*Пример: He is so old that he cannot skate. — He is too old to skate.*

1. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it.
2. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it.
3. The baby is so little that it cannot walk.
4. He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight.
5. She is so busy that she cannot talk with you.
6. She was so inattentive that she did not notice the mistake.
7. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it.
8. He was so stupid that he did not see the joke.
9. She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now.
10. The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it.

### Практическая работа №24.

**Тема:** В ресторане. Речевой этикет. Инфинитивные обороты.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить диалог по теме. Упр.1-5.

### **At the Self-service Cafe**

- Do we help ourselves?
- Sure, it's self-service here.
- What would you recommend?
- Have you ever tried ... ? It's particularly good here.
- All right. I'll try that.

### **A Quick Snack**

- We've done a good job. Let's have a break.
- I wouldn't say "no" to that. Besides, it's lunchtime and I am awfully hungry.
- Let's go to a snack bar to have a quick snack.
- Let's. What can we have there?
- Sandwiches, hot dogs, hamburgers, cooling beverages, tea and coffee.

### **Refreshment at the Office**

- Would you care for a cup of coffee, sir?
- I'd rather have a cup of tea.
- How do you like it?
- Strong with two spoonfuls of sugar, please.
- Another cup of tea?
- Thank you, I think I'll trouble you for a second.

### **At the Restaurant**

- Can we take this nice table for two?
- No, I'm sorry, you can't. It's reserved. Come over here, please. You'll be very comfortable at this table. Here is the menu card.
- Thank you very much. Give us some time to look it through.
- Of course, (*in some minutes*) Have you made the choice?
- I'll start with soup and have a beef steak to follow.
- Do you prefer the beef steak underdone or well-done?
- I like it tender.
- As for me, I had meat for my main course yesterday, so I'll have fish for a change.
- Will you have any dessert? What would you like?
- Fruit salad and ice cream for me.
- I'll have the same. And I'll take a cup of coffee. Won't you have one also?
- Yes. Make it two. That'll be all, I suppose.
- What do we have to pay, waiter?
- 69 euros and 20 cents, sir.
- Here you are. (Gives a G100 note).
- Here is your change — 30 euros and 80 cents.
- Forget 80 cents.
- Thank you. Goodbye.

**1. Запомните следующие выражения и используйте их при составлении диалогов:**

- I'll have            chicken soup fish salad pizza  
                          cheese sandwich strawberry ice cream
- I'd like some      cake  
                          mineral water fruit bread milk
- What's the        main course of the day? special today? soup of  
                          the day? cereal today? salad today? dessert

It's                    today?  
                          roast beef  
                          lamb stew mushroom soup porridge cucumber salad  
                          apricot mousse

**2. Прочитайте вопросы официанта в левой колонке и подберите к ним ответы посетителя из колонки справа:**

**Questions.**

**Answers:**

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What would you like to drink?  | a. Six.                             |
| 1. Is everything OK?              | b. One check would be fine.         |
| 2. Can I bring you anything else? | c. No, thank you.                   |
| 3. Are you ready to order?        | d. Nonsmoking.                      |
| 4. Smoking or nonsmoking?         | e. At the window, please.           |
| 5. Do you want separate checks?   | f. Everything is all right.         |
| 6. How many are you?              | g. Mineral water and juice, please. |
| 7. Do you want a table near the   | h. Just a minute, please, window?   |

**3. Заполните пропуски:**

Waitress'. *How ...?*

Guest: There are ... of us.

Waitress'. *Would you ... smoking or nonsmoking?*

Guest: ... will be fine.

Waitress'. *Are you ... to order?*

Guest: ....

**4. Составьте диалоги, соответствующие следующим ситуациям:**

1. Вы решили пообедать с другом в столовой колледжа. Обсудите меню и выберите блюда.
2. Вас пригласили в кафе, в котором вы никогда не были. Спросите, какая там кухня.
3. Вы с друзьями заказываете ужин в ресторане. Попросите официанта дать вам рекомендации при выборе блюд.

**5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на сочетания глаголов *to seem, to appear, to prove* и выражения *to be likely, to be certain, to be sure* с инфинитивом.**

a) 1. He seems to be the best person for the job. 2. The discussion proved to be too long. 3. They seem not to approve of our plan. 4. They appear to be very interested in their work. 5. At first everyone thought he was lazy, but he turned out to be a hard worker. 6. Their estimation seems to be correct. 7. His results proved to be valuable. 8. Occasionally, we all have days in which nothing seems to go right. 9. During his speech the audience appeared to be solemn.

b) *Образец: She seems to be learning a lot of things now. — Она, по-видимому, сейчас многому учится (многое узнает). She seems to have learned a lot of things recently. — Она, видимо, много узнала за последнее время*

1. The administration seems to have changed their attitude to the scheme. 2. Science seems to be playing a major part in politics now. 3. Applied science appears to have produced a vast increase in new synthetic products. 4. The speaker appeared to be losing patience. 5. These ideas seem to be gaining popularity. 6. The new teacher training scheme seems to be based on entirely different grounds. 7. The standards of living in this small country appear to have been raised.

**Практическая работа №25.**

**Тема:** Контрольная работа

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

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

## Вариант 1

### 1. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

#### Setting the table

The soup spoon is placed to the outside of the fish knife on the right. The dinner fork is usually on the left. It is often recommended that the salad fork is placed to the left of the dinner fork. Napkins are never placed on the service plate, but are traditionally placed to the left.

#### Answer the questions:

1. Where are napkins placed?
2. The dinner fork is usually on the right, isn't it?
3. Where is a salad fork placed?

### 2. True or false?

1. The soup spoon is placed to the right of the fish knife.
2. Napkins are never placed to the left of the service plate.
3. The dinner fork is usually on the left.

### 3. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы от данного предложения:

The choice of wine depends on the type of dinner.

### 4. Составьте предложения в Present Continuous Passive:

1. The room/clean
2. The roof/repair
3. The house/knock down
4. The door/paint

## Вариант 2

### 1. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

#### Setting the table

The bread plate with the butter knife with the edge to the outside is placed to the left of the service plate above the forks. The dessert spoon and cake fork are above the plate. The fork handle should point to the left, the spoon handle to the right.

#### Answer the questions:

1. Where are the dessert spoon and cake fork placed?
2. Where should the fork handle point?
3. Is the bread plate placed to the right of the service plate?

### 2. True or false?

1. The soup spoon handle should point to the left.
2. The bread plate with the butter knife is placed above the forks.
3. The cake fork is placed above the service plate.

### 3. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы от данного



**предложения:**

Setting a table begins with good preparation.

**4. Составьте предложения в Present Perfect Passive:**

1. The shirts/iron
2. The window/break
3. The car/damage
4. They/invite/to the party

**Практическая работа №26.**

**Тема:** Итоговое занятие

**Цель:** Контроль умений и навыков практического владения английским языком

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

**Тест**

1. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия  
We can't help laughing looking at them  
a) не можем не смеяться  
b) не можем не улыбаться  
c) не можем не насмеяться
2. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия  
They were happy ... in our expedition  
a) take part  
b) to take part  
c) be taking  
d) to taken part
3. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:  
The letter was ... at once.  
a) to send  
b) to sent  
c) sended  
d) to be sent
4. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:  
He made (we) do the work again.
5. Отметьте правильные ответы  
Укажите номера предложений, где необходимо поставить частицу -to- перед инфинитивом:  
1) I like ... play the piano.  
2) They wanted to cross the river.  
3) He did want... play in the street.  
4) I shall ...do all.  
5) I saw him ... enter the room.  
6) She was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.  
7) Do you like ... listen to good music?  
8) Her brother can ... speak French.  
9) It is time ... go to bed.  
10) May I ... use your telephone?
6. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:  
She heard him open the door.  
a) она слышала, как он отпирал дверь  
b) она услышала его шаги  
c) она слышит, как он открывает дверь

7. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

Mother was too tired to ... supper

- a) to cook
- b) to be cook
- c) to be cooked
- d) to be cooking

8. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

He made us do the work again.

- a) он попросил нас сделать работу
- b) он заставил нас сделать работу снова
- c) он заставляет нас сделать работу снова

9. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

I would like (you) to offer Pete your help.

10. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

I would like you to offer Pete your help.

- a) мне бы хотелось помочь Петру
- b) мне нравится помогать Петру
- c) мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы предложили Петру свою помощь

11. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия

He made me ... it. .

- a) did
- b) do
- c) to do
- d) doing

12. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

Let (he) smoke here.

13. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

He was the first ... to the finish.

- a) to came
- b) to come
- c) to be come
- d) to have been come

14. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия

It's very different ... a car in a big city

- a) driven
- b) drove
- c) to be driven
- d) to drive

15. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

They were happy ... at home.

- a) to leave
- b) to be leave
- c) to be left
- d) to leaving

16. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

I have come here to ... to you.

- a) to be talked
- b) to talk
- c) to talked
- d) to be talking

17. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия

Would you like me ... now?

- a) read
- b) to read
- c) to reading

18. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия

I let him ... late

- a) go
- b) going
- c) went
- d) to go

19. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

I want (he) to go to food fair.

20. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

He would like (she) to play with him.

21. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

We expect him to sign the contract on Monday.

- a) мы рассчитываем подписать контракт в понедельник
- b) мы хотим, чтобы он подписал контракт в понедельник
- c) мы ожидаем, что он подпишет контракт в понедельник

22. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

We expect (he) to do It.

23. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия

The child wanted ... seriously

- a) to be taken
- b) to take
- c) to took
- d) to be take

24. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

Let (we) read.

25. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

Bad weather made (they) return home.

26. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

They would like us to learn English.

- a) им нравится учить английский
- b) они хотели бы, чтобы мы учили английский
- c) они любят учить нас английскому

27. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

Let him smoke.

- a) пусть он курит
- b) пусть она курит
- c) заставьте его курить

28. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

She saw the postman climbing up the stairs.

- a) она видела почтальона
- b) она видела, как почтальон поднимался по лестнице

## 3 КУРС 6 СЕМЕСТР КУХНИ НАРОДОВ МИРА

### Практическое занятие №1.

**Тема:** Русская кухня. Инфинитив активного залога.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить тематический словарь к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-2.

### Specialties of Russian Cuisine

**According** to Russian tradition, a meal begins with the appetizers, for example a variety of salted fermented and pickled cucumbers cabbage and mushrooms, also soaked apples and cowberry to be followed by cold dishes. Also popular are soaked cranberry and marinated garlic. The routine feature of any Russian feast is the Olivier salad. It consists of potatoes, green peas and cold veal or chicken and dressed with mayonnaise.

More than a century ago a Frenchman by the name of Olivier kept the Hermitage Restaurant in Moscow. He was the author of this salad.

Vinaigrette, another Russian-style salad, is based on boiled beetroot diced. To this are added boiled carrots and potatoes, salted cucumbers, finely chopped onions and sauerkraut. The salad is dressed with mayonnaise or sunflower oil.

**Jellied Dishes.** Jellied dishes are very popular in Russia. Boiled fish, meat or poultry is covered with aspic and decorative pieces of vegetables, fruits, mushrooms, and spices are added to make the dish more attractive and flavoury. Many Russian-cuisine restaurants offer jellied sturgeon, jellied calfs tongue and a jellied assortment of turkey, ham and ox longue. Horseradish is a routine dressing for jellied dishes.

**Studens.** *Studen* is the name of a Russian dish made of veal, beef or pork boiled to a soft and tender state. The resulting thick broth is mixed **with** finely chopped meat and cooled until it jellies. The dish is eaten **with** horseradish.

Pancakes. Pancakes (*bliny*) is a popular hot dish in Russia. They are made of wheat, buckwheat or millet and served with black and red caviar, cream butter, lightly-salted fish and sour cream. Pancakes come not only as appetizers but also as desserts with strawberries, jams or honey.

**Traditional Russian Desserts.** Many Russian desserts are prepared with fruits and berries, for example, baked apples with vanilla and vodka sauce or apples baked with honey. Also popular are forest berries with whipped cream; homemade curds with berries, fruits, honey and wipped cream; cranberry *kissel* with ice cream and raspberry liqueur.

#### 1. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям и выражениям:

соленые, квашеные и маринованные огурцы; моченые яблоки; характерная черта; приправленный майонезом; мелко порезанный лук; сделать блюдо более красивым и ароматным; нежный вкус; чем больше слоев и ингредиентов, тем вкуснее блюдо; в честь победы над Наполеоном.

#### 2. Раскройте скобки, используя формы Active & Passive Infinitive.

1. She pretended that she didn't want (to dance).
2. He is always glad (to talk) about his hobby.
3. She smiled and waved her hand. She seemed (to recognize) me.
4. The children liked (to tell) fairy tales.
5. The dog was happy (to take) out.

## Практическое занятие №2.

**Тема:** Русская кухня. Инфинитив активного залога.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, составить план-пересказ текста.

### Specialties of Russian Cuisine

**According** to Russian tradition, a meal begins with the appetizers, for example a variety of salted fermented and pickled cucumbers cabbage and mushrooms, also soaked apples and cowberry to be followed by cold dishes. Also popular are soaked cranberry and marinated garlic. The routine feature of any Russian feast is the Olivier salad. It consists of potatoes, green peas and cold veal or chicken and dressed with mayonnaise.

More than a century ago a Frenchman by the name of Olivier kept the Hermitage Restaurant in Moscow. He was the author of this salad.

Vinaigrette, another Russian-style salad, is based on boiled beetroot diced. To this are added boiled carrots and potatoes, salted cucumbers, finely chopped onions and sauerkraut. The salad is dressed with mayonnaise or sunflower oil.

**Jellied Dishes.** Jellied dishes are very popular in Russia. Boiled fish, meat or poultry is covered with aspic and decorative pieces of vegetables, fruits, mushrooms, and spices are added to make the dish more attractive and flavoury. Many Russian-cuisine restaurants offer jellied sturgeon, jellied calfs tongue and a jellied assortment of turkey, ham and ox longue. Horseradish is a routine dressing for jellied dishes.

**Studens.** *Studen* is the name of a Russian dish made of veal, beef or pork boiled to a soft and tender state. The resulting thick broth is mixed **with** finely chopped meat and cooled until it jellies. The dish is eaten **with** horseradish.

**Pancakes.** Pancakes (*bliny*) is a popular hot dish in Russia. They are made of wheat, buckwheat or millet and served with black and red caviar, cream butter, lightly-salted fish and sour cream. Pancakes come not only as appetizers but also as desserts with strawberries, jams or honey.

**Traditional Russian Desserts.** Many Russian desserts are prepared with fruits and berries, for example, baked apples with vanilla and vodka sauce or apples baked with honey. Also popular are forest berries with whipped cream; homemade curds with berries, fruits, honey and wipped cream; cranberry *kissel* with ice cream and raspberry liqueur.

### 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does a meal begin with according to Russian tradition?
2. Who was the author of the Olivier salad?
3. Do you know ingredients of the Olivier salad?
4. What does vinaigrette (Russian salad) consist of?
5. Jellied dishes are very popular in Russia, aren't they?
6. Where can we taste jellied dishes?
7. What dishes are eaten with horseradish?
8. What are pancakes (*bliny*) made of?
9. Can we eat pancakes as appetizers or as desserts?
10. What Russian desserts do you know?
11. What is the name of the Russian dessert made in honour of the victory over Napoleon?

## Практическое занятие №3.

**Тема:** Кухня жителей страны изучаемого языка. Инфинитив страдательного залога.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

**Перечень оборудования для проведения работы:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.  
**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-3.

## Vocabulary

income	доход
pattern	образ {жизни}
to dash	бежать, мчаться
croissant	круасан, рогалик
en route	по пути
to market	зд. рекламировать
bacon	бекон
baked beans	консервированная белая фасоль в томатном соусе
bed-and-breakfast	гостиничное обслуживание, в цену которого входят
размещение и завтрак	
health-conscious	заботящийся о своем здоровье
muesli	мюсли
wholemeal	цельнозерновой
preference	предпочтение
steak and kidney pie	пирог с мясом и почками
Mediterranean	средиземноморский
basil	базилик
oregano	ореган (растение из семейства мяты)
Pesto sauce	песто (итальянский соус из базилика и чеснока)
to sprinkle	посыпать
Parmesan cheese	сыр пармезан
takeaway	еда на вынос {в ресторанах быстрого питания}
to deliver	доставлять
up-market	элитарный, дорогой

## What Do the English Eat?

*Ann lives in London. She is a former college teacher, now on pension. We asked her to tell us how and where the ordinary English have their meals. Here is her story.*

What do the English eat? One's daily diet depends (probably as everywhere) on taste, income and pattern of everyday life. For breakfast, someone dashing off to work will grab a cup of tea or coffee and a piece of toast and marmalade, or not even that, and buy a coffee and croissant en route! But at weekends, when there is more time, they might on Saturday or Sunday have the "Great British Breakfast" (which is now marketed everywhere in cafes as "all day breakfast" — very popular with tourists).(this consists of fried bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms, sausage, baked beans and fried bread.)This food is ironically known as "heart-attack specials" — but if one goes away to stay in a bed-and- breakfast place or hotel, you have it all the same. Anyone health conscious may have cereal, e. g. muesli, fruit juice and perhaps a piece of toast and marmalade. At weekends, I may have scrambled eggs on toast, with grilled bacon, coffee.-Lunch for me would be a sandwich with brown, wholemeal bread, a banana, occasionally soup and/or fruit juice — most people eat their main meal in the evenings, because of work, and for preference. Again main dinners — anything! Traditional

English food is fish and chips with peas, steak and kidney pie, sausage and mashed potatoes, but people also eat Indian or Chinese food, pasta with a meat or vegetable sauce, with the usual Mediterranean herbs, such as basil, oregano, plus olives, Pesto sauce, sprinkled with Parmesan cheese. As for eating out — income determines this. As I am on pension, it is usually Indian or Chinese, and there is a cheap Polish restaurant near my place — this would be once a month, and I may also get in a takeaway (you phone the restaurant and they deliver — usually Indian) once or twice a month. However if you are young on a high income, you may eat out several times a week, and get frequent takeaways: you may have to pay £100— 150 for two in

the modern European, "Mediterranean or even some up-market Indian restaurants (compare **the** ones we go to — £30 — 40 for two).

### 1. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Ежедневный рацион англичанина зависит от его предпочтений, дохода и образа жизни.  
2. «Большой английский завтрак» состоит из бекона, яиц, помидоров, грибов, консервированной фасоли в томатном соусе и тостов. 3. Те, кто заботится о своем здоровье, предпочитают на завтрак мюсли, фруктовый сок, тосты с апельсиновым джемом. 4. Традиционная английская еда — рыба с картофелем во фритюре, зеленый горошек, слоеный пирог с мясом и почками, колбаса, картофельное пюре. 5. Ужин в современном дорогом ресторане с европейской, средиземноморской или индийской кухней обойдется в 100—150 фунтов на двоих.

### 2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Active Infinitive и Passive Infinitive.

1. **To play chess** was his greatest pleasure.
2. The child did not like **to be washed**.
3. We like **to be praised** and don't like **to be scolded**.
4. Which is more pleasant: **to give presents** or **to be given presents**?
5. He was glad **to be driven home** in a car.

### 3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Passive Perfect Infinitive.

1. Children were happy **to have been brought home**.
2. Jane remembered **to have been told a lot about the place**.
3. The boys were delighted **to have been brought to the circus**.
4. He was happy **to have been praised by everybody**.
5. She was excited **to have been taken** to the cinema.

## Практическое занятие №4.

**Тема:** Кухня жителей страны изучаемого языка. Инфинитив страдательного залога.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, подготовить пересказ текста.

### Vocabulary

income	доход
pattern	образ {жизни}
to dash	бежать, мчаться
croissant	круасан, рогалик
en route	по пути
to market	зд. рекламировать
bacon	бекон
baked beans	консервированная белая фасоль в томатном соусе
bed-and-breakfast	гостиничное обслуживание, в цену которого входят размещение и завтрак
health-conscious	заботящийся о своем здоровье
muesli	мюсли
wholemeal	цельнозерновой
preference	предпочтение
steak and kidney pie	пирог с мясом и почками
Mediterranean	средиземноморский
basil	базилик
oregano	ореган (растение из семейства мяты)

Pesto sauce	<i>песто</i> (итальянский соус из базилика и чеснока)
to sprinkle	посыпать
Parmesan cheese	сыр пармезан
takeaway	еда на вынос {в ресторанах быстрого питания}
to deliver	доставлять
up-market	элитарный, дорогой

### What Do the English Eat?

*Ann lives in London. She is a former college teacher, now on pension. We asked her to tell us how and where the ordinary English have their meals. Here is her story.*

What do the English eat? One's daily diet depends (probably as everywhere) on taste, income and pattern of everyday life. For breakfast, someone dashing off to work will grab a cup of tea or coffee and a piece of toast and marmalade, or not even that, and buy a coffee and croissant en route! But at weekends, when there is more time, they might on Saturday or Sunday have the "Great British Breakfast" (which is now marketed everywhere in cafes as "all day breakfast" — very popular with tourists). (this consists of fried bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms, sausage, baked beans and fried bread.) This food is ironically known as "heart-attack specials" — but if one goes away to stay in a bed-and-breakfast place or hotel, you have it all the same. Anyone health conscious may have cereal, e. g. muesli, fruit juice and perhaps a piece of toast and marmalade. At weekends, I may have scrambled eggs on toast, with grilled bacon, coffee. — Lunch for me would be a sandwich with brown, wholemeal bread, a banana, occasionally soup and/or fruit juice — most people eat their main meal in the evenings, because of work, and for preference. Again main dinners — anything! Traditional

English food is fish and chips with peas, steak and kidney pie, sausage and mashed potatoes, but people also eat Indian or Chinese food, pasta with a meat or vegetable sauce, with the usual Mediterranean herbs, such as basil, oregano, plus olives, Pesto sauce, sprinkled with Parmesan cheese. As for eating out — income determines this. As I am on pension, it is usually Indian or Chinese, and there is a cheap Polish restaurant near my place — this would be once a month, and I may also get in a takeaway (you phone the restaurant and they deliver — usually Indian) once or twice a month. However if you are young on a high income, you may eat out several times a week, and get frequent takeaways: you may have to pay £100—150 for two in the modern European, "Mediterranean or even some up-market Indian restaurants (compare the ones we go to — £30 — 40 for two).

#### 1. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Ежедневный рацион англичанина зависит от его предпочтений, дохода и образа жизни. 2. «Большой английский завтрак» состоит из бекона, яиц, помидоров, грибов, консервированной фасоли в томатном соусе и тостов. 3. Те, кто заботится о своем здоровье, предпочитают на завтрак мюсли, фруктовый сок, тосты с апельсиновым джемом. 4. Традиционная английская еда — рыба с картофелем во фритюре, зеленый горошек, слоеный пирог с мясом и почками, колбаса, картофельное пюре. 5. Ужин в современном дорогом ресторане с европейской, средиземноморской или индийской кухней обойдется в 100—150 фунтов на двоих.

#### 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

3. What does the daily diet of the English depend on?
4. What does the breakfast of people who work consist of?
5. What is the "Great British Breakfast"?
6. How is this food ironically called?
7. What do health-conscious people have in the morning?
8. What does Ann have for lunch?
9. When do most people have their main meal?
10. What is traditional English food?
11. What do you think of the English food? Chinese food?



12. How much do you have to pay for a meal in the modern European restaurant of London?

### Практическое занятие №5.

**Тема:** Восточная кухня. Инфинитив группы Perfect.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-3.

#### Vocabulary

oriental	восточный, азиатский
superb	превосходный
fig	инжир, фи́га
bitter herbs	пряные, ароматические травы
date	финик
almond	миндаль
ripened	спелый, зрелый
crate	корзина, ящик
aubergine	баклажан
avocado	авокадо
parsley	петрушка
leaf coriander	кинза
okra	ба́мия, окра
black-eyed bean	коровий горох, вигна
purple	пурпурный
artichoke	артишок
seedless	бескосточковый
pinkish	розоватый
delicious	вкусный, восхитительный
slithering	скользящий
mullet	кефаль
sea bream	морской карась
sea bass	морской окунь
swordfish	меч-рыба
octopus	осьминог, спрут
squid	кальмар
cuttlefish	каракатица ( <i>промысловый моллюск</i> )
stall	ларек, киоск, палатка
carcass	туша ( <i>животного</i> )
self-respecting	уважающий себя
to wrap	заворачивать, упаковывать
flavour	аромат, запах, вкус
lamb	молодая баранина
goat	козлятина
gamy	с душиком
tub	чан
mint	мята
sesame	кунжут, сезам
sausage roll	булочка с сосиской
lady fingers	печенье «дамские пальчики»
doughnut	пончик
syrup	сироп

## At the Oriental Market

Today we are going to the oriental market for shopping. It will be a wonderful trip. You'll taste cheese, home-baked bread and smoked pork. Everything is cooked fresh, daily, and the quality of the produce is superb. There is a huge variety of foods such as figs, beans, bitter herbs, olives, dates, almonds and other nuts. Just look at the tomatoes ripened and so full of flavour, the crates full of peppers, aubergines and avocados.

You'll find fresh herbs, such as parsley and leaf coriander, as well as some more exotic vegetables — okra, fresh black-eyed beans and purple leafy artichokes, oranges, grapefruit and lemons, strawberries and black cherries, plums, apricots, peaches and nectarines, watermelons and melons, sweet seedless grapes and pinkish grapes. Don't miss the delicious green and purple figs.

A lot of slithering silver fish make an attractive sight in the market — red mullet, sea bream, sea bass and the delicious swordfish. You will also find octopus, squid and cuttlefish.

Moving on to the meat stalls, you'll see plenty of red carcasses. 'After all, what self-respecting cook would accept meat wrapped in polyethylene?')

Meat is eaten very fresh, and you may well notice the difference in flavour. Lamb and beef are lean and tasty and have excellent quality. Goat has a pleasant, slightly gamy flavour; it's very lean and well worth trying.

The delicatessen stall sells honey and a range of different olives and tubs of cheeses made from goats', ewes' or cows' milk.

Sausage varies in flavour, depending on where it is made. The meat content is very high and usually crushed coriander, hot peppers and other spices are added. Before being smoked, the sausages are soaked in red wine.

Look at the sacks of pulses stacked in front of you to discover a wide range of beans and dried peas as well as nuts of every description.

But perhaps it's time to leave the market? No, not quite. Let's stop at one of the mobile baking stands on our way out. There is fresh, seed-coated bread, buns full of black olives, mint and onion sesame paste, tasty pastries and sausage rolls in these stands.

Last look out for delicious almond-filled pastries or lady fingers, honey soaked doughnuts in syrup.

You are always welcome at the oriental market!

### 1. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим предложениям:

Это будет замечательное путешествие. 2. Качество продуктов превосходное. 3. Только взгляните на помидоры, зрелые и такие ароматные. 4. Вы всегда купите там свежую зелень, такую, как петрушка и кинза. 5. Обилие отливающей серебром скользкой рыбы придает рынку привлекательный вид. 6. Не пропустите вкусный зеленый и пурпурный инжир. 7. Вы найдете там осьминогов, кальмаров, каракатиц. 8. Направляясь к мясным рядам, вы увидите огромное количество красных туш. 9. Вы можете легко заметить разницу в аромате. 10. Перед копчением колбасы вымачивают в красном вине. 11. Пора покидать рынок. 12. Давайте перед уходом с рынка остановимся около одной из тележек с выпечкой.

### 2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на Perfect Infinitive.

1. The child was sorry to have forgotten to feed the dog.
2. I am glad to have met you.
3. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
4. He remembered to have seen her at the party.
5. She was disappointed not to have passed the exam.

### 3. Замените выделенные части предложений инфинитивными оборотами Indefinite Infinitive и Perfect Infinitive.

*ПРИМЕР* He is sorry that he has said it. — He is sorry to have he said it.

1. It is certain that it will rain if you don't take your umbrella.
2. Don't promise that you will do it, if you are not sure that you can.
3. He was very proud that he had helped his elder brother.
4. She was sorry that she had missed the beginning of the concert.
5. I am glad that I see all my friends here.
6. She is happy that she has found such a nice place to live in.
7. I will be disappointed if I can't join you.
8. He hopes that he will know everything about it.
9. I was lucky that I had attended this concert.
10. They were excited that they had reached the city at last.

### Практическое занятие №6.

**Тема:** Восточная кухня. Инфинитив группы Perfect.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, составить пересказ текста. Упр.1-4.

#### Vocabulary

oriental	восточный, азиатский
superb	превосходный
fig	инжир, фи́га
bitter herbs	пряные, ароматические травы
date	финик
almond	миндаль
ripened	спелый, зрелый
crate	корзина, ящик
aubergine	баклажан
avocado	авокадо
parsley	петрушка
leaf coriander	кинза
okra	ба́мья, окра
black-eyed bean	коровий горох, вигна
purple	пурпурный
artichoke	артишок
seedless	бескосточковый
pinkish	розоватый
delicious	вкусный, восхитительный
slithering	скользящий
mullet	кефаль
sea bream	морской карась
sea bass	морской окунь
swordfish	меч-рыба
octopus	осьминог, спрут
squid	кальмар
cuttlefish	каракатица ( <i>промысловый моллюск</i> )
stall	ларек, киоск, палатка
carcass	туша ( <i>животного</i> )
self-respecting	уважающий себя
to wrap	заворачивать, упаковывать
flavour	аромат, запах, вкус
lamb	молодая баранина
goat	козлятина

gamy	с душиком
tub	чан
mint	мята
sesame	кунжут, сезам
sausage roll	булочка с сосиской
lady fingers	печенье «дамские пальчики»
doughnut	пончик
syrup	сироп

### At the Oriental Market

Today we are going to the oriental market for shopping. It will be a wonderful trip. You'll taste cheese, home-baked bread and smoked pork. Everything is cooked fresh, daily, and the quality of the produce is superb. There is a huge variety of foods such as figs, beans, bitter herbs, olives, dates, almonds and other nuts. Just look at the tomatoes ripened and so full of flavour, the crates full of peppers, aubergines and avocados. You'll find fresh herbs, such as parsley and leaf coriander, as well as some more exotic vegetables — okra, fresh black-eyed beans and purple leafy artichokes, oranges, grapefruit and lemons, strawberries and black cherries, plums, apricots, peaches and nectarines, watermelons and melons, sweet seedless grapes and pinkish grapes. Don't miss the delicious green and purple figs.

A lot of slithering silver fish make an attractive sight in the market — red mullet, sea bream, sea bass and the delicious swordfish. You will also find octopus, squid and cuttlefish.

Moving on to the meat stalls, you'll see plenty of red carcasses. 'After all, what self-respecting cook would accept meat wrapped in polyethylene?')

Meat is eaten very fresh, and you may well notice the difference in flavour. Lamb and beef are lean and tasty and have excellent quality. Goat has a pleasant, slightly gamy flavour; it's very lean and well worth trying.

The delicatessen stall sells honey and a range of different olives and tubs of cheeses made from goats', ewes' or cows' milk.

Sausage varies in flavour, depending on where it is made. The meat content is very high and usually crushed coriander, hot peppers and other spices are added. Before being smoked, the sausages are soaked in red wine.

Look at the sacks of pulses stacked in front of you to discover a wide range of beans and dried peas as well as nuts of every description.

But perhaps it's time to leave the market? No, not quite. Let's stop at one of the mobile baking stands on our way out. There is fresh, seed-coated bread, buns full of black olives, mint and onion sesame paste, tasty pastries and sausage rolls in these stands.

Last look out for delicious almond-filled pastries or lady fingers, honey soaked doughnuts in syrup.

You are always welcome at the oriental market!

#### 1. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям:

home-baked bread, smoked pork, a huge variety of food, fresh blackeyed beans, a lot of slithering silver fish, self-respecting cook, slightly gamy flavour, depending on where it is made, before being smoked, one of the mobile baking stands, honey soaked doughnuts in syrup.

#### 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What will you taste at the oriental market?
2. Is everything cooked fresh daily?
3. The quality of the produce is superb, isn't it?
4. Why should you look at the tomatoes?
5. What is there in the crates?
6. What can you see moving on to the meat stalls?

7. Where can you buy honey and different olives?
8. Does sausage vary in flavour? What does its flavour depend on?
9. Would you like to visit the oriental market?
10. What would you taste and buy there?

**3. Переведите предложения с Perfect Infinitive в значении предположения.**

1. You must have left your book at school.
2. She must have left the town.
3. The student must have finished writing the essay.
4. He must have forgotten to warn them.
5. I must have seen you before. Your face seems familiar to me.

**4. Переведите предложения с Perfect Infinitive в значении неодобрения.**

1. You should have left a message for her.
2. She shouldn't have taken the child to the cinema.
3. He should have worked harder.
4. I shouldn't have eaten too much.
5. We shouldn't have spent so much money.

**Практическое занятие №7.**

**Тема:** Приготовление пищи. Повторение грамматического материала.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1.

**Vocabulary**

mincing machine	мясорубка
to mince	пропускать через мясорубку
to scrape	чистить, скоблить
to slice	резать ломтиками
to peel	чистить (овощи, фрукты)
crust	корочка
baking pan	форма для пирога
layer cake	слоеный торт
to beat	взбивать
to whip	взбивать
white	белок {яйца}
to be through	заканчивать
cover	прибор
to uncork	открывать {бутылку}
corkscrew	штопор
to reheat	подогревать
tin opener	консервный нож

**Cooking. Preparing for the Party**

*A mother and her daughter are cooking dishes for the party.*

I need your help badly, Mary. There is so much to do for tonight's party — a salad to be prepared, various pies and cakes to be baked, a goose to be roasted, and a lot of other things to be cooked.

Please take the mincing machine and mince this bit of meat while I am scraping and slicing the carrots.

Will you peel these potatoes and onions? I'll make some potato chips and you set up the rest of the potatoes to boil. When they are mash them with butter and milk. You know that milk must

be hot, don't t you? So, we'll have mashed potatoes and vegetables with the meat. Please clear the peeling off the table.

Now, wash and cut the potatoes and cucumbers, put them on the first but don't dress with the mayonnaise, we'll do it later.

I think that it's time to get out the goose from the oven. Oh, what a nice smell! I've never yet had such a beautiful golden crust. It makes <sup>ne</sup> s mouth water just to look at it.

Won't you please get me the baking pan? We'll bake a layer cake and a pie with jam filling. I'll beat the eggs for the dough. Look, the rice is boiling over, turn the gas down a little, will you?

Now, be a good girl and whip the whites of these eggs. Here is some powdered sugar to mix with the whites when you are through... That's about all, I think. Thank you, dear, you've been a great help to me. Only put the fish jelly into the refrigerator, and then you may be free till evening.

Now will you help me in laying the table? The guests will come in an hour. We'll be twelve altogether, so lay twelve places. Take the dishes for refreshments from the sideboard and put them on the table. Now fetch the wine glasses — one for each cover.

We shan't uncork the bottles. That's a man's job, of course, but get the corkscrew ready. Now, while I'm busy in the kitchen reheating some dishes, you open these tins. Here is the tin opener for you.

### 1. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям и выражениям:

нужно так много приготовить для сегодняшнего обеда; остальной картофель; картофельное пюре; очистки; заправить майонезом; прекрасная золотистая корочка; слюнки текут; начинка из варенья; белки яиц; сахарная пудра; это пока все; заливная рыба; помочь накрыть на стол; мужская работа; приготовить штопор.

### Практическое занятие №8.

**Тема:** Приготовление пищи. Повторение грамматического материала.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, составить пересказ текста.

### Vocabulary

mincing machine	мясорубка
to mince	пропускать через мясорубку
to scrape	чистить, скоблить
to slice	резать ломтиками
to peel	чистить ( <i>овощи, фрукты</i> )
crust	корочка
baking pan	форма для пирога
layer cake	слоеный торт
to beat	взбивать
to whip	взбивать
white	белок ( <i>яйца</i> )
to be through	заканчивать
cover	прибор
to uncork	открывать ( <i>бутылку</i> )
corkscrew	штопор
to reheat	подогревать
tin opener	консервный нож

## Cooking. Preparing for the Party

*A mother and her daughter are cooking dishes for the party.*

I need your help badly, Mary. There is so much to do for tonight's party — a salad to be prepared, various pies and cakes to be baked, a goose to be roasted, and a lot of other things to be cooked.

Please take the mincing machine and mince this bit of meat while I <sup>am</sup> scraping and slicing the carrots.

Will you peel these potatoes and onions? I'll make some potato chips and you set up the rest of the potatoes to boil. When they are mash them with butter and milk. You know that milk must be hot, dont t you? So, we'll have mashed potatoes and vegetables with the meat. Please clear the peeling off the table.

Now, wash and cut the potatoes and cucumbers, put them on the first but don't dress with the mayonnaise, we'll do it later.

I think that it's time to get out the goose from the oven. Oh, what a nice smell! I've never yet had such a beautiful golden crust. It makes <sup>me</sup> s mouth water just to look at it.

Won't you please get me the baking pan? We'll bake a layer cake and a pie with jam filling. I'll beat the eggs for the dough. Look, the rice is boiling over, turn the gas down a little, will you?

Now, be a good girl and whip the whites of these eggs. Here is some powdered sugar to mix with the whites when you are through... That's about all, I think. Thank you, dear, you've been a great help to me. Only put the fish jelly into the refrigerator, and then you may be free till evening.

Now will you help me in laying the table? The guests will come in an hour. We'll be twelve altogether, so lay twelve places. Take the dishes for refreshments from the sideboard and put them on the table. Now fetch the wine glasses — one for each cover.

We shan't uncork the bottles. That's a man's job, of course, but get the corkscrew ready. Now, while I'm busy in the kitchen reheating some dishes, you open these tins. Here is the tin opener for you.

### 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

2. What is to be prepared to the party?
3. What is the daughter doing while her mother is slicing the carrots?
4. What are they going to do with the potatoes?
5. How do they usually prepare mashed potatoes?
6. What salad is the daughter preparing?
7. What was in the oven?
8. What is the mother going to bake? g. What kind of filling has she prepared?
9. Who will beat the eggs for the dough?
10. What must be put into the refrigerator?
11. Who is laying the table?
12. How many guests are coming?
13. Is the mother going to uncork the bottles?
14. Who will do it?
15. What is the daughter doing while the mother is reheating some dishes?
16. What does she need to open the tins?
17. Do you help your mother to cook dishes for the party?
18. Do you help in laying the table?
19. What do you like to cook?
20. Who washes the dishes after the dinner?

## Практическое занятие №9.

**Тема:** В супермаркете. Сложное дополнение.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр. 1-4.

### Vocabulary

to cater for	снабжать
grocery store	бакалейно-гастрономический магазин
liquor store	винный магазин
dairy products	молочные продукты
butcher's	мясной магазин
bakery]	булочная
greengrocer's	овощной магазин
fishmonger's	рыбный магазин
confectionery	кондитерская
candy store	кондитерская
item	изделие, предмет, товар
household goods	хозяйственные товары
customer	покупатель
shopping cart	тележка для покупок
foodstuffs	продукты питания
smoked	копченый
beef	говядина
pork	свинина
mutton	баранина
veal	телятина
poultry	птица
choice	выбор
carp	каarp
pike	щука
bream	лещ
sheat fish	СОМ
perch	окунь
cod	треска
plaice	камбала
pike-perch	судак
oatmeal	овсяные хлопья
semolina	манная крупа
buckwheat	гречневая крупа
millet	просо, пшено
pearl barley	перловая крупа
flour	мука
macaroni	макароны
vermicelli	вермишель
noodle	лапша
counter	прилавок
sour cream	сметана
curd(s)	творог
mayonnaise	майонез
margarine	маргарин



rye	ржаной
wheat	пшеничный
rusk	сухарь
roll	булочка
bun	булочка ( <i>особ, сладкая</i> )
biscuit	печенье
pastry	выпечка
puff	слойка
fancy cake	пирожное
wafer	вафля
marmalade	цитрусовый джем
liver paste	паштет
ham	ветчина
lean	постный ( <i>о мясе</i> )
to look attracting	выглядеть привлекательно
juicy	сочный
pear	груша
tangerine	мандарин
variety	разнообразие
strawberry	клубника
raspberry	малина
currant	смородина
gooseberry	крыжовник

### At the Supermarket

There are many kinds of shops catering for needs of the population. You can go shopping to small food stores: the grocery store, liquor store, store of dairy products, butcher's, bakery, greengrocer's, fishmonger's, confectionery, candy store.

But I prefer to shop in large stores — supermarkets. Supermarkets sell more than just food. Many sell items for the car, household goods, cosmetics and cigarettes. Some even sell books, medicines and flowers.

A large modern supermarket has been opened recently not far from my block of flats and most often I go shopping there. I am its regular customer now.

When you come into the supermarket, you have to take a food basket or a shopping cart to put all the products you buy.

All the necessary foodstuffs can be bought here: meat, fish, milk, grocery, baked items, sweets, cooked sausages, smoked foods, vegetables and fruit.

In the meat aisle the customers can buy beef, pork, mutton, veal, poultry and game.

There is always a rich choice of fish there: live carp, pike, bream and sheat fish. There is much fresh-frozen fish: perch, cod, plaice and some other like pike-perch and sturgeon. There is herring, kipper and much tinned fish too.

In the grocery aisle you can see all kinds of cereals: oatmeal, semolina, rice, buckwheat, millet, pearl barley. You can buy cooking soda, spices, flour, pea, potato flour, salt, oil, macaroni, vermicelli, noodles and some other products. Everything is sold in ready packets.

You go to the dairy counter to buy milk products. There is always a wide choice of them: milk in bottles and packets, cream, kefir, sour cream, cheese, curds, cottage cheese, cream cheese, many kinds of yogurt, mayonnaise, margarine and butter. Most often eggs are sold in the dairy department too.

At the bread counter you take loaves of brown (rye) or white (wheat) bread, rusks, rolls and buns.

There is a big choice of items in the confectionery: sugar, granulated sugar, caramel, sweets, chocolates, bars of chocolate, biscuits, pastry, jam puffs, fancy cakes, tarts, fruit cakes, wafers, marmalade and also tea, coffee, cocoa.

Next to it is the delicatessen counter (deli) which offers you all kinds of sausages: boiled, half-smoked and smoked, liver paste, ham, lean boiled pork with spices (*buzhenina*), tinned beef and pork.

The green grocery and fruit aisles look very attracting. Here you can buy fresh, tinned and dried vegetables, fruit and greens. Juicy pears, apples, plums, grapes, oranges, tangerines, bananas, lemons and pineapples are sold in every season. In spring and summer the shop has a great variety of berries: strawberries, cherries, raspberries, black and red currants, gooseberries. In autumn and winter — red bilberries and cranberries and all year round you can have fruit and berry jams.

After buying all the necessary products, you come up to the cashier's desk to pay the money. Sometimes there are a lot of customers in the shop and you have to get in line, but most often it doesn't take much time.

If you are a smart shopper, you compare prices, pick out foodstuffs, always look at the date on the labels of perishable foods, check the change and look for bargains. As the English say, "A penny saved is a penny earned."

### **1. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям:**

shops catering for needs of the population, regular customer, to put all the products you buy, tinned fish, all kinds of cereals, ready packets, a big choice of items, all year round, it doesn't take much time, to compare prices.

### **2. Переведите на английский язык, используя слова и выражения из текста:**

1. В супермаркетах продают не только продукты питания. 2. Большой современный супермаркет недавно открыли недалеко от моего дома. 3. Здесь вы можете купить все необходимые продукты питания. 4. Там всегда большой выбор рыбы. 5. Все продается в готовых упаковках. 6. Яйца часто также продают в молочном отделе. 7. Дальше — прилавок с деликатесами. 8. Торговый ряд с овощами и фруктами выглядит очень привлекательно. 9. Сделав покупки, вы подходите к кассе, чтобы заплатить деньги. 10. Иногда в магазине много покупателей и вы вынуждены стоять в очереди.

### **3. Раскройте скобки, используя сложное дополнение. Переведите.**

1. I want (she) to be my wife.
2. My brother taught ( I ) to swim and dive.
3. They would like (we) to read aloud.
4. Bob advised (she) to stay for another week.
5. We expect (he) to arrive at noon.
6. I heard (you) open the door.
7. Dad always makes ( I ) go fishing with him every weekend.
8. Our parents expect (we) to stop quarreling.
9. Sara never lets (he) drive her car.
10. I saw (you) cross the street.

### **4. Поставьте «to» там, где необходимо.**

1. We heard the lorry ... stop near the house.
2. I want my elder sister ... take me to the zoo.
3. I believe the Internet ... be the greatest invention ever.
4. The teacher doesn't let us ... use our mobile phones.
5. They didn't expect her ... be late.
6. The police officer made him ... tell the truth.
7. I would like you ... admit your fault.
8. Swan believes Vicky ... be the best manager in our store.
9. Nick persuaded me ... go in for sports.
10. We saw Jacob ... break the window.

11. I consider this sculpture ... be a masterpiece.  
 12. She noticed Mary suddenly ... turn pale.

### Практическое занятие №10.

**Тема:** В супермаркете. Сложное дополнение.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Упр.1-4.

#### Vocabulary

to cater for	снабжать
grocery store	бакалейно-гастрономический магазин
liquor store	винный магазин
dairy products	молочные продукты
butcher's	мясной магазин
bakery]	булочная
greengrocer's	овощной магазин
fishmonger's	рыбный магазин
confectionery	кондитерская
candy store	кондитерская
item	изделие, предмет, товар
household goods	хозяйственные товары
customer	покупатель
shopping cart	тележка для покупок
foodstuffs	продукты питания
smoked	копченый
beef	говядина
pork	свинина
mutton	баранина
veal	телятина
poultry	птица
choice	выбор
carp	каarp
pike	щука
bream	лещ
sheat fish	СОМ
perch	окунь
cod	треска
plaice	камбала
pike-perch	судак
oatmeal	овсяные хлопья
semolina	манная крупа
buckwheat	гречневая крупа
millet	просо, пшено
pearl barley	перловая крупа
flour	мука
macaroni	макароны
vermicelli	вермишель
noodle	лапша
counter	прилавок
sour cream	сметана
curd(s)	творог

mayonnaise	майонез
margarine	маргарин
rye	ржаной
wheat	пшеничный
rusk	сухарь
roll	булочка
bun	булочка ( <i>особ, сладкая</i> )
biscuit	печенье
pastry	выпечка
puff	слойка
fancy cake	пирожное
wafer	вафля
marmalade	цитрусовый джем
liver paste	паштет
ham	ветчина
lean	постный ( <i>о мясе</i> )
to look attracting	выглядеть привлекательно
juicy	сочный
pear	груша
tangerine	мандарин
variety	разнообразие
strawberry	клубника
raspberry	малина
currant	смородина
gooseberry	крыжовник

### **At the Supermarket**

There are many kinds of shops catering for needs of the population. You can go shopping to small food stores: the grocery store, liquor store, store of dairy products, butcher's, bakery, greengrocer's, fishmonger's, confectionery, candy store.

But I prefer to shop in large stores — supermarkets. Supermarkets sell more than just food. Many sell items for the car, household goods, cosmetics and cigarettes. Some even sell books, medicines and flowers.

A large modern supermarket has been opened recently not far from my block of flats and most often I go shopping there. I am its regular customer now.

When you come into the supermarket, you have to take a food basket or a shopping cart to put all the products you buy.

All the necessary foodstuffs can be bought here: meat, fish, milk, grocery, baked items, sweets, cooked sausages, smoked foods, vegetables and fruit.

In the meat aisle the customers can buy beef, pork, mutton, veal, poultry and game.

There is always a rich choice of fish there: live carp, pike, bream and sheat fish. There is much fresh-frozen fish: perch, cod, plaice and some other like pike-perch and sturgeon. There is herring, kipper and much tinned fish too.

In the grocery aisle you can see all kinds of cereals: oatmeal, semolina, rice, buckwheat, millet, pearl barley. You can buy cooking soda, spices, flour, pea, potato flour, salt, oil, macaroni, vermicelli, noodles and some other products. Everything is sold in ready packets.

You go to the dairy counter to buy milk products. There is always a wide choice of them: milk in bottles and packets, cream, kefir, sour cream, cheese, curds, cottage cheese, cream cheese, many kinds of yogurt, mayonnaise, margarine and butter. Most often eggs are sold in the dairy department too.

At the bread counter you take loaves of brown (rye) or white (wheat) bread, rusks, rolls and buns.

There is a big choice of items in the confectionery: sugar, granulated sugar, caramel, sweets, chocolates, bars of chocolate, biscuits, pastry, jam puffs, fancy cakes, tarts, fruit cakes,

wafers, marmalade and also tea, coffee, cocoa.

Next to it is the delicatessen counter (deli) which offers you all kinds of sausages: boiled, half-smoked and smoked, liver paste, ham, lean boiled pork with spices (*buzhenina*), tinned beef and pork.

The green grocery and fruit aisles look very attracting. Here you can buy fresh, tinned and dried vegetables, fruit and greens. Juicy pears, apples, plums, grapes, oranges, tangerines, bananas, lemons and pineapples are sold in every season. In spring and summer the shop has a great variety of berries: strawberries, cherries, raspberries, black and red currants, gooseberries. In autumn and winter — red bilberries and cranberries and all year round you can have fruit and berry jams.

After buying all the necessary products, you come up to the cashier's desk to pay the money. Sometimes there are a lot of customers in the shop and you have to get in line, but most often it doesn't take much time.

If you are a smart shopper, you compare prices, pick out foodstuffs, always look at the date on the labels of perishable foods, check the change and look for bargains. As the English say, "A penny saved is a penny earned."

**1. Расскажите о том, как вы делаете покупки, используя следующие вопросы:**

1. Which is preferable for you — to buy food in a big supermarket or in small shops? Why?
2. Is the shop where you prefer to buy food close to your block of flats or far from it?
3. What is your favourite supermarket?
4. Are the foodstuffs expensive or cheap there?
5. Do you pay attention to the price of the foodstuffs?
6. How do you make choice when buying food?
7. Do you pay attention to the brand name when you buy food?
8. Do you buy at once or look around for lower prices?
9. How often do you go shopping?
10. Do you often buy expensive products?
11. What kind of products are those?
12. When does it happen?

**At the Supermarket**

*Nick:* I have to go to the shop. My mother's made a shopping list for me.

*Bob:* Let's go together. I'll buy something for dinner, too.

*Nick:* I have to buy some meat. Look, they've got excellent choice today. I need some beef and a chicken. The beef is of superior quality.

*Bob:* Maybe. But I don't care for meat. I am a vegetarian, you know. *Nick:* And I can't do without meat. I'll take this bit of shoulder and a boiling chicken.

*Bob:* What's next on your shopping list?

*Nick:* Two packets of milk and half a kilo of cheese.

*Bob:* I'll buy some cartons of yogurt and cream there. I'm fond of dairy products.

**2. Составьте диалоги между продавцом и покупателем в различных продуктовых магазинах или отделах супермаркета, используя следующие фразы:**

Shop assistant:

Customer:

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| — What can I do for you?        | — Have you any...?             |
| — What can I get for you?       | — Is there any...?             |
| — Can I help you?               | — Are/Is there any... on sale? |
| — We've got ... today.          | — I want ....                  |
| — I advise you to buy ....      | — I'll take ....               |
| — Anything else?                | — Could I have ...?            |
| — Is that all?                  | — I'll also have ....          |
| — Will this do? (Это подойдет?) | — What does/do ... cost?       |
| — Come here, please.            | — That's all for the moment.   |

Come at the cashier's desk, — Please, weigh [wei] ... forme, please. — What do I owe you?

- Here is your check. — What do I have to pay?
- Here is your change. — How much is the bill?
- That's ... pounds ... pence. — How much does it come to?
- That's ... roubles ... kopecks. — Shall I pay you or at the
- Thank you. Have a nice day. cashdesk?
- That will be all.

### 3. Перефразируйте предложения, используя сложное дополнение.

Пример: *I want that she will cook mushroom soup. – I want her to cook mushroom soup.*

1. The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. – Their parents saw ... .
2. They said: "He is an expert in our industry." – They consider ... .
3. The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. – The policeman noticed ... .
4. Elvis said to his son: "Don't watch horror films." – Elvis doesn't let ... .
5. "Mummy, please, buy me that doll", said the little girl. – The little girl would like ... .
6. Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows ... .
7. He swears a lot. Many people heard that. – Many people heard ... .
8. "Bring me some water from the well," my grandmother said. – My grandmother wanted ... .
9. Somebody was watching me. I felt that. – I felt ... .
10. Daniel said: "Helen, you can go to a night club tonight." – Daniel let ... .

### 4. Поставьте глагол в правильной форме: -ing, infinitive with or without to (с окончанием -ing, инфинитивом с частицей to или без частицы to).

1. The film was very sad. It made me ..... (cry)
2. Have you got enough money or do you want me ..... you some. (lend)
3. I heard her ..... the door and ..... (open, go out)
4. She told him ..... the door. (lock)
5. I saw him ..... the ducks. (feed)

## Практическое занятие №11.

**Тема:** На рынке. Сложное подлежащее.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести диалог, упр.2-4.

### 1. At the Greengrocer's

*Greengrocer:* Good morning, madam. What can I do for you?

*Ann:* I want a large cabbage, please, and a kilo of carrots. *Greengrocer:* Yes, madam. Anything else?

*Ann:* How much are those oranges? I don't see a price ticket there.

*Greengrocer:* They are 30 roubles a kilo.

*Ann:* Well, two kilos and a kilo of those apples.

*Greengrocer:* The peaches are very good today.

*Ann:* The peaches do look good. What do they cost?

*Greengrocer:* Forty roubles a kilo.

*Ann:* That's a real bargain. I'll take a kilo.

*Greengrocer:* Okay. Now, what else?

*Ann:* Nothing else, thank you. That's all for today. How much do I owe you?

*Greengrocer:* That's 120 roubles. Here's your change from your five hundred note — 380 roubles.

*Ann:* Thank you. Goodbye.

*Greengrocer:* Goodbye. Thank you. Have a nice day.

## **2. Переведите предложения на русский язык и составьте с ними короткие диалоги:**

1. How much are the oranges?
2. How much is a bag of potatoes?
3. How many kilos are there in the bag?
4. Four kilos of potatoes at 10 roubles a kilo.
5. Two packets of milk at 15 roubles a packet.
6. The total bill is 85 roubles.
7. What is the price of it?
8. How much does it cost?
9. Where is the price list?

## **3. Найдите в предложениях оборот “сложное подлежащее с инфинитивом”. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The President is believed to be in London now. 2. She is supposed to be an experienced secretary. 3. The computer is expected to save the scientists a lot of time. 4. The material loss (материальный ущерб) was estimated to be more than 1 mln dollars. 5. This discovery is considered to be the result of a long and thorough investigation. 6. These phenomena are believed to be interdependent. 7. The expedition is reported to be moving north. 8. This man is said to be a good psychologist. 9. The talks are reported to be in progress. 10. The head of the expedition was held responsible for the accident.

## **4. Замените сложно-подчиненные предложения на простые, используя оборот “сложное подлежащее с инфинитивом”.**

**Образец:** It is said that he is a good student. He is said to be a good student.

1. It is known that they will arrive tomorrow.
2. It is expected that the conference will take place in Kiev.
3. It is hoped that the new edition of this book will be of no less interest to the reader.
4. It will be noticed that these poems are of quite a different character.
5. It has been shown in the above examples that the sense of the sentence often depends on the order of words.
6. It is sometimes said that the Nile is longer than all the rivers in the eastern and western hemispheres.
7. It will be seen from the following tables that the sounds do not coincide in quality.
8. It was thought useful to apply this method here.
9. It has been estimated that the volume contained 220 pages.
10. It is known that dreams reflect our waking life.

## **Практическое занятие №12.**

**Тема:** На рынке. Сложное подлежащее.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Упр.2-5, составить диалог «На рынке».

### **1. At the Greengrocer's**

*Greengrocer:* Good morning, madam. What can I do for you?

*Ann:* I want a large cabbage, please, and a kilo of carrots. *Greengrocer:* Yes, madam. Anything else?

*Ann:* How much are those oranges? I don't see a price ticket there.

*Greengrocer:* They are 30 roubles a kilo.

*Ann:* Well, two kilos and a kilo of those apples.

*Greengrocer:* The peaches are very good today.

*Ann:* The peaches do look good. What do they cost?

*Greengrocer:* Forty roubles a kilo.

*Ann:* That's a real bargain. I'll take a kilo.

*Greengrocer:* Okay. Now, what else?

*Ann:* Nothing else, thank you. That's all for today. How much do I owe you?

*Greengrocer:* That's 120 roubles. Here's your change from your five hundred note — 380 roubles.

*Ann:* Thank you. Goodbye.

*Greengrocer:* Goodbye. Thank you. Have a nice day.

## 2. Выучите следующие выражения:

It is (not) expensive.	Это (не) дорого.
It is (not) cheap.	Это (не) дешево.
It is a fair/reasonable price.	Это разумная цена.
That's a bargain.	Это очень дешево.
It's worth all it costs.	Это стоит того.
It costs nothing.	Это ничего не стоит.
I can't afford it.	Я не могу себе этого позволить.

## 3. Переведите на английский язык диалог:

- Что я могу сделать для вас, мадам?
- Мне, пожалуйста, 300 г сливочного масла и бутылку растительного.
- Хорошо. Что-нибудь еще?
- Да. Сколько стоит ветчина?
- 150 рублей килограмм.
- Взвесьте мне 200 г, пожалуйста.
- Пожалуйста.
- А эта копченая колбаса очень жирная?
- Боюсь, что да.
- Тогда это все. Сколько с меня?
- Вот чек. Оплатите в кассе, пожалуйста.

## 4. Переведите и найдите complex subject.

1. She is supposed to have been taken to hospital.
2. Things are sure to get better.
3. The book is bound to be remembered.
4. Some emotion seemed to be torturing him.
5. He seems to notice nothing unusual.
6. I happened to be standing at the window.
7. The picture proved to have been stolen.

## 5. Раскройте скобки

1. She smiled broadly and waved her hand. She seemed (to recognize) me.
2. Even if he is out you needn't worry. He is sure (to leave) the key under the door-mat.
3. At that time I happened (to work) at my first novel.
4. You won't be likely (to miss) the train if you start right away.
5. Don't cry! Everything is bound (to get) right between you.
6. She lost her head and seemed (to forget) the little English she knew.
7. A young woman is supposed (to write) this book.
8. You needn't mention it again. He is not likely (to forget) it.
9. He is believed (to teach) by his father.
- 10 You needn't tell me this. I happen (to give) all the details by Mother.



## Практическое занятие №13.

**Тема:** Контрольная работа.

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

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

### Вариант I

#### 1. Совместите слова из двух колонок:

Pears	дыни
Watermelons	кабачки
Strawberries	финики
Melons	груши
Dates	брюссельская капуста
Peaches	шпинат
Aubergines	яблоки
Brussels sprouts	арбузы
Courgettes	клубника
Lettuce	баклажаны
Spinach	персики
String beans	салат
Cucumbers	стручковая фасоль
Apples	огурцы

#### 2. Напишите, в каком магазине можно купить продукты:

*baker's, fishmonger's, grocer's, greengrocer's, butcher's, fruiter's, confectioner's, dairy shop*

1. Fish, crab
2. Pork, veal
3. Potatoes, cabbage
4. Butter, cheese

#### 3. Заполните пропуски словами:

*a tube of, a packet of, a loaf of, baker's, a box of, a bar of, grocer's, chocolate*

Mum: Kate, will you go to the \_\_\_\_\_ (1)?

Kate: OK, mum. What should I buy?

Mum: I think, we need \_\_\_\_\_ (2) bread and two buns.

Kate: And I want \_\_\_\_\_ (3) chocolate.

Mum: All right, you can buy some \_\_\_\_\_ (4) and drop in to the \_\_\_\_\_ (5) and get \_\_\_\_\_ (6) flour, \_\_\_\_\_ (7) sugar and \_\_\_\_\_ (8) mustard.

Kate: Very well. I'm ready.

#### 4. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

1. I want (he) to go to the grocer's.
2. He would like (I) to buy some cheese.
3. He made (we) do the work again.

4. I want (you) to be my friend.

## Вариант II

### 1. Совместите слова из двух колонок:

Figs	капуста
Lamb	фасоль
Smoked pork	молодая баранина
Mint	миндаль
Sesame	виноград
Almond	фиги
Bitter herbs	баклажаны
Date	кунжут
Leaf coriander	мята
Beans	пряные травы
Cabbage	копченая свинина
Mushrooms	финики
Aubergines	кинза
Grapes	грибы

### 2. Напишите, в каком магазине можно купить продукты:

*baker's, fishmonger's, grocer's, greengrocer's, butcher's, fruiter's, confectioner's, dairy shop*

1. A loaf of bread
2. Apples, bananas
3. Rice, buckwheat
4. Chocolate, caramel

### 3. Заполните пропуски словами:

*half a kilo, apples/bananas, dairy shop, butcher's, a joint of lamb, two packets of, greengrocer's*

Mum: Ann, will you go to the \_\_\_\_\_ (1)?

Ann: OK. What should I buy?

Mum: We need \_\_\_\_\_ (2) milk and \_\_\_\_\_ (3) of cheese.

Ann: Yesterday you promised to cook some meat dish.

Mum: Yes, of course. Drop in to the \_\_\_\_\_ (4) and buy \_\_\_\_\_ (5). We also need \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (6), so drop in to the \_\_\_\_\_ (7).

Ann: OK. I'm ready.

### 4. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

1. My parents want (I) not to smoke.
2. I would like (you) to offer Pete your help.
3. We expect (he) to do it.
4. He would like (she) to play with him.

## Практическое занятие №14.

**Тема:** Дифференцированный зачет.

**Цель:** Контроль умений и навыков практического владения английским языком.

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

## Тест

1. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия

We can't help laughing looking at them

- a) не можем не смеяться
- b) не можем не улыбаться
- c) не можем не насмехаться

2. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия

They were happy ... in our expedition

- a) take part
- b) to take part
- c) be taking
- d) to taken part

3. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

The letter was ... at once.

- a) to send
- b) to sent
- c) sended
- d) to be sent

4. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

He made (we) do the work again.

5. Отметьте правильные ответы

Укажите номера предложений, где необходимо поставить частицу -to- перед инфинитивом:

- 1) I like ... play the piano.
- 2) They wanted to cross the river.
- 3) He did want... play in the street.
- 4) I shall ...do all.
- 5) I saw him ... enter the room.
- 6) She was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.
- 7) Do you like ... listen to good music?
- 8) Her brother can ... speak French.
- 9) It is time ... go to bed.
- 10) May I ... use your telephone?

6. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

She heard him open the door.

- a) она слышала, как он отпирал дверь
- b) она услышала его шаги
- c) она слышит, как он открывает дверь

7. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

Mother was too tired to ... supper

- a) to cook
- b) to be cook
- c) to be cooked
- d) to be cooking

8. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

He made us do the work again.

- a) он попросил нас сделать работу
- b) он заставил нас сделать работу снова
- c) он заставляет нас сделать работу снова

9. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

I would like (you) to offer Pete your help.

10. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

- I would like you to offer Pete your help.
- а) мне бы хотелось помочь Петру
  - б) мне нравится помогать Петру
  - в) мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы предложили Петру свою помощь
11. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия  
He made me ... it. .
- а) did
  - б) do
  - в) to do
  - г) doing
12. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:  
Let (he) smoke here.
13. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:  
He was the first ... to the finish.
- а) to came
  - б) to come
  - в) to be come
  - г) to have been come
14. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия  
It's very different ... a car in a big city
- а) driven
  - б) drove
  - в) to be driven
  - г) to drive
15. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:  
They were happy ... at home.
- а) to leave
  - б) to be leave
  - в) to be left
  - г) to leaving
16. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:  
I have come here to ... to you.
- а) to be talked
  - б) to talk
  - в) to talked
  - г) to be talking
17. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия  
Would you like me ... now?
- а) read
  - б) to read
  - в) to reading
18. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия  
I let him ... late
- а) go
  - б) going
  - в) went
  - г) to go
19. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:  
I want (he) to go to food fair.
20. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:  
He would like (she) to play with him.
21. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:  
We expect him to sign the contract on Monday.
- а) мы рассчитываем подписать контракт в понедельник

- b) мы хотим, чтобы он подписал контракт в понедельник  
c) мы ожидаем, что он подпишет контракт в понедельник
22. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:  
We expect (he) to do it.
23. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия  
The child wanted ... seriously
- a) to be taken
  - b) to take
  - c) to took
  - d) to be take
24. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:  
Let (we) read.
25. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:  
Bad weather made (they) return home.
26. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:  
They would like us to learn English.
- a) им нравится учить английский
  - b) они хотели бы, чтобы мы учили английский
  - c) они любят учить нас английскому
27. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:  
Let him smoke.
- a) пусть он курит
  - b) пусть она курит
  - c) заставьте его курить
28. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:  
She saw the postman climbing up the stairs.
- a) она видела почтальона
  - b) она видела, как почтальон поднимался по лестнице

## 4 КУРС 7 СЕМЕСТР МОЯ БУДУЩАЯ ПРОФЕССИЯ

### Практическое занятие №1.

**Тема:** Моя профессия – повар. Причастие I.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-3.

#### Vocabulary

to do practice	проходить практику
cold shop	холодный цех
hot shop	горячий цех
pastry-cook's shop	кондитерский цех
to trust	доверять, поручать
to carry out one's instructions	выполнять чьи-либо инструкции
experienced	опытный
skilled	умелый, опытный
to manage	руководить
to realize	понимать
to make the right choice	сделать правильный выбор

#### My Profession Is a Cook

I study at the Cooking Department of the Moscow College of Technologies and Design, so I will be a cooking and catering professional: a cook or a technologist.

Every school year we do practice work for 2—3 months. This year our group have done their practice at the Golden Palace restaurant, this is a large restaurant, which is open 24 hours a day since it is the restaurant by the casino with the same name.

There are three departments within the main shop there — a cold shop, a hot shop and a pastry-cook's shop. Salads, snacks, sandwiches, meat and fish and desserts are made in the cold shop. Hot meat and fish dishes and sauces are prepared in the hot shop.

The kitchen stall begin their work at 7 o'clock. We, student cooks on come to the restaurant at 10 o'clock. Each of us was told to go to the shops. There we got a programme for the working day. Usually we prepared sandwiches, fruit salads and canapes for breakfast.

We decorate them with herbs and little figures made of carrots, cucumbers, etc. Breakfast was served from 8 till 12. At 11 o'clock we began i I help the cooks by preparing dishes for lunch. Student cooks were usually trusted to cut vegetables and make sauces for desserts: strudels, ice cream, tarts and puddings.

All day we had to carry out cooks' instructions. The kitchen staff is I very experienced there. The chef is a very skilled cook too. He worked many years as a cook in this and other restaurants. The main part of his job is to plan the menu for the day and manage the staff in the kitchen.

At the end of the practice time we had to take an examination. Well had to prepare three courses: soup, a main course and dessert. I made Moscow *borshch* as soup, beef with sour cream and mushrooms as a main course and chocolate soufflé as dessert. Most of all I like to cook desserts. I made these in the shape of stars. Then I put three stars of I different sizes and colours on the plate and added some kiwi sauce near | them on the plate. It was very nice and tasty.

This practice certainly gave us much information, and more importantly, valuable experience in preparing new dishes. I realized happily that I had made the right choice of profession.

**1. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям и выражениям:** работники кухни, украшать зеленью, поручить приготовить для десерта, очень опытный повар, планировать меню, в форме звездочек, ценный опыт.

**2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастия настоящего времени.**

1. The girl standing at the window is my sister.
2. Having been sent to the wrong address the letter didn't reach him.
3. He sat in the arm-chair thinking.
4. She came up to us breathing heavily.
5. The hall was full of laughing people.
6. The singing girl was about fourteen.
7. Having read the book I gave it to Pete.
8. The large building being built in our street is a new school – house.
9. Having finished the experiment the students left the laboratory.
10. Being busy, he postponed his trip.

**3. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму Причастия I:**

1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.  
b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
2. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.  
b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?  
b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
4. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.  
b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.

## Практическое занятие №2.

**Тема:** Моя профессия – повар. Причастие I.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы. Упр.2-3.

### Vocabulary

to do practice	проходить практику
cold shop	холодный цех
hot shop	горячий цех
pastry-cook's shop	кондитерский цех
to trust	доверять, поручать
to carry out one's instructions	выполнять чьи-либо инструкции
experienced	опытный
skilled	умелый, опытный
to manage	руководить
to realize	понимать
to make the right choice	сделать правильный выбор

### My Profession Is a Cook

I study at the Cooking Department of the Moscow College of Technologies and Design, so I will be a cooking and catering professional: a cook or a technologist.

Every school year we do practice work for 2—3 months. This year our group have done their practice at the Golden Palace restaurant, this is a large restaurant, which is open 24 hours a day since it is the restaurant by the casino with the same name.

There are three departments within the main shop there — a cold shop, a hot shop and a

pastry-cook's shop. Salads, snacks, sandwiches, meat and fish and desserts are made in the cold shop. Hot meat and fish dishes and sauces are prepared in the hot shop.

The kitchen staff begin their work at 7 o'clock. We, student cooks on come to the restaurant at 10 o'clock. Each of us was told to go to the shops. There we got a programme for the working day. Usually we prepared sandwiches, fruit salads and canapes for breakfast.

We decorate them with herbs and little figures made of carrots, cucumbers, etc. Breakfast was served from 8 till 12. At 11 o'clock we began i I help the cooks by preparing dishes for lunch. Student cooks were usually trusted to cut vegetables and make sauces for desserts: strudels, ice cream, tarts and puddings.

All day we had to carry out cooks' instructions. The kitchen staff is I very experienced there. The chef is a very skilled cook too. He worked many years as a cook in this and other restaurants. The main part of his job is to plan the menu for the day and manage the staff in the kitchen.

At the end of the practice time we had to take an examination. Well had to prepare three courses: soup, a main course and dessert. I made Moscow *borshch* as soup, beef with sour cream and mushrooms as a main course and chocolate soufflé as dessert. Most of all I like to cook desserts. I made these in the shape of stars. Then I put three stars of I different sizes and colours on the plate and added some kiwi sauce near | them on the plate. It was very nice and tasty.

This practice certainly gave us much information, and more importantly, valuable experience in preparing new dishes. I realized happily that I had made the right choice of profession.

## 1. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What is your future profession?
2. Have you done practice this year? Where have you done your practice?
2. in what shop did you work?
3. What dishes did you prepare?
4. When did you begin your work?
5. How many hours a day did you have to work? c When did the kitchen staff begin their work?
6. What kind of work did you do?
7. Was the kitchen staff experienced there?
8. Was the chef a skilled cook?
9. What were the duties of the chef?
10. Was he a good manager?
11. Who organized your work?
12. Did you have to take an examination at the end of the practice?
13. What did you have to cook?
14. Do you think you made the right choice of profession?
15. Where would you like to work after graduating from college?
16. Do you like your future profession? Why?
17. How do you think to develop your career?

## 2. Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие настоящего времени в активной и пассивной форме.

1. (To impress) by the film, they kept silent.
2. (To lose) the book, the student couldn't remember the topic.
3. He spent the whole day (to read) a book.
4. (To travel) around America for a month, she returned to England.
5. He watched Mike (to go) out of the door and (to cross) the street.
6. The question (to discuss) now is very important.
7. (To pack) in the beautiful box the flowers looked very lovely.
8. (To descent) the mountains, they heard a man calling for help.



9. (To reject) by everybody he became a monk.
10. (To show) the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way.

### 3. Раскройте скобки, употребив **Indefinite** или **Perfect Participle I**. Переведите.

1. (To write) out all the words, I started to learn them.
2. (To buy) food, they left supermarket.
3. (to bark) dog doesn't bite.
4. She entered the room (to smile).
5. (To drink) coffee she was talking to her friend.
6. (To find) the keys, we were able to open the door.
7. (To make) the report, Tom left the room.
8. (To see) her he raised his hat.
9. My task (to finish), I went to bed.
10. While (to learn) the pronunciation of the words we learned their meaning.

### Практическое занятие №3.

**Тема:** Безопасное питание. Причастие II

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр.1-4.

#### Vocabulary

employee	служащий, работник
kitchen supervisor	санитарный инспектор
food-borne illness	заболевание, вызванное пищевым отравлением
to poison	отравлять
safety	безопасность, сохранность
to prevent	предотвращать
handling	обращение
to contaminate	заражать, загрязнять
to violate	нарушать
workstation	рабочее место
sanitation	санитария
to sanitize	подвергать <b>санобработке</b> , дезинфицировать
to observe	соблюдать
to pressure	заставлять
overall	общий
to contract	подхватывать ( <i>болезнь</i> )
odds	вероятность

#### Food Safety

The personnel of catering industry — chefs, kitchen supervisors and restaurant managers — are doing their best to fight the war on food-borne illness.

Unfortunately, many people are still poisoned by food and most worry about becoming sick, while many restaurant employees recommend **not** eating where they work.

One way to prevent customers from becoming ill due to food in your restaurant is to adopt a food safety plan that is based on understanding of how food is contaminated.

How can food safety norms be violated?

Sometimes cooks have no time to take breaks and they have to eat at their workstation, which is a violation of sanitation rules. Often, cooks are too tired to clean and sanitize properly. Restaurants depend on cooks to be at work. Consequently, cooks come to work sick, often with

their symptoms masked by heavy doses of cold and flu medicine but with virus or bacterium still present. Time and temperature norms of keeping foodstuffs are not served properly. Food Safety Statistics. According to the centres for disease control between 1998 and 2001, overall rate of food-borne illness dropt from 51.2 cases per 1 million people to 46.9. Many people, however still contract food poisoning:

- 76 million Americans suffer from food poisoning yearly,
- 325,000 are hospitalized,
- 5,000 die,
- odds are that 1 in 4 people will suffer food poisoning and 840 will be hospitalized.

According to some survey:

- 4 in 100 people say they worry about contracting food poisoning!
- 32 per cent say they have experienced food illness,
- 10 per cent know of someone else who has been sickened by food.

To prevent the danger of food poisoning all the cooks have to the familiar with time and temperature control, good employee hygiene safe food handling procedures, cleaning and sanitizing techniques.

### **1. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям выражениям:**

вести борьбу с заболеваниями, связанными с отравлением пищей; отравиться пищей; убереечь клиентов от заболеваний, связанных с пищевыми отравлениями; план безопасного питания; быть нарушенным; рабочее место; нарушение санитарных норм; симптомы, скрытые высокими дозами медицинских препаратов против простуды и гриппа; правила хранения продуктов! принуждать поваров; подхватить пищевое отравление; страдать от пищевого отравления; испытать пищевое отравление; чтобы предотвратить опасность пищевого отравления; должны быть ознакомлены; гигиена служащих; техника уборки и санитарной обработки.

### **2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастие прошедшего времени.**

1. He doesn't like boiled milk.
2. I remember well his words said at the meeting.
3. We don't like the book bought last week.
4. The stolen things were returned to the owner.
5. Asked about this event, he replied nothing.
6. The explanation given was not complete.
7. When burnt, coal produces heat.
8. The results received were of great importance for the further work.
9. When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before.
10. She showed us a list of the newly published books.

### **3. Раскройте скобки, употребив причастие прошедшего времени. Переведите.**

1. The letter (to write) by him was very long.
2. We are interested in the goods (to produce) by this factory.
3. She didn't understand the word (to say) by him.
4. He didn't see the things (to keep) in her box.
5. I don't like the video (to buy) yesterday.
6. This is the house (to build) many years ago.
7. The question (to put) to the professor was important.
8. When (to offer) to work abroad, he refused.
9. The article on agriculture (to publish) in this magazine was written by Smith.
10. You can get the book (to recommend) by our teacher in the library.

### **4. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму Причастия II:**

1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.

- b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
2. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.  
b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?  
b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
4. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.  
b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.

### Практическое занятие №4.

**Тема:** Безопасное питание. Причастие II

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, составить пересказ текста. Упр.2.

#### Vocabulary

employee	служащий, работник
kitchen supervisor	санитарный инспектор
food-borne illness	заболевание, вызванное пищевым отравлением
to poison	отравлять
safety	безопасность, сохранность
to prevent	предотвращать
handling	обращение
to contaminate	заражать, загрязнять
to violate	нарушать
workstation	рабочее место
sanitation	санитария
to sanitize	подвергать <b>санобработке</b> , дезинфицировать
to observe	соблюдать
to pressure	заставлять
overall	общий
to contract	подхватывать ( <i>болезнь</i> )
odds	вероятность

#### Food Safety

The personnel of catering industry — chefs, kitchen supervisors and restaurant managers — are doing their best to fight the war on food-borne illness.

Unfortunately, many people are still poisoned by food and most worry about becoming sick, while many restaurant employees recommend not eating where they work.

One way to prevent customers from becoming ill due to food in your restaurant is to adopt a food safety plan that is based on understanding of how food is contaminated.

How can food safety norms be violated?

Sometimes cooks have no time to take breaks and they have to eat at their workstation, which is a violation of sanitation rules. Often, cooks are too tired to clean and sanitize properly. Restaurants depend on cooks to be at work. Consequently, cooks come to work sick, often with their symptoms masked by heavy doses of cold and flu medicine but with virus or bacterium still present. Time and temperature norms of keeping foodstuffs are not served properly.

Food Safety Statistics. According to the centres for disease control between 1998 and 2001, overall rate of food-borne illness dropt from 51.2 cases per 1 million people to 46.9. Many people, however still contract food poisoning:

- 76 million Americans suffer from food poisoning yearly,
- 325,000 are hospitalized,
- 5,000 die,

- odds are that 1 in 4 people will suffer food poisoning and 840 will be hospitalized.

According to some survey:

- 4 in 100 people say they worry about contracting food poisoning!
- 32 per cent say they have experienced food illness,
- 10 per cent know of someone else who has been sickened by food.

To prevent the danger of food poisoning all the cooks have to be familiar with time and temperature control, good employee hygiene safe food handling procedures, cleaning and sanitizing techniques.

**1. Ответьте на вопросы:**

2. What is the way to prevent customers from becoming ill due to food handling?
2. How can food safety norms be violated?
3. How many Americans suffer from food poisoning yearly?
4. How many of them are hospitalized?
5. How many Americans die from food poisoning yearly?
6. What do all the cooks have to know to prevent the danger of food Poisoning

**2. Выберите правильную форму и вставьте в предложение.**

1. interesting/interested

This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. exciting/excited

On Christmas Eve, many children are so \_\_\_\_\_ that they stay up all night.

3. annoying/annoyed

My friend has a very \_\_\_\_\_ habit.

4. tiring/tired

I had such a \_\_\_\_\_ day I went straight to bed.

5. relaxing/relaxed

We were \_\_\_\_\_ after our holidays.

6. disgusting/disgusted

Their hamburgers are \_\_\_\_\_ .

7. satisfying/satisfied

I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ with my job.

8. boring/bored

George always talks about the same things, he is so \_\_\_\_\_.

9. disappointing/disappointed

I like this actor but the film was \_\_\_\_\_.

10. confusing/confused

English grammar can be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Практическое занятие №5.**

**Тема:** Прием на работу. Причастие страдательного залога.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать, перевести диалог «Собеседование», составить тематический словарь к тексту. Упр.1.

**Job interview**

A: Good morning, Miss Jones. So you applied for a job in our team. Am I right?

B: Yes, I did. I sent my resume for a position of a restaurant manager.

A: That's good. I'd like to know a bit more about you. Probably you could tell us about your education first.

B: Well, I left school at 17 and then for the next five years I studied at Kazan Federal University. I graduated the Department of economics with high honors and was qualified as a manager of enterprise. And after that I did a one-year computer course.

A: Well. Your education sounds great, Miss Jones. And have you got any experience? Have you worked before?

B: Certainly. First I worked as a manager at children's clothes shop. I stayed there for four years and then I moved on to my present company. They offered me a job of a manager in a big cafe.

A: That's very interesting. Why aren't you happy with your present job, Miss Jones? Why are you going to leave them?

B: Well. The salary isn't so bad, I must admit. But the work schedule isn't convenient for me. And I often do a lot of overtime there. Besides you have an excellent reputation and I hope to have more opportunity and growth potential in your company.

A: I see. Do you mind business trips? And are you fluent in Italian or German?

B: Oh, foreign languages are my favorites. We did Italian and German at the University and I use them when I travel.

A: Very good. Can you tell me about your good points then?

B: Well... I start my work on time. I learn rather quickly. I am friendly and I am able to work under pressure in a busy company.

A: OK. That's enough I think. Well, Miss Jones. Thank you very much. I am pleased to talk to you and we shall inform you about the result of our interview in a few days. Good-bye.

### **1. Распределите следующие предложения по группам.**

1. The garden was full of children, laughing and shouting.
2. Could you pick up the broken glass?
3. The woman sitting by the window stood up and left.
4. I walked between the shelves loaded with books.
5. Be careful when crossing the road.
6. Having driven 200 kilometers he decided to have a rest.
7. If invited, we will come.
8. I felt much better having said the truth.
9. He looked at me smiling.
10. She had her hair cut.
11. Built by the best architect in town, the building was a masterpiece.
12. Not having seen each other for ages, they had much to talk about.

**Причастие I :**

**Перфектное причастие I :**

**Причастие II :**

### **Практическое занятие №6.**

**Тема:** Прием на работу. Причастие страдательного залога.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** На основе данного диалога, составить диалог с использованием словаря урока. Упр. 1-2.

#### **Job Interview**

A: Good morning, Miss Jones. So you applied for a job in our team. Am I right?

B: Yes, I did. I sent my resume for a position of a restaurant manager.

A: That's good. I'd like to know a bit more about you. Probably you could tell us about your education first.

B: Well, I left school at 17 and then for the next five years I studied at Kazan Federal University. I graduated the Department of economics with high honors and was qualified as a manager of enterprise. And after that I did a one-year computer course.

A: Well. Your education sounds great, Miss Jones. And have you got any experience? Have you worked before?

B: Certainly. First I worked as a manager at children's clothes shop. I stayed there for four years and then I moved on to my present company. They offered me a job of a manager in a big cafe.

A: That's very interesting. Why aren't you happy with your present job, Miss Jones? Why are you going to leave them?

B: Well. The salary isn't so bad, I must admit. But the work schedule isn't convenient for me. And I often do a lot of overtime there. Besides you have an excellent reputation and I hope to have more opportunity and growth potential in your company.

A: I see. Do you mind business trips? And are you fluent in Italian or German?

B: Oh, foreign languages are my favorites. We did Italian and German at the University and I use them when I travel.

A: Very good. Can you tell me about your good points then?

B: Well... I start my work on time. I learn rather quickly. I am friendly and I am able to work under pressure in a busy company.

A: OK. That's enough I think. Well, Miss Jones. Thank you very much. I am pleased to talk to you and we shall inform you about the result of our interview in a few days. Good-bye.

### 1. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя причастие I.

*Пример: He was jumping down the stairs. He broke his leg. – He broke his leg jumping down the stairs.*

Tom was watching the film. He fell asleep.

The pupils opened their textbooks. They looked for the answer.

Julia was training to be a designer. She lived in Milan for 3 years.

They are vegetarians. They don't eat meat.

Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letters.

### 2. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя перфектное причастие I.

*Пример: He handed in his test. He had written all the exercises. – Having written all the exercises, he handed in his test.*

She went to her car and drove off. She had closed the door of the house.

I sent him an SMS. I had tried phoning him many times.

We moved to Florida. We had sold our cottage.

His head was aching at night. He had studied all day.

He knew all the goals by heart. He had seen that match several times.

## Практическое занятие №7.

**Тема:** Составление резюме. Собеседование. Причастие страдательного залога.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, прочитать и перевести образец резюме.

### Topical vocabulary

безработный – unemployed

вакансия – vacancy

возраст – age

гонорар – fee

дарования, способности – abilities

дата рождения – date of birth

должность – position

дополнительная информация, увлечения – extracurricular activities

достижения, успехи – accomplishments

занятость – employment

заполнить вакансию – fill a position  
заработная плата – salary  
качества (образование + опыт работы, которым должен обладать претендент) – job qualification  
квалифицированный – qualified  
личные данные – personal information  
место рождения – place of birth  
место, на котором не требуется особая квалификация – nonskilled position  
мне ... лет – I am ... years old  
могут быть предоставлены по запросу – applied upon request  
назначить встречу – to make an appointment  
найти место работы – find a position  
образование – education  
обращаться за работой – apply  
объявление – advertisement  
обязанности – responsibilities, duties  
окончен с красным дипломом – graduated with high honors  
опытный – experienced  
отдел – department  
отменить встречу – to cancel an appointment  
по настоящее время – till present  
поиск работы – job hunting  
поступить на работу в компанию – join the company  
претендовать – claim  
призвание – calling  
работа – job  
работа на полный рабочий день – full-time employment  
работа по совместительству – part-time employment  
работать в качестве – work in the capacity of  
работодатель – employer  
резюме – resume, CV (Curriculum Vitae), the letter of application  
рекомендатель – referee  
рекомендации – reference  
руководитель – head  
с заработной платой – at a salary of  
семейное положение – marital status  
женат/замужем – married  
холост – single  
разведен – divorced, separated  
овдовевший – widowed  
сильные стороны, талант – personal strengths  
служащий – employee  
страховка – insurance  
умения – skills  
условленная встреча – appointment  
ФИО – full name  
цели, которые ставит претендент при получении работы – career goals  
цель – objective, goal  
язык – language  
беглый английский – fluent English  
хороший уровень французского – good French  
начальный французский – beginning French  
средний уровень немецкого – intermediate German  
продвинутый уровень английского – advanced English  
родной русский – native Russian

## Specimen of a CV

### PERSONAL INFORMATION

Ivan Ivanov  
198, Zelenaya Street, apt. 85  
St Petersburg, 191194, Russia  
Phone: +7 812 273 10 50

Date of Birth: 25.08.1972  
Marital Status: married

### OBJECTIVE

Obtain employment in the field of public relations that will allow me to use my ability to work with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.

### EDUCATION

St.Petersburg State University  
1988-1995 Diploma in English and French. Qualified as English interpreter.

### WORK

Assistant, Interpreter of Director General

### EXPERIENCE

Insurance Co.Rodina Ros.

April 1995-till now

Duties: schedules of meetings, appointments and recording of the personnel, interpreting and translation of documents.

January - March 1993

Personal assistant and secretary to Mr. Ron Black at the office of Operation Carelift. Mr. Black, a former member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives supervised the activities of this NGO in distributing humanitarian assistance in St. Petersburg. Duties: interviewing and screening Russian organization which applied for humanitarian assistance, arranging and supervising of deliveries of children's shoes and boots in St.Petersburg, scheduling of the drivers and Russian personnel.

### LANGUAGES

ENGLISH Fluent reading, writing and speaking ability. Qualified as interpreter and translator. FRENCH Good reading and translating ability. GERMAN Rudimentary conversation German acquired during several visits to Germany.

### OTHER SKILLS HOBBIES & ACTIVITIES

Computers, Microsoft Word and Excel Typing, fax, Xerox. Theatre, music, tourism, tennis.

### REFERENCES

Mrs. Elena Sidorova, Associate Mr.Homer Green, Manager  
professor St.Petersburg, Anglo-American School  
State University 11, US Consulat General  
Universitetskaya Nab. St.Petersburg  
St.Petersburg Phone: +7 812 325 63 00  
Phone: +7 812 298 90 00



## Практическое занятие №8.

**Тема:** Составление резюме. Собеседование. Причастие страдательного залога.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Составить свое резюме по образцу.

### Topical vocabulary

безработный – unemployed

вакансия – vacancy

возраст – age

гонорар – fee

дарования, способности – abilities

дата рождения – date of birth

должность – position

дополнительная информация, увлечения – extracurricular activities

достижения, успехи – accomplishments

занятость – employment

заполнить вакансию – fill a position

заработная плата – salary

качества (образование + опыт работы, которым должен обладать претендент) – job qualification

квалифицированный – qualified

личные данные – personal information

место рождения – place of birth

место, на котором не требуется особая квалификация – nonskilled position

мне ... лет – I am ... years old

могут быть предоставлены по запросу – applied upon request

назначить встречу – to make an appointment

найти место работы – find a position

образование – education

обращаться за работой – apply

объявление – advertisement

обязанности – responsibilities, duties

окончен с красным дипломом – graduated with high honors

опытный – experienced

отдел – department

отменить встречу – to cancel an appointment

по настоящее время – till present

поиск работы – job hunting

поступить на работу в компанию – join the company

претендовать – claim

призвание – calling

работа – job

работа на полный рабочий день – full-time employment

работа по совместительству – part-time employment

работать в качестве – work in the capacity of

работодатель – employer

резюме – resume, CV (Curriculum Vitae), the letter of application

рекомендатель – referee

рекомендации – reference

руководитель – head

с заработной платой – at a salary of

семейное положение – marital status

женат/замужем – married  
холост – single  
разведен – divorced, separated  
овдовевший – widowed  
сильные стороны, талант – personal strengths  
служащий – employee  
страховка – insurance  
умения – skills  
условленная встреча – appointment  
ФИО – full name  
цели, которые ставит претендент при получении работы – career goals  
цель – objective, goal  
язык – language  
беглый английский – fluent English  
хороший уровень французского – good French  
начальный французский – beginning French  
средний уровень немецкого – intermediate German  
продвинутый уровень английского – advanced English  
родной русский – native Russian

### **Specimen of a CV**

#### **PERSONAL INFORMATION**

Ivan Ivanov  
198, Zelenaya Street, apt. 85  
St Petersburg, 191194, Russia  
Phone: +7 812 273 10 50

Date of Birth: 25.08.1972

Marital Status: married

#### **OBJECTIVE**

Obtain employment in the field of public relations that will allow me to use my ability to work with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.

#### **EDUCATION**

St.Petersburg State University  
1988-1995 Diploma in English and French. Qualified as English interpreter.

#### **WORK**

Assistant, Interpreter of Director General

#### **EXPERIENCE**

Insurance Co.Rodina Ros.

April 1995-till now

Duties: schedules of meetings, appointments and recording of the personnel, interpreting and translation of documents.

January - March 1993

Personal assistant and secretary to Mr. Ron Black at the office of Operation Carelift. Mr. Black, a former member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives supervised the activities of this NGO in distributing humanitarian assistance in St. Petersburg. Duties: interviewing and screening Russian organization which applied for humanitarian assistance, arranging and supervising of deliveries of children's shoes and boots in St.Petersburg, scheduling of the drivers and Russian personnel.

## LANGUAGES

ENGLISH Fluent reading, writing and speaking ability. Qualified as interpreter and translator. FRENCH Good reading and translating ability. GERMAN Rudimentary conversation German acquired during several visits to Germany.

## OTHER SKILLS HOBBIES & ACTIVITIES

Computers, Microsoft Word and Excel Typing, fax, Xerox. Theatre, music, tourism, tennis.

## REFERENCES

Mrs. Elena Sidorova, Associate Mr. Homer Green, Manager  
professor St. Petersburg, Anglo-American School  
State University 11, US Consulat General  
Universitetskaya Nab. St. Petersburg  
St. Petersburg Phone: +7 812 325 63 00  
Phone: +7 812 298 90 00

## Практическое занятие №9.

**Тема:** Здоровое питание. Герундий.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести слова к тексту, перевести текст, упр. 1-5.

### Vocabulary

responsibility	ответственность
to recognize	узнавать, признавать
to influence	влиять
improvement	улучшение
to reduce	уменьшать, сокращать
wellbeing	самочувствие
to determine	определять
to strengthen	усиливать(ся)
to state	утверждать;
supply	запас
fuel	топливо, горючее
tiredness	усталость
to lack	испытывать недостаток
nutrition	питание, пища
to link	связывать
to affect	воздействовать
potential	возможный
hazard	риск, опасность
issue	результат, процесс
intake	потребление
to match	согласовывать, приводить в соответствие
to possess	обладать
capabilities	возможности
to harm	наносить вред

### Eating for Good Health

More and more people today are choosing to take greater responsibility for their own health. We now recognize that we can influence our health by making an improvement in

lifestyle — a better diet, more exercise and reduced stress.

Your health and general wellbeing is very much determined by what you eat and how even a minor change in your diet can help to strengthen your resistance to many illnesses.

It seems almost absurd to state that you need food to live. The body has a built-in alarm signal — hunger — to tell you when your supply of food, the “fuel for the body”, is low. That’s why you are never in serious danger of forgetting to eat. This alarm signal is also choosy and at times asks for specific supplies, for example, sweet things when your body sugar is low or water when you are thirsty.

What many people fail to recognize is that their bodies have more than just one signal. Tiredness, aches and pains, stress, even chronic disease — all these can be indications of a diet that is lacking nutrition.

But we can’t see the results of a bad diet immediately (often the effects take years to develop), few people realize just how closely bodily health is linked to what they eat and how often they eat.

You are what you eat, and the food you eat effects the way you feel and the way you look all through your life.

Scientists now know that food and its affects are as complex as our own bodies. Of the thousands of chemicals, minerals and vitamins **found** in a single food, many are potential life-savers or hazards to health, depending on how much is consumed over time. The link between food and health is an every day but complex issue. So, you should learn how to balance your food intake. Small but well-informed changes to your diet will make a great difference to your wellbeing.

By matching your diet to your lifestyle and developing better eating habits both at home and when you eat out, you can keep yourself in the best of health. And also, you have to understand the proper balancing of the social pleasures and of the body. The foods you eat possess powerful capabilities to help and to harm.

**1. Подберите английские эквиваленты к следующим словосочетаниям и выражениям:**

брать на себя большую ответственность, влиять на наше здоровье, улучшение образа жизни, в большой степени определяется, увеличить сопротивление многим болезням, сигнал тревоги, испытывать недостаток в питательных веществах, плохое питание, состояние организма, тесно связанный, регулировать прием пищи, приспособлять свой режим питания к образу жизни.

**2. Подберите русские эквиваленты к следующим английским словосочетаниям и выражениям:**

reduced stress, general wellbeing, a minor change, built-in alarm signal, “fuel for the body”, choosy, body sugar, people fail to recognize, bodily health, eating habits, social pleasures.

**3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные формы герундия:**

1. Watching football matches may be exciting enough, but of course it is more exciting playing football. 2. She stopped coming to see us, and I wondered what had happened to her. 3. Can you remember having seen the man before? 4. She was terrified of having to speak to anybody, and even more, of being spoken to. 5. He was on the point of leaving the club, as the porter stopped him. 6. After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them.

**4. В следующих предложениях замените придаточные дополнительные герундием с предлогом of:**

*Образец: She thought she would go to the country for the week-end.  
She thought of going to the country for the week-end.*

1. I thought I would come and see you tomorrow. 2. I am thinking that I shall go out to the country tomorrow to see my mother. 3. What do you think you will do tomorrow? 4. I don't know now; I thought I would go to the zoo, but the weather is so bad that probably I shan't go. 5. I hear there are some English books at our institute book-stall now. - So you are thinking that you will buy some, aren't you? 6. I thought I would work in the library this evening, but as you have come, I won't go to the library.

### 5. Раскройте скобки, употребив герундий в нужной форме:

1. I can't remember ... him before (to see).
2. The machine needs ... (to clean).
3. She is angry at ... for (to send).
4. You should avoid ... rules (to break).
5. She entered the office without ... (to notice).
6. I am sorry for ... you (to disturb).
7. We can't excuse their not ... our invitation (to answer).
8. The cat was punished for ... the cup (to break)
9. The cat was afraid of ... and hid itself under the sofa. (to punish).
10. After ... through and ... the student's papers, the teacher handed them back. (to look),(to mark).

### Практическое занятие №10.

**Тема:** Здоровое питание. Герундий.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, упр.1-4.

#### Vocabulary

responsibility	ответственность
to recognize	узнавать, признавать
to influence	влиять
improvement	улучшение
to reduce	уменьшать, сокращать
wellbeing	самочувствие
to determine	определять
to strengthen	усиливать(ся)
to state	утверждать;
supply	запас
fuel	топливо, горючее
tiredness	усталость
to lack	испытывать недостаток
nutrition	питание, пища
to link	связывать
to affect	воздействовать
potential	возможный
hazard	риск, опасность
issue	результат, процесс
intake	потребление
to match	согласовывать, приводить в соответствие
to possess	обладать
capabilities	возможности
to harm	наносить вред

## **Eating for Good Health**

More and more people today are choosing to take greater responsibility for their own health. We now recognize that we can influence our health by making an improvement in lifestyle — a better diet, more exercise and reduced stress.

Your health and general wellbeing is very much determined by what you eat and how even a minor change in your diet can help to strengthen your resistance to many illnesses.

It seems almost absurd to state that you need food to live. The body has a built-in alarm signal — hunger — to tell you when your supply of food, the “fuel for the body”, is low. That’s why you are never in serious danger of forgetting to eat. This alarm signal is also choosy and at times asks for specific supplies, for example, sweet things when your body sugar is low or water when you are thirsty.

What many people fail to recognize is that their bodies have more than just one signal. Tiredness, aches and pains, stress, even chronic disease — all these can be indications of a diet that is lacking nutrition.

But we can’t see the results of a bad diet immediately (often the effects take years to develop), few people realize just how closely bodily health is linked to what they eat and how often they eat.

You are what you eat, and the food you eat effects the way you feel and the way you look all through your life.

Scientists now know that food and its affects are as complex as our own bodies. Of the thousands of chemicals, minerals and vitamins **found** in a single food, many are potential life-savers or hazards to health, depending on how much is consumed over time. The link between food and health is an every day but complex issue. So, you should learn how to balance your food intake. Small but well-informed changes to your diet will make a great difference to your wellbeing.

By matching your diet to your lifestyle and developing better eating habits both at home and when you eat out, you can keep yourself in the best of health. And also, you have to understand the proper balancing of the social pleasures and of the body. The foods you eat possess powerful capabilities to help and to harm.

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. How can we influence our health?
2. Do you agree that our health and general wellbeing are determined by what we eat?
3. Why are we never in serious danger of forgetting to eat?
4. What alarm signals do our bodies have to indicate that our diet is lacking nutrition?
5. Can we see the results of a bad diet immediately?
6. How does the food we eat affect our life?
7. Why should everyone learn how to balance our food intake?
8. How can we keep ourselves in the best of health?
9. What capabilities does the food we eat possess?
10. And what about your eating habits? Do you always eat healthy food? Do you often overeat? How many times a day do you usually eat? Can you balance your food intake?

### **2. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.**

1. She has always dreamt of living in a small house by the sea.
2. She disliked living in her old house.
3. She was thinking of buying a new one.
4. Now, she enjoys living in a beautiful new house.
5. She misses seeing the neighbours of course.
6. Usually she enjoyed talking to them and didn’t mind helping them.
7. She likes cooking and is very good at it.
8. But she doesn’ t like washing and ironing.
9. She hates getting up early, but she has to.

10. She doesn't mind working a lot, you know.

**3. Заполните пропуски, используя герундий следующих глаголов.**

*to shop — to drink — to eat to get up — to visit — to talk to open — to swim — to travel*

*EXAMPLE: I like shopping at big stores.*

1. ice cream is bad if you're on a diet. 2. I enjoy coffee in the morning. 3. I'm not an early riser. I prefer up at 10:00 A.M. 4. Antonio likes around the world. 5. is good for your health. 6. I don't like to the chairman of the company. He's always very serious. 7. On Christmas, people are excited about their presents. 8. He always enjoys San Francisco. It's a beautiful city.

**4. Чтобы закончить следующие предложения, употребите инфинитив или герундий.**

**Иногда возможны оба варианта.**

*EXAMPLE: Smoking is bad for your health.*

1. chicken is not very difficult, (to cook) 2. I usually enjoy television at night, (to watch) 3. Laura convinced her husband the kitchen, (to paint) 4. Sharon hates more than eight hours a day. (to work) 5. I thought about your sister for lunch, (to invite)

**Практическое занятие №11.**

**Тема:** Вегетарианство. Герундий/инфинитив

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление лексического и грамматического материала, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать текст о вегетарианстве, составить словарь к тексту, упр.1-2.

**10 REASONS WHY PEOPLE CHOOSE VEGETARIANISM**

**Religious Beliefs**

Some religions have dietary restrictions . Many religious texts promote vegetarianism.

**Personal preference**

People who do not like the taste of meat may choose vegetarianism. Those who eat seafood are not true vegetarians.

**Cost**

In many countries people can't afford to eat meat. You can save a lot of money on a vegetarian diet.

**Environmental reasons**

The space needed to raise cows and other livestock is immense. Some vegetarians argue that this space should be used for crops that could feed more people.

**Health problems**

Some people have trouble digesting meat. Red meat can be very difficult to digest. People with high cholesterol may turn to vegetarianism.

**Animal rights**

Vegetarians are often animal lovers. They disagree with the use of animals for feed and complain about how livestock are treated.

**Contamination**

Have you ever had food poisoning ? Contaminated food can turn you off meat forever.

**Peer Pressure**

Many people become vegetarian in their teen years. Peer pressure may cause a boyfriend to choose vegetarianism to please his girlfriend, or vice versa .

**Family**

Some people are born into vegetarian families. 10. Weight Concerns Vegetarians are less likely to be overweight. Fruit and vegetables have fewer calories than meat.

**1. Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.**

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week.
2. When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office.
3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food.

4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym?
5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month.
6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question.
7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon.
8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you.
9. Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs.
10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year.

**2. Составьте предложения, выбрав начало из первого столбца и окончание – из второго.**

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. She is interested   | a) drinking alcohol.           |
| 2. I would like        | b) to seeing my daughter.      |
| 3. You should give up  | c) being ill.                  |
| 4. We really enjoy     | d) laughing at her.            |
| 5. I'm looking forward | e) to living in a dirty house. |
| 6. He is used          | f) talking to drunk people.    |
| 7. She pretended       | g) swimming in the sea.        |
| 8. Pamela is good      | h) to have a cup of coffee.    |
| 9. I couldn't help     | i) in surfing the Internet.    |
| 10. She avoids         | j) at riding a horse.          |

**Практическое занятие №12.**

**Тема:** Вегетарианство. Герундий/инфинитив

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Ответить на вопросы, упр. 2-3.

**10 REASONS WHY PEOPLE CHOOSE VEGETARIANISM**

**Religious Beliefs**

Some religions have dietary restrictions . Many religious texts promote vegetarianism.

**Personal preference**

People who do not like the taste of meat may choose vegetarianism. Those who eat seafood are not true vegetarians.

**Cost**

In many countries people can't afford to eat meat. You can save a lot of money on a vegetarian diet.

**Environmental reasons**

The space needed to raise cows and other livestock is immense. Some vegetarians argue that this space should be used for crops that could feed more people.

**Health problems**

Some people have trouble digesting meat. Red meat can be very difficult to digest. People with high cholesterol may turn to vegetarianism.

**Animal rights**

Vegetarians are often animal lovers. They disagree with the use of animals for feed and complain about how livestock are treated.

**Contamination**

Have you ever had food poisoning ? Contaminated food can turn you off meat forever.

**Peer Pressure**

Many people become vegetarian in their teen years. Peer pressure may cause a boyfriend to choose vegetarianism to please his girlfriend, or vice versa .

**Family**

Some people are born into vegetarian families. 10. Weight Concerns Vegetarians are less likely to be overweight. Fruit and vegetables have fewer calories than meat.



### 1. Reading Warm Up Questions:

What reasons do people have for becoming vegetarian?

Does it cost more to be a vegetarian or less?

Do you know any vegetarians? Why did he or she choose to not eat meat?

Why are some animal lovers vegetarians?

Do vegetarians eat seafood?

### 2. Use Infinitive or -ing form.

1. It was quite late when they saw Martin ... (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him ... (pause) in front of his house, ... (look) up at it and ... (knock) at the door.
2. My parents let me (stay) at Molly's house last weekend. They agreed ... (take) me to his place in the car and they made me (promise) to behave myself.
3. Mel hates (answer) the phone. And very often Mel just lets it ... (ring).
4. At first Jenny enjoyed ... (listen) to Steven but after a while she got tired of ... (hear) the same story.
5. Polly can't (go) to the cinema today. She's busy ... (study) for her exam, which is next week, but she's decided ... (take) a break and ... (phone) Megan.
6. I tried ... (listen) carefully and in order (not/show) how I was embarrassed, I did my best ... (keep) the conversation ... (go) on one topic and another.

### 3. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

1. Peace activist Baroness Bertha von Suttner encouraged Alfred Nobel ... a prize for peace. (establish / to establish / establishing / to be established)
2. The police officer made Neil get out of the car and demanded ... his driver's licence.(see / seeing / to see / to be seen)
3. In the time of Peter the Great the noblemen were not allowed ... beards. (have / to have / having / having had)
4. They wouldn't let ... the country without the entry visa, would they? (him to enter / he enters / him enter / him entering)
5. Fred couldn't make ... that he had caught the huge fish himself. (I believed/ me believe / me believed / me to believe)
6. Nick was very close to the phone-box and Mary noticed him ... the number, and then she heard him ... something to passer-by. (to dial, to say / dialing, to say / to dial, say / dial, say)
7. Nick was seen ... the hall and then Jane watched him ... (enter, go away / be entered, to go away / enter, go away / to have entered, to be gone away)

### Практическое занятие №13.

**Тема:** Вегетарианство. Герундий/инфинитив

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитать эссе о вегетарианстве, написать свое мнение по данной теме.

#### Vegetarianism

My name is Anna and I'm 15 years old. I'd like to speak on the topic of vegetarianism, which is becoming highly popular and demanded in modern society. The definition of this complex notion is a diet free of meat, fish and fowl. Becoming a vegetarian doesn't mean that one can't afford to buy meat. It usually means that they want to maintain a healthy lifestyle, to reduce the intake of fat and certainly to save animals from suffering.

When I think about the risks that animals are going through, I want to turn into a vegetarian myself. I'm sure it's the first and most valuable reason why people stop eating meat. However, there are a number of other reasons. Some people believe that meat-free food is much healthier, particularly eating fruit and vegetable dishes. As far as I know, there are six widespread forms of vegetarianism nowadays. Vegans, for

example, don't eat any products that come from animals including meat. They are allowed to eat all kinds of vegetation, greenery, nuts and various grains.

Lacto-vegetarians eat the same products, but add some dairy products to their daily ration, while ovo-vegetarians are allowed to eat eggs. In any case vegetarianism is supposed to save money and to reduce some health risks. At the same time, there are constant arguments about this topic. It is known that meat is a rich source of protein. That's why people who follow meat-free diet need to think how to substitute it. Before making any changes in the diet, it is highly recommended to consult a nutrition specialist and to undergo some tests.

### **Практическое занятие №14.**

**Тема:** Деловая встреча. Ужин в ресторане. Подготовка к зачету.

**Цель:** Введение и закрепление знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитайте и переведите советы, необходимые во время делового ужина, сделайте краткий пересказ текста.

Even though a business lunch is a social event, it's also an extension of the workplace. While it's expected that you socialize more than you do at the office, you should also keep the conversation professional. Whether you're dining with co-workers, your supervisor or a client, your behavior during the lunch influences your workplace interactions with these people.

#### **Small Talk**

Even if you're meeting to discuss business, ease into the conversation with small talk, which helps you establish rapport with your companions. Some people also consider it rude to launch immediately into "shop talk." Start with icebreaker topics like the weather, books, movies and sports. If you were the one invited to lunch, follow your host's lead on moving to work-related topics. In the "Inc." article "Business Lunch Etiquette: 8 Rules," executive Eliza Browning advises waiting until after you've ordered your meal to shift to a business discussion.

#### **Learning About the Company**

If you're dining with colleagues, use your conversation to learn more about the company, especially if you're new there. Ask your co-workers about the biggest challenges they've faced at work and the greatest rewards. You can also ask them what they've learned during their time at the company and what values or traits company management most values in its employees. By asking for their input regarding the organization, you show them you value their opinions, and you gain insight you can use to meet the company's expectations.

#### **Gaining Career Insights**

A business lunch is also an appropriate time to ask your colleagues about their experiences in your industry or occupation. Make a list of three to five most pressing questions you have about your career and use these questions to start and maintain a conversation throughout the lunch. Ask your companions how the industry has changed during their time working in it and where they think it's headed. You can also ask them what they've learned that they wish they'd known when they were starting out, or what they'd tell a young person considering pursuing that profession. By asking about your colleagues' career experiences, you keep the conversation professional while also demonstrating you're interested in getting to know them on a personal level.

#### **Meeting With Clients**

When having lunch with a client or prospective client, the person who asked for the meeting leads the conversation. If the client asked to get together, let him direct the conversation by addressing questions or concerns he has about your product or service. If you asked him to lunch, he'll expect you to take the lead, so have a pitch or presentation prepared. Even if you're there to make a deal, start with small talk. In the "Forbes" article "The Art of the Business Lunch," business author and former sales executive Robin Jay

recommends taking time to ask your client about himself, to show you're genuinely interested in him and his business, and that you are not just there to add another client to your order book.

### **Topics to Avoid**

Keep your conversation professional and stay away from gossip and from topics with the potential to be controversial or offensive. Whether you are with clients or coworkers, don't discuss politics or religion, which can lead to a heated debate instead of a friendly exchange, and don't tell jokes that could be interpreted as racist, sexist or otherwise off-color. Etiquette website The Etiquette Scholar also advises staying away from personal topics such as someone's financial situation. Height, weight, clothing size, age, mental and physical health and marital situations are other topics to avoid.

## **Практическое занятие №15.**

**Тема:** Деловая встреча. Ужин в ресторане. Подготовка к зачету.

**Цель:** Закрепление и систематизация знаний по теме, совершенствование навыков говорения, чтения, письма.

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

**Задание:** Прочитайте и переведите диалог «В ресторане», разыграйте диалог.

### **Business lunch in a restaurant**

Hello. How are you?

- Fine, thank you. Please, have a sit

- Thank you

- Let me introduce myself and my assistant to your partner. My name is Tatiana and this is Daria, she is my assistant, she helps me in my work.

- Nice to meet you. My name is Maria, I'm Marketing Director in SoftServe Company. And this is Alexander, our partner, you are already familiar.

- Yes) Nice to meet You

Waiter: What would you like to eat?

Alexander: What is your specialty of the house?

Waiter: Baked wish with sauce

Alexander: I would like to try it

Waiter: Ok, and what would you like?

Maria: I don't very like fish. I would like to try some steak

Daria: and I want some easy dish, maybe vegetable salad

Waiter: I would recommend asparagus salad

Daria: Yes, let it be.

Tania: And I chose fried potatoes with salad

Waiter: Ok, what would you like to drink?

Tania: Orange juice

Daria: Water

Alexander and Maria: also orange juice

Alexander: Let's discuss our agreement. I think, that 60 days is a very long period for this job

Tania: Well, we announced time with some reserve, but we exactly comply this deadline

Maria: Ok, and what discount can you propose for us as your regular customer?

Tania: For this order we unfortunately can't offer a discount, because in this agreement we don't take into account the growth of currency. But to the next order we can offer a good discount.

And what about due date?

Maria: We can prepay next week

Tania: Ok

Waiter: Your dishes, please

Alexander: Thank you. Well, I am satisfied with your conditions, and You, Maria?

Maria: And I too.

Alexander: We can sign the agreement

Tania: Excellent. Let's do it  
The dish was very tasty. Please, waiter, bring a check. I'll pay.  
It was nice to meet you and hope for fruitful cooperation.  
All others: Yes, thank you, bye!

## Практическое занятие №16.

**Тема:** Контрольная работа.

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

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

### Вариант I

#### 1. Переведите текст и выполните задание к нему:

#### Vegetarianism

*Vegetarianism* prohibits the consumption of meat or fish. Demi- or semi- vegetarians eat fish and sometimes chicken, but not red meat. Ovo- lacto- vegetarians include milk and eggs in the diet but not meat or fish. Lacto- vegetarians have milk and yogurt, no meat, fish or eggs. Vegans do not eat any animal products at all. Fruitarians eat only fruit, honey, nuts and nut oils.

#### True or false?

1. Ovo- lacto- vegetarians exclude meat or fish.
2. Vegetarians don't eat meat or fish.
3. Vegans eat some animal products.
4. Demi- or semi- vegetarians eat fish and sometimes red meat.

#### 2. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы от данного предложения:

Vegetarians eat meat and fish.

#### 3. Образуйте от данных глаголов причастия настоящего времени (Participle I) и составьте с ними и с данными существительными словосочетания:

1. To excite, to howl, to promise, to advance, to melt, to threaten
2. Storm, doctor, troops, wind, story, snow

#### 4. Заполните пропуски, выбрав нужную форму причастия:

1. The boy ... on the blackboard is our monitor (writing, written).
2. The house ... by tall trees is very beautiful (surrounding, surrounded).
3. Who is that girl ... her homework at the window? (doing, done).
4. The woman ... the floor is my aunt (washing, washed).

### Вариант II

#### 1. Переведите текст и выполните задание к нему:

#### Good food

Nutritionists say we eat food with too much salt, too much sugar and too much oil. They also say that many of our serious health problems, such as cancer, diabetes and heart diseases, are affected by diet. Most of problem food contains large quantities of salt, sugar and oil and very few vitamins and minerals. That includes potato chips, doughnuts and cookies.

### True or false?

1. Nutritionists say that many of our serious health problems are affected by diet.
2. Problem food includes potato chips, doughnuts and cookies.
3. We eat food with too much salt and too little sugar.
4. Most of problem food contains a lot of vitamins and minerals.

**2. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы от данного предложения:**  
Problem food includes doughnuts and cookies.

**3. Образуйте от данных глаголов причастия настоящего времени (Participle II) и составьте с ними и с данными существительными словосочетания:**

1. To defeat, to disappoint, to wound, to accomplish, to exhaust.
2. Task, tourist, enemy, soldier, child.

**4. Заполните пропуски, выбрав нужную форму причастия:**

1. Everything ... here is quite right (writing, written).
2. The wall ... the house was very high (surrounding, surrounded).
3. The exercises ... by the students are easy (doing, done).
4. The ... floor looked very clean (washing, washed).

### Практическое занятие №17.

**Тема:** Дифференцированный зачет.

**Цель:** Контроль умений и навыков практического владения английским языком.

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

### Тест

**1. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

She agreed ... her friend.

- a) marrying
- b) marry
- c) to marry

**2. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

He decided ... his first trip.

- a) to plan
- b) planning
- c) to planning

**3. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

I don't remember ... the poem.

- a) to learning
- b) to learn
- c) learning

**4. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

Don't stop, please! Go on ....

- a) reading
- b) read
- c) to read

**5. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

You are not allowed ...here.

- a) parking
- b) to park
- c) park

**6.Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

They go on ...

- a) working
- b) to work
- c) toworking

**7. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

Mum won't let me ... to the beach today.

- a) to go
- b) go
- c) going

**8.Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

I heard her ... in New York.

- a) to sing
- b) singing
- c) to singing

**9.Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

He made her son ... down the music

- a) to turn
- b) turn
- c) turning

**10.Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

I want him ... to the party.

- a) invite
- b) to be invited
- c) inviting

**11.Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

Will you let me ... to the party?

- a) go
- b) going
- c) to go

**12.Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

She agreed ... her boyfriend.

- a) marrying
- b) to be married
- c) to marry

**13.Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:**

He decided ... his first trip.

- a) to plan
- b) to planning
- c) planning

**14. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:**

My hobby is driving a car.

- a) Он водит машину.

b) Мое хобби – вождение машины.

c) Он умеет водить машину.

**15. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:**

Excuse me for not answering your letter.

a) Простите, что не ответил на ваше письмо.

b) Простите, что не написал вам письмо.

c) Извините, что не отправил письмо.

**16. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:**

He liked reading adventure books.

a) Он любит читать о приключениях.

b) Он любил читать.

c) Ему нравилось читать приключенческие книги.

**17. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:**

He didn't like being looked at.

a) Он не любил смотреть.

b) Он не любил, когда на него смотрят.

c) Ему нравилось смотреть.

**18. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:**

They spoke about travelling to the South.

a) Они поехали на юг.

b) Они хотели поехать на юг

c) Они говорили о поездке на юг.

**19. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:**

Did you have any difficulty in solving this problem?

a) Ты смог решить эту проблему.

b) У тебя были трудности при решении этой проблемы?

c) Эту проблему трудно было решить?

**20. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:**

He avoided being seen.

a) Он избегал встреч.

b) Он избегал, чтобы его видели.

c) Его избегали.

## 5. Информационное обеспечение обучения

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы

### Основные источники:

1. Голубев, А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей. : учебник / Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 385 с. — (СПО).
2. Гончарова, Т.А. Английский язык для профессии «Повар-кондитер». : учебное пособие / Гончарова Т.А., Стрельцова Н.А. — Москва : КноРус, 2019. — 267 с. — (СПО). — ISBN 978-5-406-06861-8. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/930711>.
3. Зорина, Е.Г. Английский язык для специальности «Технология продукции общественного питания». : учебник / Зорина Е.Г., Иванова М.Ю. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 216 с. — (СПО). — ISBN 978-5-406-07410-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/933997>.
4. Карпова, Т.А. English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + Приложение : тесты. : учебно-практическое пособие / Карпова Т.А., Восковская А.С., Мельничук М.В. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — (СПО).
5. Кукушкин, Н.В. Английский язык для колледжей : учебное пособие / Кукушкин Н.В. — Москва : Русайнс, 2018. — 296 с.

### Дополнительные источники:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для вузов: учебное пособие.- М.: Проспект, 2017.
2. Пушнова П.М, Стороженко В.А, Тяпкина А.С. Английский для пищевых вузов и колледжей. М. «Высшая школа»-2015.
3. Щербакова Н. И., Звенигородская Н,С «Английский для специалистов сферы общественного питания». Москва, АCADEMIA, 2015.

### Интернет- ресурсы:

1. <http://education.com>
2. <https://resh.edu.ru/>
3. [www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish](http://www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish)
4. <http://lessons.study.ru>
5. <https://elearning.academia-moscow.ru/personal/courses/>
6. <http://www.lyricstraining>





