

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЦИФРОВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ,
СВЯЗИ И МАССОВЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**
**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**
**«САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИЙ ИМ. ПРОФ. М.А. БОНЧ-БРУЕВИЧА»
(СПбГУТ)**

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УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора
по учебной работе

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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ**

по учебной дисциплине
ОУД.03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

по специальности

10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем

среднего профессионального образования

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ОУД.03. Иностранный язык. Методические указания по выполнению практических работ.
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Методические указания содержат описания практических занятий, предусмотренных рабочей программой **ОУД.03. Иностранный язык**. Каждая работа рассчитана на 1 или 2 академических часа, общий объём составляет 117 часов. Нумерация рисунков, формул и таблиц в пределах одной работы. Методические указания предназначены для обучающихся очной формы обучения по специальности для всех специальностей.

Рассмотрено и одобрено предметной (цикловой) комиссией Иностранных языков Санкт-Петербургского колледжа телекоммуникаций им. Э.Т. Кренкеля.

Практическое занятие №1

Тема: Первичный контроль

Цель:

- актуализация знаний по лексическим и грамматическим темам.

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1) Where ___ yesterday? - I was at home.

- a. you were b) you was c) were you d) did you

2) Where _____ yesterday? I didn't go anywhere.

- a) went you b) did you went c) did you go d) was you go

3) W

- h
y) go b) went c) gone d) have gone

n

- a) have never been b) been have never c) have never d) never been

t

8) seventy-third b) seventy-three c) seventy-threeth d) seventy-thirty

o

6) Your homework is even worse ___ mine!

- t
o
a) then b) than c) as d) of

7) Your English.... getting better. Try to do more exercises.

- t
a) do b) is not c) is d) are

8) It.... dark at 8 o'clock in the evening.

- a) are b) is c) am d) be

a
t
9) Show ___ the plan of your article.

- i
o
a) they b) them c) their d) themselves

h
o
10) Was there ... lecture on physics yesterday?

- a
l
a) some b) any c) no d) not any

11) Will you be there ___ Sunday?

- G
a) at b) in c) on d) of

l
12) June is ___ than May in our region.

l

e

r

y

?

a) hot b) the hottest c) hotter d) hottest

13) Who is ___ popular engineer in our country?

a) more b) most c) much d) the most

14) My results in the test are ___ of all.

a) good b) better c) best d) the best

a) didn't watch b) didn't watched c) don't watched d) don't watch

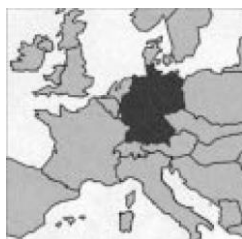
16) When I go abroad I prefer to go _____ plane.

a) in b) by c) with the d) by the

1. Напишите название стран, показанных на картинках.

Например, 1. - Portugal

Portugal Japan The United States Spain England Germany



2. Заполните пропуски глаголами **am, is, are**:

7) This ... a book and that ... a pen.

8) .

9) These ... students and those ... teachers.

10) Sam and Paul ... from Scotland.

11) ... Nick happy? – Yes, he ...

12) This ... Mr. Smith. - I ... pleased to meet you!

о

и

Практическое занятие №2

Тема: Гласные и согласные звуки

Цель:

г

е

п

с

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по фонетическим темам;
- обобщение лингвострановедческих и социокультурных знаний

Таблица произношения простых английских гласных звуков

Фонетическая транскрипция	Примеры	Примерные соответствия в русском языке
		краткий звук, средний между русскими звуками [а] и [э]. Чтобы получился этот звук, нужно, произнося русский [а], широко открыть рот, а язык расположить низко. Произносить просто русский [э] — неправильно
[ɑ:]		долгий звук, похожий на русский [а], но он значительно дольше и глубже. При его произнесении нужно как бы зевнуть, но не открывать рот широко, при этом язык оттянуть назад
[ʌ]		краткий звук, похожий на русский безударный [а] в слове <i>сады</i> . Чтобы получился этот звук, нужно, произнося русский [а], почти не открывать рот, при этом чуть растянуть губы и немного отодвинуть назад язык. Произносить просто русский [а] — неправильно
[ɒ]		краткий звук, похожий на русский [о] в слове <i>дом</i> , но при его произнесении нужно полностью расслабить губы; для русского [о] они слегка напряжены
[ɔ:]		долгий звук, похожий на русский [о], но он значительно дольше и глубже. При его произнесении нужно как бы зевнуть, полуоткрыв рот, а губы напрячь и округлить
[ə]		звук, который нередко встречается в русском языке, всегда в безударном положении. В английском языке этот звук тоже всегда безударный. Он не имеет чёткого звучания, и о нём говорят как о неясном звуке (его нельзя заменять никаким чистым звуком)
		краткий звук, похожий на русский [э] под ударением в таких словах, как <i>эти, плед</i> и т. п. Английские согласные перед этим звуком нельзя смягчать
[ɜ:]		этого звука в русском языке нет, и он очень сложен для произнесения. Напоминает русский звук в словах <i>мёд, свёкла</i> , но его нужно тянуть значительно дольше и при этом сильно растягивать губы, не раскрывая рта

[ɪ]		краткий звук, похожий на русский гласный в слове <i>шить</i> . Нужно произносить его отрывисто
		долгий звук, похожий на русский [и] под ударением, но длиннее, и произносят его как бы с улыбкой, растягивая губы. Близкий к нему русский звук имеется в слове <i>стихи</i>
[ʊ]		краткий звук, который можно сравнить с русским безударным [y], но он произносится энергично и с совершенно расслабленными губами (губы нельзя вытягивать вперёд)
		долгий звук, довольно похожий на русский ударный [y], но всё-таки не такой же. Чтобы он получился, нужно, произнося русский [y], не вытягивать губы в трубочку, не выдвигать их вперёд, а округлить и слегка улыбнуться. Как и другие долгие английские гласные, его нужно тянуть гораздо дольше, чем русский [y]

Таблица произношения английских согласных звуков

Фонетическая транскрипция	Примеры	Примерные соответствия в русском языке
		звонкий звук, соответствующий русскому [б] в слове <i>брат</i>
		глухой звук, соответствующий русскому [п] в слове <i>перо</i> , но произносится с придыханием
		звонкий звук, похожий на русский [д] в слове <i>дом</i> , но энергичнее, «острее»; при его произнесении кончик языка упирается в альвеолы
		глухой звук, соответствующий русскому [т] в слове <i>термос</i> , но произносится с придыханием, при этом кончик языка упирается в альвеолы
		звонкий звук, соответствующий русскому [в] в слове <i>воск</i> , но более энергичный
		глухой звук, соответствующий русскому [ф] в слове <i>финик</i> , но более энергичный
		звонкий звук, соответствующий русскому [з] в слове <i>зима</i> , но более энергичный; при произнесении кончик языка поднят к альвеолам
		глухой звук, соответствующий русскому [с] в слове <i>сила</i> , но более энергичный; при произнесении кончик языка поднят к альвеолам
		звонкий звук, соответствующий русскому [г] в слове <i>гуля</i> , но произносится мягче
		глухой звук, соответствующий русскому [к] в слове <i>крот</i> , но произносится энергичнее и с придыханием
[ʒ]		звонкий звук, соответствующий русскому [ж] в слове <i>жара</i> , но произносится напряжённее и мягче
[ʃ]		глухой звук, соответствующий русскому [ш] в слове <i>шина</i> , но произносится мягче, для чего нужно поднять к твёрдому нёбу среднюю часть спинки языка
		звук, похожий на русский звук [й] в слове <i>йод</i> , но произносится более энергично и напряжённо

		звук, похожий на русский [л] в слове <i>лиса</i> , но нужно, чтобы кончик языка прикасался к альвеолам
		звук, похожий на русский [м] в слове <i>мир</i> , но более энергичный; при его произнесении нужно плотнее смыкать губы
		звук, похожий на русский [н] в слове <i>нос</i> , но при его произнесении кончик языка прикасается к альвеолам, а мягкое нёбо опущено, и воздух проходит через нос
[ŋ]		звук, при произнесении которого мягкое нёбо опущено и касается задней части спинки языка, а воздух проходит через нос. Произносить как русское [нг] — неправильно; должен быть носовой призвук
		звук, при произнесении которого поднятым кончиком языка нужно касаться средней части нёба, выше альвеол; язык не вибрирует
		звук, напоминающий русский [х] как в слове <i>хаос</i> , но почти бесшумный (чуть слышный выдох), для чего важно не прижимать язык к нёбу
		звук, похожий на очень быстро произносимый русский [уэ] в слове <i>Уэльс</i> ; при этом губы нужно округлить и выдвинуть вперёд, а затем энергично раздвинуть
[dʒ]		звук, похожий на [дж] в русском заимствованном слове <i>джинсы</i> , но энергичнее и мягче. Нельзя произносить отдельно [d] и [ʒ]
[tʃ]		звук, похожий на русский [ч] в слове <i>час</i> , но твёрже и напряжённее. Нельзя произносить отдельно [t] и [ʃ]
		звонкий звук, при произнесении которого кончик языка нужно поместить между верхними и нижними зубами и затем быстро убрать. Плоский язык не зажимать зубами, а чуть выдвигать в щель между ними. Этот звук (так как он звонкий) произносится с участием голосовых связок. Похожий на русский [з] межзубный
[θ]		глухой звук, который произносится так же, как [ð], но без голоса. Похожий на русский [с] межзубный

1. Напишите слова в орфографии.

1. [da:k], [a:nt]

2. [ɔ:'redi], [fɔ:]
3. [wʌn], [sʌn]
4. ['tɜ:nə], ['wɜ:kə]
5. [blu:], ['bjʊ:tɪfəl]
2. Напишите слова в транскрипции

Практическое занятие № 3

Тема: Дифтонги

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по фонетическим темам;
- обобщение лингвострановедческих и социокультурных знаний

Таблица произношения дифтонгов

Фонетическая транскрипция	Примеры	Примерные соответствия в русском языке
[aɪ]		дифтонг, похожий на сочетание звуков в русских словах <i>айи чай</i> . Второй элемент, звук [ɪ], очень короткий
[ɔɪ]		дифтонг, похожий на сочетание звуков в русском слове кое-как. Второй элемент, звук [ɪ], очень короткий
[eɪ]		дифтонг, похожий на сочетание звуков в русском слове <i>шейка</i> . Второй элемент, звук [ɪ], очень короткий
[aʊ]		дифтонг, похожий на сочетание звуков в русском слове <i>сауна</i> . Первый элемент такой же, как в [aɪ]; второй элемент, звук [ʊ], очень короткий
[əʊ]		дифтонг, похожий на сочетание звуков в русском слове <i>клоун</i> , если не проговаривать его нарочито по слогам (при этом созвучие напоминает <i>эу</i>). Произносить этот дифтонг как чистое русское созвучие [ou] — неправильно
[ɪə]		дифтонг, похожий на сочетание звуков в русском слове такие; состоит из кратких звуков [ɪ] и [ə]
[eə]		дифтонг, похожий на сочетание звуков в русском слове длинношеее, если не произносить его по слогам. За звуком, напоминающим русский [э] в слове <i>это</i> , следует второй элемент, неясный краткий звук [ə]
[ʊə]		дифтонг, в котором за [ʊ] следует второй элемент, неясный краткий звук [ə]. При произнесении [ʊ] губы нельзя вытягивать вперёд

Diphthongs + ə (triphthongs)

▶ eɪ :	eɪə	aɪ :	aɪə
▶ pay	payer	eye	ire
▶ grey	greyer	spy	spire
▶ convey	conveyor	why	wire
▶ betray	betrayeɪə	high	higher
▶ aʊ :	aʊə	əʊ :	əʊə
▶ bow	bowels	grow	grower
▶ sow	sour	low	lower
▶ Pow!	power	row	rower
▶ ɔɪ	ɔɪə		
▶ Roy	royal		
▶ boy	buoyant		

Практическое занятие №4

Тема: Правила чтения

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по фонетическим темам;
- обобщение лингвострановедческих и социокультурных знаний

Типы слогов

Закрытый слог (closed syllable) состоит из одной гласной и всегда заканчивается на согласный звук / звуки. Закрытый слог не обязательно начинается с согласного звука.

Открытый слог (open syllable) имеет в своем составе только один гласный, который стоит в конце слога. В эту группу входят слоги, которые состоят только из одного гласного без согласных звуков.

Слог с немой Е (silent-e syllable) имеет в составе один гласный звук и немую **Е** (не произносится, но указывается на письме), которая стоит после согласного звука в конце слога. Несмотря на то, что на письме пишутся две гласные буквы, такие слова считаются односложными и первый гласный читается как в открытом слоге (как в алфавите).

Слог с сочетанием нескольких гласных (vowel combination syllable) имеет в своем составе сочетания двух или трех гласных, или сочетания гласного и согласного звуков, которые вместе дают определенный звук и звучат слитно.

Слоги с сочетанием гласного и буквы R (vowel-r syllable) состоят из одного гласного звука (или сочетания гласных) и согласного **R**. Также к этому типу относятся слоги, состоящие из гласного звука и согласного **R** с немой **Е**.

Слог с сочетанием согласного и LE (consonant-le syllable) считается отдельным слогом, несмотря на то, что в конце него стоит немая гласная **Е**. Такое сочетание считается слогом только тогда, когда сочетание стоит после другого согласного: **-ble, -cle, -dle, -fle, -tle, -gle**. Этот слог встречается в словах состоящих из двух слогов и более.

По количеству слогов английские слова делятся на **односложные, двусложные, трехсложные** и так далее. Количество слогов может влиять на интонацию и ударение в слове.

односложные

двусложные

трехсложные

четырёхсложные

Также слоги в английском языке бывают **ударными** и **безударными**. В одном слове может быть больше одного ударного слога.

Ударный слог (stressed syllable) - слог, на который падает ударение, выделяется интонацией.

Безударный слог (unstressed syllable) - слог без ударения, произносится короче, чем ударный.

Иногда ударение на слоги может играть **смыслоразличительную** роль.

dis-cus – диск, метание диска

dis-cuss – обсуждать

pres-ent – подарок

pre-sent – представлять

Правила чтения гласных

Гласные в английском языке не всегда произносятся так, как они называются в алфавите. На это влияет положение самого гласного звука в слове, то есть тип слога, который он образует. Следует отметить, что английские слова никогда не оканчиваются на буквы **I** и **U**.

Буквы **A E I O U** в открытом слоге в большинстве случаев читаются в соответствии с их названием по алфавиту. В этом положении они произносятся как долгие гласные звуки. Следует помнить, что конечная

[eɪ]

bake [beɪk]
came [keɪm]
paper ['peɪpə]

[ə] в конце слов

extra ['ekstrə]
agenda [ə'dʒendə]
Canada ['kænədə]

[i:]

he [hi:]
eve [i:v]
these [ði:z]

[aɪ]

mine [maɪn]
spicy ['spaɪsɪ]
diving ['daɪvɪŋ]

[əʊ]

go [gəʊ]
no [nəʊ]
pose [pəʊz]

[u:] или [ʊ]

do [du:]
who [hu:]
woman ['wʊmən]

[ju:]

use [ju:z]
cube [kju:b]
perfume ['pɜ:fju:m]

[aɪ] в открытом ударном слоге

fray
sky [skɑɪ]
purify ['pjʊərɪfaɪ]

[ɪ] в безударном слове

diary ['daɪəri]

tidy ['taɪdɪ]

baby ['beɪbɪ]

В закрытом слове буквы **A E I O U** в основном читаются как краткие гласные звуки, но они звучат иначе, чем в открытом слове.

A

[ə] часто в безударном положении

narrow ['nærəʊ]

am [əm]

account [ə'kaʊnt]

woman ['wʊmən]

[ɑ:] часто под ударением

ask [ɑ:sk]

after ['ɑ:ftə]

class [klɑ:s]

[ɔ:] перед согласными **l** и **w**

all [ɔ:l]

small [smɔ:l]

draw [drɔ:]

[ɒ] после **w**, **wh**, **qu**

[wɒz]

what [(h)wɒt]

quality ['kwɒləti]

[e] под ударением

dentist ['dentɪst]

depend [dɪ'pend]

[ə] или выпадает перед **n**

even ['i:v(ə)n]

happen ['hæp(ə)n]

taken ['teɪk(ə)n]

[u:] или [ju] перед **w**

new [nju:]

nephew ['nefju:]

threw [θru:]

[ɪ]

in [ɪn]
pig [pɪg]
kitten [ˈkɪt(ə)n]
minister [ˈmɪnɪstə]

[aɪ] перед **ld, nd, gn** и **gh**

wild [waɪld]
mind [maɪnd]
sign [saɪn]
light [laɪt]

исключение:

wind [wɪnd], раньше также читалось [waɪnd]

[ɒ]

off [ɒf]
mock [mɒk]
possible [ˈpɒsəbl]

[əʊ] перед **ld** и **w**

old [əʊld]
sold [səʊld]
show [ʃəʊ]

[ʌ] под ударением перед **th** или **n, m** + другой согласный

London [ˈlʌndən]
comfort [ˈkʌmfət]
mother [ˈmʌðə]

[ə] или выпадает в безударном слоге, часто перед **n** common [ˈkɒmən]

today [təˈdeɪ]
second [ˈsek(ə)nd]

[ʌ]

cup [kʌp]
sudden [ˈsʌd(ə)n]
conduct [ˈkɒndʌkt]

[u] после **b, f, p** и перед **sh, l**

bullion ['bulɪən]

push [puʃ]

[ɪ]

myth [mɪθ]

symbol ['sɪmb(ə)l]

typical ['tɪpɪk(ə)l]

system ['sɪstəm]

Буквы **A E I O U** перед согласным **R** после которого не следует другая гласная, читаются как долгие гласные. В британском варианте английского языка в этом случае буква **R** почти не произносится, а в американском английском может произноситься.

[ɑ:]

bar [bɑ:]

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ]

marvelous ['mɑ:v(ə)ləs]

[ɜ:]

er [hɜ:]

term [tɜ:m]

person ['pɜ:s(ə)n]

[ɜ:]

firm [fɜ:m]

girlish ['gɜ:lɪʃ]

curly ['kɜ:lɪ]

[ɔɹ] встречается только в одном слове

Byrd [bɔɹd]

[ɔ:] под ударением

or [ɔ:]

sort [sɔ:t]

shortage ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ]

[ə] в безударном слоге, часто в конце слова

forgive [fə'gɪv]

monitor ['mɒnɪtə]

collector [kə'lektə]

Практическое занятие №5

Тема: Introducing yourself. Глагол to be.

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- совершенствование навыков письменно излагать сведения о себе и других людях

Вариант 1

Here are our top tips for talking about yourself:

- Think about the types of topics and questions. School, family, free time, daily routines and future plans.
- Here are some examples of things you can say about yourself:

My name's ...

I'm from ... / I live in ...

I was born in ...

I'm ... years old.

I go to ... school.

I like ... because ...

I don't like ... because ...

In my free time / After school, I ...

My best friends are ... because ...

My favourite (school subject, actor, pop group, sport) is ... because ...

I have ... brothers and sisters.

In the future, I'd like to ... because ...

I am from Moscow. – Я из Москвы.

I come from Russia, I live in Moscow. – Я из России, я живу в Москве.

I was born in Moscow and I have lived there all my life. – Я родился в Москве и живу здесь всю свою жизнь.

I was born in It is a small town near Moscow. When I was 10, I moved to Moscow with my family. – Я родился в Это небольшой город неподалеку от Москвы. Когда мне было 10 лет, я переехал в Москву с семьей.

I used to live in Samara, but now I live in Saint Petersburg. – Я раньше жил в Самаре, а теперь я живу в Санкт-Петербурге.

- *Don't forget about your family:*

I come from a small/ large family. – Я из маленькой/большой семьи.

There are four of us in the family. – В семье нас четверо.

I have a mother, a father and a younger sister/brother. – У меня есть мама, папа и младшая сестра/брат.

All members of my family are friendly and helpful. – Все члены моей семьи дружелюбные и готовы помочь.

We get on well with each other. – Мы хорошо ладим друг с другом.

- Now it's time to remember about your education:

I go to school. I am in the eighth form. – Я хожу в школу. Я учусь в 8 классе.

My favourite subjects are... – Мои любимые предметы – это ...

I am good at English. – Я хорошо успеваю по английскому.

I finished school in 2005. – Я окончил школу в 2005 году.

I am a student of Moscow State Technical University. – Я студент Московского Государственного Технического университета.

I am in my first/second/third year. – Я на первом/втором/третьем курсе.

I am a first-year/ second-year student. – Я на первом/втором курсе.

My major is / I major in Chemistry. – Моя специальность – химия.

I graduated from University in 2007. – Я окончил университет в 2007 году.

I graduated with honours. – Я закончил с отличием.

I was trained as a teacher. – Я получил образование учителя.

I majored in History. – Моя специальность – история.

At University I studied many subjects: ... – В университете я изучал много предметов.

- If you have already started to work, you can say about your job:

- *I am /I work as a lawyer. – Я работаю юристом.*

I work for (the name of the company). – Я работаю в (название компании).

I am unemployed at the moment. – Я безработный на данный момент.

I am looking for a job at the moment. – На данный момент я ищу работу.

In future I want to be a doctor. – В будущем я хочу стать врачом.

I am fond of... – Я увлекаюсь ...

I am interested in ... – Я интересуюсь ...

I am keen on ... – Я увлекаюсь ...

I can ski very well. – Я хорошо умею кататься на лыжах.

После вышеперечисленных выражений следует использовать существительное (*books, cats, cars*) или глагол с окончанием -ing (*reading, playing the guitar, cooking*):

In my free time I usually read. – В свободное время я обычно читаю.

People who know me well, say that I am a reliable person. – Люди, которые хорошо меня знают, говорят, что я надёжный человек.

I am a communicative person and I have a lot of friends. – Я – общительный человек и у меня много друзей.

My best qualities are patience and creativity. – Мои лучшие качества – это терпение и творческий подход.

But sometimes I can be lazy. – Но иногда я могу быть ленивым.

- *In addition, you should say about your plans for the future:*

In future I want to be a ... – В будущем я хочу быть

I want to become a ... – Я хочу стать

*I dream of having a big house. – Я мечтаю о большом доме.
My dream is to go to Japan. – Моя мечта – поехать в Японию.*

- *Don't forget about linking words:*

*Now I would like to tell you about my hobbies. – Теперь я хотел бы рассказать вам о моих увлечениях.
My family is very important for me. – Моя семья очень важна для меня.*

- *Don't concentrate too much on one topic.*

1. Заполните пропуски глаголами am, is, are:

1. This ... a book and that ... a pen.
2. .
3. These ... students and those ... teachers.
4. Sam and Paul ... from Scotland.
5. ... Nick happy? – Yes, he ...
6. This ... Mr. Smith. - I ... pleased to meet you!

о
и

2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на вопрос:

1. How are you? A) I'm 23. B) Fine thank you. C) And you?
2. Where's London? A) It's British. B) It's in Britain. C) It's from Britain.
3. Is George married? A) Yes, he's single. B) Yes, she's married. C) No, he isn't.

3. Заполните пропуски личными или объектными местоимениями I/me, he/him и т.д.

1. I
2. We're going out. You can come with
3. I've got a new motorbike. Do you want to see
4. I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of.....
5. I'm talking to you. Please listen to
6. Where is Anna? I want to talk to
- 7.
8. My brother has a new job, b u t doesn't likevery much.

4. Заполните таблицу с личной информацией, используя данные ниже образцы документов.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Surname (1)

Given names(2)

Nationality(3)

Date of Birth(4)

у
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h
e
s

Place of Birth(5)

Student Card

NAME Jamie Stuart Burden , 24.10.2003
PLACE OF STUDY University of Glasgow
COURSE OF STUDY Art History
CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER 0141 228 4275
E-MAIL ADDRESS j.burden@glas.ac.uk

This card entitles you to use the facilities

5. Напишите на английском небольшое сообщение о Джеймсе (минимум 6 предложений), используя таблицу и образцы документов.

Например,

His name is James

Практическое занятие №6

Тема: Introducing yourself. Прилагательные

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- совершенствование навыков письменно излагать сведения о себе и других людях

Appearance

Hair, face, skin and complexion

Abundant — густые, роскошные

Bald — лысый

Coarse — жесткие

Cropped — подстриженные

Curly — кудрявые, вьющиеся

Dyed — крашенные

Fine — тонкие

Long — длинные

Shaved — бритые налысо

Short — короткие

Straight — прямые

Thick — густые

Thin — тонкие

Wavy — волнистые

Black — черные

Blond — блондин

Brown — коричневый

Brunette — брюнет

Dark-haired — темноволосый

Golden — золотистый

Gray — седой

Light brown — русые

Red — рыжие

Reddish — рыжеватые

Silver — серебристые

Face shape (форма лица)

Angular — угловатое

Heart-shaped — «сердечком»

Long — удлиненное

Round — круглое

Square — квадратное

Oval — овальное

Skin (кожа)

Calloused — загрубевшая

Dark — темная

Dry — сухая

Fair — светлая

Freckled — веснушчатая

Glowing — сияющая

Ruddy — румяная

Sallow — землистого цвета

Silky — шелковистая

Smooth — гладкая

Soft — нежная

Spotless — здоровая

Pale — бледная

Tanned — загорелая

Wrinkled — морщинистая

What sort of person would you find attractive? Blonde, fair, dark or ginger-haired/red-haired. She has such beautiful auburn hair. /'ɔːbən/ [red-brown]

Fair and dark can be used for hair, complexion or skin. Some people like getting a tan in summer. [exposing their skin to the sun so that it goes brown]

Height and build

a rather plump or stout person-полный/ «в теле»

a slim person [positive] / a skinny person [positive] –стройный/худой

an obese couple fa'bi: [negative, very fat]

Fat may sound impolite. Instead we often say a bit overweight. If someone is broad and solid, we can say they are stocky. A person with good muscles can be well-built or muscular.

If someone is terribly thin and refuses to eat, they may be anorexic /.ena'reksrk/.

If someone has a nice figure, they have an attractive shape. [generally said about women]

General appearance

She's a very smart and elegant woman, always well-dressed; her husband is quite the opposite, very scruffy and

untidy-looking / messy-looking.

Chloe looked stunning in her red dress. [very attractive]

He's very good-looking, but his friend's rather unattractive. [opp attractive]

Her eyes are her best feature. [the most attractive part of her face]

Do you think beautiful women are always attracted to handsome men? I don't. I think personality matters most.

First impressions are always important. [your first reaction to someone]

	intelligent bright clever sharp shrewd able gifted talented brainy (colloquial)
	stupid foolish half-witted simple silly brainless daft dumb dim (the last four are predominantly colloquial words)
clever, in a negative way, using brains to trick or deceive	

Amal is pessimistic while Nia is optimistic - he always expects the worst to happen while she looks on the bright side.

It is strange that one of the twins is so extroverted while the other is so introverted - Ben loves being the focus of attention while Bill prefers to be alone with his thoughts.

I feel very tense (or wound up / stressed out**) after a very busy day at work but, after a hot bath and a nice cup of tea, I'll soon feel relaxed.

Jane is very sensible - she'd never do anything stupid. In other words, she's very practical and down-to-earth.

Roberto is very sensitive - he gets very upset (or worked-up, more colloquial), if he feels people are criticising him.

Attitude towards other people

Enjoying others' company: sociable gregarious*

Disagreeing with others: quarrelsome argumentative

Taking pleasure in others' pain: cruel sadistic

Relaxed in attitude to self and others: easy-going even-tempered laid-back**

Not polite to others: impolite rude ill-mannered discourteous*

Telling the truth to others: honest trustworthy reliable sincere

Unhappy if others have what one does not have oneself: jealous envious

One person's meat is another person's poison

Some characteristics can be either positive or negative depending on your point of view. The words in the right-hand column mean roughly the same as the words in the left-hand column except that they have negative rather than positive connotations.

Determined	obstinate stubborn pig-headed
thrifty economical	stingy mean tight-fisted miserly*
self-assured confident	self-important arrogant full of oneself** eccentric odd peculiar
unconventional original	weird**
frank direct open	blunt abrupt brusque curt
broad-minded	unprincipled permissive
enquiring*	inquisitive nosy**
generous	extravagant
innocent	naive
ambitious	pushy**
assertive	

*These words are much more common in written than in spoken English.

* *These words are much more common in spoken than in written English.

1. Составьте небольшой рассказ - описание о себе

Практическое занятие №7

Тема: Друзья

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;

- совершенствование навыков перевода.

Задание №1 Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

Прочитай текст

My Friend

Nobody can live in isolation. It is very important for every person to have a friend. You can be sincere and outspoken with your friend. He can help you in difficult situations and give an advice. Friends must share with you likes and dislikes. So friendship is a real treasure. But it is difficult to find a really devoted and reliable friend, who will never betray you. As for me, I have a lot of friends and all of them are very important to me. In fact, sometimes I wonder what I would do without them. Friends mean a lot to me because I think it is important to have people around you who you can talk to about personal issues and who you can trust. Of course, it's also important to have friends with whom you can share new experiences and have fun with. We spend time together and like the same things and so we are not afraid to express our opinions with them. I've experienced a lot with my friends because I've known them for a long time and we have done a lot together. There is never a boring moment when I'm with my friends. For me a friend should be loyal, trusting and supportive.

Задание №2 Закончите предложение.

1. Friends are important to me because...
2. I need a friend when...
3. Friends think that I am...
4. Friends like me because...
5. I feel happy when a friend...
6. I feel unhappy when a friend...
7. My friends make me angry when...
8. When a friend teases me, I usually...
9. I like being with people whom...
10. I would rather not waste time with people who...
11. I enjoy talking with my friends about...
12. Some things I enjoy doing with my friends are...
13. A special quality that I admire in friends is...
14. Something I could do to become a better friend is...
15. Someone I would like to know better is...

Задание №3 Запишите список прилагательных.

Choose adjectives that could be used to describe you most of the time. Making these choices will help you to understand yourself.

academic - образованный, но далёкий от реалий жизни
outgoing - уживчивый, общительный, с лёгким характером
insensitive - равнодушный
active - активный, энергичный
athletic – спортивный
passive - пассивный
bored – скучный
patient - терпеливый
critical – критичный
pessimistic - пессимистично настроенный
flexible - гибкий, легко приспосабливающийся к переменам
punctual – точный
sad - грустный
funny - потешный, забавный, с чувством юмора
scared – напуганный
sensitive - чувствительный
happy - радостный, счастливый, довольный
shy – застенчивый
stubborn - упрямый
healthy – здоровый
sympathetic - сочувствующий, сострадательный
honest - честный
idealistic - верящий и стремящийся к идеалам
talkative - болтливый, разговорчивый
impatient - нетерпеливый
tardy - медлительный
kind – добрый
temperamental - неуравновешенный, с норовом
lazy – ленивый
tense - напряжённый, с натянутыми нервами
lonely - одинокий
loyal - верный, преданный
thoughtful - чуткий, внимательный
messy - неряшливый
moody - человек настроения
tolerant - терпимый
neat – аккуратный
weezy - слезливый
optimistic - настроенный оптимистично
worried – переживающий

Задание №4 Составь рассказ о друге по шаблону.

My best friend's

name is _____

nickname is _____

age is _____
birthday is _____
birthplace is _____
My best friend's favorite
food is _____
hobby or interest is _____
sport or game is _____
type of book is _____
kind of music is _____

movie is _____
subject at school is _____
television program is _____
My best friend
likes to _____
is afraid of _____
gets mad when _____
worries about _____
is happy when _____

Discuss your answers with your best friend to see how accurate they are.

Задание №5 Переведи письменно текст.

Everyone needs a friend. Some people want to have many friends, others need one, or two close ones. Sometimes you choose friends, sometimes other people choose you as their friend. Some of us make friends easily, but there are people who are shy, and it is very difficult for them to make friends. Having friends of your own age is important. These friends tend to look at things the same way you do because they have the same fears, interests, options, problems and worries that you do. Your friends can listen and understand how you feel whether you are dealing with a problem at school or at home. Your friends are there when you are feeling down, when you are eager of sharing a happy experience.

Let us talk more about friendship. Our talks and discussions will sure help you to identify the special qualities that you possess as a person clarify your values, and decide what characteristics to look for in friends. Maybe it will help you in making friends and resolving difficulties when they threaten your friendship.

Задание №6 Расскажи о своем друге.

Практическое занятие №8

Тема: Family matters. Притяжательные местоимения. Притяжательный падеж существительных.

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;

- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков перевода.

Прочтите текст «Steve`s family» и ответьте на следующие вопросы:

- 1) Is Steve`s family big?
- 2) Has he got a mother?
- 3) What is his aunt`s name?
- 4) How many sisters has Steve got?
- 5) What is his brother?
- 6) How old is Steve`s niece?

Steve`s family.

My name`s Steve. This is my father and this is my mother. My father is fifty-five and my mother is forty-eight. - And who is this? – This man is my father`s brother, he is my uncle. My mother is a housewife. And this is my mother`s sister. She is my aunt, her name is Helen. - And what is your uncle`s name? - His name is Peter. He is a worker and his wife is an engineer. These are my two sisters: Ann and Jane. Ann is my elder sister, she is twenty-three, she is married, her husband is a lawyer. Jane is my younger sister, she is only sixteen, she is at high school. - And who is this man? – He is my brother. His name is Robert. He is twenty- one, he is at the university. He is always very busy at the university and at home. He is my father`s favourite son. His hobby is reading. And this is my sister Ann`s little daughter, she is only two. Her name is Alice. And this is their pet - a dog named Rex. Rex is one year old but he is very clever.

Список лексических единиц к тексту

“Steve`s family”

a housewife - домохозяйка
 a worker – рабочий
 an engineer – инженер
 elder – старшая
 a lawyer – юрист
 younger – младшая
 home – дом
 favourite – любимый
 reading – чтение

1. Заполните предложения притяжательными местоимениями

my, your, his, her, its, our, their.

Пример: I`m an actor. My job is very interesting.

1. You`re a doctor. Do you like _____ work?
2. M
3. M
4. We live in a small village. _____ house is small and very pretty.
5. My friends don`t have much money. _____ lives are quite difficult.

ф

і

є

т

6. We have a dog. _____ name is Blackie.

7. I've got a brother. _____ brother is an engineer.

2. Посмотрите на семейное дерево и заполните предложения:

Пример: Andrew _____ Irene's _____. – Andrew is Irene's husband. Louisa and Matthew _____ Ben and Kate's _____. - Louisa and Matthew are Ben and Kate's children.

8. Matthew _____ Louisa's _____.

11. Andrew _____ Susan's _____.

12. Louisa _____ Ben and Kate's _____.

13. Amelia _____ Louisa's _____.

14. Peter _____ Matthew's _____.

15. Susan _____ Ben's _____.

16. Matthew _____ Amelia's _____.

3. Заполните предложения глаголами *has (got), have (got), is, are*.

Пример: Our house is in Manchester.

18. Tony _____ two sisters and one brother.

19. Tony's sisters _____ at school.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

22. Машина моих родителей.

23. Семья наших друзей

24. Имя ее отца

25. Работа твоего брата

26. Название этой книги

Практическое занятие №9

Тема: My family and our daily routine. Притяжательные местоимения. Притяжательный падеж

существительных.

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков перевода.

1. Заполните предложения притяжательными местоимениями

my, your, his, her, its, our, their.

Пример: I'm an actor. My job is very interesting.

1. М

2. I study at college. ... future profession is a technician.

3. We have practical training. ... practice is in the workshops.

4. Nick has a job. ... job is well-paid.

5. I have a friend. ... name is Masha.

6. They travel a lot. ... life is interesting.

7. I am Paul. What is ... name? – My name is Nick.

8. Посмотрите на семейное дерево и заполните предложения:

Пример: Peter _____ Amy's _____. – Peter is Amy's husband.

Ann and Steven _____ Bill and Julie's _____. - Ann and Steven are Bill and Julie's children.

h

a

8. Steven _____ Ann's _____.

s

g

11. Peter _____ Michael's _____.

o

Bill and Julie's _____.

t

13. Irene _____ Ann and Steven's _____.

14. Bill _____ Michael's _____.

a

15. Ann _____ Iren's _____.

d

o

g

16. Michael _____ Bill's _____.

3. Заполните предложения глаголами *has (got), have (got), is, are*.

Пример: Our house is in Manchester.

18. He _____ a very good-looking man.

19. Mike's younger brother _____ at school.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

22. Дом моих друзей.

23. Имя моей подруги

24. Комната моего брата

25. Компьютер моих родителей

26. Название этого города

b) Make up a short story about your family using the words and expressions from the text (about 250 words).

Family is the dearest and closest people. For me, my family starts with my mother. Mother's caress, tenderness, warmth surround us from the first days of life. They say that a woman can achieve brilliant results in any field. She can bring many benefits to society, but the most important and hardest work of her life is the creation of a family. Mom is the keeper of the hearth. The whole house rests on her fragile shoulders: after work, she needs to cook, feed, clean, help with her homework and still do a lot of things. Sometimes I wonder how my mother manages to do everything! In our house it is always warm and cozy for me, and dad, and guests, and even animals.

I have a small but very friendly family. There are five of us in the family: mom, dad, older sister, brother and me. We are very close-knit family. My older sister's name is Katya, she is thirty-four years old. And brother Stas, he is twelve years old. Katya studies and works in Moscow. She teaches chemistry and biology. Stas is only in his third year. Mom is a nurse and dad is a veterinarian.

It is always warm, cozy and comfortable in our house, because our family is very friendly and cheerful. Each family should have its own traditions, its own family holidays. As a family, we often **remember funny events that happened to us. These memories create a warm** and cordial atmosphere in the house. We love to spend home holidays. / 256

c) Read the text again and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

1. Boris is a pupil of the eleventh form of a secondary school.

2. They are a family of four.

3. His mother is a university teacher.
4. His parents have been married for twenty-five years.
5. His granny is a wise person and an easy-going one.

Практическое занятие №10

Тема : Parents and relatives

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Family Relationships» :

How could you describe the word "family"? First of all "family" means a close unit of parents and their children living together. But we shouldn't forget that it is a most complex system of relationships. Family relationships are rarely as easy as we would like, and very often we have to work hard at keeping them peaceful.

When do people usually start a family? This question doesn't have a definite answer. In the 18th, 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century people used to get married at the age of 18 or even 16. If a girl about 23 or more wasn't married, she was said to be an old maid or a spinster. That might have turned out a real tragedy for her family which usually brought up more than three children, because in some cases a successful marriage was the only chance to provide a good life for the daughter and to help her family. Despite the fact that the girl was so young, she was already able to keep the house, take care of her husband and raise children. To feel the time, its culture and customs I advise you to read a wonderful novel or see a breathtaking film "Pride and Prejudice". Though the story takes place at the turn of the 19th century, it retains fascination for modern readers, revealing some problems which may be urgent in the 21st century.

But life's changing as well as people's style of life. Nowadays we have got much more freedom in questions concerning family. It is natural to get married at the age of 20 up to 30; however, some people prefer to make a career first and only after that start a family when they are already in their forties. Moreover, there are many cases when people prefer to live together without being married. There are some reasons for this phenomenon. Firstly, it is difficult to juggle a family life with studies at school or university. But without good education it is practically impossible to find a suitable well-paid steady job. It's a must to get a higher education, but by this moment you are already 22—24 years old. After that you seek for a well-paid job to live independently, which takes about 3—5 years. Now you see why people in the 21st century do not hurry to get married.

There is also another difference between old and modern families. Nowadays it is very unusual to find three generations living under one roof as they used to do in the past. Relatives, as a rule, live separately and don't often meet one another. This fact sharply hurts an older generation. Our parents and grandparents usually suffer from

lack of attention and respect from their children and grandchildren, although they try not to show it. They really don't need much, just a telephone call or a visit once a week will make them happy.

There are two basic types of families. A nuclear family — a typical family consisting of parents and children. A single-parent family consists of one parent and children. Nowadays there are very few people who have never divorced. Today the highest divorce rate in the world has the Maldives Republic. The United States of America take the third place. Russia is at the ninth place. What are the reasons of great numbers of divorce? Let us name some of the most common and serious ones.

- **Occurrence of adultery once or throughout the marriage.** The unfaithful attitude towards a spouse destroys the relationship and leads to a final separation.
- **Communication breakdown.** After some time of living under one roof spouses find out that they are absolutely incompatible. Constant clashes, brawls and squabbles cause serious problems. The differences grow as a snowball and can't be already settled by kisses or hugs.
- **Physical, psychological or emotional abuses.** When a person taunts, humiliates, hits the children or his spouse, it can't but end with a divorce.
- **Financial problems.** It sounds lamentably, but sometimes love alone can't guarantee well-being, whereas money can solve many of your problems. So when a couple lacks it, their relations become more and more complicated, their priorities change and the relationships end.
- **Boredom.** A lot of couples get bored of each other after 7 or more years of marriage. Boredom may become the reason of constant quarrels and adultery which inevitably leads to a divorce.

However, it goes without saying, in most cases married couples succeed in solving all the problems and keep living in peace and happiness.

Задание 2. Выполните подробный пересказ текста выпишите незнакомы слова с переводом.

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски в предложении :

4. «_____ David a good friend?» «Yes, he _____».

6. «You _____ from Belarus, _____ you?» «Yes, that _____ right».

7. There _____ a nice lake in the forest. Let's go!

8. There _____ no more questions, _____ there?

1. «When you _____ a small child, _____ you happy?» «Yes, I _____. I _____ very happy.»

2. They (not) _____ ready for the lesson last Tuesday.

3. The days _____ cold and wet last September.

12. There _____ 20 pupils in our class last year.

13. I _____ ill for the last few weeks.
14. Where _____ John _____ all day?
15. They (not) _____ to this part of the country.
16. « _____ she _____ to America? » «No, she _____.»
17. He _____ 13 years old tomorrow.
18. I _____ back home at 6 o'clock.
19. We _____ at the library at that time.
20. They _____ here at 3 o'clock.
21. They _____ happy to see us.

Задание №3 Ответьте письменно на вопросы

How many members are there in your family?

2. At what age did your parents get married?
3. Give your opinion of marriages of the previous centuries.
4. Do you think it is possible for a modern girl of eighteen to start a family?
5. People should not get married unless they are deeply in love, should they?
6. What can be done by both spouses to prevent a divorce?
7. What are the family roles distributed within a family? What is a "woman's place" and what is a "man's place" in the family?
8. Can the birth of children strengthen the family?
9. There is a good phrase in the English language about marriages — "to go on the rocks". It means to break down, to crumble. Think of the similar ones in Russian.
10. Do you agree with the statement that unhappy couples with children should stay together until the children are grown?

Questions about your family.

1) How many people are there in your immediate family?

Four people make up my **immediate family** – my dad, my **sister** and my two **brothers**. They all live close to me except for my youngest brother who moved away because of his work.

2) Do you get along well with your family?

Most definitely. I used to argue with my **brothers** and **sister** a lot when we were. It was **sibling rivalry** I guess but we **get on** really well now.

3) In what ways can people in a family be similar to each other?

Both **immediate** and **extended family members** often have a lot of similarities. For example, they can **look alike**. My **brother** Steve is the **spitting image** of our **cousin** Peter, while my **sister** **takes after** our **mother** in the way she both looks and talks.

Also, **relatives** may be good at the same things or do similar types of work. Most of my **extended family** are either teachers or scientists.

Specific interests often run in the family. In my family, we all love the outdoors and nature, particularly the older generation. Younger family members do like to go out walking as well but now that my nieces and nephews are all teenagers, they spend a lot of time on their electronic gadgets.

The final way that people in a family can be alike is in their personality, and especially in their sense of humour.

4) How has the role of elderly people in the family changed in recent times?

In my country, most of this changed when it became normal for adult children to move away to study and get better jobs. Family ties are no longer so strong and elderly people aren't respected as they once were.

Grandparents aren't the people we usually go to for advice these days. To be honest, many elderly people don't have a significant role in most families any more. However, many do still look after the grandchildren if they live close to them.

Практическое занятие №11

Тема: My daily routine and free time

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения, умения письменно излагать сведения и факты.

1. Прочитайте текст и напишите, верны ли утверждения или нет:

THE LONG-DISTANCE TEACHER

Mr. Frank Garret, 65, is a schoolteacher. He is English, but he lives in France, in the village of Yerville. Mr. Garret lives in France, but he works in England.

Every Monday he leaves home at 2.30 in the morning and drives 101 miles from his village to Boulogne, where he leaves his car and goes by boat to England. He teaches French from 9.00 in the morning to 3.30 in the afternoon, and then he leaves school. He arrives home at 9.30 in the evening. The journey there and back isn't expensive.

Mr. Garret works in England only one day a week.

And what does he do on the other days? He teaches English! He has a class of French students in Yerville.

He says, "I love my job in England and I love my home in France. I'm a happy man."

1. Mr. Garret is 65 years old. – T/F
2. Mr. Garret is French. - T/F
3. Mr. Garret has a house in France. - T/F
4. Mr. Garret goes by bus to Boulogne. - T/F
5. Mr. Garret learns French in England. - T/F
6. Mr. Garret leaves school at 9.30. – T/F
7. Mr. Garret's journey is cheap. – T/F
8. Mr. Garret works in France one day a week. - T/F
9. Mr. Garret teaches French in Yerville. – T/F
10. Mr. Garret likes working in England and living in France. - T/F

2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Simple

Gary Moore is a police officer in Birmingham. He 11) ... (love) his work. "I 12) ... (think) my job is brilliant", he 13) _____ (say). "I 14) ... (ride) around Birmingham on a motorbike. I 15) ... (not work) in an office all day". Gary 16) ... (work) hard. He 17) ... (get up) very early in the morning.

Gary's girlfriend, Jade, 18) ... (manage) a restaurant. "I like my job. And I 19) ... (not have) a boss. I am the boss!"

Gary and Jade 20) ... (not go out) together a lot. They meet at Jade's restaurant after work and listen to music.

3. Сделайте следующие предложения отрицательными и вопросительными:

Пример,

(+) She usually gets up at 7 o'clock.

(-) She doesn't usually get up at 7 o'clock.

(?) Does she usually get up at 7 o'clock? или

(?) What time does she usually get up?

21) He goes to the supermarket every day.

(-) _____.

(?) _____.

22) They study at college well.

4. Напишите слова в рамке с соответствующим предлогом времени:

Пример: **on** Mother's Day

Saturday morning weekends my
birthday autumn
half past one the twenty-first century the
afternoon

Тема: Holidays

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения, умения письменно излагать сведения и факты.

All countries have their own customs and traditions: many of these are very old, some appear nowadays. Most of the customs are connected with the religious festivals or with dwelling.

The most popular of the holidays is the New Year Day; it is celebrated on the 1st of January. On the eve of the holiday children and their parents decorate a New Year's Tree with shining balls and other Christmas ornaments. The mothers of the families prepare holiday dinners. On that day people exchange presents with their relatives and friends: they often go to see them or invite them to their place to see in the New Year together. They lay festive tables and at 12 o'clock raise their glasses with champagne and say to each other "Happy New Year". But the Orthodox Church celebrates New Year on the 14th of January to the old-style Calendar. In the evening on the 13th of January children go from house to house and sing Christmas carols: they wish all the best to the people who live in these houses. Of course, the carol-singers are given some reward — sweets, cakes or a little money.

People in our country celebrate Christmas on January, 6: the evening before Christmas is called the Holy Evening. On the Holy Evening (Sviat Vechir) all the families get together to have the Christmas Supper. According to the religious tradition, it is necessary to prepare 12 different dishes because of 12 apostles. The supper begins when the first star appears in the sky. By the light of a beeswax candle a carol is sung, the kutia (a dish of honey, poppy seeds and wheat kernels boiled in pure rainwater) is served and everyone takes a spoonful. The meal is meat- and milk-free. The menu includes beans, fish, varenyky or pyrogi (boiled potato dumplings), holubtsi (stuffed cabbage rolls), mushrooms, sauerkraut and desserts made from dried fruit and honey. On the Christmas Evening the religious people go to church; some of them spend the whole night there — they pray and listen to Christmas religious songs which glorify Christ's birthday.

Another religious festival in winter is Twelfth-day or the Jordanian Holiday which is celebrated on memory of Jesus Christ's christening (on the 19th of January). on the eve of this holiday at their supper people sing songs which are called "the generous songs" — that is why this evening is called "the generous evening", too. In the morning of the Jordanian Holiday the festival procession goes from a church to a river or to a pond where christening of water takes place. After that the priest consecrates the peoples' homes and things.

Check up your knowledge

Test “Winter Holidays and Traditions”

1. Most of the customs are connected with the ... festivals or with dwelling.

2. The most popular of the holidays is the New Year

3. On the eve of the holiday children and their parents decorate a New Year’s ... with shining balls.

4. The Orthodox Church celebrates New Year on the ... of January to the old-style Calendar.

5. People in our country celebrate ... on January, 6.

6. The evening before Christmas is called the Holy

7. The supper begins when the first ... appears in the sky.

8. The menu includes beans, fish, varenyky or pyrogi (boiled potato dumplings), holubtsi (stuffed cabbage rolls), mushrooms, sauerkraut and desserts made
 - a. from dried fruit and sugar
 - b. from dried potato and honey
 - c. from dried bread and butter
 - d. from dried fruit and honey

9. On the Christmas Evening the religious people go to

10. Another religious festival in ... is Twelfth-day or the Jordanian Holiday which is celebrated on memory of

Jesus Christ's christening (on the 19th of January).

Decide whether the statements are true or false

1. All countries have their own customs and traditions: many of these are very old, some appear nowadays.
2. The most popular of the holidays is the New Year Day; it is celebrated on the 1st of September.
3. People in our country celebrate Christmas on December, 25: the evening before Christmas is called the Holy Evening.
4. On the Christmas Evening the religious people go to church.
5. Another religious festival in winter is Twelfth-day or the Jordanian Holiday which is celebrated on memory of Jesus Christ's christening (on the 19th of January).

Match the dishes to their descriptions

c. a dish of honey, poppy seeds and wheat kernels boiled in pure rainwater

Across

1. Jingle _____.
4. Send a Christmas _____.
5. Mr. Claus.
7. Stingy old man.
10. Animals that pull the sleigh.

Down

2. Something to put at the top of the tree.
3. It covers your window.
4. _____ cane.
5. It hangs above the fireplace.
6. Egg _____. A Christmas drink.
8. Santa's helper.
9. The presents are under the _____.

Практическое занятие №13

Тема: Hobbies

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения, умения письменно излагать сведения и факты.

The Use of Leisure

By the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told – more surely in all probability than by the way he does his work. For most men work is necessity in order to gain a living. Vast numbers of men have not even been able to choose what work they would do, but have been forced by economic necessity to take the first job that came their way. But in their leisure time they do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place of entertainment where no effort is required by them, a cinema or a dancing hall, and if the latter, they do not dance but simply sit and watch others dancing.

A different kind of person hurries home from work full of eagerness to begin on some scheme which he has been planning for his leisure time. Perhaps his hobby is carpentry or model engineering, or gardening, or he might wish to write, or to study some subjects in which he is interested. This is the creative type of character. For him his leisure hours are full of promise and he can look back on them with satisfaction when he reviews what he has achieved in them.

Leisure should be refreshment; it should send a man out with fresh spirits to battle with the problems of life. Sometimes this freshness comes not from doing anything, but by filling one's mind with fresh springs of beauty. Many a man gets full value from his leisure by contemplating nature, listening to music, or reading noble books. By this sort of occupation he may not have made anything that he can show, but he has none the less recreated his own source of inspiration and made his own mind a richer and fuller treasure house. This is the true use of leisure.

1. Answer the questions

1. Why can a man's character be told by the way he uses his leisure?
2. Will you choose your job by economic necessity?
3. What types of men are there by the way they spend their leisure?
4. What type of character are you?
5. What do passive people do during leisure hours?
6. How does a creative type of character spend his leisure time?
7. Are you an out-going person or not?
8. What is favorite occupation in leisure time?
9. Why should leisure be refreshment?

2. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases:

досуг	собственный источник вдохновения
огромное количество	сокровищница
свежие источники красоты	творческая личность
садоводство	свое настоящее «Я»
полный стремления	род занятий
место развлечения	

3. Study the grammar and then rewrite the sentences using love / like / enjoy + Ving

После глаголов *love, like, dislike, hate, start, begin, continue, stop* и др. может употребляться как инфинитив, так и глагол с окончанием *-ing*. Например: I love to watch / watching actions films.

He likes to play / playing football.

She hates to wash / washing the dishes.

They **enjoy** *reading*.

I **am finishing** *reading* this book.

to stop *doing* smth – not to continue an activity

to stop *to do* smth – to stop what are you doing in order to do smth

1. I (to love, to read) and (to listen) to the music.
2. He (not to like, to play) chess.
3. We (to like, to correspond) with each other very much.
4. Bob (to hate, to wash the dishes).
5. We (to enjoy, to travel) round our country.
6. They (to like, to chat) with each other in the evenings.
7. Mary and her Mum (to love, to do shopping).
8. My parents (not to like, to go) to the theatre.
9. I (to hate, to stay) at home at the weekends!
10. What you really (to enjoy, to do)?
11. What you (to like, to make)?
12. She (to continue, to work) in the school library.
13. Finally it (to stop, to rain).
14. After you (to finish, to study) take some time to relax.
15. Unfortunately many people (to dislike, to do) morning exercises.

Do you have much free time?

What is your favorite hobby?

Why do you like your hobby?

Are there any hobbies you would like to try?

Which hobbies do you think are the most difficult?

5. Talk about your favorite hobby using the following prompts.

I have ... (*many, several, a few, only one*) hobbies / hobby.

My favorite hobby is

I enjoy

It is ... (*expensive, cheap, free*).

I do it ... (*in a company, alone*).

This hobby is done ... (*outside, inside*).

I love it because it is ... (*funny, relaxing, intellectual, etc.*).

The best thing of my hobby is that

But I don't like

6. Put the words under the following headings. Some words can go under the several headings.

kneading & sewing

drawing & painting

stamp collecting

watercolours, spoon, exhibition, wool, salt, album, frying pan, canvas, pattern, gas cooker, pencil, needle, food processor, sewing machine, cutting board, button, magnifying glass, brush, scissors, knife, fabric, forceps, eraser, measuring tape, fork, mannequin, sketch, cotton, pepper, thread, paper, catalogue.

7. Make up sentences.

1. he / not / jazz / enjoy.
2. we / like / not / shopping.
3. interests / have / I / many.
4. hate / books / she / reading.
5. he / buy / to / fishing rods / like.
6. time / spend / much / they / don't / at / home.
7. I / for / hobby / this / need / and / needle / yarn.
8. David / fond / is / of / coins / collecting.
9. makes / happy / reading / me / and / to / music / listening.

8. Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

music, favorite, listen to music, information, news, collect, singers, programmes, CDs, museums

Rich people often _____ pictures, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to _____, libraries. As for me, I like to _____. Therefore I collect _____. I like different music _____. I collect discs of my favorite groups and _____. I carefully study the printed _____. I try to find everything about my _____ singers. I also like to watch musical _____ on TV. I want to keep up with the _____ in the world of

music.

9. Put the verbs into correct form.

A hobby is what a person (to like) to do in his or her spare time. Hobbies (to differ) like tastes. Your hobby (to make) your life more interesting. The most popular hobby (to be) doing things. It (to include) a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling, from chess, to volleyball. Both grow-ups and children (to be) fond of playing different computer games. This hobby (to become) more and more popular every year. Making thing (to include) drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people (to collect) something – coins, stamps, CDs, toys. Books.

10. Read the texts and guess what hobbies are described.

I love to spend the winter thinking about what I want to plant. I enjoy cleaning out the beds in the spring and finding the shoots coming out of the ground for another year. I love to plant annuals in me containers. I love to wander out in the mornings or evenings just to see what has grown since the last time I was out.

I like working with wood, I like to feel its texture in my hands. I like to come up with a variety of things, and then bring my ideas to life. I like the joy in the eyes of people when I give them my crafts: jewelry boxes, candlesticks, dishes, etc.

There is nothing more exciting than plunging into the world invented by another person. I like to imagine myself as a participant in the described story, trying on costumes from different epochs. I like to think out the plot, introducing my lines into it. On long evenings or right before the sleeping, in bed, I like to reflect on the ideas and problems of this or that work and be sad when everything ends.

I always envied people who can embody the images that they have in their heads on paper. It doesn't matter how: whether the result is a realistic or abstract picture, whether it is a new word in art or whether it was already in someone's work – it is always a miracle. The miracle of how using a piece of paper and a pencil stub can create a masterpiece that makes you

s
t

Some may say that this is not a real hobby. They say, sitting for days at a computer, forgetting about the world around us, is a dependency, which should be treated. Reading books is believed to develop the imagination, but the computer does not. But it develops much more – coordination of

m
o

11. Which activities are indoor activities and which are outdoor ones?

surfing, go shopping , scuba diving , playing video games, skiing, sunbathing, surfing the internet, building sand castles, hiking, swimming, horse riding, having a picnic, bungee jumping, rollerblading, cycling, snowboarding, bird watching, watching, TV, eating out, playing chess

Практическое занятие №14

Тема: Meals

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения, умения письменно излагать сведения и факты.

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста. Напишите в тетради только номер ответа (цифру) и имя.

Пример: 1) - Andy

Andy is 25. He eats a lot of fast food. He sometimes eats fruit. In his kitchen there is always yoghurt, beer, and mayonnaise.

Sue is 35. She likes fish and vegetables. But she also likes chocolate. At lunchtime she always has a cheese sandwich. In her kitchen there is always fruit juice and vegetables.

Joanna is 20. She likes junk food. In the evening she eats with her friends. She eats a lot of pizzas, hamburgers, and fries. She doesn't like fruit.

Brian is 45. He often eats in a restaurant. He eats chicken or steak and vegetables. He doesn't like junk food.

2. Who doesn't like junk food? _____

3. W

h
o

6. W

7. W

8

9. W

10. Who doesn't like fruit? _____

11

11. Заполните пропуски количественными местоимениями much, many, a lot of, little, few.

12. I'd like a cup of coffee with _____ sugar because I like it very sweet.

13. The meal costs _____ euros. It's very expensive.

14. You look fit! Do you exercise _____?

15. I've got _____ money so I can't afford it.

16. Have you got _____ candies? – Yes, I have.

17. There are _____ nuts in the bowl, put some more, please!

18. Напишите какие существительные исчисляемые (C), а какие неисчисляемые (U). Напишите в
жестрадах цифру и буквы U или C. Пример: 18) - C

18) book __C_ 22) apple ____

19) water ____ 23) egg ____

20

21

22

23

24

4. Выберите правильный вариант и заполните пропуски в диалоге. Напишите в тетрадях число (номер ответа) и БУКВУ.

A: 26) _____ help you?

26) a Would I b I'd c Can I d Do I

B: 27) _____ a cup of coffee, please.

27) a Would I b Can I c Do I d I'd like

A: 28) _____ like black or white?

28) a Would I b Would you c I'd d Can I

B: Black, please.

A: All right. 29) _____ you are. One pound fifty, please.

29) a Can b Here c Do d Please

5. Составьте и подготовьте в парах диалог по теме "In a restaurant".

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте текст и напишите, верны ли утверждения (T) или неверны (F). Напишите в тетрадях номер ответа (цифру) и букву T или F.

MEALS IN BRITAIN

A typical full English breakfast is a very big meal - sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms and of course toast. But nowadays many people don't have time to eat all this and just have toast, or sometimes fruit and yoghurt. The typical breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain think this coffee is horrible!

For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want, either brown or white, and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School-children can have a hot meal at

school, but many just take a snack from home - a sandwich, a drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

People eat their evening meal quite early, often at about six o'clock. A typical dinner is meat and vegetables, especially on Sundays, when all the family eat together.

1. Many British people don't eat a full English breakfast. ____

2. M

3. T

4. M

5. A

6. M

7. P

8. S

9. British people usually have lunch at six o'clock. ____

10. P

Заполните пропуски количественными местоимениями much, many, a lot of, little, few.

11. There is not _____ milk in the fridge.

12. I am busy now. I have _____ time.

13. Have you got _____ friends? – No, very _____.

14. They have got _____ money. They can buy a palace.

15. Is there _____ water in the tank? – No, very _____.

Заполните пропуски местоимениями few, little, a few, a little.

16. There is _____ sugar in my tea. It isn't sweet.

18. I've got _____ friends. I'm not lonely.

19. He's got very _____ friends. It's sad!

4. Заполните пропуски глаголами *is* или *are*, обращая внимание на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Напишите в тетрадах число и глаголы *is/ are*.

21. There _____ two peaches and an apricot on the plate.

's hair _____ black.

23. There _____ not any sugar in the sugar bowl.

5. Составьте предложения из данных слов, чтобы получился диалог.

Практическое занятие №15

Тема: Eating out

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения, умения письменно излагать сведения и факты.

1. Translate the abstract from English into Russian.

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 a 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. If you are in a hurry, you can have a snack in a bar. 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. 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. 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.

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. You can take the first dish, the main course and the dessert. Then you go to the counter, pay for everything you've chosen and take your seat and enjoy your meal. 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.

2. Make a dialogue, using the following words and word combinations.

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 quite bite – перекусить

To satisfy one's taste – удовлетворить чей-либо вкус

To keep the old traditions – хранить старые традиции

Look through the menu card and make an order.

13 Две порции селедки с луком, луковый суп, два антрекота.

14 Гороховый суп, баранья отбивная, вишневое мороженое.

15 Рыбное ассорти, тушеные овощи, минеральная вода.

16 Для себя и своего друга: крабовый салат, утка с яблоками, кофе, мороженое.

3. Translate the sentences, using your active vocabulary.

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 быстрой 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. 10. Невозможно описать все многообразие национальных блюд разных стран.

4. **Write a composition on subjects (by your choice) :**

“McDonalds. I’m lovin it”,

“Coca-Cola. Enjoy Coca-Cola”,

“Famous Russian Restaurants”

“Famous European and American Restaurants. It’s worth to visit”

“Chinese and Indochinese restaurants. The most exotic dishes”

“Japanese restaurants. The atmosphere of East”

“The restaurant of my dream”

5. **Using the vocabulary of the lesson, create (paint, write, decorate) your own menu card for the restaurant. Don’t forget about the list of beverages and ales.**

Практическое занятие №16

Тема: Shopping

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения, умения письменно излагать сведения и факты.

1. **Найдите соответствия:**

2. Newsagent’s

5. Butcher's

6. Chemist's

2. Выберите правильный вариант выделенных слов и сочетаний.

11. A: Do you like / Would you like a drink?

B: No, thanks. I'm not thirsty.

12. A: Do you like / Would you like French food?

B: Yes, I love it.

13. A: Are you ready to order dessert?

B: Yes. I'd like / I like some apple pie.

3. Заполните пропуски неопределенными артиклями и местоимениями a, an, some, any.

Пример: I have a brother but I don't have any sisters.

There are some letters on the desk.

14. Can I have _____ bottle of Coke, please?

15. Would the children like _____ apple?

16. Is there _____ milk in the fridge?

17. We'd like _____ fruit for dessert.

18. Would you like _____ sugar in your coffee?

19. There aren't _____ plates in the cupboard.

20. I can't find _____ mushrooms in the kitchen.

4. Дополните диалог фразами в рамке и инсценируйте его в парах.

- Here you are!

- I' like to buy a sweater.

- Yes, it fits me perfectly.

- Cash. How much is it?

- Can I try it on?

- Just a moment, please. Here you are!

S: Hello! Can I help you?

C: 21) _____.

S: What size are you?

C: I'm forty-two.

S: 22) _____.

C: Thank you. 23) _____.

S: Certainly. The changing room is over there.

C: Thank you.

S: Is it all right?

C: 24) _____.

S: How will you pay?

C: 25) _____.

S: It's 40 pounds.

C: 26) _____

S: Thank you. Have a nice day!

C: Same to you.

Вариант 2

1. Ответьте на вопросы, используя слова в рамке:

A dry-cleaner's a department store a baker's a gift
shop a stationery
a butcher's a chemist's a clothes' shop a
dairy a hairdresser's

Пример: Where can you take your clothes when they are dirty ? – a dry-cleaner's.

1. Where can you have a haircut?
2. Where can you go for a pair of new jeans?
3. Where do they sell cakes and bread?
4. Where can you get a present for a friend?
5. Where do they sell copy-books, rulers and pencils?
6. Where can you buy sausages?
7. Where can you buy everything in one shop?
8. Where can you buy medicine?
9. Where can you buy a packet of milk?
2. Выберите правильный вариант выделенных сочетаний.
10. A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. I like / I'd like a cheese sandwich, please.

11. A: Do you like / Would you like some wine?

B: Yes. A bottle of red, please.

12. A: What activities do you do?

B: I like / I'd like ice-skating.

3. Заполните пропуски местоимениями some, any, no и их производными somebody, something, anybody, anything, nothing, nobody.

13. I'd like ... apples, please!

15. They haven't got ... cheese. Let's go to buy...

16. Would you like ... tea? – Yes, please.

17. You can take ... bottle you like.

18. Is there ... in the fridge? – There's ... It's empty!

19. I've got ... money at all. I can't buy it.

20. Is there ... in the hall? – No, there is ... there.

21. I'd like to buy ... new to wear.

4. Заполните пропуски в диалогах словами и фразами, данными в рамке и инсценируйте диалоги.

try have you got too (x2) can enough here you
are size can I help in how much

Dialogue 1

Boy: Excuse me?

Man: Yes. 22) ... I help you?

B: Yes, please. 23) ... these jeans in black?

M: What 24) ... are you?

B: I'm thirty-six.

M: Just a moment. 25) ...

B: Where can I 26) ... them on?

M: Over there.

B: They're 27) ... small. Can I try on the next size?

M: Certainly.

B: 28) ... are they?

M: Er, those are 35 pounds.

B: Oh, sorry. They're ... expensive.

Dialogue 2

Man: 29) ... you?

Girl: Have you got these trainers 30) ... size 42?

M: Yes, here you are.

G: No, they're not very comfortable. They aren't wide 31) ...

Практическое занятие №17

Тема: Shops in London

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной и лингвострановедческой информации, правил речевого этикета;
- совершенствование умений составления диалога по теме.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст :

Shops and Shopping Areas in Britain and in the USA

The first place you go shopping in London could be one of the large stores. This is the kind of shop that sells all kinds of things such as furniture, food, toys, etc. Two famous London department stores are Selfridges's and Harrods's.

Covent Garden is another area of shops and restaurants built in and around the old fruit and vegetable market made famous in B. Shaw's Pygmalion and the musical My Fair Lady. Covent Garden is also used for the Royal Opera House in the same area.

Department stores, supermarkets, chemists and other kinds of shops are often called chain stores, which means they are part of a group of similar stores belonging to one company. Marks and Spencer is an example of a famous chain store. You can buy quality underwear and sweaters there. Other well-known chains sell shoes, clothing, household goods, etc. and many British High Streets have shops in national chains.

At some time you'll probably visit a supermarket too. As you might expect, you'll find not only food in supermarkets but also, for example, things for the house and alcoholic drinks. You'll also quite often find a shampoo, soap and common medicines. If you want something from the last group, however, it may sometimes be a better idea to visit a chemist's, especially if you are looking for medicine.

Shopping, however, is an art of its own and you have to learn slowly where to buy various things. In Britain as well as in America you can find different things at places you don't expect to. So if you are hungry, you can go to the chemist's (a drugstore in the USA). In large drugstores you may be able to get not only drugs, but stationary articles, candies, toys, braces, furniture. Every drugstore has a food counter with high stools in front of it and there they serve various juices, coffee, ice-cream, sandwiches and other dishes.

If you want cigarettes, go to the grocer's: if you want to have your shoes cleaned, go to the barber's; if you want a radio, go to a man's shop; if you want a suitcase, go to the chemist's. On the other hand, if you want to send telegrams they are handled by private companies. Nor has the post office anything to do with the telephone either, as the telephone service is supplied by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

You must be extremely careful concerning the names of certain articles. If you ask for suspenders in a man's shop, you receive a pair of braces; if you ask for a pair of pants, you receive a pair of trousers, and should you ask for a pair of braces, you receive a queer look.

You should also be careful about the prices! The sum may be more that appears on the price tags. This is because there's a sales tax in America on everything except basic foods.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту):

1. What can you buy in a large store in London? 2. What famous London department stores do you know? 3. What is Covent Garden is famous for? 4. What have you learnt about chain stores? 5. Why is it especially convenient to do shopping at supermarkets? 6. What can you buy at a chemist's? 7. How can word use be confusing when one goes shopping in Britain and in America? 8. How are telephone and telegraph services handled in the USA? 9. What can you say about a sales tax in America?

Задание 3. Прочитайте, переведите и разыграйте диалог по ролям

SHOP ASSISTANT. What can I do for you?

WIFE. I'd like a summer dress. But something not too loud, please.

SHOP ASSISTANT. We have some very nice dresses in green and blue.

HUSBAND. Show us something in green, (to WIFE). Green is very becoming to you.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Here is a nice green dress. Such dresses are just coming in.

HUSBAND. It looks nice, doesn't it?

WIFE. Yes, indeed. I'd like to try it on.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Certainly. You can change in the cabin to the right.

WIFE. Isn't it lovely?

HUSBAND. Yes, you look smart in it. It's very becoming to you.

WIFE. Only I am afraid these stockings don't match. They are a bit too dark.

HUSBAND. Oh, that's all right. We'll just step over to the hosiery counter and buy the right shade, (to SHOP ASSISTANT). We shall take this dress.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Will you wear it now or shall I wrap it up for you?

WIFE. I'll wear it now. It's too much bother changing again.

HUSBAND. Thank you.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Come again.

WIFE. By all means.

Задание 4. Напишите слово справа в нужном месте в предложении. Переведите предложения

1. I'd like glass of wine, please. **a**
2. Would you like cake? **some**
3. We don't have cheese. **any**
4. What would you like drink? **to**
5. Can I have stamps, please? **some**
6. 'James, you like cooking?' 'No, I don't.' **do**
7. Here are your apples. Do you want else? **anything**

Задание 5. Распределите слова по колонкам (10 минут).

Shopping bag, cash desk, fine quality, cheap, information desk, reasonable, kilo, worthy, pound, fitting room, shop-window, valuable, dozen, low, priceless, gram, half a kilo, counter, high, scales, worthless, cart, rise, expensive.

Контрольные вопросы

1. Do you like shopping for clothes? 2. What is the last thing you bought? 3. Where did you buy it? 4. What colour was it? 5. How much did it cost? 6. Did you buy anything to go with it?

Практическое занятие №18

Тема: Buying things

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения, умения письменно излагать сведения и факты.

Задание № 1

Read and translate the text.

Clothes

People have different attitudes to fashion. Some do not care what they wear, others, especially women, are very choosy about what to wear. Different factors have influenced the styles of clothing, such as geography, climate, poverty and wealth. Fashion concerns not only clothes, but also hair style, make-up and accessories, such as shoes, handbags, gloves, belts, hats, scarfs or jewellery and glasses.

There is also a variety of materials the dress can be made of - traditional natural materials such as cotton, wool, linen, silk and the vast collection of new fabrics based on man-made fibers.

The way we dress also depends on our taste, on the season and the proper occasion. In summer we wear light

summer dresses, loose blouses with a low neckline and with short sleeves or without sleeves, skirts, cropped trousers, shorts or Bermuda shorts and various T-shirts, and on our feet we pull on sandals, mules, slippers or plimsolls. When we go swimming we put on a swimsuit or trunks, sometimes a beach gown and a straw hat. In winter we need to wear something warm - suits, trousers, jeans, woollies, cardigans, polo neck sweaters, jumpers, anoraks and parkas, winter coats and jackets, sometimes even a fur coat, gloves and mittens, caps, hoods, hats, scarfs and mufflers. And boots of course.

On special occasions we like to be dressed properly too. When we go to a concert or to the theatre we prefer to be dressed up. We wear an evening dress, which consists of a dark suit, a light shirt and a tie or a bowtie, sometimes a dinner jacket, an evening gown, court shoes and pumps. The most favourite wear of teenagers includes jeans or trousers, shirts and T-shirts of different colours, sweatshirts or pullovers and trainers.

Styles, cuts, designs and particularly the length of clothes change very quickly because dressmaking has become big business nowadays.

Одежда

Задание № 2

1.

Words and expressions to learn and translate:

1.

Attitude - отношение

2.

choosy - привередливый

3.

poverty - бедность

4.

wealth - богатство

5.

occasion - повод

6.

a low neckline - глубокий вырез

7.

sleeve - рукав

8.

cropped trousers - укороченные брюки

9.

plimsoll - кеды

10.

trunks - шорты

11.

to dress up - одеваться

12.

bowtie - галстук-бабочка

2.

Make up a short story about your clothes or attitude to fashion using the words and expressions from the text (about 250 words).

Meaning of clothes

The impression we make on other people has always played a great role. And it doesn't only mean what we say or how educated we are. Our appearance is also very important. It is not a secret that clothes make the man. That is why nowadays a lot of people give special attention to the way they look. And usually it is not just the clothes we wear but a style we choose.

The well-known styles are classic, romantic, sporty, ethnic and some others. As for me, I cannot say that I stick to one certain style. I wear different outfits depending on the situation. In everyday life I prefer casual style. I usually wear comfortable jeans, trendy tops and flat shoes. Sometimes I add accessories to my outfit. In cold weather it might be some stylish scarf with large prints, in hot weather I put on a necklace or a chain with a pendant.

I like soft, neutral hues. My basic wardrobe consists of clothes of grey, beige and dark colours. This allows me to mix plenty of garments creating various outfits for various purposes. Pastel hues are my other favourite colour scheme. I think these delicate shades look very nice in summer. As for winter I prefer clothes of more saturated colours such as wine red or dark green. I also like floral prints. I think flowers create romantic mood.

In addition to that, I always follow new fashion trends. For me it is some kind of an inspiration to new ideas.

I think it is very important for everyone to find their own style. Comfortable and appropriate clothes raise our self-confidence. People who wear nice and neat clothes are more likely to win our favour. To my mind, the material also plays a significant role. Clothes made of natural high-quality materials will be used for long. In conclusion I would like to add that clothes we wear and style we choose is not just a one-minute affair but a habit which needs to be developed.

3.

R

e

1.

a

d

All people are interested in fashion.

2.

The styles of clothing depend on geography, climate, poverty and wealth.

h

e

t

e

3.

In winter we wear coats and jackets, fur coats and gloves.

4.

We wear skirts, cropped trousers, shorts on special occasions.

5.

Styles, cuts, designs and the length of clothes don't change.

4.

M

a
t

c
n

t
h

e
4.

h
i

5.
g
h

a
i

6.
h

not firmly held or fastened in place

t
6.

a style that is popular at a particular time, especially in clothes, hair, make-up

d.
w

the craft of making clothes, especially as a job

o
7.

decorative objects worn on your clothes or body that are usually made from valuable metals, such as gold and silver, and precious stones

5.

Complete the sentences with the word from the box in the correct form:

n
d

e
1.

Different _____ have influenced the styles of clothing.

2.
e

s
s

i
o

n

There is _____ a variety of materials the dress can .of.

3.

When we go _____, we put on a swimsuit or trunks.

4.

An evening dress _____ of a dark suit, a light shirt and a tie or a bowtie.

5.

The most favourite wear of teenagers includes jeans or trousers, shirts and T- shirts of different _____

Практическое занятие №19

Тема: Дом.

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения, умения письменно излагать сведения и факты.

1. Посмотрите на фотографию комнаты Хелен и скажите, верны ли утверждения или нет:

1. There is a mirror above the fire-place. – T/F

2. There aren't any pictures on the wall. – T/F

3. There is a cat on the sofa. – T/F

4. There is a carpet on the floor. – T/F

5. There is a plant in the corner. – T/F

6. There are some magazines on the table. – T/F

2. Посмотрите на фото и дополните ответы:

7. Is there a television in the room? – Yes, there _____.

8. Is there a radio? – No, there _____.
9. Are there any books? – Yes, there _____.
10. How many books are there? – There _____ a lot.
11. Are there any photos? – No, there _____.

3. Посмотрите на фото и заполните предложения предлогами:

On under next to in front of

12. The television is _____ the cupboard.
13. The coffee table is _____ the sofa.
14. There are some magazines _____ the table.
15. The television is _____ the stereo.
16. There are two pictures _____ the wall.
17. The cat is _____ the rug _____ the fire.

1. Посмотрите на картинку и заполните пропуски предлогами места in, on, next to, between, in front of

1. There is a sofa _____ the living room.
2. The vase is _____ the table.
3. There's a lamp _____ the sofa.
4. There're some pictures _____ the wall.
5. The chair is _____ the fire.
6. There's a table _____ the sofa and the armchair.
7. The carpet is _____ the table.

2. Составьте предложения из следующих групп слов.

8. are/ there/ three/ the sofa/ cushions/ on.
9. want/ in the right-hand/ put/ they/ corner/ a/ to/ table/ coffee.
10. eight/ chairs/ the door/ a round table/ opposite/ and/ is/ there.
11. new/ a/ vacuum cleaner/ got/ has/ family/ his.
12. on/ a lot of/ pictures/ the walls/ are/ there.
13. bedside tables/ in/ any/ not/ are/ the bedroom/ there.
14. likes/ room/ sometimes/ in/ their granny/ to rearrange/ her/ the furniture.

3. Посмотрите на картинку и составьте 5 – 7 предложений о том, что есть на картинке, с использованием оборота There is/ There are.

Пример: There are some newspapers on the floor.

There is a sofa in front of the table.

4. Переведите следующие предложения по теме «Мой колледж» на английский язык:

15. Моя цель – получить полное среднее образование и профессию, а затем найти хорошо-оплачиваемую работу.

16. Мы учимся шесть дней в неделю и имеем по восемь уроков в день.

17. В колледже есть много хорошо-оборудованных мастерских.

18. В мастерских есть много технических приборов и инструментов для практического обучения.

19. На втором этаже есть библиотека, концертный зал и два спортзала.

20. Я интересуюсь техническими приборами и оборудованием.

21. Обучение бесплатное. Если обучающийся учится хорошо, он получает небольшую стипендию.

Практическое занятие №20

Тема : My room

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода.

Лексика для описания жилища записать в тетрадь

1) a house - дом; 2) a flat- квартира; 3) a bathroom- ванная, туалет; 4) a bedroom- спальня; 5) a study – кабинет; 6) a living room- жилая комната (гостиная); 7) a kitchen – кухня; 8) a modern conveniences – современные удобства; 9) a running water – холодная вода; 10) a balcony – балкон; 11) a central heating – центральное отопление; 12) a hall – зал; 13) a floor – этаж; 14) a furniture – мебель; 15) a telephone – телефон; 16) a private house – частный дом.

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «My Flat»):

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, a lift and a chute to carry rubbish down. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the room we have a square-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves.

At the opposite wall there is a piano and stool before it. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. A small round table, a divan-bed and a standard lamp are in the left-hand corner. This small table is for newspapers and magazines. My father is used to having a rest sitting on this divan-bed reading books, newspapers, magazines or watching TV.

The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it. In this room there are two beds with a bedside-table between them. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a pink lamp-shade are on the table. In the left-hand corner there is a dressing-table with a big mirror. In this room we have a built-in wardrobe with coat-hangers to hang clothes on. There is a thick carpet on the floor and plain light-brown curtains on the window.

The third room is my study. It is not large but very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it, only the most necessary. It has a writing-table and an armchair before it. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books, magazines and newspapers. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion, the study is the best room in our flat.

But the warmest place in our flat is the kitchen, I think — the place where the whole family gathers every evening not only to have supper together, but also to speak and rest. I like the English proverb: "My home is my castle" because my flat is, indeed, my castle.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы (15 минут):

1. Have you a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. Has your flat all modern conveniences? What are they?
4. What room is the largest in your flat?
5. What is there in the middle of the room?
6. Is there a piano in the living-room?
7. What is there near the TV set?
8. How many windows are there in the bedroom?
9. What is on the bedside-table?
10. What colour curtains are there on the window?
11. What room is very cosy?
12. Is there much furniture in the study?
13. What is there in the right-hand corner of the study?
14. What is standing in the left-hand corner?

Задание 3. В парах составьте диалог. Спросите друга о его квартире или доме (30 минут):

1. Does he (she) live in a new or old house?

2. Where is his (her) house situated?
3. How can he (she) get to his (her) place?
4. What kind of flat does he (she) live in?
5. What floor is the flat on?
6. Does he (she) have a telephone?
7. How is his living room, bedroom, kitchen furnished?

Образец диалога:

- I say, do you live in a flat or in a house?
- Yes, I do. I live in my parent`s flat, and I only have my own flat.
- What house do you live in?
- I live in a five-storied brick house.

- No, it isn`t. We have a living room, a bedroom, a kitchen, a hall and a bathroom.
- Is your room cosy? What furniture do you have in your room?
- Yes, my room is rather cosy, but it is not large. There is a sofa on the left and small table near it. There is a desk at the window. And there is a wardrobe to the right. There is a computer on the table. There are three flowers on the window.
- I see. And is there a TV set in your room?
- No, it isn`t. There is a TV set in the living room. We usually watch TV programs in the evening and discuss different problems. I like my room and I spend much time there.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски, и переведите предложения

1. There is a... in my study room (table, kitchen, desk)
2. Is there any ... in that room (cooker, furniture, fridge)?
3. There is no ... in the house, it is cold in winter (mirror, fireplace, telephone)
4. Is there ... in your kitchen (hot water, garage, computer)?
5. There is no balcony in my ... (garden, room, bathroom)
6. There are two large ... in this sitting room (TV set, wardrobes, windows)

7. Is there a ... in sitting room (bath, desk, TV set)?
8. We have a table and some... in the dining room (chairs, bookshelves, beds)

Задание 5. Письменно ответить на контрольные вопросы:

1. Where do you live?
2. Do you live in a private house or in a block of flats?
3. Is there a garden in front of your house?
4. What is there next to your house?
5. What floor is your flat on?
6. What modern conveniences are there in your flat?
7. Is your flat large or small?
8. How many rooms are there in your flat? What are they?
9. Which is the biggest room in your flat?
10. How is your living room furnished?

Практическое занятие №21

Тема: Renting a flat

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода.

air conditioning = AC

bedroom = bdrm.

apartment = apt.

manager = mgr.

near = nr.

Exercise 1: Look at the “For Rent” sign. Answer the questions.

FOR RENT

3 brdm. apt., 2 ba., \$1000/month

AC, nr. schools and shopping

call mgr. at 323-555-6000

1. Is this ad for a house or an apartment? _____
2. What is it near? _____
3. How many bedrooms are there? _____
4. How many bathrooms are there? _____
5. How much is the rent? _____
6. What is AC? _____
7. Who do you call about the apartment? _____

Exercise 2: Read the conversation between Maria and Mrs.

Lopez. Fill in the blanks with these vocabulary words:

How much How many Is there Are there

When Does does have

Maria: Is this Mrs. Lopez?

Mrs. Lopez: Yes, it is.

Maria: I'm calling about the apartment for rent.

(1) _____ bedrooms _____ it have?

Mrs. Lopez: It has three bedrooms.

Maria: (2) _____ it _____ AC?

Mrs. Lopez: Yes, it (3) _____.

Maria: (4) _____ a swimming pool?

Mrs. Lopez: Yes, there is.

Maria: (5) _____ is the rent?

Mrs. Lopez: It's \$950 a month.

Maria: (6) _____ any schools near the apartment?

Mrs. Lopez: Yes, there is a school two blocks away.

Maria: (7) _____ can I see it?

Mrs. Lopez: You can see it tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

Maria: (8) _____ is the apartment available?

Mrs. Lopez: It's available next month.

Maria: See you tomorrow at 3.

Mrs. Lopez: Bye.

Life Skill: Reading a Rental Advertisement

Exercise 3: Look at the advertisement. Circle the answers to the questions.

Apartment for Rent

3 bdrm., 2 ba., AC

nr. school + post office

\$975 a month

1. How many bedrooms are there?

a. one b. two c. three

2. Who is Mario?

a. the owner b. the manager c. your friend

3. Are there two bathrooms?

a. Yes, there are. b. No, there aren't.

4. How much is the rent?

a. \$818 b. \$555 c. \$975

5. Is the apartment near a school?

a. Yes, it is. b. No, it isn't.

6. Is there air conditioning?

a. Yes, there is. b. No, there isn't.

7. Who do you call about the apartment?

a. the school b. the manager

Reading

“Mr. and Mrs. Lieberman”

Mr. and Mrs. Lieberman are not happy. Their apartment is very small. It has one bedroom and one bathroom. There is no garage and no laundry room. The rent is \$750. They need to move. They want to live in a house with a backyard. They are looking in the newspaper for a house . They want a large house with three bedrooms and two bathrooms. They need a garage and a laundry room. They want air conditioning and a swimming pool. They also want to be near schools and near a supermarket.

Exercise 4: Answer the questions about the story.

1. Are Mr. and Mrs. Lieberman happy? _____

2. Do they have a large apartment? _____

3. How many bedrooms does it have? _____

4. How many bathrooms does it have? _____

5. How much is the rent? _____

6. Is there a garage? _____

7. What are they looking for? _____

8. How many bedrooms do they want? _____

9. Do they need a laundry room? _____

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Практическое занятие №22

Тема: Travelling. Present Continuous (Настоящее длительное время). Present Continuous и Present

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации.

Many people book their holiday accommodation¹ on the Internet. To book online², you need to search for your destination³ and the dates when you plan to travel. You can look for hotels or B&Bs⁴. Often websites have low prices, especially in winter. It is helpful to read the online reviews⁵ before you book the accommodation. A popular option for a weekend break⁶ is to rent an apartment in an interesting city. But if you want to make life easy, you might like a package holiday, which includes the flight, hotel room and sometimes meals.

1 a place where you stay

2 to make a reservation using the Internet

3 a place where you plan to travel

4 bed and breakfast: a small hotel where breakfast is included in the price

5 a description of a hotel, restaurant, etc, written by people who've been there

6 a short holiday during a weekend

Renting a private apartment

Dear Irene,

We have arrived at your apartment. We picked up¹ the keys from the neighbours without any problems. We like the apartment a lot, but we have a few questions. We can't find the wi-fi password². Could you send it to us? Also, the listing³ said that there was an iron⁴ in the kitchen, but we can't see it. Can you let us know where it is? Finally, it's very cold and we can't find the instructions for the central heating⁵. Where do we switch it on⁶? Where's the nearest supermarket? And can you recommend⁷ a nearby⁸ restaurant for dinner? Somewhere cheap would be great!

All the best,

Oliver and Jo

1 collect

2 a secret group of letters and numbers, for connecting to wireless Internet

3 written description of something to buy or rent

4 a small machine that makes clothes smooth and flat

5 a system that keeps a building warm

6 make it start working

7 say something is good

8 not far

Exercises

1. Match the holiday types with their descriptions .

- a. A holiday where there are activities for children as well as adults
- b. a winter holiday in the mountains
- c. holiday where you sleep on a boat and travel from one place to another
- d. short holiday where you visit a city
- e. a holiday where you stay near the sea
- f. an unusual, exciting holiday, possibly with some danger, e.g. rock climbing or walking in the jungle

2. Complete the dialogues with words.

RUTH: Shall we book somewhere for our 1 weekend break?

HARRY: What about this hotel? It has great 2 online. Five stars!

RUTH: I'd prefer somewhere a bit smaller, with breakfast included.

HARRY: OK, here's a nice 3 in the countryside.

HANS: Have you found any 4 yet?

PAULA: Yes, I've booked a four-star hotel in the city centre.

HANS: Was it very expensive?

PAULA: No, it was part of a 5 , so the hotel was included in the price.

3. Choose the words to complete each sentence.

1 Many travellers prefer *to book / take* their holiday online, rather than on the phone.

2 Spain is a popular holiday *accommodation / destination* among British holiday-makers.

3 If you book *a package holiday / weekend break*, you don't have to book flights separately.

4 The apartment *listing / password* doesn't say if it has wi-fi or not. We'll have to email them.

5 *The central heating / iron* is broken and Sara's clothes are all creased.

6 The house has *listing / central heating*, so it is warm all through the winter months.

At the airport

Departure(when you leave a place, at the start of a journey)

When you arrive at an airport, the departures board will show you the flight numbers (e.g. BA735), departure times (e.g. 08.40), and destinations¹ .

At check-in / the check-in desk, someone will check your ticket and weigh² your luggage. If it is more than, for example, 20 kilograms, you will have to pay excess baggage³ . You can take your hand luggage with you on the aircraft⁴ . You also get your boarding card⁵ and then you can go through passport control, where someone checks your passport⁶ , and into the departure lounge, where you can buy things in the duty-free shop, e.g. cigarettes and perfume.

Shortly before take-off⁷ , you go to the place where you get on the plane, e.g. Gate 3 or Gate 5. When you board the plane⁸ , you can put your hand luggage in a small cupboard above your seat called an overhead locker. You then have to fasten your seat belt. If there are no delays⁹ , the plane moves slowly to the runway¹⁰, then it takes off.

1 where the flights are going to

2 see how heavy something is

3 pay extra for your luggage

4 plane

5 a piece of paper you must show to get on the plane

6 looks at your passport carefully

7 when the plane takes off / leaves the ground

8 get on the plane

9 when you have to wait longer than expected

10 the large road that planes use for take-offs and landings

Arrival (when someone or something arrives)

When the plane lands¹ , there is always an announcement² from a member of the cabin crew³ telling passengers to wait until the plane completely stops before they stand up. Then you get off the plane and walk through the terminal building⁴ to passport control. When you've got your luggage from baggage reclaim⁵ , you go through customs⁶ and leave the airport. * when someone or something arrives 1 arrives on the ground 4 the airport building 2 spoken information to a group of people 5 the place where you collect your luggage 3 the people on the aircraft who look after 6 go through the area where your luggage may be the passengers checked to make sure you don't have anything illegal.

1 arrives on the ground

3 the people on the aircraft who look after

4 the airport building

2 spoken information to a group of people

5 the place where you collect your luggage

6 go through the area where your luggage may be the passengers checked to make sure you don't have anything illegal.

1. Complete the words or phrases using words

board reclaim number free crew baggage card building control desk luggage locker

1 departures *board*

2 excess

3 check-in

4 hand

5 terminal

6 duty

7 flight

8 overhead

9 boarding

10 cabin

1 What's the place where the airline staff check your ticket? The check-in desk

2 Who are the people that travel on a plane?

3 What do airline staff weigh at the check-in desk?

4 What's the piece of paper they give you at the check-in desk?

5 What do we call the place you're travelling to?

6 What do airport staff do at passport control?

7 What do we call the place where you get on the plane?

8 What do you call the bags that you can take on the plane with you?

9 What's the part of the airport where the plane takes off and lands?

Тема - Taking a trip

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения.

To get (go) by bus	добираться (ездить) на автобусе
to get by coach to a remote place	добраться на автобусе в отдалённое место
to get on a bus	сесть на автобус
	успеть на автобус
to book a single ticket	заказать билет в один конец
	опоздать на автобус
	размещение
	преимущество
	устраивать
	бронировать, заказывать
	недостаток
	наслаждаться
	путешествие
	багаж
	суетиться, беспокоиться
	волноваться. заботиться
	утомительный

Nowadays buses are becoming more and more comfortable. Some years ago I didn't like travelling by bus, but

now I enjoy it. My parents and I don't travel abroad for long distance by bus. Usually it takes us several hours to get to the place which we want to visit. Modern coaches are very comfortable. There is a video and a toilet. We can have hot tea or coffee or a snack. It's very pleasant to sit comfortably looking through the window. Sometimes we have excursions and the guide tells us very interesting information about the historical places which we pass by.

During our trips we often have stops. As for me I like walking during such breaks. Travelling by bus we have visited a lot historical sights of our country. Now I can see in what wonderful country I live!

You are fond of travelling by bus, aren't you? Please write a composition "Travelling by Bus"

1. Is it comfortable for you to travel by bus?
2. Do you like to use this method of travelling? Why?
3. Where do you prefer to have such trips?
4. How often and with whom do you travel by bus?
5. Have you ever gone abroad by bus? Where? Did you like it? How did you spend your time during your trip?
6. Do you like to have bus excursions to see historical sites of the country?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such trips?
8. Where do you usually have meals when you travel by bus?
9. Can you rest and have a good time during such trips?
10. Where are you going to travel by bus next time?

Travelling by Car

Many people say that they prefer travelling by car. There are some advantages and disadvantages.

First, what advantages are there? We don't have to buy tickets, only petrol. We don't need suitcases, we can put our luggage into the car. We can take as many things as we want. We can stop and have a break practically anywhere we like. We can spend a night in the car or stay in a hotel. When we travel we can listen to music in the car. In cities and towns we don't need public transport. We can go sightseeing in the car.

Here are some words about disadvantages. Petrol is very expensive. It costs serious money to get from one city to another. There are a lot of traffic jams. It's very difficult to find a place to park in the city. Some drivers like speeding, so driving can be dangerous for others. That's why there are a lot of car crashes nowadays.

As for me, I like travelling by car for not very long distances. My father is a very good driver. He never speeds. When the weather is fine we like to go to the nearest towns and cities. We are fond of history and sightseeing. We always enjoy travelling by car!

Do you like travelling by car? Please answer these questions and write a composition "Travelling by Car"

1. Why do many people prefer travelling by car?

2. Can you say that travelling by car is your favourite way of travelling? Why?
3. Has your family got a car? How often do you travel? Where?
4. Where do you like to travel by car?
5. Where did you last go to? What sights did you see? Did you enjoy it?
6. What do you usually take when you go by car?
7. Where do you stay at night? Do you usually spend nights in the tent or stay at the hotel?
8. Do traffic jams make you nervous?
9. Do you suffer from car-sickness?
10. Where are you going to travel by car? With whom? What sight are you going to see? Are you looking forward to this trip?

Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions below

Sasha: Can your father drive

Max: Yes, he can. He is a very experienced driver and never speeds. I want to learn driving and get driving license then I'm 18

Sasha: So do I. I'm fond of driving. It's my dream. Do you travel by car?

Max: Sometimes we do. Not for long distances. Every weekend we go to the country, our grandparents live there and we have to take some products.

Sasha: My dad wants to take us abroad by car. It is his dream to travel around Italy by car

Max: I think it will be a wonderful trip. But, of course, it's very difficult to drive for hours.

Sasha: Yes, but my mum can drive. Sometimes she will.

Max: I want to visit Italy, too.

Questions to the dialogue

How well can Max's father drive?

What does Max want to learn when he is 18?

Where do Max and his family usually drive?

Where does Sasha want to travel by car?

Whose mum can drive?

Travelling by train

As for me, I'm fond of traveling by train. I like everything. Of course, it isn't so fast as traveling by plane, but I can get to the most remote place. And it's cheaper than travelling by plane. My parents and I often visit our granny who lives in Siberia. It takes us several days to get there. But I don't worry about it. I always take some interesting books with me. We can have meals or tea in our compartment or go to the dining-car. I like lying and looking through the window. The nature is fantastic in our country. It's pleasant to get off the train and walk a little. When we travel I always make new friends. When we come back home we begin to exchange e-mails or talk on the phone. I like to play board games with my parents. It's so exciting. There is nothing like travelling by train!

Answer these questions and write a composition "Travelling by Train"

1. Are you fond of traveling by train?
2. How often do you travel by train?
3. Where do you prefer to travel only by train? Why?
4. What is cheaper: travelling by plane or by train?
5. What do you usually do during your trip by train?
6. What things do you always take with you?
7. Where do you prefer to have meals?
8. Do you like lying and watching through the window?
9. Do you always get off during stops?
10. Can you make friends during your trip?
11. What board games do you play when you travel?
12. Can you say that travelling by train is very exciting?

1. Установите, в каком из текстов (1-6) можно найти информацию, соответствующую разделам (A-F). Один тест лишний.

A. Development

B. Station facilities

C. Configurations of train station

D. Superlatives

E. Train station

1. This is a point of call for trains, allowing the loading or unloading of goods, or allowing passengers to board and alight. Early stations were usually built with both passenger and goods facilities. This dual-purpose is still common today, although in many cases, goods facilities are now restricted to major stations. Generally stations are sited next to a railway or railroad line, or form the terminus for a particular route. Usually platforms are present to allow passengers easy and safe access to trains.

2. The first train station resembled tram stops, with little in the way of buildings or facilities. Although the Stockton and Darlington Railway was the first railway, it only carried freight. So the first train stations in the modern sense were on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, opened in 1830. Various forms of architecture have been used in the construction of railway stations, from those boasting grand and intricate almost baroque-style edifices, to more stark utilitarian or modern styles. Stations built more recently often have a similar feel to airports, with a cold and plain abstract style.

3. The world's busiest train station, in terms of daily passenger traffic, is Shinjuku Station in Tokyo, Japan. Ikebukuro Station, just minutes away, is the world's second-busiest. By train traffic, the world's busiest train station is Clapham Junction in London. The world's largest train station, in terms of floor area, is Nagoya Station in Nagoya, Japan.

4. A terminus is a station sited where a railway line ends or terminates. Thus, platforms can be reached without crossing tracks. Often a terminus is the final destination of a train, but not necessarily. When a train is required to travel onwards from a terminus, it must reverse out of the station to continue the trip.

5. Train stations usually include either ticket booths, or ticket machines. Ticket sales may also be combined with customer service desks, or convenience stores. All but small rural stations usually include some form of convenience store. Larger stations usually have fast-food or restaurant facilities. In some countries, such stations would also have a bar, or pub. Other station facilities include: toilets, left-luggage, departures and arrivals boards, luggage carts, waiting rooms, taxi rank and bus bays.

6. In addition to the basic configuration of a train station apart. The first is elevation. While most stations are at ground level, those in cities or urban areas are often elevated, or situated below ground, even if the station is not necessarily part of an underground metro system. The reason is usually to grade-separate road systems. Elevated stations are more common, not including metro stations.

Another unusual configuration is where the station serves railway lines at differing levels. This may be due to the stations situation at a point where two lines cross, or may be to provide separate station capacity for two types of service, e.g. intercity and suburban, or simply two different destinations.

Практическое занятие № 24

Тема - Повторение грамматического материала

Цель:

1. закрепление и систематизация грамматического материала;
2. обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;

1. Заполните пропуски предлогами времени: in, on, at.

1. _____ summer I play tennis _____ Sundays.

2. The train leaves Paris _____ 4 p.m.

3. He likes playing football _____ weekends.

4. My brother's birthday is _____ March.

5. They always have dinner _____ Christmas Day.

6. We have long holidays _____ summer.

2. Поставьте предложения в правильном порядке, так чтобы получился текст.

7. Here is a typical day for Brian Johnson. - A

8. He goes to work by underground. - B

10. He works for an advertising agency in Manchester. - D

11. It makes him 30 minutes to get to the agency. - E

12. H

13. He starts work at 9 o'clock. - G

14. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock. - H

15. He goes to bed at about 11. - I

16. After dinner he watches TV or goes out with his wife. - J

u

18. Then he goes home and has dinner. - L

3. Посмотрите на анкету о Салли и Майке и напишите вопросы к ответам.

Пример: *Does Sally live in a city?* –

No, she doesn't. She lives in the country.

Yes, she does. Especially pop music

a

Yes, she does. She speaks French and Spanish.

No, she doesn't. She has got a bike.

u

Yes, he does. He likes living in a city.

c

h

Yes, he does. He is a journalist.

4. Заполните пропуски, так чтобы получились отрицательные предложения о Салли и Майке.

Пример: Sally doesn't live in a city.

5. Используя вопросник, напишите 5 предложений о Салли и/или Майке.

Практическое занятие № 25

Тема - Повторение лексического материала

Цель:

3. закрепление и систематизация лексического материала;
4. обобщение знаний социокультурной информации;

Choose a word to complete these sentences.

1 I wish I could get a ton like yours but my skin just goes red in the sun.

2 My cousin used to have a lovely but she's put on weight in all the wrong places since she stopped taking much exercise.

3 Thomas's eyes are his best - they're so large and sparkly and such a deep brown.

4 Tessa's in her thirties but she still has the same lovely fresh as her young daughter has.

5 Staff at the bank were told to dress smartly for work so they would always create a good on customers.

6 I'd call her rather than ginger-haired - her hair's dark brown with just a tinge of red in it.

7 George says that the round his eyes just show that he has smiled a lot in his life.

8 Even in jeans Alina manages to look

9 Carla looks beautiful in old clothes and without any make-up but when she's dressed up for an evening out she's absolutely

1. Match the words on the left with their opposites on the right.

1. Use one of the hobby types to fill in the gap in the descriptions below.

collecting

models and electronics

performing arts

food & drink

games

individual sports

team sport

martial arts

outdoor activity

board sports

motorsports

1. _____ requires you to find as many as possible of one type of thing such as baseball cards, or vinyl records.
2. Arcade _____ include pinball machines and a wide variety of computer games that are played in a large room.
3. You play a _____ if you play basketball, soccer or water polo.
4. Snowboarding and windsurfing are types of _____.
5. If you like bartending and cooking you look _____.
6. Head to the mountains to enjoy _____ such as kayaking, river rafting, and rafting.
7. _____ such as snowmobiling and go karts can be rather expensive, especially if you don't know how to repair vehicles.
8. Some people prefer _____ rather than team sports. These include boxing, fencing and golf.
9. People all over the world practice _____ such as Kung Fu and Aikido.
10. _____ often include building your own model.
11. People who sing, act or dance participate in the _____.

Daily routines.

Check your vocabulary: matching Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–j next to the numbers 1–10.

- 1..... You do this after a long day and just before you fall asleep.
- 2..... You do this when your alarm clock goes off in the morning.
- 3..... You do this in the morning because it is the most important meal of the day.
- 4..... You do this at the dinner table with your family.
- 5..... You do this to make your body and hair clean.
- 6..... You do this after you wake up.
- 7..... You do this so you can meet your friends and learn new things.
- 8..... You do this after school because your teacher will get angry if you don't.
- 9..... Your dentist will be pleased if you do this twice a day.

10..... You do this in the afternoon when your classes at school have finished.

k.

1. Which taste and flavour words opposite could you use to describe the following?

1 a strong Indian curry **spicy/hot**

2 a pizza with cheese and herbs

3 sea water

4 an unripe apple

5 a cup of tea with five spoonfuls of sugar

6 extremely strong black coffee with no sugar

2. Using words from the vocabulary, what could you say to the person/people with you in a restaurant if ...

1 you had ordered a mild curry but got the opposite? **This curry is too hot/too spicy for me.**

2 the fish you ordered had obviously been cooked too much /too long?

3 you ordered melon and it was very hard?

4 your dish seemed to have no flavours at all?

5 there was too much salt in your soup?

6 someone at your table recommended a big steak but you just wanted a salad?

7 the dish you ordered was very heavy and difficult to digest?

8 a piece of chicken you ordered had not been cooked enough?

9 you wonder if the vegetables have been grown without artificial chemicals?

At the restaurant.

Number the sentences in the dialogue in the correct order.

_____ Client: Waiter, I'm ready to order now.

_____ Waiter: Cajun chicken? It's very spicy, grilled chicken.

_____ Waiter: The 'soup of the day' today is cream of pea soup.

_____ Waiter: Ok, what about the main course?

1 Waiter: Good evening. Here's your menu. Let me know when you're ready to order.

_____ Client: Let's see . . . what is *Cajun Chicken*?

_____ Client: Spicy? In that case, I think I'll have the baked salmon with brussels sprouts.

_____ Waiter: Ok, what will you have?

_____ Waiter: Ok, I'll have your soup in a minute.

_____ Waiter: Ok, so potato soup to start and then baked salmon and brussels sprouts with mineral water.

_____ Waiter: Ok, and what would you like to drink?

_____ Client: What is the 'soup of the day' today?

_____ Client: I would like mineral water to drink, please.

_____ Client: Yes, that's right.

_____ Client: Oh, I don't like pea soup. I think I'll have potato soup instead.

Практическое занятие №26

Тема: Обобщение грамматического и лексического материала

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода.

Present Simple and Present Continuous.

1. This isn't my book. It ___ to Mai.

2. A
s
k

~~A~~ Y

~~В~~
~~4.~~
~~И~~ Olga is smiling. She ___ a good time.

е

d

b

6

5. Relax. Everything is OK. I ___ you.
6. My computer says my file no longer ___ .

1. A: What are you looking/ do you look at?

B: You! You look/are looking like your father.

A: Are you thinking / Do you think so? Many people tell me I am resembling/resemble my mother.

B: I see/am seeing your father's face when I look at you.

2. A: Why are mosquitos existing/do mosquitos exist?

B: I know/am knowing one reason: they are a food source for other animals.

2. Right now I sit /am sitting in the cafeteria. Yoko texts/is texting. Ming is opening/opens his lunch. Jae is taking/takes a bite of his sandwich. Ali is staring/ stares off into space. He seems/is seeming to be daydreaming, but perhaps he thinks/is thinking about the test next hour. What do you think/are you thinking Ali is doing / does?

1. **Complete the sentences with the correct forms of verbs that make sense. More than one verb may be appropriate. Some answers are negative.**

SITUATION 1 : Maria visited a friend at the hospital. A woman in the elevator had a cold and sneezed several times. The next day, ...

ache eat feel have leave make schedule speak to take wakeup

1. Maria _____ in the morning with a fever and headache.
2. She _____ well.
3. Her entire* body _____
4. She _____ her temperature with a thermometer.
5. She _____ a high fever.
6. She _____ the house all day.
7. She _____ a few spoonfuls of chicken soup.
8. She _____ the nurse at the doctor's office.
9. She _____ an appointment for the following day.

SITUATION 2: Professor Moore is our new math teacher. He is very hard to follow. Yesterday, he ...

confuse fill introduce leave

10. _____ too fast.
11. _____ the material to us quickly.
12. _____ the board with examples.
13. _____ time for questions, unfortunately.
14. _____ everyone in the class.

2. Complete the sentences with the given verbs and the words in parentheses. Use the simple past or the past progressive.

1. *break / cross / slip*

A: How (you) ----- your arm? B: I on the ice while I _____ the street in front of the dorm.

2. *find / look / park*

A: You're a half-hour late. Where were you?

B: I for a place to park.

A: (you) _____ one?

B: Well, yes and no. I _____ my car illegally.

3. *ask / decide / look / see / work*

A: How did it go? (you) ----- the manager for a raise when you ----- her yesterday?

B: No, she _____ on a big presentation for next week. She _____ pretty busy. I----- to wait until later.

4. *want / miss / be / give*

A: (you) ----- in the meeting?

B: No, I the bus and (not) ----- to walk into the room while Dr. Romero----- his speech.

5. *drive / get / happen / keep / pay / see*

A: I had a bad day yesterday.

B: Oh? What _____ ?

A: I _____ a traffic ticket.

B: Really? That's too bad. What was it for? A: For running a red light. I home and (not) ----- ----- attention to the road. I (not) the red light and just _____ driving.

Практическое занятие №27

Тема: Political system of UK

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме и грамматике;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и понимания текста на иностранном языке;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи;
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated off the Northwest coast of Europe. The UK consists of four parts. They are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK lies on the British Isles. The two main islands are Great Britain and Ireland. They are separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The west coast of the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, the east coast is washed by the North Sea. The population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is nearly 60 million.

2. Geographically Great Britain is divided into Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises Southern and Eastern Britain. Highland Britain includes Scotland, Wales, the Pennines and the Lake District. The highest mountain, Ben Nevis, is in Scotland. The flora of the British Isles is much varied and the fauna is similar to that of the north-west of Europe. 3. Britain is not very rich in natural industrial resources. The main coal areas are the South Wales fields, the Lowlands of Scotland, the Yorkshire field and others. The deposits of iron ore are in the east of England and in the Middle-England plain.

4. The climate of Great Britain is mild. The Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the weather of the British Isles. Summers are cool and rainy. There is a lot of rain and fog in autumn and in winter.

5. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain. The Severn is the longest river; the Thames is the most important one.

6. The United Kingdom is one of the world's most industrialized countries. Big cities and towns such as London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool and others have enterprises of nearly all branches of industry, old and new.

7. The biggest centers of iron and steel industry are situated in the neighbourhood of coal basins. They are Newcastle, Cardiff, Glasgow and Sheffield. Steam engines and electric motors, machine tools, derricks, textile machinery, locomotives and automobiles are produced at the machine-building plants of Birmingham, Sheffield and London. The shipbuilding industry is of great importance for Britain. Many countries place orders for new ships with the British shipyards in Glasgow, Belfast and Newcastle. The most important branches of the textile industry are woolen and cotton industries. British woolen stuffs are widely known for their high quality. The main center of the cotton industry is Manchester. Britain imports cotton from America and other countries through the port of Liverpool.

8. The capital of the country is London. English is the official language.

9. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The powers of the British Queen are limited by Parliament. The British Parliament consists of the Sovereign, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The main political parties of Great Britain are the Conservative and Labour Parties. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has always played an important role in world politics.

English Channel [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃtʃænl]	- Английский канал (принятое в Великобритании название пролива Ла-Манш)
Highland Britain [ˈhaɪləndˈbrɪtn]	- гористая часть Великобритании
Lowland Britain [ˈləʊləndˈbrɪtn]	- низменная часть Великобритании
Lowlands of Scotland	- Шотландская низменность
Lake District [ˈleɪkˈdɪstrɪkt]	- Озерный край, Озерный округ (живописный район рек и озер на северо-западе Англии)
The Pennines [ˈpenaɪnz]	- Пеннинские горы
Strait of Dover [ˈstreɪtəvˈdəʊvə]	- Па-де-Кале (букв. Дуврский пролив)

Задание 1. Найдите соответствия (перевод). В тетрадях запишите номер и букву, выбранного варианта.

- a) делить
- b) соседство
- c) палата
- d) включать в себя
- e) монарх
- f) власть
- g) побережье
- h) изменяться
- i) качество
- j) располагаться

- k) оказывать влияние
- l) остров
- m) производить, выпускать
- n) состоять из чего-либо
- o) мягкий

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски в предложениях словами из текста. Напишите номер предложения и слово.

- 1) The UK is ____ off the Northwest coast of Europe.
- 2) Great Britain and Northern Ireland are ____ from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.
- 3) The east coast of the country is ____ by the North Sea.
- 4) Lowland Britain ____ Southern and Eastern Britain.
- 5) The fauna of British Isles is ____ to that of the north-west of Europe.
- 6) The ____ of iron ore are in the east of England and in the Middle-England plain.
- 7) The summers are ____ and rainy.
- 8) Big cities and towns have ____ of nearly all ____ of industry.
- 9) The ship-building industry is ____ ____ ____ for Britain.
- 10) A lot of countries ____ for new ships with British shipyards.
- 11) The most important ____ of the textile industry are woolen and cotton industries.
- 12) The UK has always ____ an important ____ in world politics.

Great Britain. Political system and national symbols.

<u>What form of a political system does the United Kingdom have?</u>	Parliamentary monarchy. The head of the both Houses of Parliament is the Queen (Queen Elizabeth the Second). She is also the head of the executive branch. The term “constitutional monarchy” means that GB is governed by Parliament, and the monarch is Head of State.
<u>Who is the head of the state in the UK?</u>	The Parliament. The Queen has very little power. She has to put her signature on new laws even if she doesn't like them. Her most important function is ceremonial. The Queen is a symbol of Britain's long history and tradition. On great occasions she is driven through the streets in a golden carriage, guarded by soldiers. She represents Britain when she meets other heads of state. Every autumn she opens the Parliament. Every year she speaks on TV on Christmas day. She opens new hospitals, theatres and museums. After disasters she send messages to the families of the victims. The Queen of GB is also the Head of Commonwealth and also the Queen of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

<u>Who is the head of the government in the UK?</u>	The Prime Minister, Boris Jonson. He is the leader of the party with the majority seats in the House of Commons. He is appointed by the Queen and then form his Cabinet.
<u>What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?</u>	It consists of the Houses of Lords and the Houses of Commons. It makes laws. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life peers and peeresses. It can delay bills and ask for rewriting certain parts. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. They are elected from the constituencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The House of Commons is the real governing body of the United Kingdom.
<u>What functions does the Parliament have?</u>	The legislative power belongs to Parliament. It makes laws. Real power in the UK belongs to Parliament and the Government.
<u>What function does the Government have?</u>	The executive power belongs to the Government. It executes laws (puts them into effect.)

Exercises.

1. Read the words in the box below and then use them to answer the questions:

Windsor reception surname Boxing day London
 full English pound Fish & Chips six Wales
 UK Prince Charles Kate Middleton
 Northern Ireland

1. The capital of England is _____ .
2. The currency of Britain is _____ .
3. Great Britain is made up of Scotland, England, _____ and _____ .
4. How do you abbreviate United Kingdom _____
5. H
6. H
7. T
8. Name of holiday –Dec 26! _____ .
9. N
10. W
11. W
12. Who is Prince Williams’s wife? _____ .

g
n
m
n
t
g
e
r

Практическое занятие №27

Тема: National symbols of UK

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме и грамматике;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и понимания текста на иностранном языке;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи;
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

1. The British national flag is called “Union Jack”. It symbolizes the Union of England, Scotland and Ireland and dates back to 1801. The flag combines aspects of three older national flags: the red cross of St George of the Kingdom of England, the white saltire of St. Andrew for Scotland, and the red saltire of St Patrick to represent Ireland.

2. The National anthem is “God save the Queen”.

3. Each part of the UK has its own symbol: England — red rose, Ireland — shamrock, Wales — leek, daffodil, Scotland — thistle.

4. The main element of the coat of arms is the shield which is divided into four quarters. The first and the fourth quadrants represent England and show three gold lions on a red field. The second quadrant represents Scotland and depicts a red lion on a goldfield. The third quadrant represents Ireland and contains the gold harp on a blue field.

5. The Barbary (North African) lion is a national animal of England. The Lion was a symbol of bravery that described the English war rulers such as Richard I of England, known as Richard the Lion Heart. Today the Lion is used as a symbol of English sporting teams, for example, the England national cricket team.

6. The oak is the national tree of England, which represents strength and endurance. The Major Oak, an 800-1000-year-old oak, is in Sherwood Forest. The legend says that it was the principal hideout of Robin Hood.

7. Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding are widely consumed parts of English cuisine and symbols of England. They

are considered to be the national dishes of England.

8. Tea symbolizes Britain too. It shows the British connection with the Empire and India. It is drunk widely and equally in England, Scotland and Wales.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks in sentences using the information from Exercise 1.

1. The national flower in Scotland is ... or sometimes it is called Scottish Bluebell. It became the symbol in the 15th century.

2. St. Patrick used ... to explain the Trinity. He said that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit couldn't exist separately. Later his followers used to wear the plant on St. Patrick's Day.

3. ... is a flag which unites the peculiarities of the patrons of England, Wales, and Scotland.

4. This unity of the UK is based on a common pride which is incited by different representations: visual (the national flower), verbal (the national ...) and iconic (the flag).

5. ... is the perfect representation of this enduring country. King Charles II escaped parliamentarians after his father was executed and hid in it.

6. All over the world, people associate ... with England. There are many fabulous places that offer this dish. It is usually white, flaky, mild-flavored, and served with potato chips sprinkled liberally with salt and vinegar.

7. The most popular types of ... drunk in the UK is black by Twinings, Liptons, Tetley brands.

8. One way of seeing London's sights is an open-top ... known as hop on / hop off.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences choosing the right answers.

1. The National emblem of England is

- a) the red rose
- b) the red dragon
- c) the white lion

2. The national food of England is

- a) fish and chips
- b) salmon caviar

c) turkey

3. The national anthem of UK is

a) God save the Queen

b) Bless the Queen

c) Long reign the Queen

4. The UK's national flag is called

a) St. George's flag

b) St. Andrew's flag

c) the Union Jack

5. The red rose symbolizes

a) the end of the war of roses

b) the beginning of the war

c) the love of the Britons to flowers

6. The crown officially used for coronation ceremonies is called

a) St. Edward's crown

b) St. Patrick's crown

c) St. George's crown

7. Builder's tea is

a) served with milk and sugar

b) drunk with lemon

c) drunk with butter

4. Test

<https://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3174#a>

Практическое занятие №28

Тема: Famous English people

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной и лингвострановедческой информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения текста на английском языке.

Exercise 1. Read the sentences describing the most famous people in the UK. Memorize the italicized names.

1. William Shakespeare, often called the English national poet, is widely considered the greatest playwright of all time.
2. Henry VIII is one of the most famous kings in British history. He was the second Tudor monarch and was well known for his six wives.
3. Elizabeth I was the Queen of England, Ireland and Wales. She reigned from 1558 to 1603. The “Elizabethan Age” was an exciting time in the English history. It was the age of William Shakespeare’s plays, Francis Drake’s voyages, and the sea battles against the Spanish Armada.
4. Queen Victoria is probably the most famous queen in the English history. She was Queen of a vast Empire, as well as of Britain. A long period of history is named after her — the Victorian Age.
5. Charles Dickens is a famous English writer. People all over the world know Oliver Twist, Scrooge and David Copperfield, even if they have not read the books in which these characters appear.
6. Winston Churchill was Britain’s Prime Minister for most of World War II. He was famous for his speeches and for his refusal to give in, even when things were going badly.
7. Agatha Christie is best known for her detective novels, short story collections, plays and famous detective books about Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple.
8. Margaret Thatcher, called the Iron Lady, was the first female Prime Minister of Britain and the leader of the Conservative Party.
9. Alfred Hitchcock was one of the world’s greatest directors in the history of cinema. He excelled in a variety of genres during his early British career, before moving to Hollywood in 1939. It was here he became known as the

“Master of Suspense”.

10. Diana, Princess of Wales, was the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, the mother of Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Harry. She was a philanthropist.
11. David Robert Joseph Beckham is an English former professional footballer. He played for Manchester United, Preston North End, Real Madrid, Milan, LA Galaxy, Paris Saint-Germain, and the England national team. He is the first English player to win league titles in four countries: England, Spain, the United States and France.
12. Catherine Elizabeth Middleton, Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Cambridge is the wife of Prince William, the future king of Britain.

Exercise 2. Match the descriptions (1-7) with the meanings (A-G) given below.

1. a period in British history during the reign of Elizabeth I in the 16th century; an age marked by literary achievement and domestic prosperity
2. one who writes plays; a dramatist
3. a title used when you are speaking about or to a royal person
4. The English ruling dynasty (1485-1603) including Henry VII and his descendants Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, and Elizabeth I
5. The Premier League or an English professional league for men’s association football clubs
6. an expert in creating novels arousing the feeling of excitement caused by wondering what will happen
7. a period in British history during the reign of Queen Victoria in the 19th century; her character and moral standards restored the prestige of the British monarchy but gave the era a prudish reputation

- A. playwright
- B. Tudor monarch
- C. Elizabethan Age
- D. Victorian Age
- E. Master of Suspense
- F. league titles
- G. Her Royal Highness

Exercise 3. Take part in a celebrity quiz. Try to recognize the people described.

The clues are given below.

1. He is a legendary British leader who, according to medieval stories and romances, led the defence of Britain against Saxon invaders in the late 5th and early 6th centuries AD. The legendary stories about him mention the Knights of the Round Table and the Holy Grail.
2. He married six times, beheaded two of his wives and was the main instigator of the English Reformation.
3. He is an English theoretical physicist, cosmologist who believes that time travel is possible and that humans may indeed colonize other planets in the future.
4. He served as king of England from 1189 to 1199. By age 16, he was commanding his own army in a revolt against his father and became a central Christian commander during the Third Crusade. He an iconic figure in England today.
5. He is a science fiction and non-fiction writer, an author of nearly 100 books; his best known book is “A Space Odyssey”.

Clues: Arthur C. Clark, Richard I (Richard the Lion Heart), Stephen Hawking, Henry VIII, King Arthur.

Практическое занятие №29

Тема: Sightseeing in Britain and London

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- обобщение знаний социокультурной и лингвострановедческой информации;
- совершенствование навыков чтения текста на иностранном языке и перевода.

1. Почитайте текст и выполните задания после него.

British sights

England is an easy choice for Americans going to Europe for the first time because there is a common language and heritage. Travel in England can be a bit overwhelming because it is a country brimming with historical sights and beauty. Many come to England to see the beautiful villages, stately homes and castles, varied landscapes and stunning architecture and to experience the wonderful historical treasures that the English have preserved through the years.

Although England is small in terms of landmass, it has had great influence around the world in respect to language, art and literature, claiming Shakespeare, Jane Austin, the Brontes and many other stellar writers as its own. This makes travel in England so appealing.

St. Paul's Cathedral

Christopher Wren's masterpiece, St. Paul's Cathedral is an extravagantly beautiful building and one of the great sights in England. The dome is one of the highest in the world, and other features include the Whispering Gallery, The Crypt, the West Front and Towers, and Choir Stalls.

Tower Bridge (London)

One of the most iconic landmarks in the city of London, was built at the end of the 19th century to cross the River Thames in the city center. The two neo-Gothic towers that support the bridge are fascinating feats of architecture and has helped propel the structure to become one of the most famous and recognizable bridges in the world. The bridge is fully accessible and apart from the views over the river and surrounding city, those without a fear of heights can check out the glass walkway at the top.

Stonehenge (Amesbury)

As one of the oldest structures in the history of mankind, Stonehenge is a fascinating example of prehistoric civilization, believed to date back to over 5000 years ago. A couple of hours drive from the center of London, Stonehenge is a great option for a day trip from the capital, with tours and buses leaving regularly throughout the day.

Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament (London)

Probably the most famous of all the landmarks in the city, Big Ben has always been a prominent feature of London since its construction in 1859. Along with the adjacent Palace of Westminster or more commonly the Houses of Parliament, the complex offers some of the most stunning architecture in the world.

1. Write down the adjectives from the texts.
2. Try to give examples of sight in your city or town.

Практическое занятие №30

Тема: Health issues

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- совершенствование навыков перевода текста;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

As we don't think about health till we fall ill. Our mother looks after our health and a healthy diet. We often eat salads and drink fresh juices.

We don't smoke and take alcohol. We try to keep fit: to go in for sport, have enough sleep and go for a walk in the fresh air. In autumn and in early spring we take vitamins.

I hate being ill. I am fond of my training, walks with my friends and our parties. But when I catch a cold I should stay at home. It's awful! That's why when I feel the first symptoms of illness I take measures to be healthy.

But my younger brother Alex is hopeless. He doesn't think about his health.

He can play football and then eat chips. When I make a note, he doesn't listen to me. He thinks that if he doesn't make something wrong very often, there will be no harm. But he is not right and he often falls ill. Sometimes he catches a cold, sometimes he suffers an injury. Last summer he broke his leg and he had been put in a plaster cast for the whole month.

Alex had the flu two days ago. He came after a football game and said he was unwell. He had got a headache, a sore throat, cough, and a runny nose. Alex went to bed. When he took his temperatures it was 38.2. Mum called the doctor. Our doctor is a pleasant and very careful man. But the most important thing is that he is a very good doctor. He sounded Alex's lungs and checked his throat. The doctor told that Alex had the flu and he should stay away from school. Then he prescribed medicine to my brother, gave us the recipe, and told him to take these pills three times a day. The doctor promised to visit Alex in three days and left.

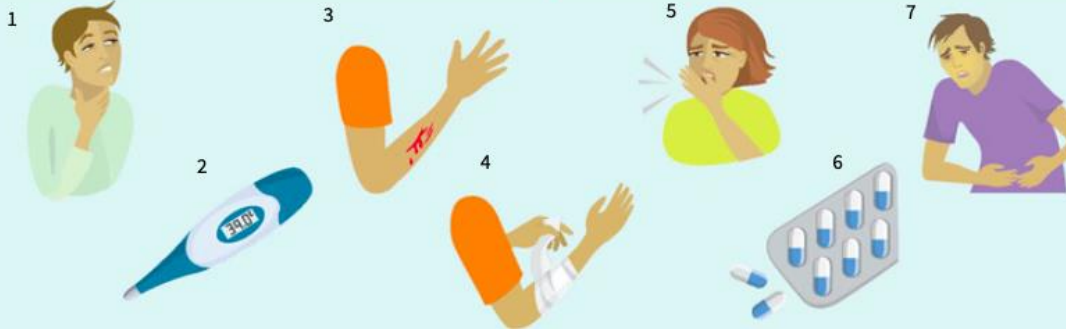
Mum asked me to go to the pharmacy and buy the medicine so I did it. But Alex doesn't like pills and he didn't want to follow the doctor's advice. He would prefer to drink tea with raspberry jam and watch TV. Sometimes he likes to be ill because he hates going to school. But he doesn't like sitting at home. He wishes he was ill and walked with his friends. But I and mum were able to convince him of changing his behavior. He feels better now but he will have to stay home. I think Alex would prefer to be healthy now.

Q/A

1. Are you a healthy person? How often do you get sick?
2. What are the best ways to avoid getting sick?
3. Do you take vitamins? Do they really help people, or do they just have a *placebo effect*?
4. How often do you get a medical check-up? How often *should* people get a check-up?
5. What healthy habits do you have (such as washing your hands before eating)?
6. D
7. Who is the healthiest person you know? What do they do to stay healthy?
8. H
9. Do you feel *squeamish* when you see blood?
10. How do you feel about surgery? Would you consider having surgery that isn't completely necessary?

Common problems

What's the matter?	What you should do
A: I've got a sore throat ¹ and a temperature . ²	B: That sounds like flu . You should see a doctor.
A: I've cut my arm; it's bleeding . ³	B: Put a bandage ⁴ round it.
A: I've got a terrible cough . ⁵	B: Go to the chemist and get some cough medicine [something you take to treat an illness].
A: I've got a headache .	B: Take some tablets ⁶ for the pain. (also pills)
A: I feel sick . ⁷	B: Go to the bathroom quickly!



Describing pain

We can use different words to describe **pain**. An **ache** describes pain that is not always strong, but often continues. It is used with certain parts of the body.

I've got a **headache**. Aria's got **stomach ache**.

My dad **suffers from** [often has the pain of] **backache**.

For other parts of the body we often use **pain**.

I've got a **pain** in my shoulder/foot.

Ache can also be a verb to describe pain that continues for some time.

By the end of the day my feet were **aching**.

For stronger or more sudden pain, we usually use the verb **hurt**.

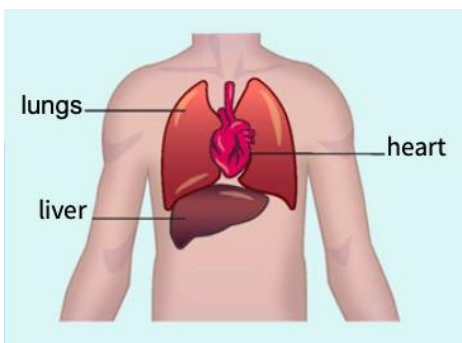
My throat **hurts** when I speak.

I hit my leg on the table and it really **hurts** / it's very **painful**.

Serious illnesses

For **serious** [bad] illnesses, you will probably go into hospital. A person who stays in hospital is called a **patient**. Many patients need an **operation** [when special doctors, called **surgeons**, cut into the body for medical reasons; also called **surgery**].

Disease is used to talk about more serious medical problems, often affecting certain parts of the body, e.g. heart disease. **Illness** is used to talk about serious and minor medical problems and those affecting the mind, e.g. mental illness. Disease is not used about a period of illness, e.g. He died after a long illness. (NOT He died after a long disease.)



20.3 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: Does your finger hurt?
B: Yes, it's very *painful*..... .
- 2 A: What's wrong with Dimitrios?
B: He feels I think it's something he ate.
- 3 A: Did you hit your foot?
B: Yes, and it really
- 4 A: My hand's bleeding quite badly.
B: Well, put a round it.
- 5 A: Your finger's
B: I know. I cut it using that knife.
- 6 A: Does Tanya still from bad headaches?
B: Yes, she gets them all the time.
- 7 A: What's the matter?
B: My back from sitting at that computer all day.
- 8 A: I understand Lena has had quite a illness.
B: Yeah. She was in hospital for over a week.

Практическое занятие №31

Тема: In the hospital

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- совершенствование навыков перевода текста;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Match nursing jobs with their definitions. One definition is extra.

Задание 1. Соотнесите специализацию медсестры с характеристикой специализации. Одна характеристика лишняя

Neurology Nurse, Oncology Nurse , Respiratory Nurse

1.They are basically the ones who assist neurologists. They deal with patients who have diseases or disorders relating to the brain or/and the nervous system as such. It is very important duty for these nurses to have complete knowledge of the brain and nervous system and they should also be able to tap the correct progress of any patient.

2.They are the nurses who work under cancer specialists. Their duties include carrying out the various healing treatments that cancer patients have to go through. Aside from the actual treating, they also have to explain the various treatment options available to each patient.

3.These nurses have duties concerning the respiratory system of humans and concerns which are relating to the lungs. They are responsible for treatments that deal with normal breathing techniques to assistance in surgeries relating to proper breathing during other operations. They have a really important job given their role in keeping the respiratory system working.

4. They are the nurses who work under specialists. They have a really important job given their role in keeping the respiratory system working. Their duties include carrying out the various healing treatments that cancer patients have to go through.

Task 2. Match the words (1 -15) with the definitions (A-o)

Задание 2. Соотнесите слова (1-15) с определениями (A-o)

1.licensed Practical Nurse	1. Кормление пациентов
2.a degree and a license	2. Поток пациентов
3.patient flow	3. Рутинный уход
4.routine bedside	4. Делать инъекции
5.feeding patients	5. Проведение прививок
6.giving injections	6. Лицензированная практическая медсестра
7.checking for bedsores	7. Образцы для лабораторий
8.samples for labs	8. Диплом и лицензия
9.administrative tasks	9. Административные задачи
10. shortage of nurses	10. Рынок труда
11. restrictions	11. Трудный лицензионный экзамен
12. a lack of nursing degree programs	12. Младший специалист
13. associate's degree	13. Нехватка медсестер
14. a difficult licensure exam	14. Отсутствие программ подготовки медсестер
	15. ограничения

Task 3. Listen to a conversation between an interviewer and a nurse. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

Задание 3. Прослушайте разговор интервьюера и медсестры. Пометьте следующие утверждения как правильные (T) или неправильные (F)

1. The man wants to work at Mercy Heart because it has better pay.
2. The man is currently working as a nurse at a different hospital.

Text A. MERCY HEART HOSPITAL POSITION AVAILABLE

Mercy Heart Hospital needs a talented and certified licensed Practical Nurse (LPN). This position requires both a degree and a license from an accredited school.

LPNs are responsible for creating smooth and efficient patient flow. Along with helping doctors, they provide routine bedside care for our patients. This includes, but is not limited to feeding patients, giving injections and vaccines and checking for bedsores. They also collect and deliver samples for labs.

LPNs are required to complete administrative tasks. Experience using and organizing electronic health records is vital. Additionally, LPNs complete weekly re-orders for supplies. Send your resume to lucvronald@mercyheart.com to apply.

Text B. TROUBLE IN THE WORLD OF NURSING

London - licensed nurses are in high demand across the country. Unfortunately, this shortage of nurses threatens the quality of patient care. Experts believe the biggest factor leading to this shortage is a lack of nursing degree programs.

Some registered nurses get an associate's degree or a bachelor's degree. But such degree programs are rare. Others complete hospital based diploma programs. These programs are too small, however, to train large numbers of nurses.

Furthermore, after getting a degree, nurses take a difficult licensure exam (NCLEX-RN) from the state board of nursing. Finally, they have to follow their state's NPA (Nurse Practice Act). Such restrictions are preventing more nurses from entering the workforce.

Task 5. Choose the correct answers

Задание 5. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

(to the text A) (κ μεκμν A)

1. What is the posting about?

2. What administrative tasks does an LPN have to complete?

2. ensuring that there are enough supplies
3. increasing the speed of lab sample deliveries
4. converting health records from paper to electronic

3. What can you infer about LPNs at Mercy Heart?

2. They are paid by the hour.
3. They rarely work alongside doctors.
4. They need to have either a license or a degree.

(to the text B) (κ μεκμν B)

1. What is the newspaper article mostly about?

2. a lack of available licensed nurses
3. a criticism of the Nurse Practice Act
4. the roles of state boards of nursing

2. Which of the following does NOT prevent nurses from working?

2. not following the Nurse Practice Act
3. joining the state board of nursing
4. having limited access to diploma programs

3. It can be inferred that the licensure test

1. is created by a hospital-based diploma program.
2. is less important than the NPA.
3. is a part of a diploma program.
4. stops some people from becoming nurses.

Task 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

3

1. ... Jenny ... (to wait) for her flight in the airport since twelve o'clock? — No, she She ... (to wait) for her flight for forty minutes now.
2. Can I talk with you? — Sorry, I'm busy. I ... (to look) for one important paper for more than twenty minutes now and can't find it.
3. Is Ed at home? — No, he is in the gym. He ... (to train) since five o'clock.
4. ... your mother ... (to work) as a manager for ten years? — No, she She ... (to work) as a manager for eighteen years.
5. Is Philip fixing the washing-machine? — Yes, he ... (to fix) it since nine o'clock.
6. Alison and Cindy ... (not to paint) the walls in the room for two hours. They ... (to work) since morning.
7. The Petersons ... (to build) their house for three years now.

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8. Is mother in the kitchen? — Yes, she ... (to cook) since four o'clock.
9. You look tired! — Well, I ... (to gather) strawberries for more than two hours.
10. Where is Ben? — He is in his room. He ... (to listen) to music since afternoon.

Neurology Nurse They are basically the ones who 1) _____ neurologists. They deal with patients who have diseases or disorders relating to the brain or/and the nervous system as such. It is very important 2) _____ for these nurses to have complete knowledge of the brain and nervous system and they should also be able to tap the correct 3) _____ of any patient.

Oncology Nurse They are the 4) _____ who work under cancer specialists. Their duties 5) _____ carrying out the various healing treatments that cancer patients have to go through. Aside from the actual treating, they also have to 6) _____ the various treatment options available to each patient.

Respiratory Nurse These nurses have 7) _____ concerning the respiratory system of humans and concerns which are relating to the lungs. They are 8) _____ for treatments that deal with normal breathing techniques to 9) _____ in surgeries relating to proper breathing during other operations. They have a really important job given their role in 10) _____ the respiratory system working.

Task 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Задание 8. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

1. Helen ... (to wash) the dishes for fifteen minutes.
2. My classmates ... (to write) a dictation since the beginning of the lesson.
3. Sam ... (to drive) a car for five hours now.
4. I ... (to look) for information on the subject since last Friday.
5. Molly ... (to paint) this picture for three days now.
6. The tourists ... (to do) the sightseeing since nine o'clock.
7. You ... (to work) as a computer programmer for more than fifteen years.
8. The wind ... (to blow) since yesterday.
9. My grandfather ... (to collect) coins since he was a boy.
10. Andy and Den ... (to discuss) the plans for their winter holidays for two hours now.

Практическое занятие №32

Тема: Healthy lifestyle

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- совершенствование навыков перевода текста;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

1. What do you think is important for a long healthy life?
- 2.

Health and wellbeing

Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. longevity | a. extremely fat |
| 2. premature | b. happening too soon |
| 3. life expectancy | c. having more body weight than normal |
| 4. overweight | d. how long you are likely to live |
| 5. obese | e. living for a long time |
| 6. wellbeing | f. rich |
| 7. neighbourhood | g. the area of a town or city where you live |
| 8. wealthy | h. the state of feeling happy and healthy |

Complete the average number of years that each of the following lifestyles and behaviours add to a person's life expectancy according to the 'research' in the article, and write down the reasons given:

- Eating chocolate *1 year (antioxidants in dark chocolate)*

How to live to 114 (in theory)

Doctors can now tell us which habits may extend our lives - and just how much extra time they give us.

By Roger Dobson, *Tuesday, 21 October 2008*

1 New research shows exactly how many years longer people can live by adopting healthy behaviours - from stopping smoking and losing weight to eating less meat and being positive.

2 Studies have suggested that dark chocolate is good for the heart and may boost longevity. Research based on

Harvard graduates showed that people who eat chocolate lived a year or so longer than those who do not. Those who ate one to three bars a month came out best with a 36 per cent lower risk of premature death. Antioxidants, especially in dark chocolate, may be responsible.

3 Diets with low levels of meat and vegetarian diets have been linked to lower risk of premature death. A review of research by public health specialists at Loma Linda University in America looked at the life expectancy of those who rarely ate meat and found that sticking to such a diet added 3.6 years to a person's life. The health effect may be due to lower saturated fat intake and higher antioxidant levels as a consequence of eating more fruit and vegetables.

4 Moderate to high levels of activity can extend life by between 1.3 and 3.7 years. Researchers at Erasmus University in the Netherlands say the main reason is the beneficial effect that physical activity has on the heart. People who take exercise are also less likely to be overweight and more likely to have a better quality of life.

5 Highly educated women can expect to live more than five years longer than less-educated women, while men with a university degree have an extra 7.8 years, according to a Harvard University study. One explanation is the adoption of healthier lifestyles, and one of the biggest differences was in heart disease rates.

6 Research at the Karolinska Institute in Sweden shows that golfers live five years longer. The study shows a 40 per cent reduced risk of a premature end. The health benefits of exercise and companionship may be the reason.

7 Losing weight can add as much as seven years to a person's life. A team at Oxford University showed that people who are obese at the age of 40 died, on average, seven years earlier.

8 Not smoking adds up to 10 years to life. A team at the University of Helsinki found that those who had never smoked lived an average 10 years longer than those who smoked more than 20 a day. Research on men in New Zealand showed that 50 per cent of smokers die prematurely, and that they die 14 years earlier than non-smokers. Heart disease and cancer are among the biggest killers. The good news for smokers is that it is never too late to give up. According to the US National Institute on Drug Abuse, a 35-year-old man who quits smoking will increase his life expectancy by 5.1 years on average.

9 According to a Chicago University report, married men live, on average, 10 years longer than non-married men, while married women live about four years longer than non-married women. One theory is that married men adopt less risky and more healthy lifestyles as a result of the commitment that marriage brings. Married women may live longer due to improved financial wellbeing. However, one Swiss study found that being married shortens a woman's life by 1.4 years, possibly because of the stress of living with a man.

10 Wealthy people live longer than the poor. One of the clearest contrasts was found by Baltimore health officials in the US. In the poor neighbourhoods, the average life expectancy was 63 years, against 83 in wealthy suburbs.

4. Match the verbs with the words to form phrases from the text:

1. What is “lifestyle medicine” based on?
2. What can boost a person’s vitality?
3. What does a “5 meal ideal” mean?
4. Are snacks good for teenagers?
5. How do you usually quench your thirst?
6. What are your food habits?
7. What is the best alternative to watching TV or working on the computer?
8. What is important for healthy growth and well-being of teenagers?

6. Read the text. Fill in the blanks (1-8) with the right words from the options given below.

What are the most common health-related concerns of teens and how can teens best safeguard their health?

Issues involving weight, body image, prevention of diseases are typical concerns of this age group. Sports injuries are also common. To be healthy teens need to take the following prevention steps:

- Get regular exercise.
- Eat a healthy diet, including adequate calcium (1200-1500mg of calcium daily).

- Do not smoke or use any type of tobacco or (1) ... tobacco product.

Avoid breathing second-hand smoke.

- Use all safety and protective devices designed for the activity in which they are (2) For example, use seat belts when driving, bike (3) ... when bicycle riding, and protective sports (4) ... when participating in sports.
- Never drink and drive and never get into a (5) ... with a driver who has been drinking or taking illegal (6)
- Tell their parents or doctor if they are having (7) ... problems or difficulties at school.
- Ask for help in learning how to resolve conflicts without the use of violence. Avoid situations in which (8) ... may break out and cause them to be physically harmed.
- Tell their parents or doctor if they are feeling really sad or are thinking about harming themselves.

1.

- a) smoking
- b) smoky
- c) smokeless

2.

- a) engaged
- b) participated
- c) included

3.

- a) caps
- b) helmets
- c) hats

4.

- a) equipment
- b) machinery
- c) tools

5.

- a) vehicle
- b) carriage
- c) cart

6.

- a) tablets
- b) pills
- c) drugs

7.

- a) teaching
- b) educational
- c) learning

8.

- a) wrestling
- b) fighting
- c) arguing

Практическое занятие №33

Тема: Sport

Цель:

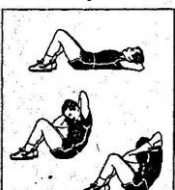
- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- совершенствование навыков перевода текста;
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Прочитайте инструкции по проведению упражнений.



Warm-up exercise

Stand with your feet apart and the arms out at shoulder level. Bend forward, twisting the torso at the same time to



touch the right hand to the left foot. Stand upright again with the arms out and then bend forward and twist touching the left hand to the right foot. Repeat 10 times on each side the first day and gradually increase to 20 repetitions on each side.

Twisting sit-ups

Lie on your back with the legs bent at the knees. You can put the feet under a chair or have someone hold your feet down. Place the hands behind the head. Sit up, twisting at the same time to bring the right elbow to the out-

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Задание 1. Найдите в тексте перевод следующих выражений:

постепенно, довести до 10 упражнений, повторить 10 раз, ноги в разные стороны, на ширине плеч, стать прямо, руки в разные стороны, нагнуться вперед, дотронуться до правой ноги, в обе стороны.

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски в тексте данными ниже словами

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Sport is very important in our life. It is... a)... among young and old people.

Physical education is an important... b) ... at colleges. Students have got physical training lessons once a week. They play volley-ball and basket-ball in the sport grounds. There are... c)... at the students campus and students go in for sports in the open air.

A lot of different... d)... are held at universities, a great number of students take part in them. All... e)... try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good... f)... If you go in for sports, you have good health and don't... g)... colds.

Children and grown-ups must take... h)... of their health and do morning exercises regularly.

There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volley-ball, hockey,... i)..., skiing, skating.

Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It... j)... such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others.

Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is... k)... in.

c
k

Задание 3. Найдите соответствия между термином и его определением.

Parachuting – climbing - ice skating – swimming – tennis – basketball – exercising – field hockey – diving – jogging – golf – horse – riding – bowling – football – aerobics – rugby – hiking – hunting – cycling – baseball – fishing – running – karate - skiing

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- 1) An indoor game in which you roll a large heavy ball along a wooden track in order to knock down a group of pins.
- 2) The activity of running slowly as a way of exercising.
- 3) Game played indoors between two teams of five players. Each team tries to win points by throwing a ball into the basket.
- 4) A game in which the players hit a small white ball into holes in the ground with a set of golf clubs, using as few hits as possible.
- 5) The activity in which you jump out of a plane falling slowly and safely to the ground.
- 6) An outdoor game played by two teams with an oval ball that you kick or carry.
- 7) The activity of riding a bicycle. Physical activities that you do in order to stay healthy and become stronger.
- 8) The sport or activity of riding horses.
- 9) The sport of moving yourself through water using your arms and legs.
- 10) The sport of moving down hills or across land in the snow wearing skis.
- 11) The sport or activity which is similar to jogging but moving much faster.
- 12) The activity or sport in which you move quickly on ice.
- 13) The game played by two teams of eleven players who try to kick a round ball into the other team's goal.
- 14) The sport of going up mountains or rocks.
- 15) The sport of swimming under water using special equipment to help you breathe
- 16) An activity in which you chase and kill animals for food or sport.
- 17) The sport or business of catching fish.
- 18) A game for two people or two pairs of people who use rackets to hit a small soft ball backwards and forwards over a net.
- 19) A type of physical exercise you do listening to music.
- 20) An outdoor game between two teams of nine players, in which players try to get points by hitting a ball and running around four bases.
- 21) A game played on grass by two teams of 11 players, with sticks and a ball.
- 22) A Japanese fighting sport, in which you use your feet and hands to hit and kick.
- 23) The activity of taking long walks in the mountains or country.

Практическое занятие №34

Тема: Role of sport in life

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- совершенствование навыков перевода текста;
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

1 healthy way of life = healthy living — здоровый образ жизни

2 unhealthy way of life = unhealthy living — нездоровый образ жизни

3 bad/ unhealthy habit — вредная привычка

- 4 take care of your health — заботиться о своем здоровье
- 5 get into a habit of — завести привычку
- rid of a bad habit — избавиться от вредной привычки
- 7 make it a rule — поставить за правило
- 8 prefer organic food — предпочитать натуральную еду
- 9 food with additives/ junk food/ fast food — еда с добавками, фастфуд
- 10 food rich in calories = fatty food — калорийная пища
- 11 influence our health — влиять на здоровье
- 12 improve health — улучшить здоровье
- 13 ruin health — навредить здоровью
- 14 do harm — причинять вред
- 15 skip breakfast — пропускать завтрак
- 16 be overweight — иметь избыточный вес
- lose weight — похудеть
- 18 put on weight — поправиться
- 19 keep to a diet / be on diet / follow a diet — быть на диете
- 20 have little physical activity — мало двигаться
- 21 take regular exercises — регулярно заниматься упражнениями
- e — вести правильный образ жизни
- 23 a late riser — тот, кто поздно встает
- 24 an early riser — тот, кто рано встает
- 25 be as fit as a fiddle — быть в добром здравии и прекрасном настроении
26. obesity- ожирение
27. excess (of smth)- избыток

«Your healthy lifestyle»

Our health depends on many things: our physical activity, the food we eat and our good and bad habits. Although a lot of people are interested in staying healthy, not many people do very much about it. Modern way of life when people have little physical activity, use cars instead of walking, watch television and work on computers for many hours is quite dangerous for their health. People's health also influences their mood. However, people have become more health-conscious. They say that the greatest wealth is health. And it's so true. The healthier we are, the better we feel. The better we feel, the longer we live. There are many opportunities to stay healthy and be fit and one of them is going in for sports. Lack of exercise in our life is a serious problem. In big cities people spend hours sitting in front of computers, TV-sets and other gadgets. We walk less because we mainly use cars and public transport. But you needn't be a professional sportsman. Just simple regular exercises give you energy and help you feel and look better. Exercises that involve repeated movements such as walking, jogging or swimming are the best. Bending and stretching which are practiced in aerobics or yoga make your body flexible and light.

The cheapest and most popular sport is jogging. If you don't have time for it, make small changes like using stairs instead of the lift or walking or cycling instead of taking the bus and it can help you to improve your health and make you a more active person. Also it is very important to get rid of bad habits. The worst ones are smoking and drinking alcohol. Smoking doesn't only causes heart and lung problems but also makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy. Nowadays people are very busy and they often eat in fast food restaurants as they don't have time to cook. Fast food is unhealthy. It is very rich in calories (fatty) and has a lot of additives. This food gives a lot of energy. But if you don't work it out, it leads to the fat accumulation in your body. The same situation is with chocolates, cakes and sweets. They have much fat and sugar but no 'useful' potential. People should get rid of a habit of eating fast food and get into eating organic food such as fruit, vegetables and fish. In conclusion, it is necessary to say that taking a proper rest and getting enough sleep, from 8 to 10 hours daily, are also great healthy habits. Sleep is the nutrition for our brain and the rest for our muscles. Moreover we should avoid getting nervous or worried for no reason. Healthy way of life concerns our body, mind and soul. Healthy people live longer, they are more successful and they enjoy their life. Only a healthy man can enjoy his life, work well and be happy. There are proverbs "Health is better than wealth" and "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise".

Answer the questions:

1. Why do people care about healthy way of life nowadays?
2. How does our health depend on our lifestyle?
3. What can people do to stay healthy? What do you personally do?
4. Is sport a hobby or a part of your everyday life?
5. Is sport popular in your family? Do your parents do sports regularly?
6. Why is it important to exercise every day?
7. What bad habits do you know? Why are they dangerous?

Практическое занятие №35

Тема: Girls and boys in sport

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- совершенствование навыков перевода текста;
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

We are now going to look at eight sportswomen who made sporting history, and who did it not just through their impeccable careers, but by being pioneers and breaking the glass ceiling, serving as an inspiration and paving the

way for other women to follow in their footsteps.

Serena Williams

Serena Williams rose to fame very quickly together with her sister Venus and has stayed at the top of her sport for over two decades. She has won four Olympic golds and a total of 39 Grand Slam titles: 23 of them in singles (an Open Era record for both women and men), 14 in women's doubles (with her sister Venus) and 2 in mixed doubles.

Nadia Comaneci

The name of Nadia Comaneci will always be allied to the word perfection. At the age of 14 and a half at the 1976 Games in Montreal she achieved a score of 10 (the first in history) in her asymmetric bars exercise. Talent, balance, flexibility, concentration, strength and a lot of training made the Romanian gymnast a legend. During her career she won a total of nine Olympic medals and retired from competition in 1981, at only 20 years of age.

Eduarne Pasaban

There may be no other woman in sport to devour records like Eduarne Pasaban. The girl from Guipúzcoa climbed Mont Blanc at 16, and at 28 had already conquered Everest, her first *eight-thousander*. But her name was engraved in the mountaineering record book when on 17 May 2010 she reached the summit of Shisha Pangma (8,027 metres above sea level) and became the first woman to complete the feat of climbing the 14 *eight-thousanders*.

Alice Coachman

The story of women in sport could not be fully understood without someone who is virtually unknown to the general public: Alice Coachman. In 1900, the tennis player Charlotte Cooper became the first female Olympic champion, but 48 years went by before a black woman won a gold medal for the first time. The American won it in the high jump at the 1948 London Games, where she cleared the bar at 1.68 m. Back in her homeland of Albany a tribute was prepared for her, but the auditorium was segregated; the mayor, who was white, refused to shake her hand, and she had to leave the ceremony of which she was the star through a side door.

Yelena Isinbayeva

Yelena Isinbayeva also has a place in the category of legendary sportswomen. The pole vaulter, two-times

Olympic champion and eight times world champion, was named Female Athlete of the Year on three occasions. We could go on listing her accolades, but her superiority for a decade in that discipline went beyond records: she was not just the first woman to clear five metres, but she also broke her own world record on 28 occasions, in the open air and indoors, something that we will probably never see again.

Marta Vieira da Silva

In Brazil, Marta Vieira da Silva is just known as *Marta*. In the same way as Edson Arantes do Nascimento is simply called *Pelé* or Ronaldo Luís Nazário de Lima is called *Ronaldo*. Marta has had a long and successful career: at club level she has won virtually everything and with her team she has scored 111 goals in 131 matches, which are amazing figures. In addition, she is the only footballer to win the FIFA prize for the best female player in the world five times running, to which she added a sixth eight years later.

Jutta Kleinschmidt

Jutta Kleinschmidt is part of the history of motor racing. This car fanatic joined the world of motoring as a BMW mechanic and started her rally career as a motorbike rider in Dakar in 1988. After moving to four wheels, first as a co-pilot, she won her first stage in 1997; the first woman to do so. In the 2001 Dakar, she achieved the final triumph in the car category, something not achieved by any other woman before or since.

Ellen MacArthur

One of the few disciplines comparable to the Dakar as regards endurance is single-handed sailing. In 2005, Ellen MacArthur decided to go one step further and sail round the world. And not only did she circumnavigate the globe alone, she also did it faster than anyone had done before: 71 days, 14 hours, 18 minutes and 33 seconds (1 day and 8 and a half hours faster than the Frenchman Francis Joyon). After her retirement she dedicated herself to protecting the oceans through the MacArthur Foundation.

Практическое занятие №36

Тема: Communication

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода текста на иностранном языке;

- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

“We have two ears and one mouth
so that we can listen twice as much as we speak. ”

— Epictetus, a Greek philosopher

1. Discuss the questions.

- What does the quote mean? Do you agree with it?
- When we communicate, what is more important: listening or talking?
- What are the qualities of a good communicator?
- What problems might occur when communicating with someone?

2. Complete the table with the words in the box. Some words can be matched to more than one verb.

animosity confusion feedback ideas meaning message miscommunication misunderstanding thoughts

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the table above and then discuss these points.

- Asking people questions usually miscommunication.
- One of the most common reasons that misunderstandings is the use of complicated sentence structures.
- It only makes sense to positive feedback as it keeps everyone happy.
- People with various knowledge, experience and cultural backgrounds messages in different ways.

4. Watch the first part of a [video](https://youtu.be/gCfzeONu3Mo) [https://youtu.be/gCfzeONu3Mo](to 03:10) titled “How miscommunication happens (and how to avoid it)” and choose the correct answers.

- The transmission model:
 - means that communication is a one-way process
 - involves communicating complex concepts
 - includes feedback from the other person
- In the transactional model:
 - there is no exchange of information
 - just one person assigns meaning
 - people give and receive feedback

- 1) improve communication by adding extra information
- 2) limit the number of messages we receive
- 3) change meanings and interpretation of messages we receive
5. Complete these rules of good communication with the words in the box.

engage express filters gut open

#1: actively with the verbal and nonverbal feedback of others, and adjust your message to facilitate greater understanding.

#2: Listen with your eyes and ears, as well as with your..... . Remember that communication is more than just words.

#3: In the rush to ourselves, it's easy to forget that communication is a two-way street. Be to what the other person might say.

#4: Be aware of your personal perceptual Elements of your experience, including your culture, community, and family, influence how you see the world.

6. Watch the second part of the [video](#) (from 03:10) and check your answers in ex. 5.
7. Discuss the rules above. What do they mean? How easy do you think it is to follow these rules?

8. Discuss the questions.

- Do you think that people tend to use too many words to communicate their ideas?
- What can we do to be better communicators?
- In what kinds of situations do you have to ask they've said?

9. Match the phrases to the correct categories.

someone to rephrase what

To be more specific...

Can you say that again?

I don't get it...

Would you mind speaking more slowly?

So, you're saying that...

If I understand you correctly, ... Correct me if I'm wrong, but you're saying that...

- I don't quite follow...
- Can you elaborate on that?
- I don't fully understand...
- Could you be more specific?
- I didn't catch that.
- To put it another way...
- Just to be clear, you're suggesting that...

You want someone to clarify what they've said	You didn't hear something
You want to explain/clarify something you've already said	You want to check if you understood what someone has just said

10. What would you say in these situations? Use the expressions from the table on the previous page to complete these dialogues.

a) A: First, you need to know the nuts and bolts of running a business.

B:

A: It means that you need to know at least some basic details about running a business.

b) A: I'm going to finish this task soon.

B: Everyone's waiting for you. A: Yeah, I'll finish by Friday.

c) A: If you want to add a new vendor to the system, you have to click this button and type the vendor's details.

B: That's it? I'm not sure if I know what to do.

A: Ok, so you click this button and type your vendor's details. Remember that all fields should be filled in. Then, you click 'accept' in the top right corner. After a second, you'll see the information on your screen on whether

d) A: So, I asked her if she knows... and how about... But she...

B: I'm sorry, but I've just switched off.

e) A: He wasn't really honest with us.

B: A: Yes, he was a liar.

f) A: Your name, please.

B: Jane Kowalski. K – O – W – A – L – S – K – I.

g) A: You should present the product, talk about all its advantages, give them the price and make sure they buy it.

B: If I understand you correctly, I just need to sell it.

Практическое занятие №37

Тема: Making phone calls

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;

- совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода текста на иностранном языке;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Do you need to make or receive a lot of calls in English in your work? Who do you talk to? What typical communication problems do you have?

Telephone phrases

Match the two columns to form telephone phrases. Put 'S' (start a call) or 'E' (end a call) next to each

**e
x
p
r
e
s
s
i
o
n**

- a.** a number
b. a phone call
c. a ring
d. down
e. the phone
f. through (to someone) **g.** up

1. Have you ever _____ on someone who was being rude?
2. Do you need to _____ a lot of _____ in your job?
3. Do you always _____ when it rings?
4. When was the last time you _____ the wrong _____ ?
5. Who was the last person to _____ you _____ ?
6. Have you ever had to wait more than five minutes for an operator to _____ to someone?

In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

Starting a call

Listen and complete the following extracts from six telephone conversations.

Dialogue 1

Maria Gomez: Good morning , Simtech Ltd. How may I help you ? (1)

Daniel Goldman: Good morning, _____ the sales department, please? (2)

Maria Gomez: Certainly, sir. One moment, please.

Dialogue 2

Susan Clarke: _____ Susan Clarke.

_____ Xcel Systems. (3) _____ Miles

Henderson, please. (4)

Simtech employee: Certainly. Just a moment.

Dialogue 3

Miles Henderson: Hello, _____ Anthony Smart, please? (5)

Anthony Smart: Speaking.

Miles Henderson: Oh, hi Anthony, _____ Miles. (6)

_____ tomorrow's meeting. (7)

Dialogue 4

Susan Clarke: _____ , Susan Clarke _____ . (8)

Maria Gomez: Hi Susan, Maria _____ . (9) _____ confirm our meeting tomorrow. (10)

Dialogue 5

Miles Henderson: Hello.

Mike Smith: Hello, _____ Peter _____ ? (11)

Miles Henderson: I'm sorry, there's no one here called Peter.

Mike Smith: _____ 27453010? (12)

Miles Henderson: No, it's 27453011

Mike Smith: Oh sorry, it looks like I dialled the wrong number.

Dialogue 6

Paul Groves: Accounts department.

Maria Gomez: Hello, _____ Maria Gomez _____ Simtech Ltd. (13)
_____ we haven't received any payment for the last
invoice we sent you. (14)

Now put the expressions into the following categories:

2. Introducing yourself to the receiver (formal):
3. Introducing yourself to the receiver (informal):
4. Asking to speak to somebody:

6. Stating the reason for the call:

Role play

In pairs, role-play the following situations. Take turns to be the caller and receiver:

1. Caller: John Smith, TDI Ltd., Receiver: receptionist, Micro Global
Purpose of call: you want to speak to someone in the marketing department
2. Caller: Dominic Price, Receiver: Franco DeAngelo, sales department Purpose of call: you need to speak to Mr Gomez about a product order
3. Caller: your own name, position, Receiver: Jack Jones (telephone number: 963128743) Purpose of call: you want to speak to Anna Carlton (telephone number: 963128744)
4. Caller: Jan Kowalski, Receiver: Jane Williams
Purpose of call: you want to ask how her interview went
5. Caller: your own name, position, Receiver: David Shultz Purpose of call: you want to know the date of a conference

Ending a call

Listen to the five short telephone dialogues. What was the likely topic of each telephone conversation?

Write 1-5 next to the following topics:

Anthony Smart: Ok, _____¹. I look forward to seeing you on Tuesday.
 _____² if you have any problems.

Daniel Goldman: Fine. _____³ to your boss.

Anthony Smart: _____⁴. Goodbye.

Daniel Goldman: Goodbye.

Maria Gomez: So, _____⁵ all your help.

Susan Clarke: Not at all. _____⁶. Goodbye.

Daniel Goldman: So, _____⁷ next Monday.

Miles Henderson: Great. _____⁸.

Anthony Smart: Anyway, _____⁹. I know you have a lot of work to do.

Susan Clarke: OK Anthony, it was good talking to you again. _____¹⁰. Bye.

Susan Clarke: I apologize once again. _____¹¹ we can be of any further help.

Maria Gomez: Right, _____¹². Goodbye, then.

Susan Clarke: Goodbye.

Role play

In pairs, practise ending the following telephone conversations:

1. You have arranged to meet a friend at 7pm on Friday.
2. You have solved a difficult problem for one of your customers.
3. You have been chatting with a friend who is now very busy.
4. You have called a potential supplier to enquire about their products.

Практическое занятие №38

Тема: Modern technology in education

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода текста на иностранном языке;

- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, поймите основное содержание и подберите к каждому абзацу соответствующий заголовок из предложенных ниже.

- A) What Is Education?
- B) Formal Education
- C) General Education
- D) Informal Education
- E) Vocational Education
- F) Different Kinds of Formal Education

DIFFERENT TYPES OF EDUCATION

1. Education includes different kinds of learning experiences. In its broadest sense, education is the ways in which people learn skills, gain knowledge and understanding about the world and themselves. A useful scheme for discussing education is to divide these ways of learning into two types: informal and formal.

2. Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. For example, children learn their language simply when they listen to others and try to speak themselves. In the same informal manner, they learn to dress themselves, to eat with good manners, to ride a bicycle, or to make a telephone call. Education is also informal when people try to get information or to learn skills on their own initiative without a teacher. They may visit a book shop, library or museum. They may watch TV or listen to the radio. A lot of documentary and educational films and programmes can be watched in the Internet. People do not have to take tests or exams getting informal education.

3. The learners get formal education at different kinds of schools, colleges, universities. In most countries, people enter a system of formal education during their early childhood. In this type of education, people who are in charge of education decide what to teach. Then learners are studying these things with the teachers' help. Learners should come to school regularly and on time and try to work at about the same speed as their classmates. Learners have to take tests and exams. At the end of their learning, learners may earn a diploma, a certificate, or a degree as a mark of their success over the years.

4. The school systems of all modern nations provide both general and vocational education. Most countries also offer special education programmes for gifted and for physically or mentally handicapped children. Adult education programmes are provided for people who wish to take up their education after leaving school. Most countries are spending a large amount of time and money for formal education of their citizens.

5. The aim of general education is to make children intelligent, responsible, well-informed citizens. It is designed to transmit a common cultural heritage rather than to develop trained specialists. Almost all elementary education is general education. In every country, primary school pupils are being taught skills they will use throughout their life, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. They also receive instruction in different subjects, such as geography, history, etc. In most countries almost all young people continue their general education in secondary schools.

6. The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare students for a job. Some secondary schools specialize in vocational programmes. Technical schools are vocational secondary schools, where students are being taught more technical subjects, such as carpentry, metalwork, and electronics. Technical school students take some general education courses and vocational training. Universities and separate professional schools are preparing students for careers in such fields as agriculture, architecture, business, engineering, law, medicine, music, teaching, etc.

Задание 2. Согласитесь или не согласитесь со следующими утверждениями

1. There are two types of education. 2. A useful scheme for discussing education is to divide the ways of learning into two types. 3. Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. 4. Formal education is given at different kinds of colleges. 5. General education is designed to develop trained specialists.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

Education in Russia

1. Every citizen of this country has the right to education. This right is guaranteed by the Constitution. It is not only a right but a duty, too. Every boy or girl must get secondary education. They go to school at the age of the six or seven and must stay there until they are 14-17 years old. At school, pupils study academic subjects, such as Russian,

Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, a foreign language and others.

2. After finishing 9 forms of a secondary school young people can continue their education in the 10th and 11th form. They can also go to a vocational or technical school, where they study academic subjects and receive a profession. A college gives general knowledge in academic subjects and a profound knowledge in one or several subjects.

3. After finishing a secondary, vocational, technical school or college, young people can start working or enter a university or an academy. Universities and academies train specialists in different fields. A course at a university usually takes 5 years. Many universities and academes have part-time and correspondence departments. They give their students an opportunity to study without leaving their jobs. Universities and academies have post-graduate courses, which give candidate or doctoral degrees.

4. Education in this country is free at most school. There are private primary and secondary schools where pupils have to pay for their studies. Students of universities and academies get scholarships. At many universities and academies there are also departments at which students have to pay for their education.

Ответьте на вопросы к тексту

- 1) How is the right to education in Russia guaranteed?
- 2) Why is education a duty?
- 3) At what ages must Russian children stay at school?
- 4) What subjects do pupils study at school?
- 5) What can pupils do after finishing 9 forms at a secondary school?
- 6) What is the difference between a vocational or technical school and college?
- 7) What can young people do after finishing the 11th form at a secondary school?
- 8) What departments do many higher educational institutions have?
- 9) W
- 10) Do pupils and students in this country have to pay for education?

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Практическое занятие №39

Тема: Education

Цель:

• закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;

• совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода.

• Закрепление знаний и навыков оформления официальных писем.

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Education in Different Countries

Text 1. Education in Russia.

Every citizen has the right to education. This right is guaranteed by the Constitution. It is not only a right but a duty, too. Every boy or girl must get secondary education. They go to school at the age of six or seven and must stay there until they are 14-17 years old. At school pupils study academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, a Foreign Language and others.

After finishing nine forms of secondary school young people can continue their education in the 10th and the 11th form. They can also go to a vocational or technical school, where they study academic subjects and receive a profession. A college gives general knowledge in academic subjects and a profound knowledge in one or several subjects.

After finishing a secondary, vocational, technical school or a college, young people can start working or enter an institute or a university. Institutes and universities train specialists in different fields. A course at an institute or a university usually takes five years. Many have evening and extramural departments. They give their students an opportunity to study without leaving their jobs. Institutes and universities usually have graduate courses which give candidate or doctoral degrees.

Education in this country is free at most schools. There are some private primary or secondary schools where pupils have to pay for their studies. Students of institutes or universities get scholarships. At many institutes or universities there are also departments where students have to pay for their education.

право на образование; гарантироваться; среднее образование; получать образование; общеобразовательный предмет; училище, техникум, получить профессию; общие знания, углубленные знания; поступить в институт; готовить специалиста; курс обучения; вечернее отделение; заочное отделение; предоставить возможность; без отрыва от работы; аспирантура; кандидатская (докторская) степень; бесплатный; частная школа; начальная школа; получать стипендию; платить за образование.

Exercise 2. Transcribe the words. Read them aloud: *citizen; guaranteed; subject; biology; foreign language; knowledge; profound; extramural; opportunity; without; graduate; private; scholarship; department.*

Exercise 3. Correct the false sentences.

1. *All Russian children must get primary education.*
2. *The right to education is guaranteed by the Constitution.*
3. *At school pupils study Special and academic subjects.*
4. *After finishing nine forms of a secondary school pupils must leave school.*
5. *At technical or vocational schools young people receive a profession only.*
6. *Young people can enter an institute or a university after finishing a college only.*
7. *A course at an institute or a university lasts 3-4 years.*
8. *Education in Russia is free in all schools and institutes.*

1. What does the term "The right to education" mean?
2. Why is education a duty, too?
3. What subjects do pupils study at school?
4. What can young people do after finishing the 9' form?
5. What subjects do young people study at technical schools or colleges?
6. What can young people do after finishing the 11th form?
7. What departments are there at institutes or universities?
8. Do children and people in Russia have to pay for education?

E

1. *Право на образование в России гарантируется Конституцией.*
2. *В средней школе ученики изучают академические предметы.*
3. *После окончания девятого класса средней школы молодые люди могут пойти в техникум или ПТУ.*
4. *Там они изучают академические предметы и получают специальное образование.*
5. *Молодые люди могут продолжить образование в колледже, дающем углубленные знания по одному или нескольким предметам.*
6. *Курс обучения в институте или университете продолжается 5 лет.*
7. *Студенты заочного или вечернего отделения могут получить образование без отрыва от работы.*

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8. *Начальное и среднее образование в России бесплатно в большинстве школ.*
9. *В частных школах, колледжах или университетах учащиеся должны платить за образование.*

Text 2. British Schools.

All British children must stay at school from the age of 5 until they are 16. Many of them stay longer and take final examinations when they are 17 or 18. There are different types of secondary schools.

State schools are divided into the following types:

Grammar schools. Children who go to grammar schools usually prefer academic subjects, although many grammar schools now also have some technical courses.

Technical schools. Some children go to technical schools. Most course there are either commercial or technical.

Modern schools. Boys and girls who are interested in working with their hands and learning in a practical way can go to a technical school and learn some trade.

Comprehensive schools. These schools usually combine all types of secondary education. They have physics, chemistry, biology, laboratories, machine workshop for metal and woodwork and also geography, history and art departments, commercial and domestic courses.

There are also many schools which the state does not control. They are private schools. They charge fees for educating children, and many of them are boarding schools, at which pupils live during the term time.

After leaving school many young people go to colleges of further education. Those who become students at Colleges of Technology come from different schools at different ages between 15 and 17. The lectures at such colleges, each an hour long, start at 9.15 in the morning and end at 4.45 in the afternoon.

выпускные экзамены; сдавать экзамены; государственная школа; средняя школа; технические предметы; современная школа; профессия, ремесло; общеобразовательная школа; мастерская; домоведение; частная школа; брать плату за образование; школа-интернат; семестр; технический колледж; лекция.

Exercise 2. Transcribe the words. Read them aloud: *final; through; commercial; physics; chemistry; biology; geography; workshop; private; boarding; further; technology.*

Exercise 3. True or false? Give your arguments.

1. All British children must stay at school from 7 until 18.
2. State schools are divided into 2 types.
3. In grammar schools most courses are either commercial or technical.
4. Modern schools usually combine all types of schools.
5. In comprehensive schools pupils mostly study academic subjects.
6. Technical schools teach children to work with their hands.
7. The state controls all private schools.
8. After leaving schools all pupils must start to work.

1. When do British children start going to school?
2. When do they take their examinations?
3. Do children pay money for their studies in all schools?
4. In what type of school do pupils learn to work with their hands?

6. What school combines all types of secondary education?

1. Британские дети должны учиться в школе с 5 до 16 лет.
2. Ученики сдают экзамены в 16 лет.

3. Общеобразовательная школа учит физике, химии, биологии, математике, истории, искусству, коммерции и домоводству.
4. Большинство частных школ - школы-интернаты, где ученики живут во время учебного семестра.
5. В 16 лет многие ученики заканчивают школу и идут в колледж дальнейшего образования.

Text 3. British Universities.

There are about 90 universities in Great Britain. They are divided into 3 types: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities), the 19th century universities such as London and Manchester Universities, and the new universities. Some years ago there were also polytechnics. After graduating from a polytechnic the student got a degree, but it was not a university degree. 31 former polytechnics were given university status in 1992. Full courses of study offer the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language course 4 years (including a year spent abroad). Medicine and dentistry courses are longer - 5-7 years. Students may receive grant from their local education authority to help pay for books, accommodation, transport and food. The grant depends on the income of their parents.

Most students live away from home in flats or halls of residence.

Students don't usually have jobs during term time because the lessons called lectures and seminars, classes or tutorial (in small groups) are full time. However, many students have to work in the evenings.

University life is considered "an experience". The exams are competitive but the social life and living away from home are also important. The social life is excellent with lots of bars, concerts, clubs and parties.

There are not only universities in Britain but colleges. Colleges offer courses in teacher training, technology and some professions connected with medicine.

политехнический институт; окончить вуз; получить степень; университетская степень; курс обучения; бакалавр гуманитарных и естественных наук; получать стипендию; местный орган образования; зависеть от; доход родителей; общежитие; практическое занятие; конкурсный; подготовка учителей.

Exercise 2. Transcribe the following words: *technology; graduate; tutorial; competitive; bachelor; polytechnic; authority; accommodation; residence.*

1. What are the three types of universities in Great Britain?
2. What degrees do students get after finishing full courses of study?
3. What grants do students receive?
4. Do students work during term time?
5. Why is the university life considered "an experience"?
6. What courses do colleges offer?

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the sentences. Use words and phrases from exercise 1.

1. After finishing a polytechnic a student got a degree.
2. Students may get grants from their local educational authorities.
3. Many students live in the hostels.
4. Students don't usually work during term time.
5. Colleges offer courses in pedagogic and technology.

1. Многие студенты работают вечером потому, что занятия занимают полный день.
2. После окончания университета студенты получают степень бакалавра.
3. Студенты получают стипендию для оплаты стоимости жилья, транспорта, питания и учебников.
4. Размер стипендии зависит от дохода родителей.
5. Курс обучения в университете длится 4 года или больше.
6. Степень бакалавра в политехническом институте не соответствует университетской степени.

Text 4. School Education in the USA.

The federal government pays little attention to school education in the USA. There is neither a school uniform system nor a uniform curriculum. Each state has its own system of schools. But there are some common features in the organization of school education in the country.

Schools in the USA can be divided into state, or public, and private schools. State schools are free, and private schools are fee-paying.

Elementary and secondary schools consist of twelve grades. Classes meet for about ten month a year, five days a week and five hours a day. At elementary schools children learn English, mathematics, science, music, sports and other subjects.

Elementary education begins at the age of six, when a child goes to the first grade. Secondary education is offered at high schools. At the age of 14 pupils go to junior high school. At the age of 16 children leave junior high school and may continue their education at the upper grades of high school.

Besides giving general education some high schools teach some other subjects. Students choose these subjects if they want to enter colleges or universities or hope to find jobs in industry or agriculture. Many schools include classes teaching basic computer skills.

Many young people go to colleges or universities. But some students of high school don't finish it. 1% of American citizens from the age of 14 can neither read nor write.

уделять внимание; единая система школ; общая черта; государственная школа; частная школа; бесплатный; платный; класс; начальная школа; преподавать; предмет; среднее образование; средняя школа; окончить школу; продолжить образование; младшие (старшие) классы средней школы; общее образование; поступить в колледж (университет); навыки работы на компьютере; общественные науки.

Exercise 2. Transcribe the words: *neither; age; uniform; feature; education; private; science; mathematics; subject; hour; junior; continue; upper; basic; citizen.*

Exercise 3. True or false? Give your arguments.

1. There is a uniform school system in the USA.
2. Public and private schools are free.
3. Elementary and secondary schools consist of 11 grades.
4. Classes meet for 9 month a year.
5. Children go to school at the age of 5.
6. At the age of 14 pupils go to upper grades of high school.
7. All schools teach basic computer skills.

1. Does state pay much attention to school education in the USA?
2. What types are schools in the USA divided into?
3. How long do school classes meet?
4. What subjects do elementary school pupils learn?
5. At what age do pupils go to high school?
6. What kind of education do high schools give?

1. Школы в США делятся на бесплатные государственные и платные частные.
2. Дети идут в начальную школу в возрасте 6 лет.
3. Начальная школа учит математике, естественным наукам, общественным наукам. музыке, спорту и другим предметам.
4. В США нет единой программы и единой системы школ.
5. Средняя школа включает средние и старшие классы.

6. Многие ученики продолжают обучение в старших классах средней школы и получают общее среднее образование.

Text 5. Higher Education in the USA.

In the United States a student who finished high school, may continue in higher education. There are several ways to do it: universities, colleges, community colleges, technical or vocational schools.

A university in the United States usually has several different colleges in it. Each has a special subject area. It may be a college of liberal arts, where humanities, social science, natural science and mathematics are taught. It may be a college of education or a college of business. A program for undergraduates usually takes four years. University students get an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences. If they complete a course of study, they get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. Students may leave a university at this time. They may also go on for a graduate or professional degree. The university has always programs for graduate or professional study in many subjects. The university may get money from different sources. A public university gets some money from the state government or private sources. A private university gets money only from private sources.

College students also study four years. But a college doesn't have graduate or professional programs. If a college student completes a course of study in arts or sciences, he or she gets Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. But if a student wants to continue for a graduate or professional degree, he must go to the university.

The program of study in the community college usually lasts two years. The community college may give courses in academic subjects or subjects like dental technology and other non-academic, subjects. Not all students of a community college have a high school diploma. They may then go to a college for two more years to get a Bachelor's degree. Community colleges are nearly always publicly funded.

A technical or vocational school has only job training, it has no academic programs. Students may have a high school diploma or not. Programs may last from six month to two years or more. The technical or vocational schools give training for work in carpentry, electronics, constructions and others.

средняя школа, высшее образование; местный колледж; профессиональная школа; колледж свободных искусств; гуманитарный предмет; общественные науки; естественные науки; студенты (выпускники); получить степень; закончит курс обучения; степень Бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук; получить степень магистра или профессиональную степень; различные источники; государственный университет; частный университет; диплом средней школы; обеспечить профессиональную подготовку.

Exercise 2. Transcribe the words: *higher; community; vocational; humanities; natural; science; bachelor; graduate; subject; government; usually; carpentry; construction.*

Exercise 3. True or false? Give your arguments.

1. University is only one way to get higher education in the USA.
2. A program for undergraduates usually takes five years.
3. If a student completes four years of study, he or she gets a professional degree.
4. The universities in the USA get money only from the state sources.
5. Every American college has graduate or professional programs.
6. The program of study in the community college usually lasts six month.
7. All community college students must have a high school diploma.
8. Technical or vocational schools give training in law, science, medicine, pedagogic.

1. What colleges does an American university consist of?
2. What degrees are given at the university?
3. What sources can a university get money from?
4. What programs and degrees are offered at a college?
5. What courses are learned at a community college?
6. What programs do technical and vocational schools offer?

1. После средней школы молодые люди могут продолжить образование в университете, колледже, местном колледже, профессиональном или техническом училище.
2. Колледжи университета специализируются в различных областях знаний: медицине, образовании, бизнесе, гуманитарных или естественных науках.
3. Если студент колледжа заканчивает курс обучения по гуманитарным или естественным наукам, он получает степень бакалавра.
4. Каждый университет предлагает программы для студентов, аспирантов и профессиональные программы.
5. Если студент продолжает обучение, он получает степень магистра или доктора, или профессиональную степень.
6. Университеты могут получать деньги из общественных или частных источников.
7. Местный колледж предлагает как академические, так и неакадемические курсы.

Практическое занятие №40

Тема: At my college

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода.
- Закрепление знаний и навыков оформления официальных писем.

Colleges and Universities

	C
аналитическое чтение	o l
абитуриент	l e
задание	g e
и.о. доцента	l
доцент	i f
степень бакалавра	.
быть поглощённым, увлечённым	

	скучать
	хорошо уметь делать что-либо
	привыкнуть к чему-либо
	идти (о лекции, занятии)
	быть кем-либо по специальности
	кампус, территория университета, школы
carry on scientific/research work	вести научно- исследовательскую работу
	навёрстывать упущенное, догонять
	свидетельство (об окончании среднего учебного заведения, и пр.)
	пользоваться шпаргалкой
	проверять
	обучать (одного или группу)
coach smb. for an exam	готовить кого-либо к экзамену
	университетский колледж университет
	учёба в колледже
come down to a choice	встать перед выбором
	сочинение
	устная практика, разговор
	зазубривать наспех
	. шпаргалка; v. списывать

тайком

учебная программа

иметь дело с кем-либо

декан

кабинет декана

ученая степень, звание (получить)

отделение

devote much time to studies

посвящать, уделять много
времени учёбе

диплом, свидетельство

срывать занятия

диссертация, трактат

то, что отвлекает внимание

учиться в аспирантуре

справляться, успевать, хорошо
учиться

давать образование, воспитывать

образование (начальное/среднее/
высшее)

система образования

поступить в университет

экзаменовывать, принимать экзамен

экзамен

экзаменационная сессия

экзаменационный билет

	сочинение, эссе
	факультет
	деканат
fail an examination in smth.	провалиться на экзамене
	провал, неудача
	отставать
	выпускные экзамены
	первокурсник (<i>амер.</i>)
	студент дневного отделения
	приниматься за работу
get on well (in/at smth.)	хорошо успевать (по к-л предмету)
	поставить зачет
	оставить, отказаться (от работы, учёбы)
	ходить на лекции
	поступать в университет
	грамматика
	теоретическая грамматика
	оценка (<i>амер.</i>)
	окончить университет
	выпускник
	дипломная работа
	стипендия
	зубрить

	проводить лекцию
	проводить занятия по к-л предмету
have a good command of smth.	хорошо владеть ч-л; уметь делать ч-л
	зав. кафедрой
	проводить экзамены
	каникулы
	домашнее чтение
	домашнее задание
	общежитие
	совершенствовать(ся)
	обучать (чаще практическим навыкам)
	студент младших курсов
	не отставать, держаться наравне с к-л
	держат в голове
	не хватать (о чём-либо)
	изучать, учить, учиться
	учить наизусть
	лекция
	преподаватель, лектор
	читательский билет
live in a hall of residence	жить в общежитии
	специализироваться по к-л

предмету

делать успехи (в чём-либо)

степень магистра

владеть, овладевать (языком и т.
п.)

заучивать наизусть

miss classes

пропускать занятия

(~ on a plausible excuse, for a good
reason) (~ по уважительной причине)

пропускать, забрасывать

защита диссертации

доклад

сдать экзамен

выдержать экзамен

студент вечернего отделения

урок, учебный час

филология

фонетика

(разг.) нахвататься (обрывков
знаний), научиться, не обучаясь
специально

pick up a foreign language

нахвататься фраз на иностранном
языке

прогуливать уроки

аспирант

профессор

откладывать

Student's record book

готовиться к экзаменам

преподаватель (университета),
лектор

зачётная книжка

ректор

стипендия

подавать документы на
получение стипендии

получать стипендию

семестр

студент старшего курса

старший преподаватель

сессия

студенческий билет

зам. декана

специализироваться в чём-либо

студенческий совет

студенческое общество

заниматься, изучать (какой-либо
предмет)

конспект(ы)

получить учёную степень

держать, сдавать экзамен

делать записи, пометки

беседа, лекция, сообщение

сделать сообщение на тему/о ...

преподавать (английский язык)

учитель, преподаватель (учитель истории)

подготовка к препод.
деятельности

диплом учителя

педагогический институт

профессия педагога

преподавательский состав

зачётная сессия

thesis pi. -es [i:z]

диссертация(и)

обучать, обучаться, учить

перевод

обучение

оплачивать обучение

бесплатное обучение (половина
платы)

л. — руководитель группы
студентов

. — давать частные уроки;
руководить работой студентов

учить кого-либо латинскому
языку

1) занятие, 2) консультация

студент

университет

проректор

письменная практика

изложение

курсовая работа

Я сдал.

Я не сдал.

To get smth. down pat.

Вызубрить так, чтоб от зубов
отскакивало.

Зубрилка.

It goes in one ear and out the other.

В одно ухо влетает, в другое
вылетает.

He crammed the pupil for an
examination.

Он натаскивал ученика к
экзамену.

Exercise:

Write an essay about your college, use the new vocabulary and try to include the points:

- What exams did you pass to enter the college?
- What subjects do you have? What's your curriculum?
- Can you choose the subjects and have some extra courses?
- How many terms do you have?
- What does the college consist of? What are the parts of the building?
- Where do you live: in a flat or in a residence?
- What things should be improved at the college?

Практическое занятие №41

Тема: Learning facilities in college

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической и грамматическим темам;
- совершенствование навыков чтения и перевода.

● Закрепление знаний и навыков оформления официальных писем.

Ex.1 Complete the conversation using the phrases from the box. Reproduce the conversation in pairs.

student canteen; terraced houses; interest hubs; 17th-century mansion; vocational school; all the necessary facilities; semi-detached houses; beanbags

A: Where do you study?

B: I study in a (1) ... in Bushi, which is near London. I am on an exchange programme.

A: What is your college like?

B: It is in a (2) ... in a picturesque environment. We have classes in modern classrooms which have (3) There are computer labs, reading rooms, (4) ... , recreation zones and many other things. I personally like (5) ... in the reading room. You can read books in comfort there.

A: Where do you have lunch?

B: Some of us bring packed lunches from home, but most of us have meals in a (6)

A: Where do you stay?

B: We live in host families. Some of us live in (7) ..., others in (8) But living conditions are very good everywhere.

Ex. 2 Complete the conversation about learning facilities in your college. Reproduce this conversation in pairs.

A: What college do you go to?

B:

A: Is the learning environment adequate?

B:

A: How many students are there in your group?

B:

A: Is there enough learning space?

B:

A: Does your college use technological advances in the teaching process?

B:

A: Is there an interaction between students and teachers?

B:

A: Do your teachers use supplementary materials at the lesson?

B:

Ex. 3 Write a dialogue using the 1st and either the 2nd or the 3rd of these cards:

Card 1

You have come to Russia from another country (think about its name) to collect information about vocational education and decide whether it is possible for foreign students to take part in exchange programmes.

You want to find out

- the locality the college is set in;
- the classrooms, laboratories, canteens, readings halls, playgrounds, recreation places, places for self-studies, etc.;
- the facilities in classrooms;
- opportunities for learners.

Card 2

You are a pupil in the school/college. The headmaster asked you to show the college to a foreign visitor. You like your college. You think your college has all the necessary facilities for teaching foreign students.

Organize a college tour. Show him/her the places he/she is interested in.

Explain the advantages of your college to him/her.

Card 3

You are a pupil in a college. The headmaster asked you to show your foreign guest the advantages of Russian vocational learning. You personally think that vocational schools abroad are better equipped. But as a patriot of your country, you are sure that if a foreign student comes to Russia on an exchange programme, he/she will find comfort, understanding, professionalism, and care.

Практическое занятие №42

Тема: Foreign languages

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Name the official languages that are spoken in the countries below.

Now discuss these questions about the languages above.

1. Do you know any of these languages? Which would you be most likely to learn?
2. Which language do you think would be the hardest to learn? Why? Which would be the easiest?
3. W

h
Vocabulary

i
L
c
o
h
o

k
l

a
a
n
t

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Teenagers use a lot of slang that I don't understand. | a. very informal words and expressions used by a group of people |
| 2. It took me four years to master Spanish. | b. a large number of different words and expressions |
| 3. It's easy to pick up . | c. learn by listening and practising |
| 4. It has a rich vocabulary . | d. learn something very well |
| 5. My fluency in English has improved a lot this year. | e. strange and very different |
| 6. Learning all the tenses can be challenging . | f. difficult to understand |
| 7. It's completely alien to me. | g. difficult but interesting |
| 8. The grammar is very complicated . | h. the ability to speak a language easily and well |

1. W
2. What part of learning English is most **challenging** for you?
3. Do you prefer to **pick up** new languages from music, TV and movies or do you prefer to study the grammar and vocabulary in a textbook?
4. What can you do to improve your **fluency** in English?
5. What languages have you **mastered** already? How long do you think it will take you to **master** English?

Discuss the questions below with a partner.

1. What English slang do you know? Where did you learn it?
2. Does your language have a rich vocabulary? Do you know any words in your language that don't exist in English?
3. Are there any alphabets that seem completely alien to you? Would you ever want to learn one?
4. What is your motivation for learning English?

5. D
6. H
7. H

8

9

10

8. What foreign words have you picked up when travelling abroad?

9. W

10. At what level, will you be satisfied with your fluency?

a

Практическое занятие №43

t

Тема: Computers in everyday life

Цель:

s

• закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;

• самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;

m

• дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.

o

• совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

e

i

Task 1 We use computers in many different places. Make a list of places where you can find computer documents. Try to say what the documents are, and what they are used for.

p

o

r

t

Task 2 Tick (V) the computer uses mentioned in the following article.

home

hospitals

engineering

shopping

television advertising

art

banking

libraries

film-making

schools

Computers are part of our everyday lives. They have an effect on almost everything you do. When you buy groceries at a supermarket, a computer is used with laser and barcode technology to scan the price of each item and present a total. Bar coding items (clothes, food and books) requires a computer to generate the barcode labels and maintain the inventory. Most television advertisements and many films use graphics produced by a computer. In hospitals, bedside terminals connected to the hospital's main computer allow doctors to type in orders for blood tests and to schedule operations. Banks use computers to look after their customers' money. In libraries and bookshops, computers can help you to find the book you want as quickly as possible.

u

:

Task 3 Here are some common nouns in computing. Divide them into countable and uncountable nouns.

capacity disk monitor speed data drive mouse device
memory software

Writing

Task 4 Fill in the gaps in this paragraph with *a/an* or *the* where necessary.

The Walsh family have (1) _____ computer at home. Their son uses (2) _____ computer to help with (3) _____ homework and play (4) _____ computer games. Their student daughter uses (5) _____ computer for (6) _____ projects and for (7) _____ email. All (8) _____ family use it to get (9) _____ information from (10) _____ Internet.

Reading: the digital age

Task 5 Read the text.

We are now living in what some people call the digital age, meaning that computers have become an essential part of our lives. Young people who have grown up with PCs and mobile phones are often called the digital generation. Computers help students to perform mathematical operations and improve their maths skills. They are used to access the Internet, to do basic research and to communicate with other students around the world.

Teachers use projectors and interactive whiteboards to give presentations and teach sciences, history or language courses. PCs are also used for administrative purposes — schools use word processors to write letters, and databases to keep records of students and teachers. A school website allows teachers to publish exercises for students to complete online. Students can also enroll for courses via the website and parents can download official reports.

Mobiles let you make voice calls, send texts, email people and download logos, ringtones or games. With a built-in camera you can send pictures and make video calls in face-to-face mode. New smartphones combine a telephone with web access, video, a games console, an MP3 player, a personal: digital assistant (PDA) and a GPS navigation system, all in one.

In banks, computers store information about the money held by each customer and enable staff to access large databases and to carry out financial transactions at high speed. They also control the cashpoints, or ATMs (automatic teller machines), which dispense money to customers by the use of a PIN-protected card. People use a

Chip and PIN card to pay for goods and services. Instead of using a signature to verify payments, customers are asked to enter a four digit personal identification number (PIN), the same number used at cashpoints; this system makes transactions more secure. With online banking, clients can easily pay bills and transfer money from the comfort of their homes.

Airline pilots use computers to help them control the plane. For example, monitors display data about fuel consumption and weather conditions. In airport control towers, computers are used to manage radar systems and regulate air traffic. On the ground, airlines are connected to travel agencies by computer. Travel agents use computers to find out about the availability of flights, prices, times, stopovers, and many other details.

Speaking:

Task 6 Match the places in column A with the computer uses in column B and tell about each computer use.

A	B
banks	control machines
factories	calculate the bill
homes	look after patient records and medicines
hospitals	provide entertainment and information
shops	control our money

Writing

Task 7 Now fill in the gaps in this paragraph about computer uses.

Computers are now part of our everyday life. In shops, they (1) _____. In factories, they (2) _____. In (3) _____, they look after patient records and medicines. When we have a bank account, a computer (4) _____. In our homes, computers (5) _____.

Практическое занятие №44

Тема: The digital era

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

During the 20th century and in its second half in particular, the humanity **witnessed** an amazing breakthrough in technology. The expansion of cars, aircraft advance, splitting of the atom (nuclear fission), and outer space exploration gave a start to a new era when the world we live in started to change **drastically**. However, the most important developments took place in the area of human communication and the availability of information **due to** the invention of computers, mobile technology and the Internet.

Over the past decades, technology has **revolutionized** our world and daily lives. Computers have changed the ways we speak, act, learn, and interact with each other. They have changed the way we do quite a number of day-to-day activities such as working, shopping and searching for information. Now that computers are **proliferating** in many areas and networking enables people to access and share data easily, many people today telecommute or *telework* – that is, they stay in touch with their office while working from home. The Internet *telecommunications* provide videoconferencing, allowing colleagues to hold meetings without leaving their office. Co-workers can send e-mails to each other, fill in *spreadsheets* online and have access to online databases.

Special software created for the medical sphere, such as medical diagnosis *expert systems*, can help doctors to **establish** a diagnosis, suggest further examination or tests, and prescribe **appropriate** drugs. Using proper tools, medical experts can give professional advice to the staff of a hospital situated in any remote location. The disabled have also **benefited** from computers, which help them to communicate with others more effectively. Medical records and personal data of patients can be stored in computer databases.

Our shopping habits are changing. Online shopping is becoming increasingly popular today. We can order food, rent an apartment, buy clothes, book a hotel or make a flight reservation using the Internet. Online banking allows us to pay bills or transfer money without going to a *brick-and-mortar* bank.

Another notable development has **occurred** in the learning process. *Multimedia* systems, which combine text with sound, video, animation and graphics, **enhance** the interaction between the user and the machine and can make information more understandable and appealing to students. This combination of education and entertainment is called ‘edutainment’. Teachers can create online courses and deliver lectures online. People can join “open universities” and get certificates in various fields of expertise straight from home. Students can rely upon **multiple** web-based resources instead of going to the library.

Digital technologies have even **affected** the way parents are raising children. Recent research has shown that early learning by experience and imitation from family and caregivers gave way to increased use of digital device-based learning, which to a large extent replaced interpersonal communication.

The entertainment industry has also changed. Home entertainment, e.g. digital television and video games, has begun to take up a lot of time. Instead of going to the cinema or an amusement park people often prefer to engage themselves in a computer game or watching a film on the web.

Finally, it is social interaction that has been affected most significantly by digital technologies. People started to choose digital communication rather than face-to-face conversation. They often choose texting or conversation on *social media* rather than coming round to a friend’s place. Although the results of this phenomenon are to be studied yet, scientists claim that it has had a negative impact on so called ‘*soft skills*’, namely, the ability to deal with people in physical reality. On the other hand, digital communication has the power of erasing boundaries between people of different nationalities and societies. As Angela Ahrendts, senior vice president of Apple, said, “I grew up in a physical world, and I speak English. The next generation is growing up in a digital world, and they speak social.”

Match the terms in Table A (in the text they are in *italics*) with the definitions in Table B.

	Non-technical skills related to interaction with people, solving problems and managing work.
	Physically present in a building or other structure.
	A form of communication that combines different content forms such as text, audio, images, animations or video into a single presentation.
	Virtual communities or networks for creating and sharing information and ideas.
	A paper or electronic file made of rows and columns to arrange data efficiently.
	Working from home via the internet, e-mail or telephone.
	The transmission of information by various types of technologies over wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic system.
	A computer application that emulates the decision-making ability of a human specialist.

Translate into English using the words in bold:

оказывать влияние на социальную среду, различаться кардинальным образом, распространяться по всему миру, установить правила игры, многочисленные сетевые ресурсы, пользоваться компьютером с выгодой для себя, применять подходящие инструменты, появляться в разных сферах, быть очевидцем технического прогресса, из-за распространения социальных сетей, в корне изменить современную жизнь, улучшать качество жизни

Задание 2: выполнить грамматические упражнения.

1) Add -ed to the verbs and put them in the correct column according to pronunciation:

add, bake, save, count, hope, play, laugh, invite, live, cry, reach, decide

		id]

2) Complete the text with the Past Simple form of the verbs in the box.

get	spend	conclude	stimulate	compare	look	find	play
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VIDEO GAMES

Twenty years ago, studies a) _____ that players of video games were very intelligent and motivated people. They b) _____ good results at school and at work. In those days, video games were quite simple, so what about the more complex games of today?

Many children start to play video games at seven. For most of them this is not a problem, but some of them become addicts. A recent study of children aged 13 and 14 c) _____ that almost a third played video games daily. Seven per cent d) _____ at least 30 hours playing every week. Addiction to games can lead to other problems such as stealing money to buy new games, failing to do homework or not going to school.

In another study, scientists at Japan's Tohoku University e) _____ at the brain activity of hundreds of students as they f) _____ a Nintendo game. They g) _____ this with the brain activity of other students doing mathematics. The result was surprising. The computer game only h) _____ those parts of the brain related to vision and movement, but not parts of the brain which are important for behaviour, memory, and learning.

Практическое занятие №45

Тема: Types of computers

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

COMPUTERS IN DIFFERENT SPHERES OF LIFE

Why is the use of a computer **essential** in daily life? You can make sure about the importance of computers by observing a revolution in offline and online business, education, industry, trade, communication, entertainment, science and banking.

All our everyday activities are based on multiple online services and products. The computer changed our life three decades ago, and now daily use of the computer is a necessity for everyone to live.

Top 8 Uses of Computers in the Modern Dynamic Society

1. Computers in Education

Schools and colleges around the world are using computer and internet technologies to teach students digitally and creatively with data visualization. The uses of the computer in a classroom boost the students' creativity and imagination. Every educational institution encourages the students' interaction with computers and many of them have smart classrooms which are **equipped** with interactive whiteboards and laptops or desktop computers for every student. Drawing tools, spreadsheets, audio and video lectures and PowerPoint presentations **contribute to** the effectiveness of the learning process. A lot of colleges and universities provide online *degree programs* and online courses for students, creating a new educational model called a "digital classroom".

2. Computers in Business and Trade

Nowadays, computers are totally integrated into business. If you have a computer with an internet connection, you can start a business, run a business or manage a business. Businesses and companies use the computer to do marketing and business planning, to record customer data, to manage services, to keep a record of goods and to **do accounts**. They can conduct job interviews online and hire employees around the world through the use of computer and the internet.

Video conferencing through computers can connect people in various locations, allowing companies and employees to save time and cut travelling costs.

The use of computers in business helps companies to enlarge their customer base faster since many products and services are advertised and sold online. This means that much more people can learn about the company's products. Customers are encouraged to choose the best options and provide feedback to the companies, which means that the companies will become more client-oriented, and the quality of goods and services will improve.

Transaction processing which involves transactions between **suppliers**, employees or customers is an important part of business. Computers can perform these banking transactions in a fast, safe and error-free way. Using computers, businesspeople can also analyze investments, sales, expenses, markets and other aspects of business.

Many organizations use computer-based training to instruct their employees in order to save money and improve the *performance* of the staff.

3. Computers in Hospitals

Uses of computer in hospitals provide many benefits for doctors and patients. Hospitals can create a database of patients with their personal details and treatment records. Doctors are using a computer to diagnose the diseases of patients faster thanks to various medical *software applications* which can analyze blood and urine tests, X-ray and MRT images, etc. Computers with appropriate software help doctors to monitor the fetus inside the mother's womb. Surgeons nowadays use robotic surgical devices to perform delicate operations and **conduct surgeries** remotely. Virtual reality technologies are also used for training purposes.

4. Computers in the Banking Sector

Online banking allows the customer to perform transactions via the internet. We can **transfer** money to any person's account or pay the *mortgage loan*. Banks also provide *ATMs* (Automatic Teller Machines) so that the customer can **withdraw** money from or **deposit** it to their account. Whenever we do that we get messages on our mobile number. We can see and print out our transaction records without visiting banks. The whole process of banking is done by a computer.

Also, customers can visit some banks' websites to learn about various bank loan schemes such as business loans, mortgage loans, or car loans. The customer can also check about loan *eligibility* on the bank website and if they are eligible they can apply for the loan online or in a brick-and-mortar bank.

The use of the computer in banking is not only saving our time but also reducing the *infrastructure* cost of banks. Banks have also reduced manual errors through the extensive use of computers.

5. Computers in Government Offices

In government sectors, computers are used in *data processing*, maintaining a database of citizens and supporting a paperless environment. Microsoft Office packages have done a great job to **facilitate** the work of the office staff. Excel spreadsheets, PowerPoint presentations and electronic document management have enhanced the speed and quality of office work, reducing the paper flow. E-mail and video conferencing tools save postal and commuting costs.

6. Computers in Science and Engineering

Computers with high performance are used to simulate dynamic processes in science and engineering. Supercomputers have numerous applications in the area of research and development. They perform **a wide range of** computationally intensive tasks in various fields, including quantum mechanics, weather forecasting, oil and gas exploration, airplane and spacecraft aerodynamics, etc. Scientists use computers to **plot** and analyze data and to create 3D models which visualize the projected object.

7. Computers in Industry and Manufacturing

Computers are used to perform several tasks in industries like managing inventory, planning, designing and creating virtual *samples* of products, production and distribution. Automated *assembly lines* where monotonous repetitive tasks are performed by computers speed up the manufacturing process, improve efficiency and reduce the cost of the product. Online marketing has enabled industries to sell various products in previously inaccessible places like remote **rural** areas.

8. Computers in Arts and Culture

Computers are extensively used in all areas of art and culture like design, music, drawing, dancing, or photography. The application of computer technology provides a virtual environment for display and distribution of artwork. The fluid movement of dance can be shown live via animation. Old photos can be scanned into and **retouched** using computers. Unique cultural **heritage** can be **digitized** and popularized using the Internet. Art-lovers can visit museums and other various places of interest via virtual tours.

To conclude, computers have **penetrated** every field of human activity and our dependence on them will only increase in the future.

Match the terms in Table A with the explanations in Table B.

	A machine (usually in a wall outside a bank) from which you take money out of your bank account or do other operations with your money using a special card.
	How well a person or machine does a piece of work or an activity.
	The money taken from a bank to buy a house or flat.
	The exchange of money when you buy or sell something.
	A computer program that performs a specific function.
	The right to do or have something because you satisfy the appropriate conditions.
	Physical structures and facilities, e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies, needed for the operation of an enterprise or the whole society.
	A small amount or portion that shows what the rest should be like.
	A process of making a product where it passes along an arrangement of machines and workers, and at each step only a part of the product is made.
	An integrated course of academic studies to get higher education.
	The collecting and manipulation of data.

Find the words in bold that mean the following:

- 1) broke into, gained access to
- 2) converted into a form that can be processed by a computer
- 3) perform medical operations
- 4) people or companies providing something necessary like products or services

- 5) fitted or furnished with something needed for a particular purpose
- 6) show or present a process, state or development in a form of lines, curves or bars (in a graph or chart)
- 7) (a painting, photograph or other image) improved or repaired
- 8) pay money into a bank account
- 9) keep and sort out the financial records
- 10) move from one place to another
- 11) remove or take away (from a particular place or position)
- 12) make something easier to do
- 13) help by providing money, support of facilities
- 14) values, traditions, languages, culture, or artifacts passed on from generation to generation
- 15) including many different ideas, actions, or things
- 16) absolutely necessary, extremely important
- 17) relating to the countryside

Задание 2: выполнить грамматические упражнения.

1) Which nouns are countable, which ones are uncountable, and which ones can be countable or uncountable depending on the lexical meaning and context?

data, string, information, performance, processor, supply, software, circuit, hardware, memory, instruction, input, output, technology, motherboard, multimedia, digit, machinery, equipment, wire, research, program, interaction, device

2) Read the following sentences and choose the correct option.

1. *The/A* program is not working because *the/some* strings in it contain *the/-* errors.
2. *Some/The* computer mice use wires to connect to *a/-* computer, though there are *the/-* wireless mice as well.
3. *-/The* laptops in my school were outdated and very slow. *The/Some* applications didn't run on them.
4. I need *a/the* new mouse for my computer. *An/The* old one broke when I accidentally dropped it on *a/the* floor.
5. *The/Some* technology issues were discussed at *the/a* conference.
6. *Some/-* hardware is *-/the* visible part of *the/a* computer system.
7. *The/-* technology enabling us to exchange *the/-* instant messages was *the/a* real breakthrough in *a/the* sphere of *the/-* interpersonal communication.
8. Jack's computer crashed and he lost *the/some* important data. *Some/The* data included his family photo archive and *the/-* collection of Russian textbooks.
9. *A/-* computer user is *the/a* person who uses *a/the* computer system to do *the/some* tasks.
10. To boost *the/-* performance, *a/the* company introduced *the/-* online training courses aimed at improving *some/the* corporate employees' soft skills.
11. For many, *the/-* home computers have become synonymous with Windows and *the/-* Bill Gates, but there have always been *a/the* loyal band of *an/-* Apple Macintosh users.
12. Is your computer *a/the* Mac? Did you know that *the/-* Apple I computer was designed in Jobs' bedroom?

13. *The/A* most popular smartphone model in *the/-* Chinese Republic in *the/-* October 2020 was *an/the* Apple iPhone 11.

Практическое занятие №46

Тема: Types of computers

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

1. A **mainframe** is the most powerful type of computer. It can process and store large amounts of data. It supports multiple users at a time and can perform more **simultaneous** processes than a PC. Its central system is a large server connected to hundreds of terminals over a network. Mainframes are used for **large-scale** computing purposes in banks, big companies and universities.

Supercomputers are the most powerful mainframes used for a wide range of computationally intensive tasks, primarily scientific. A supercomputer can be the size of two tennis courts. If you were able to perform one calculation per second, it would take you 2.3 trillion days, or 6.23 billion years to do what Summit, the world's second most powerful supercomputer, can do in one second. Its system is made up of 4608 computer *servers*. Since June 2020, the Fugaku supercomputer built by *Fujitsu*, Japan, has been the world's fastest supercomputer. It was named after the famous Mount Fuji and has 7,630,848 *cores*.

2. A **workstation** is a type of computer used for engineering applications (*CAD/CAM*), *desktop publishing (DTP)*, *software development*, and other types of technical or scientific applications that require a **moderate** amount of computing power and relatively high quality graphics **capabilities**. Workstations generally come with a large, **high-resolution** graphics screen, a large amount of random-access memory (RAM), **built-in** network support, and a *graphical user interface (GUI)*. Most workstations also have a mass storage device such as a disk drive, but a special type of workstation, called a diskless workstation, comes without a disk drive. A diskless workstation loads its *operating system* from a server. Workstations commonly use Microsoft Windows or Linux systems. Like personal computers, most workstations are single-user computers. However, workstations are typically linked together to form a *local-area network (LAN)*, although they can also be used as *standalone* systems.

N.B.: In networking, a 'workstation' refers to any computer connected to a local-area network. It could be either an actual workstation or a personal computer.

3. A **desktop PC** can be defined as a small, relatively inexpensive computer designed for an individual user. The term "desktop computer" was recorded as early as 1958 when people could only dream about a computer that could fit on a desk instead of devices that filled up an entire room. The first desktop personal computer, IBM PC, was released on August 12, 1981. Desktop computers are based on microprocessor technology that enables

manufacturers to put an entire central processing unit (CPU) on one chip. They are used as *end-user* computers in the home or as workstations for group work. Businesses use personal computers for *word processing*, accounting, desktop publishing, and for running spreadsheet and database management applications. The most popular use for personal computers at home is for playing games, *surfing the Internet* and working remotely from home. Every desktop PC has its own central processing unit, monitor and keyboard. According to the name, desktop computers are designed to be placed on your desk; however, many users put the tower under the desk.

4. A ***laptop PC*** is a *lightweight* computer that you can transport easily. Smaller and lighter laptops that **incorporate** a display roughly the size of A4 paper are called ***notebooks***. Low-performance and inexpensive notebooks that have less processing speed and less memory were known as ***netbooks***. Though the name has fallen out of use, machines matching their description remain an important part of the market for laptops running Microsoft Windows. They are used primarily for accessing the Internet and have a special “children’s” edition with smaller keyboards.

Laptops combine all the input/output components of a desktop computer, including the screen built in the top panel (cover), speakers, data storage device, a processor, memory and a keyboard into a single unit. They can work as fast as desktop PCs, with similar processors, *memory capacity*, and disk drives, but they are *portable* and have a smaller screen. Modern notebooks have a *TFT (Thin Film Transistor) screen* or an *LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)* that produces very sharp images.

Instead of a mouse, they have a *touchpad* built into the keyboard – a sensitive pad that you can touch to move the *pointer* on the screen.

Laptops offer a lot of *connectivity* options: USB (Universal Serial Bus) ports for connecting peripherals, slots for memory cards, etc. They come with *battery packs*, which let you use the computer when there are no *electrical outlets* available.

5. ***Tablet PCs*** are mobile devices which have a mobile operating system, touchscreen display and a *rechargeable* battery in a single thin and flat package. A tablet PC looks like a book, with an LCD on which you can write using a *stylus* – a special digital pen, or your fingers. Your handwriting can be recognized and converted into **editable** text. You can also type at the *detached* keyboard or use *voice recognition*. Being highly mobile, tablets are also **versatile**: popular uses include viewing presentations, video-conferencing, reading e-books, watching movies, sharing photos, etc.

6. A ***personal digital assistant (PDA)*** or ***handheld PC*** is a tiny computer that can be held in one hand. The term PDA refers to a wide variety of ***hand-held devices***, ***palmtops*** and ***pocket PCs***. For input, you type at a small keyboard or use a stylus to select items, draw pictures, etc. Some models incorporate handwriting recognition, which enables a PDA to recognize **characters** written by hand. Some PDAs recognize spoken words by using voice recognition software. They can be used as mobile phones or as personal organizers for storing notes, reminders and addresses. They also let you *access* the Internet **via** *wireless technology*, without cables. Today PDAs have been mostly displaced by highly capable smartphones.

7. A ***wearable computer*** is a computing device worn on the user’s body. It runs on batteries and is typically worn on a belt or wrist, hung from the neck, strapped to the arm or leg, or on the head. Wearables are designed for mobile or *hands-free operation*. Some devices are equipped with a wireless modem, a small keyboard and a screen; others are voice-activated and can access e-mail or voice mail. Examples of wearable computers are wristwatches like the Apple Watch, fitness trackers, optical head-mounted displays like Google Glass, and *heart pacemakers*.

Find the words in *italics* that mean the following:

сенсорная панель, электронная обработка (редактирование) текста, электрическая розетка, комплект батарей (аккумуляторная батарея), подзаряжаемый, сенсорное перо, распознавание голоса, бесконтактное управление, отдельный (не прикрепленный), возможность подключения (соединения, установления связи),

ёмкость запоминающего устройства (памяти), операционная система, (конечный) потребитель, разработка программного обеспечения, настольная издательская система, кардиостимулятор, жидкокристаллический монитор (дисплей), графический интерфейс пользователя, тонкопленочный транзистор, локальная сеть, выходить в интернет, автономный (не подключенный к сети), курсор, беспроводная технология, просматривать веб-страницы («лазить, сидеть» в Интернете), ядро (процессора)

Match the terms in Table A (in the text they are in *italics>*) with the statements or explanations in Table B.

	A type of flat-panel screen.
	When you are typing, it shows you the current position in the text.
	Technology for automating the process of design and writing technical documentation.
	A computer program that enables a person to communicate with a computer through the use of symbols, e.g. icons.
	A computer system that provides functionality, services and data to other computers.
	The use of software and computer-controlled machinery to automate a manufacturing process.
	It allows you to make page designs which integrate text and images, using special software on your computer.

Задание 2: выполнить грамматические упражнения.

1) Complete the text with adjectives from the list, using a positive, comparative or superlative form.

cheap	fast	great	careful	important	difficult
up-to-date	serious	essential	tricky	late	dangerous

COMPUTERS TODAY

Nowadays using computers is absolutely a) _____. We can't do without them, and you don't have to be an expert to use one, as using a computer today is b) _____ than it used to be. You don't need to be rich either, as computers

are also becoming c) _____ and _____ as time goes on. Also, if you are studying, the Internet is of d) _____ importance as a place to find information. Two decades ago this used to take a long time, but the e) _____ machines are a great improvement. The f) _____ the computer, the g) _____ it works. However, the problem of viruses has become h) _____ as viruses are becoming i) _____. The Internet has become a j) _____ place as well, so it is k) _____ to be very l) _____ when you go online.

2) Complete the text using the positive, comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs in brackets. Add *the* where necessary.

LAPTOPS VS. DESKTOPS

When deciding between purchasing a desktop or a laptop computer, you'll need to consider a handful of criteria and determine what fits your needs a) _____ (good).

1. Cost

Today a variety of component options available for laptops is almost as b) _____ (wide) as for desktops, but still c) _____ (limited). While desktops can start as d) _____ (low) as \$400 for a full package, the price for a e) _____ (powerful) laptop can be considerably f) _____ (high).

2. Portability

Desktops are g) _____ (large) in size and have a separate monitor. Laptops are very portable due to their h) _____ (compact) size. They are great for on-the-go use.

3. Processor

Laptop processors have nearly **caught up to*** desktop processors. Gaming laptops can have an equal performance, but they are much i) _____ (expensive).

4. External Storage

Though laptop and desktops computers can both connect to multiple external drives, the number of ports on a laptop is j) _____ (few) than on a desktop computer.

5. Keyboard

Laptops with the 14" and 15" screens have k) _____ (small) keyboards and don't feature a **numpad**** on the right side. Laptops with 17" screens have l) _____ (large) keyboards and may include a numpad, but these laptops are m) _____ (**bulky*****) and n) _____ (heavy).

6. Upgrading

Most components in a desktop are removable, making it o) _____ (easy) to upgrade, whereas about the only components that can be upgraded in a laptop are memory and hard drive. The remaining components are either built-in and cannot be removed, or the laptop is not designed to work with the upgraded component. If you need to upgrade p) _____ (many) components (anything other than the hard drive and memory), you'll require a new laptop.

In the end, the final decision depends on what your needs are. If price and portability are q) _____ (important) than functionality, the laptop is r) _____ (great) option. If you want a computer that can be upgraded s) _____ (easily) or aimed at graphic intensive gaming, the desktop is t) _____ (fine) choice.

* (BE **catch up with**) move or make progress fast enough to reach or join someone or something that is in front

** a section on the far right of the computer keyboard for entering numbers

*** taking much space, large and heavy

Практическое занятие №47

Тема: Parts of a computer

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Compare the following definitions of input devices. Which one gives the clearest explanation?

1. An **input device** is any hardware device that sends data to a computer, allowing you to interact with and control it. (www.computerhope.com)

2. An **input device** is a piece of equipment used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as a computer or information appliance. (Wikipedia)

3. An **input device** is a term for physical piece of hardware that connects to a primary device, such as a computer, in order to provide user input. (www.technopedia.com)

4. An **input device** is any hardware device that sends data to a computer, allowing you to interact with it and control it. It allows input of raw data to the computer for processing. (teachcomputerscience.com)

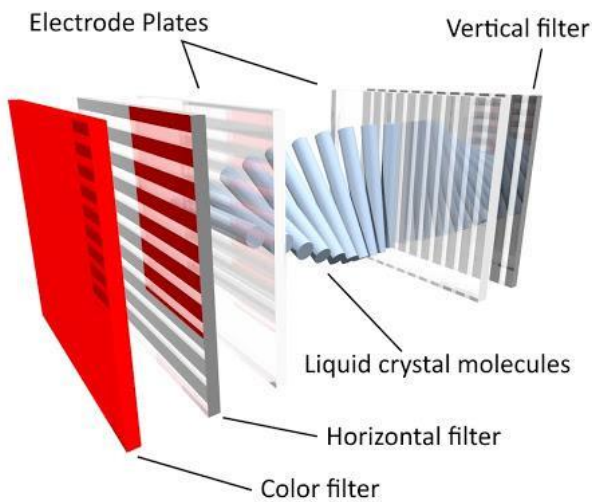
Computer mouse, keyboard, and microphone are examples of input device. Can you think of more examples of input device? What input devices do you use to feed data into your computer at home?

THE MONITOR

A computer monitor is an output device that displays information in visual form. The term “monitor” is often used synonymously with “computer screen” or “display”. The monitor interprets and displays the graphical output signal from the computer’s graphics card and displays it on the screen. The monitor is the most used output device on a computer system.

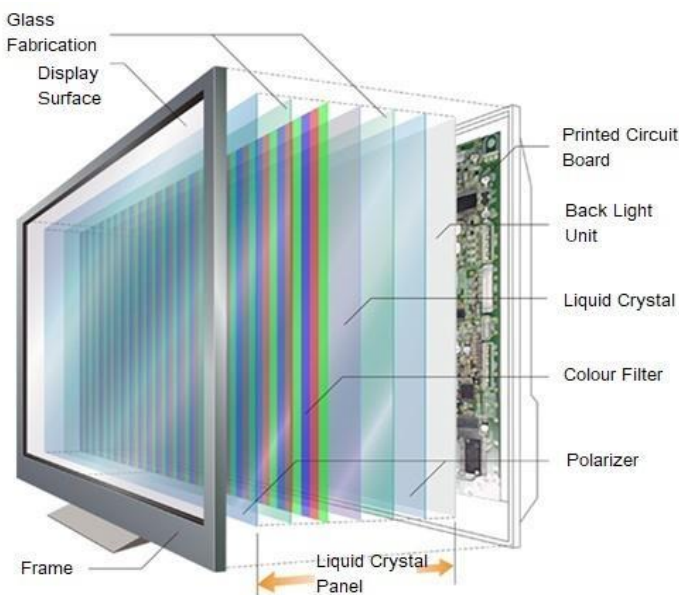
What is an LCD display?

A monitor usually comprises the visual display, circuitry, casing, and power supply. An LCD display is made of two panels (also called **substrate**) made of polarized glass material free of sodium with a thin layer of liquid crystal material between them. An array of small segments or pixels is used to display the information. As LCDs do not emit light themselves and need other light sources, they use a backlight system at the rear of the monitor. First, the light passes through the first substrate. Then the crystals block the light in different quantities before it passes through the second substrate and use three filters to distinguish three primary colours: red, blue and green. The multi-colour image is obtained by combining these three colours for each pixel on the screen. The three elements of red, green and blue that together compose a pixel are called **subpixels**.



A subpixel of a colour LCD display. The crystal cells are arranged in a twisted spiral form due to the twisted nematic effect

The optical configuration of an LCD has a “sandwich” structure. It typically includes a front polarizer (analyzer), a back (rear) polarizer cross-positioned to the front polarizer in terms of polarization, and a liquid crystal layer b



The typical multi-layered structure of an active-matrix liquid crystal display

Complete the definitions with the words from the box.

i	d	subpixel	aspect ratio	luminance	burn-in	resolution	colour depth	latency
---	---	----------	--------------	-----------	---------	------------	--------------	---------

1. _____ is the number of bits used for each colour component of a single pixel, measuring the overall number of colours the monitor can support.

2. A _____ is one of the three components that make up a pixel.

3. _____ is a permanent and noticeable loss of colour or “ghosting” of a previous image on a digital display,

a
l

p
a

occurring when certain pixels are used more often than other.

4. _____ is the width of the screen in proportion to its height.

5. _____ is the quantity and intensity of light emitted by an LCD screen and projected on the screen surface.

6. _____ is the difference between the time when there is signal input and the time it is displayed on the screen.

7. _____ is the number of pixels along the width and height of the monitor.

Задание 2: выполнить грамматические упражнения.

1) John's old computer, which he has had for 13 years, has suddenly stopped working. There may be various reasons why it has happened this time. Put the words in brackets in the Present Perfect form, affirmative or negative. The computer isn't working because ...

1. it _____ (overheat).

2. RAM _____ (get) damaged.

3. John _____ (kicked) the computer unintentionally and head crash _____ (occur).

4. the monitor cable _____ (disconnect).

5. John _____ (start) a malfunctioning app.

6. John _____ (not update) the anti-virus software and he _____ (not run) a scan for a long time, so the viruses _____ (cause) a sudden computer crash.

2) Ask each other questions using Present Perfect and *ever*.

- *have a virus on your PC*

- *make your own website*

- *fix a serious problem with someone else's PC*

- *create an app for smartphones*

- *drop your smartphone*

- *write a virus*

- *delete a file by mistake*

- *forget to save changes to a document*

- *see your computer screen go blank*

- *shout and hit the roof because of your computer's bad performance*

Example: ***Have you ever had a virus on your computer?***

Практическое занятие №48

Тема: CPU

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

What is the purpose of the CPU?

The purpose of the CPU is to process data. The CPU is where processes such as calculating, sorting and searching take place. Whatever is done on our computers, such as checking emails, playing games and doing homework, the CPU has processed the data we use.

The CPU is made up of three main components, the **control unit**, the **immediate access store** and the **arithmetic and logic unit**.

The control unit

The **control unit controls the flow of data within the system.**

The control unit controls and monitors communications between the **hardware** attached to the computer. It controls the **input and output** of data, checks that signals have been delivered successfully, and makes sure that data goes to the correct place at the correct time.

Immediate access store

The **immediate access store** is where the CPU **holds all the data and programs** that it is currently using. You can think of it like the numbers typed into a calculator – they are being stored inside the calculator while it processes the calculations. The immediate access store is often referred to as the **registers** in the CPU.

Arithmetic and logic unit

The **arithmetic and logic unit (ALU)** is where the CPU **performs the arithmetic and logic operations**. Every task that your computer carries out is completed here. Even typing into a word processor involves adding binary digits to the file, and then calculating which pixels on the screen should change so that you can see the characters. The ALU's operations fall into two parts:

the arithmetic part, which deals with calculations, eg $1 + 2 = 3$

the logic part, which deals with any logical comparisons, eg $2 > 1$

CPU speed

A computer's speed is heavily influenced by the **CPU** it uses. There are three main factors that affect how quickly a CPU can carry out **instructions**:

CPUs can only carry out one instruction at a time.

It might seem like CPUs can perform many instructions simultaneously, since it is possible for you to do homework, read instant messages and listen to music at the same time. However, the CPU is able to carry out instructions at such speed that it can seem like it is simultaneous.

The speed at which the CPU can carry out instructions is called the clock speed. This is controlled by a clock.

With every tick of the clock, the CPU fetches and **executes** one instruction. The clock speed is measured in cycles per second, and one cycle per second is known as 1 hertz. This means that a CPU with a clock speed of 2 gigahertz (GHz) can carry out two thousand million (or two billion) cycles per second.

The higher the clock speed a CPU has, the faster it can process instructions.

Cores

A CPU is traditionally made up of a processor with a single core. Most modern CPUs have two, four or even more cores.

A CPU with two cores, called a dual core processor, is like having two processors in one. **A dual core processor can fetch and execute two instructions in the same time it takes a single core processor to fetch and execute just one instruction.** A quad core processor has four cores and can carry out even more instructions in the same period of time.

The main downside of using quad core processors is that they are more expensive to design and make, and they also use more power than single or dual core processors. Another disadvantage is that the instructions have to be

split up to decide which core will execute them and the results have to be merged together again at the end, which slows the processor down a little.

Cache

A cache (pronounced 'cash') is a tiny block of **memory** built right onto the processor. The most commonly used instructions and **data** are stored in the cache so that they are close at hand. The bigger the cache is, the more quickly the commonly used instructions and data can be brought into the processor and used.

The fetch-execute cycle

The basic operation of a computer is called the 'fetch-execute' cycle. The CPU is designed to understand a set of **instructions** - the instruction set. It fetches the instructions from the main **memory** and **executes** them. This is done repeatedly from when the computer is booted up to when it is shut down.

The CPU fetches the instructions one at a time from the main memory into the registers. One register is the program counter (pc). The pc holds the memory address of the next instruction to be fetched from main memory.

The CPU **decodes** the instruction.

The CPU **executes** the instruction.

Repeat until there are no more instructions.

A single piece of program code might require several instructions. Look at this Python (3.x) code:

```
area = length * width
```

First, the computer needs to load in the value of the variable **length** into the immediate access store (registers).

Next it needs to load in the value of the variable **width**. Then it needs to multiply the two numbers together, and finally it needs to store the result in the variable **area**.

What is the purpose of the CPU?

To create data

To store data

To process data

2

What does the control unit do?

It controls and monitors communications between the computer and any hardware attached

It holds the data and programs that the CPU currently needs

It carries out calculations and logic operations

3

What is the immediate access store for?

It holds the data and programs that the CPU currently needs

It controls and monitors communications between the computer and any hardware attached

It carries out calculations and logic operations

4

What does the arithmetic and logic unit do?

It controls and monitors communications between the computer and any hardware attached

It holds the data and programs that the CPU currently needs

It carries out calculations and logic operations

5

What can often be referred to as the registers in a CPU?

The control unit

The immediate access store

The arithmetic and logic unit

6

How many instructions can a CPU process at a time?

One

Many

It does not process instructions

7

When the CPU fetches the instruction from the main memory, where does it store it?

The control unit

The arithmetic and logic unit

The immediate access store

8

What is it called when the CPU carries out the action of an instruction?

Fetching the instruction

Decoding the instruction

Executing the instruction

9

What is clock speed measured in?

Cycles per minute

Cycles per second

Cycles per hour

10

How many cycles per second would a 3 GHz processor do?

3 million

3000

3 thousand million (3 billion)

Практическое занятие №49

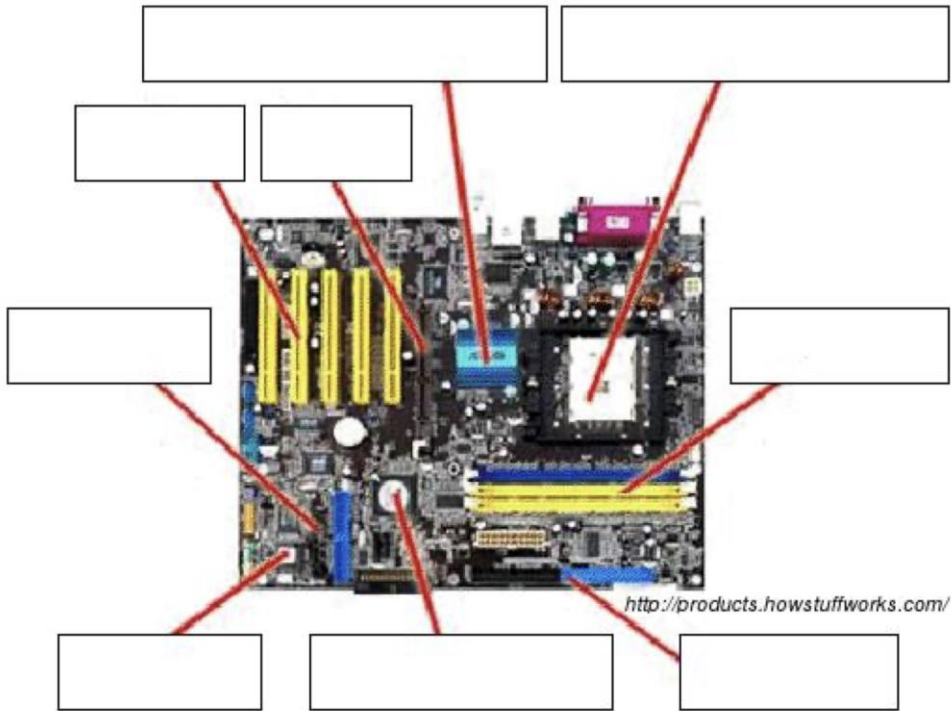
Тема: Motherboard

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Read all seven (7) parts of the article at the following [link:http://www.howstuffworks.com/motherboard.htm](http://www.howstuffworks.com/motherboard.htm).

1. What is the main job of the motherboard?
2. Label the parts of a typical motherboard on the diagram below.



1. Describe the parts of the motherboard.
 - a. Socket for microprocessor:
 - b. Chipset:
 - c. BIOS chip:
 - d. Real-time clock chip:
4. List the slots and ports found on a motherboard.
5. Can every CPU fit into any motherboard? Explain.
6. Describe the two basic parts of the motherboard's chipset.
 - a. Northbridge:
 - b. Southbridge:
7. What is a bus on the motherboard? What does it do?
8. What does bus speed refer to? Why is this important?
9. Why is the speed of the RAM important?
10. You are planning to build a new computer for yourself. What are some things you have to consider before rushing out and buying hardware? What kind of things would you look for in a motherboard?

Практическое занятие №50

Тема: Keyboard

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Задание 1: прочитать текст и выполнить послетекстовые задания.

THE KEYBOARD

A computer keyboard is an input device that allows a person to enter letters, numbers and other symbols (called characters) into a computer. It is one of the most used input devices for computers. Using a keyboard to enter plenty of data is called typing.



A standard English US full-size wired keyboard

A keyboard contains many mechanical *switches* or *push-buttons* called **keys**. When one of these is pushed, an electrical circuit is closed, and the keyboard sends a signal to the computer that tells it what letter, number or symbol has to be shown on the screen. The computer's CPU then shows the character on the screen, usually at the place where the *cursor* is. Besides keys for entering characters, computer keyboards also have keys that change the symbol (such as *Shift* or *Caps Lock*) or give the computer special commands (such as the *arrow keys*, *Ctrl* and *Alt*). These keys depend on the operating system which the keyboard is being used with.

A keyboard can be joined to a computer using a wire, but it can also be wireless (like those that use Bluetooth). Today, most keyboards that use wires connect to a USB (Universal Serial Bus) port on the computer, but older ones used a type of port called PS/2 (Personal System/2), which was slower than USB.

Answer the questions.

1. What does an input device do?
2. What is the keyboard used for?
3. When you press a key, what happens inside the computer?
4. How can a keyboard be joined to a computer?

Практическое занятие №51

Тема: Mouse

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

A computer mouse is a handheld hardware input device that controls a cursor in a *GUI (graphical user interface)* and can move and select text, icons, files, and *folders* on your computer.

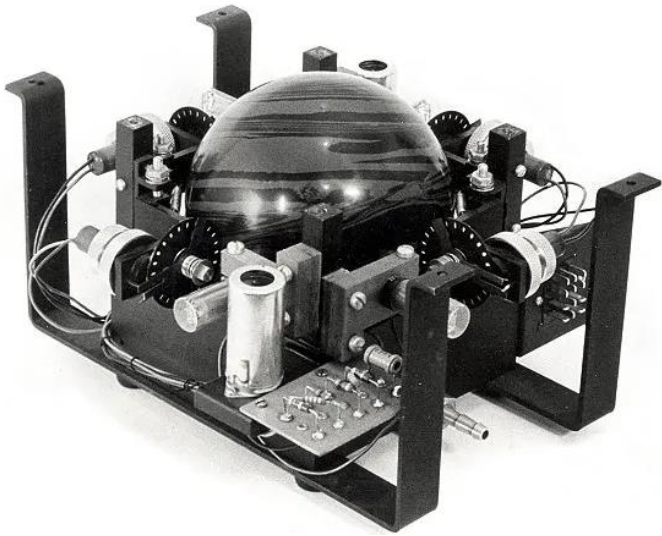
For desktop computers, the mouse is placed on a **flat** surface (e.g. *mouse pad* or desk) in front of your computer. A typical desktop computer mouse has two buttons and a wheel.

History of Computer Mouse

The roller ball

It was not until the mid-80s that the computer mouse, in the sense it is seen today, appeared. But the fact is that the technology behind the computer mouse was invented far earlier. It was the trackball designed by Ralph Benjamin after World War II, and it was used to track aircraft on the radar. The device was called *roller ball* and was patented in 1947.

The ball was on top of rotating metal plates which in turn lay in contact with cables. These early versions of trackballs were quite clumsy to use.



*This trackball was designed in 1952 by Fred Longstaff and Tom Cranston for the Royal Canadian Navy. It featured a small bowling ball for the track ball instead of a specially designed metal ball, because, according to **rumours**, they did not receive as much funding for the project*

The first mouse

The first real mouse was invented by Douglas Engelbart in the early 1960s. He developed this extremely helpful device to make it easier to navigate his oNLine System (NLS), the “**ancestor**” of the Internet that allowed computer users to share the information stored on their computers. The project was funded from the U.S. Department of Defense’s Advanced Research Projects Agency. NLS was also the first system to successfully use *hypertext*¹ to link files (making information available through a click of the mouse).

Engelbart’s computer mouse was presented at Stanford University on December 9, 1968, at a computer demonstration later named “The Mother of All Demos”. This 90-minute presentation demonstrated almost every fundamental element of modern computing: windows, hypertext, graphics, video conferencing, word processing, a collaborative real-time editor, etc.



The first computer mouse had a wooden case!

The first computer mouse was housed in a wooden box twice as high as today’s mice. It moved with the help of two metal wheels on its underside. The wheels sat at a right angle. When the mouse was moved, the vertical wheel rolled along the surface while the horizontal wheel slid sideways. First mice had three buttons on top.

¹ A text which contains links to other texts, graphics, video, or sound.

Why is the computer mouse called a “mouse”?

Some people believe that the name “mouse” is an **acronym**, meaning “**manually-operated user-select equipment**”. However, that is not true. Douglas Engelbart called his device a mouse because it **resembled** the **rodent**: it had a cord attached to its rear part, suggesting the idea of a tail.

Which hand should be used to control the mouse?

By default, a computer mouse is set up to be used with your right hand. However, if you are left-handed, it can be set up to be used with your left hand. **Ambidextrous** mice symmetrical in shape, which makes them suitable for both right- or left-handed users, are also available today.

“Mice” or “Mouses”?

Of course, when talking about the small rodent we always say “mice”. However, there are no official rules regulating the use of the plural form for “computer mouse”. Actually, both forms are acceptable, though “mouses” is starting to **take off**. Surveys say that people would rather think of “mice” as an irregular plural unique to the animal. To prevent confusion, some companies and writers avoid using either plural form of a mouse by referring to multiple mice as “mouse devices”. Interestingly, Douglas Engelbart preferred the “mice” option!

Since the time it first appeared on the market, over one billion computer mice have been sold in the world.

Complete the text with the verbs listed below.

click	hover	double-click	drag	grab	select	move	control
-------	-------	--------------	------	------	--------	------	---------

A mouse allows you to 1) _____ the cursor and move around the screen very quickly. Making the same movements with the arrow keys on the keyboard would take much longer. As you 2) _____ the mouse on your desk, the pointer on the screen moves in the same direction. The pointer usually looks like an I-bar, an arrow or a pointing hand, depending on what you are doing.

A regular mouse has two or more buttons to communicate with the computer. For example, if you want to place the insertion point or choose a menu option, you just 3) _____ on the mouse button, and the option is chosen.

The mouse is used to 4) _____ text and items on the screen. For example, you can highlight the line in the text to be deleted, or you can do it with the entire document.

The mouse is widely used in graphics and design. When you want to move an image, you position the pointer on the object you want to move, press the mouse button, and 5) _____ the image to a new location on the screen. Similarly, the mouse is used to change the shape of a graphic object. For example, if you want to convert a square into a rectangle, you 6) _____ one corner of the square and stretch it into a rectangle.

The mouse is also used to start a program or open a document: you put the pointer on the file name and 7) _____ on the file name – i.e. you rapidly press and release the mouse button twice.

If you 8) _____ the mouse over an object, some additional information.

Практическое занятие №52

Тема: Word processing

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. When do people use word processing programs?
2. What kinds of word processing programs are there?

1 format

2 spell check

3 document

4 template

5 word processing program

6 font

INTRODUCING **TypeWrite 4.0**

You need the perfect **word processing program**. And the new TypeWrite 4.0 is our best version yet. Write bold, striking **documents**. Use our many stylish **fonts**. Change your **layout** with a single click. Browse the new customizable **templates**. Customize toolbars for easier **formatting**.

It's more than a new look. TypeWrite 4.0 eliminates most **compatibility** issues. Now dozens more file **formats** work with TypeWrite. And TypeWrite 4.0 allows up to 500 **macros**, so save time as you type! TypeWrite 4.0 also features the most accurate **spell check** to date.

TypeWrite 4.0 *Because your documents speak for you.*

2. Read the advertisement for a new word processing program. Then, mark the following statements as true

(T) or false (F).

1. Macros determine the layout of a document.
2. TypeWrite 4 features customizable fonts.
3. Not all file formats work with TypeWrite 4

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

compatibility

document

font

format

layout

macro

spell check

word processing program

- 1 Use a _____ to type out phrases that you use a lot.
- 2 My file won't open in other programs due to a _____ problem.
- 3 Instead of writing by hand, use a _____
- 4 This file is in a _____ that doesn't open in TypeWrite.
- 5 Save each _____ with a different name so you have a copy of each.
- 6 The letter's _____ is wrong. The heading is in the wrong place.
- 7 Increase the _____ size to make the file easier to read.
- 8 Most word processors offer _____ to help you find mistakes.

4. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The style you use for this document makes it hard to read.

A macro

B formatting

C compatibility

2. To write a business letter, use the appropriate document pattern.

A word processing

B compatibility

C template

3. She did not think that her typing command was saving her any time.

A formatting

B macro

C template

Практическое занятие №53

Тема: WP tools

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Directions: Follow the formatting techniques provided below to create a typed document. Duplicate this document by handwriting the same information and using as many of the formatting techniques below as possible. Use the space provided, under the instructions, for the handwritten version of the assignment.

Write at least 200 words about why typing documents is important (you can use examples from the class discussion).

Make sure there are at least 3 bullet points in your document.

Use font size and format: 12, Times New Roman, regular.

At the top, right-hand side of your page, write your name and the date.

Use one-inch margins on all sides of the document.

Format the document as if you're writing a formal letter.

Double-check spelling and grammar.

Make sure you are indenting where needed.

Практическое занятие №54

Тема: Databases

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Answer the following questions about databases:

1. Think of two examples of databases that you use in your everyday life

- a. Name the fields that are used in the database.
- b. List an example of a record in the database.
- c. What purpose did the database serve?
- d. Was there a need for accurate data?

2. Watch each of the video clips and then answer the questions:

a. Video clip of person filling out forms

i
.

- i. What makes up one record in a database at the doctor?
- ii. Name any 3 fields you would find in this database.

e

h What is the purpose of a database in a video store?

ii. Name some of the fields you would expect to find on the video database

iii. Give 3 examples of the type of questions a potential customer might ask to find a video to hire. iv. Why do you think they need your phone number and address?

Video clip of company

i. Is the database electronic or manual?

ii. List some of the fields you expect on this database

iii. List some way a company could use this database

iv. Do you think employees details should be available for everyone to see?

l

y. Why do you think this way?

a

3. Use what you have learnt from the video clips to answer the following questions.

Although it is beneficial to have data easily accessible, an individual's right to privacy must be protected. This can be done by preventing unauthorised access to databases.

t

w

o

f

- I. Give examples of data that you would consider confidential
- II. How would you feel if your school marks are posted on the school notice board?
- III. Do you give out your cell phone number to anyone and would you mind if it is passed on to strangers?
- IV. Why could be dangerous if personal details are not treated as confidential
- It is also vitally important that the data is captured correctly and kept up to date.
- I. Have you ever complained because the marks on your report were entered incorrectly?
- II. Would you complain if you get a cell phone account for an amount far more than it should be?
- III. What would be your reaction when you use a phone number in an advertisement and the operator says that the number does not exist any more?

Definitions that will help you with this activity:

- **database** is a collection of data or information that is related to a particular subject or purpose.
- **field** refers to each of the details you are storing in the database.
- **record** is a group of related fields.

Практическое занятие №55

Тема: Database search

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

Q1: Fill in the blank: We use like '\$' to separate between rows of information in flat files.

Q2: You are a database expert. A supermarket owner asked you to help him to store items' information. He wants to store the names, prices, and available amounts of 1,200 different items. You are going to use a database table to store this information.

Fill in the blank: Each item could be represented as a .

Q3: A table containing product information has three columns ordered as product name, price, and amount available. If we want to add a new record to the table, which of the following statements would we use?

- AINSERT INTO PRODUCTS VALUES (4,'Cheese',10);
- BINSERT INTO PRODUCTS VALUES (10,'Cheese',4);
- CADD INTO PRODUCTS VALUES ('Cheese',4,10);
- DNone of the answers are correct.

Q4: Fill in the blank: We use to say “all” in an SQL select statement.

- C★

Q5: Fill in the blank: We use to write commands on the DBMS to create, modify, or delete tables.

Q6: True or False: We could create more than one view on a database table based on user authority.

Q7: Fill in the blank: Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, and Microsoft Access are examples of .

Q8: Fill in the blank: is a software that allows us to deal with databases.

Q9: True or False: A relational database allows us to maintain complex relations between tables.

Q10: Fill in the blanks: In a database, to access a table, we have to start from the head table, whereas in a database, we could start at any table and move through the database.

Практическое занятие №56

Тема: Повторение пройденного лексического материала.

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

1. Найдите два правильных варианта перевода:

удаленная работа

- a) remote work**
- b) home work
- c) teleworking**
- d) work from house

2. Найдите верный термин к данному определению:

The ability to deal with people in physical reality and solve communication problems.

- a) community skills
- b) soft skills**
- c) hard skills
- d) real skills

3. Закончите предложение (возможны два правильных варианта ответа):

People post updates about recent events in their lives and publish their opinions on hot issues on _____.

- a) **social networks**
- b) social groups
- c) **social media**
- d) social space

4. Какое слово не является синонимом слова *conventional*?

- a) traditional
- b) normal
- c) regular
- d) **basic**

5. Выберите верную форму глагола (возможны два правильных варианта ответа):

To enter your profile, you _____ to type in your log-in name and password.

- a) needs
- b) are needing
- c) **need**
- d) **will need**

6. Выберите два верных утверждения:

- a) **Video conferencing through computers can connect people in various locations, allowing companies and employees to save time and cut travelling costs.**
- b) The use of the computer in banking increases the infrastructure cost of banks.
- c) General-purpose computers perform a wide range of computationally intensive tasks in various fields, including quantum mechanics, weather forecasting, oil and gas exploration, airplane and spacecraft aerodynamics, etc.
- d) **Expert systems help doctors to diagnose the diseases of patients faster thanks to various medical software applications which can analyze blood and urine tests, X-ray and MRT images, etc.**

7. Что из перечисленного не является устройством ввода?

- a) **speakers**
- b) keyboard
- c) mouse
- d) barcode reader

8. Что из перечисленного не является подключаемым устройством?

- a) expansion card
- b) image scanner
- c) digital camera
- d) **main memory**

9. Выберите правильную расшифровку аббревиатуры:

CPU

- a) centre processing unit

b) central processing unit

- c) central processor unit
- d) central process unit

10. Выберите верный вариант заполнения пропусков:

_____ program is not working because _____ strings in it contain _____ errors.

- a) the, -, the
- b) a, some, -
- c) a, -, some
- d) the, some, -**

11. Закончите предложение:

A computer processor has the form of a silicon microprocessor chip which represents an _____.

- a) integrated circuit**
- b) input device
- c) internal circuit
- d) integrated circle

12. Выберите правильную расшифровку аббревиатуры:

USB

- a) universal series bus
- b) universal serial bus**
- c) uniform serial bus
- d) universe series bus

13. Выберите верное определение к термину:

volatile (memory)

- a) maintaining the stored data when the power is interrupted
- b) retaining its contents when not powered
- c) requiring power to retain stored information**
- d) capable of storing its contents without power supply

14. Выберите верное определение к термину:

RAM

- a) a type of volatile memory used to hold instructions and data of currently running programs**
- b) a type of volatile memory used to store data permanently
- c) a type of non-volatile memory that can be read and changed in any order
- d) a type of non-volatile memory keeping the OS, application programs and data in current use

15. Выберите верную форму глагола:

All types of computer can _____ as machines that can be programmed to manipulate data.

- a) define
- b) are defined
- c) defined
- d) be defined**

16. Выберите верный вариант объяснения слова:

simultaneous

- a) operating in a similar way
- b) occurring at the same place
- c) taking place at the same time**
- d) happening rapidly

17. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

A _____ can be defined as a relatively small lightweight computer incorporating a display and keyboard.

- a) mainframe
- b) desktop PC
- c) wearable
- d) laptop**

18. Вставьте пропущенные слова:

_____ lets the user create, edit, save and store documents on the computer and print them out.

- a) memory capacity
- b) desktop publishing**
- c) word processing
- d) hands-free operation

19. Выберите верный вариант перевода слова:

- a) практичный
- b) универсальный**
- c) эффективный
- d) возможный

20. Подберите верные синонимы к слову (возможны два правильных варианта ответа):

temporary

- a) short-term**
- b) permanent
- c) long-lasting
- d) non-permanent**

21. Закончите предложение:

A CPU having four cores is called a/an _____ -core processor.

- a) dual
- b) octa
- c) quad**
- d) single

22. Закончите предложение:

The central processor is made up of three main parts:

- a) the control unit, the arithmetic/logic unit, and memory unit.**

- b) the control unit, the arithmetic/logic unit and registers.
- c) the control unit, memory unit and registers.
- d) the arithmetic/logic unit, memory unit and registers.

23. Закончите предложение:

The _____ is a device within the CPU that sends out a steady high-frequency signal to all other computer components to measure and synchronize the flow of data.

- a) clock rate
- b) clock cycle
- c) system clock**
- d) system cycle

24. Что из перечисленного является устройством основной (первичной памяти)?

- a) solid-state drive
- b) ROM**
- c) hard disk drive
- d) memory stick

25. Выберите правильный предлог:

Virtual memory moves the data that has not been used recently _____ a storage device.

- a) to
- b) in
- c) onto**
- d) across

26. Выберите правильный термин к определению:

_____ is the technique used to reduce the average time to access data from the main memory.

- a) Cache memory**
- b) virtual memory
- c) external memory
- d) read-only memory

27. Закончите предложение:

Magnetic and optical storage devices are referred to as _____ memory, because they read stored data in a sequence, in contrast to _____ memory where data can be accessed in any order.

- a) internal, external
- b) sequential access, random-access**
- c) virtual, read-only
- d) cache, secondary

28. Выберите правильный перевод слова:

- a) передняя шина
- b) фронтальная шина
- c) системная шина**
- d) шина расширения

29. Выберите три компонента современной материнской платы:

- a) CPU chip
- b) northbridge/southbridge**
- c) floppy-disk controller
- d) CMOS battery

30. Закончите предложение:

_____ keys appear at the top of the keyboard and can be programmed to do special tasks like “display help screen” or “print screen”.

- a) Dedicated
- b) Numeric
- c) Function**
- d) Directional

Практическое занятие №57

Тема: Повторение пройденного грамматического материала.

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

1. Выберите правильную форму слова:

The keyboard is an input device used to enter data into a computer through _____ it in.

- a) typed
- b) typing**
- c) type
- d) types

32. Выберите правильную форму глаголов (возможны два правильных варианта ответа):

If you _____ the Enter key, the cursor _____ to the beginning of a new line.

- a) press, moves**
- b) will press, will move
- c) press, will move**
- d) presses, moves

33. Выберите верный союз:

The CPU accesses the main memory _____ it finds the required entry in the cache. a) if

- b) unless**
- c) when
- d) in case

34. Выберите правильный ответ к утверждению:

Most of the fundamental elements of modern personal computing: windows, hypertext, graphics, efficient navigation and command input, video conferencing, word processing and some other were developed in the _____.

35. Выберите три универсальных компонента компьютерной мыши:

- a) wheel**
- b) buttons**
- c) cable
- d) circuit board**

36. Назовите три функции мыши, которые описаны в задании:

You can move a file across the desktop and insert it in a folder. If you place the mouse over an object, some additional information about the object can be seen on the screen, on condition that it is attached to the object. Also, you can change the shape of a graphic object, e.g. convert a square into a rectangle.

- a) drag, highlight, click
- b) insert, double-click, drop
- c) drag-and-drop, hover, stretch**
- d) scroll, grab, select

37. Выберите правильное определение к термину:

ASCII

- a) It is the most common encoding format for multimedia data used in computers and telecommunication equipment.
- b) It is an encoding format used on the World Wide Web.
- c) It is an encoding format that enables to represent text and images in computers and telecommunication equipment.
- d) It is the most common character encoding format for text data in computers and on the internet.**

38. Выберите два определения слова:

pixel

- a) an element of a light-sensitive image sensor**
- b) an element of a vector image
- c) the basic element of a printed bitmapped image
- d) the basic element of a digital bitmapped image**

39. Закончите предложение:

The camera's ability to present a detailed image based on the total amount of pixels captured is called _____.

- a) clarity

- b) acutance
- c) sharpness
- d) resolution**

40. Закончите предложение:

The three primary colours an image is made up of are _____.

- a) green, red and blue**
- b) green, red and yellow
- c) red, green and black
- d) blue, green and white

41. Закончите предложение:

Civil engineering a discipline that deals with the construction and maintenance of _____.

- a) residential areas
- b) military objects
- c) infrastructure objects**
- d) civil buildings

42. Выберите тип сканера, соответствующий утверждению:

This type of scanner can only work as long as the base containing the image is transparent.

- a) flatbed
- b) slide**
- c) hand-held
- d) 3D

43. Выберите правильную расшифровку аббревиатуры:

- a) quick reply code
- b) quite response code
- c) quick respond code
- d) quick response code**

44. Закончите предложение:

_____ is a physical electronic authorization device used to control access to a resource.

- a) magnetic card
- b) identity card
- c) smart card**
- d) credit card

45. Выберите верный перевод термина:

оптическое распознавание символов

- a) optical character recognition**
- b) optic character recognition
- c) optical character recognizing
- d) optical characters recognition

Выберите правильные формы глаголов:

- I've got a problem! Microsoft Word _____! It _____ perfectly an hour ago!
– _____ you _____ to restart the computer?
– Not yet.

- a) doesn't work, worked, did ...try
b) isn't working, has worked, have ...tried
c) doesn't work, is working, did ...try
d) isn't working, worked, have ... tried

47. Подберите синоним к слову:

implement

- a) put
b) apply
c) show
d) start

48. Закончите предложение:

Today, most LCD displays use _____ technology.

- a) passive matrix
b) active matrix
c) cathode ray tube
d) active colour

49. Выберите правильные формы прилагательных:

Organic light-emitting diode (OLED) monitors are thin-film LED displays that do not require a backlight to function; therefore they are _____ and _____. They offer _____ contrast and _____ colour reproduction. They are far _____ than LCD monitors and are _____ type of monitor.

- a) thinner, more efficient, higher, better, less common, the most expensive**
b) thinner, more efficient, highest, better, more common, the most expensive
c) more thin, more efficient, higher, best, less common, expensiver
d) thinner, more efficient, highest, better, less common, more expensive

Подберите верный термин к определению:

The correlation between the width and height of a monitor.

- a) screen size
b) dot pitch
c) aspect ratio
d) viewing angle

51. Найдите предложения в страдательном залоге, соответствующие предложениям в действительном залоге:

Yesterday the company moved the head office to a new location. The vendors have already supplied the latest accounting software. Now the employees can maintain book-keeping more efficiently.

- a) Yesterday the head office of the company was moved to a new location. The latest accounting software has been already supplied. Now book-keeping can maintained more efficiently.
b) Yesterday the head office of the company was moved to a new location. The latest accounting software has been already supplied. Now book-keeping can be maintained more efficiently.

- c) Yesterday the head office of the company did moved to a new location. The latest accounting software has been already supplied. Now book-keeping can be maintained more efficiently.
- d) Yesterday the head office of the company was moved to a new location. The latest accounting software has been already supplied. Now book-keeping can be maintain more efficiently.

52. Выберите два верных утверждения:

- a) **Unlike bitmapped images, vector images can be scaled up to any resolution without losing quality.**
- b) Plotters are machines used to produce raster images.
- c) **Additive manufacturing is the process of creating an object by putting the material in layers, one layer at a time, until the object is built.**
- d) Thermal transfer printers can print on plastic, paper, fabric, and metal material. They cannot produce medium-resolution graphics.

53. Подберите верное определение к термину:

subtractive manufacturing

- a) An industrial production technique where material is deposited in layers to create a 3D object.
- b) **A process of creating an object by removing material from a solid block until the final product is complete.**
- c) A production method in which an object is manufactured by sintering small particles of polymer powder into a solid structure.
- d) A method of creating objects where the shape and colour of the object is mathematically defined.

54. Выберите правильные формы глаголов:

I only _____ that I _____ the bill when my Internet connection _____ working.

- a) remembered, didn't pay, had stopped
- b) had remembered, hadn't paid, stopped
- c) **remembered, hadn't paid, stopped**
- d) remembered, hadn't paid, had stopped

55. Выберите предложение, соответствующее по смыслу предложению в задании:

A hard-disk drive is assigned to the C: drive.

- a) **An HDD is labelled with the C: drive letter.**
- b) An HDD is mounted on the C: drive.
- c) An HDD is located on the C: drive.
- d) An HDD is connected to the C: drive letter.

56. Подберите верный термин к определению:

The creation of one or more regions on HDD, so that each region can be managed separately.

- a) formatting
- b) **partitioning**
- c) fragmentation
- d) division

57. Выберите два предложения, соответствующие ситуации:

The internet connection is unstable, so the videoconference is impossible now.

- a) **If the internet connection was stable, we could have a videoconference now.**
- b) **If we had a stable internet connection, the videoconference would be possible.**
- c) We could have a conference now in case the internet connection gets unstable.
- d) The videoconference wouldn't be possible unless we had a stable internet connection.

58. Выберите верный ряд определений:

CD data is represented as tiny indentations known as _____, etched by the laser in a spiral track on the polycarbonate layer. The flat areas between them are known as _____. The distance between the tracks is called the _____.

- a) hollows, lands, pitch
- b) bumps, pits, land
- c) **pits, lands, pitch**
- d) pits, bumps, spacing

59. Выберите верное слово-связку (возможны два правильных варианта ответа):

The DVD laser spot size is smaller than that of a CD, so the laser can be focused to a smaller area on a disc. _____, the pits on a DVD can be made smaller, too.

- a) **therefore**
- b) however
- c) **consequently**
- d) although

60. Подберите верный перевод термина:

- a) транзистор с плавающим выходом
- b) транзистор с переменным затвором
- c) транзистор с перемещающимся затвором
- d) **транзистор с плавающим затвором**

Практическое занятие №58

Тема: Обобщение пройденного лексического и грамматического материала.

Цель:

- закрепление и систематизация теоретических знаний по лексической теме;
- самостоятельное совершенствование письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;
- дальнейшее развитие умений общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы.
- совершенствование навыков поиска информации.

1. *Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.*

2. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Future Simple:*

1) I

2) I _____ football very well. (not play)

3) She ___ already _____ her homework. (do)

4) W

5) Where _____ you _____ now? (go) – I _____ to the shop. (go)

6) L

7) Ann often _____ on Saturday. (dance)

8) Y

9) They ___ just _____ for Moscow. (leave)

10) M

11) W

12) I _____ a letter tomorrow. (write)

Прочитайте текст и определите, верны ли утверждения после текста или нет. (True (T) or False (F))

Jaya Rajah is fourteen, but he doesn't go to school, he goes to New York University. He is in a class of twenty-year-olds. Jaya was born in Madras in India but now lives in a house in New York with his mother, father, and brother. They can all speak English. His father is a doctor.

Jaya was different from a very young age. He could write before he could say "Mummy" or "Daddy". He could play the piano when he was five and use a computer when he was eight. Now he studies from 8.15 to 4.00 every day at the university. Then he studies at home with his father from 6.30 to 10.00 every evening. Jaya doesn't have any friends. He never goes out in the evenings, but he sometimes watches TV. He says, "I live for one thing - I want to be a doctor before I am seventeen. Other children of my age are boring. They cannot understand me.

J

Jaya wasn't born in the United States. ____

- 4) J
- 5) J
- 6) J

Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

- 7) Does Jaya go to school?
- 8) How old was Jaya when he could play the piano?
- 9) Why does Jaya have no friends?
- 10) What does he want to be?

Прочитайте текст и определите, верны ли утверждения после текста или нет. (True (T) or

CHARLES DICKENS (1812-1870)

Charles Dickens is a famous writer in the English language. He wrote about the real world of England and many of the people in his books were not rich, but poor and hungry.

Charles Dickens's family lived in London and his father worked in an office. It was a good job, but he always spent a lot of money and often there was no money to buy food. There were eight children in the family, so life was hard.

Charles went to school and his teachers thought he was very clever. But when Charles was only eleven, his father lost all his money and the family left their house. Charles got a job washing bottles. He worked ten hours a day and he earned six shillings (30p) a week. Every night, after work, he walked four miles back to his room. Charles hated it and never forgot it. He used it in many books, for example David Copperfield and Oliver Twist.

- 11) C
- 12) C
- 13) Charles Dickens' father had a job in an office. ____
- 14) Charles Dickens' life was difficult because he had eight children. ____
- 15) C
- 16) Charles Dickens spent all his father's money. ____
- 17) C
- 18) C
- 19) Oliver Twist was Charles Dickens' friend. ____