

Комитет по образованию
Санкт-Петербургское государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное
учреждение «Электромашиностроительный колледж»
(СПб ГБПОУ ЭМК)

Методические указания к практическим занятиям
учебной дисциплины ОДБ.03. Иностранный язык
основной профессиональной образовательной программы среднего профессионального
образования – программы подготовки квалифицированных рабочих, служащих
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Методические указания к практическим занятиям разработаны в соответствии с рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОДБ.03. Иностраный язык

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Разработчики: Фуршенкова Ирина Федоровна, Лукина Мария Владимировна, преподаватели Санкт-Петербургского государственного бюджетного профессионального образовательного учреждения «Электромашиностроительный колледж».

Рассмотрены и рекомендованы к утверждению на заседании методической комиссии общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического учебного цикла,, протокол от 08.04.2024 № 1; на заседании методического совета протокол от 09.04.2024 № 1.

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Содержание

1. ПАСПОРТ МЕТОДИЧЕСКИХ УКАЗАНИЙ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ....	4
2. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ, ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ РАБОТЫ	7
3. КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ, ЗАДАНИЙ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ.....	70
4. ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ	71

1. ПАСПОРТ МЕТОДИЧЕСКИХ УКАЗАНИЙ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ

1.1. Методические указания для обучающихся содержат методический материал, перечень и содержание практических занятий, практических работ, осваиваемые знания, умения, формируемые компетенции, критерии оценки результатов выполнения практических работ, заданий практических занятий, информационное обеспечение

1.2. Перечень практических занятий, практических работ

№	Наименование
1	Приветствие, прощание, представления себя
2	Описание внешности и характера. Описание друга
3	Страны и национальности
4	ПР 1. Работа с текстом «Стереотипы»
5	ПР 2. Семья и семейные отношения
6	Моя квартира
7	Известные люди. Сократ
8	Рабочий день студента колледжа
9	ПР 3. Работа с текстом «Прекрасно быть студентом»
10	Хобби и досуг
11	Ценностные ориентиры
12	Межличностные отношения. Решение конфликтов
13	Описание местоположения объекта
14	Экологические проблемы и пути их решения
15	ПР 4. Работа с текстом «Загрязнение природы»
16	Магазины и покупки
17	ПР 5. Работа с текстом «Что влияет на нас при выборе покупок?»
18	Сбалансированное питание
19	ПР 6. Работа с текстом «Быстрое питание»
20	ПР 7. Здоровый образ жизни
21	Экскурсии и путешествия
22	ПР 8. Работа с текстом «Экскурсии и путешествия»
23	Достопримечательности
24	ПР 9. Российская Федерация
25	Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы
26	Санкт-Петербург и его достопримечательности
27	Лев Толстой
28	Жорес Алферов
29	Великобритания. США
30	ПР 10. Работа с текстом «Англоязычные страны»
31	Вильям Шекспир
32	Вильям Блейк
33	Авраам Линкольн
34	ПР 11. Праздники в России
35	ПР 12. Образование
36	ПР 13. Современные технологии
37	ПР 14. Компьютеры в нашей жизни.
38	ПР 15. Машины и механизмы
39	ПР 16. Отраслевые выставки

40	ПР 17. Составление инструкции по эксплуатации
41	ПР 18. Профессиональные требования

1.3. В результате выполнения практических работ, заданий практических занятий обучающийся должен освоить предметные результаты обучения:

- владеть основными видами речевой деятельности в рамках следующего тематического содержания речи: Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение. Внешность и характер человека и литературного персонажа. Повседневная жизнь. Здоровый образ жизни. Школьное образование. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжении образования. Роль иностранного языка в современном мире. Молодежь в современном обществе. Досуг молодежи. Природа и экология. Технический прогресс, современные средства информации и коммуникации, Интернет-безопасность. Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;
 - говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка;
 - создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи; передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения; устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;
 - аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации;
 - смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 600-800 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного; читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию;
- письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;
- писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет; создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст; заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице; представлять результаты выполненной проектной работы объемом до 180 слов;
 - владеть фонетическими навыками: различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах; владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации; овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала; овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при

перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки;

не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера;

- знать и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений;

выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям;

- владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии;

- владеть навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей;

- владеть социокультурными знаниями и умениями: знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий; знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения); иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке; проявлять уважение к иной культуре; соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении;

- владеть компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку;

- уметь сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические);

- иметь опыт практической деятельности в повседневной жизни: участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий; соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет" (далее - сеть Интернет); использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку; использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.

2. ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ, ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ РАБОТЫ

Практическое занятие «Приветствие, прощание, представления себя»

1. Выучите фразы и выражения

Приветствие

Hello! – Здравствуйте!

Hi! – Привет!

Good morning! – Доброе утро!

Good afternoon! – Добрый день!

Good evening! – Добрый вечер!

Nice to see you! – Рад Вас видеть!

Прощание

See you later! – До скорого!

Bye! – Пока!

Nice talking to you. – Приятно было поговорить.

Hope to see you again. – Заходите к нам еще. (*дословно: Надеюсь увидеть Вас снова*)

Have a nice day! – Хорошего дня!

Good luck! – Удачи! (*Можно употреблять, когда прощаетесь*)

I have to go. – Мне надо идти.

Вежливость

Thank you! / Cheers! – Спасибо!

Yes, please. / No, thanks. – Да, пожалуйста. / Нет, спасибо. (Could you...? – Не могли бы Вы...?)

I would like = I'd like... – Я бы хотел (а)...

Here you are. – Вот, держите. (*Говорится, когда Вы передаете кому-то что-то*)

Here's your receipt, please. – Вот Ваш чек, пожалуйста.

Excuse me... – Извините,... (*Говорится, когда Вы хотите к кому-то обратиться, начать разговор.*)

Sorry... – Извините... (*Говорится, когда Вы хотите попросить за что-то прощения.*)

That's ok / fine. – Всё в порядке. (*Как ответ на извинение со стороны собеседника*)

Welcome. / You are welcome. – Обращайтесь. (*В ответ на благодарность со стороны собеседника*)

How can I help you? – Могу ли я чем-то помочь?

Would you like<...>? – Не хотели бы Вы ...?

Представление себя

What's your name? – Как Вас зовут?

Sorry, what's your name again? – Извините, как Ваше имя еще раз? (*Если Вы не расслышали с первого раза*)

How are you? – Как дела?

How old are you? – Сколько Вам лет?

What do you do? / What are you? – Чем Вы занимаетесь? (*Имеется в виду, «кто Вы по профессии»*)

Where are you from? – Откуда Вы?

Where do you live? – Где Вы живете?

Are you here on holiday? – Вы здесь отдыхаете?

My name is... – Меня зовут...

Nice to meet you. – Приятно познакомиться

I'm fine / great. – Хорошо / здорово (*в ответ на вопрос "How are you?"*)

So-so. – Так себе (*в ответ на вопрос "How are you?"*)

I'm a manager – Я менеджер

I work at ... – Я работаю в ... (*далее называете компанию*)

And you? / And what about you? – А Вы? (*Используется для обратного вопроса.*

Например,: Меня зовут Майк, а Вас?)

Nice talking to you. – Приятно было поговорить

Nice meeting you. – Приятно было познакомиться (*Обычно используется в конце беседы*)

2. Составьте неофициальный и официальный диалоги, используя фразы и выражения упражнения 1.

Практическая занятие «Описание внешности и характера. Описание друга»

1. Прочтите и запомните слова, обращая внимание на произношение.

Appearance Character

attractive - привлекательный

athletic - атлетического сложения

brave - мужественный, храбрый

calm - спокойный, невозмутимый

beautiful - красивая

fat - толстый, тучный

handsome - красивый (о мужчине)

short - низкий

slim - стройный, тонкий

strong - сильный, крепкий

tall - высокий

thin - худой, худощавый

ugly - некрасивый

clever - умный

cheerful - веселый, радостный

friendly - дружелюбный

hard-working - трудолюбивый

honest - честный

humble - скромный

impolite - невежливый

lazy - ленивый

responsible - ответственный

rude - грубый

shy - застенчивый, стеснительный

silly - глупый

2. Переводите словосочетания, используя слова в скобках.

(man, person, woman, girl, boy, worker, student, people)

1) Красивый и высокий мужчина

2) Стройная красивая девушка

3) Ответственный работник

4) Трудолюбивый человек

5) Храбрый мальчик

6) Невежливый человек

7) Скромная девушка

8) Трудолюбивый студент

9) Честный человек

10) Веселые люди

11) Сильный характер

12) Ленивый студент

13) Грубый мужчина

3. Прочтите и переведите текст.

I want to tell you about my neighbor Tom. He is from England. Tom is English. We are very good friends with him. He is quite tall, with short red hair and kind blue eyes. He has an athletic appearance. His face is oval; he has long thin nose and thin lips. He is very friendly and cheerful. When I was moving in our house, he suggested helping me with my things. That is how we met for the first time. I noticed at once that he is very responsible and honest. He is always polite. Tom is never rude. Later, I found out that he is also very clever person. He likes to study. It is always interesting to talk to him.

Практическое занятие «Страны и национальности»

1. Переведите названия стран, национальностей и языков на русский язык, обращая внимание на артикль.

Country (Страна)	Nation (Нация в целом)	Language (Язык)
Russia (Россия)	the Russians (русские)	the Russian (language) (русский язык)
England	the English, the British	the (British) English
America	the Americans	the American English
France	the French	the French
Germany	the Germans	the German
Italy	the Italians	the Italian
Greece	the Greeks	the Greek
Turkey	the Turks	the Turkish
Spain	the Spanish	the Spanish
Japan	the Japanese	the Japanese
China	the Chinese	the Chinese

2. Переводите на английский язык.
- 1) Это Россия. Мы из России. Мы русские.
 - 2) Это Италия. Он из Италии. Он итальянец.
 - 3) Это Испания. Она из Испании. Она испанка.
 - 4) Это Англия. Он» из Англии. Они англичане.
 - 5) Это Германия. Он из Германии. Он немец.
 - 6) Это Франция. Вы из Франции. Вы французы.

Практическая работа 1 «Работа с текстом «Стереотипы»».

1. Поработайте со словарем, напишите перевод следующих слов.
 - 1) custom
 - 2) tradition
 - 3) different
 - 4) behaviour
 - 3) characteristic

- 6) stereotype
- 7) conception
- 8) to characterize
- 9) to judge
- 10) to exist
- 11) to investigate
- 12) obvious
- 13) conservative
- 14) individual
- 15) suspicious
- 10) tough
- 17) competition
- 18) hospitable

2. Прочтите и переведите текст, озаглавьте его.

We live in a wonderful world. Our world is so varied. There are so many nationalities; each one has its own history, customs, and traditions. Of course, people from different countries have different behaviour and characteristics. That is why we often use the word “stereotype”. Stereotype is a fixed conception that is generally characterizes a person of some nationality. But is it good to judge about a people or a group of people by stereotypes? Anyway, certain stereotypes exist.

What are the ways of investigating stereotypes? One of the most obvious is to «ask people what characterizes the British, the Russians, the Americans, and other nations.

The English (the British) are said to be conservative without any emotions. It is also belief that Britain is a land of traditions. According to the stereotypes, the English are also thought to be reserved, conservative, shy, suspicious accepting new ideas, responsible, honest, and unemotional. But these stereotypes may be far from true, especially in today’s world.

As for the Americans, they like freedom very much. Another American values are competition and material wealth. Many of the Americans believe wealth is a reward for hard work.

Speaking about Russian people, they are considered to be tough and brave. These stereotypes come from books, films, and other cultural media. The Russians are hard-working, frank with strong will and hospitable to foreigners.

There are a lot of stereotypes about other nations. But one should remember that we are all individual and unique.

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) What is a stereotype?
- 2) Why do stereotypes exist?
- 3) Do you agree that stereotypes reflect character of a nation?

4. Расскажите о стереотипах

Практическая работа 2 «Семья и семейные отношения»

1. Прочтите текст и определите его тему.

All people all over the world dream and want to be as happy as possible. But what is happiness? There are a lot of answers to this question and many opinions of people. Some people think that happiness is a feeling when you are greatly loved and you love someone as heartedly as you can. Happiness is peace in your heart and your soul.

We need very much to happy. A man has to overcome many difficulties and achieve many aims during his lifetime. There is a motto “To strive, to seek, to find, and nor to yield”

(«Бороться, искать, найти и не сдаваться»). It was the motto of a lot of heroes who gave their lives for our Motherland. But what is family happiness? A family is a base of our society, children are born, and new generations appear. Life goes on every day. But it's very difficult to create a good family when all members of families are happy. So, who is the creator of the family happiness?

2. Прочтите и запомните следующие слова и выражения.

To trust. — доверять
 joy — радость
 sorrow — печаль
 to respect — уважать
 to obey — слушаться
 labour — труд
 achievement — достижение
 mood — настроение
 relations — отношения
 to marry — жениться
 to create — создавать
 duty — обязанность
 similar - схожий
 to consist of - состоять из
 to depend on - зависеть от
 mutual understanding — взаимопонимание

3. Переведите данные слова на русский язык.

marriage
 husband
 wife
 small things
 child
 children
 happy
 happiness
 housework

4. Переведите словосочетания.

- 1) Права и обязанности. 2) Состоять из мелочей. 3) Семейные отношения. 4) Зависеть от отношений. 5) Слушаться родителей. 6) Мои достижения. 7) Уважать родителей. 8) Создавать семейное счастье. 9) Счастливый брак. 10) Доверять людям. 11) Счастье в мелочах. 12) Хорошее настроение. 13) Счастливый брак. 14) Радости и печали. 15) Муж и жена похожи друг на друга.

5. Переведите цитаты и пословицы (1-4). Как вы их понимаете? Подберите соответствующие пояснения (a—d) и добавьте свое мнение.

- 1) All happy families are alike.
 - 2) Marriage halves one's rights and doubles one's duties.
 - 3) Marriage is for life.
 - 4) A happy marriage is a science, an art, hard work.
- a) I think, it is important to develop yourself to have a happy family.

- b) To my mind, if you have made your choice, it should be for all your life.
- c) It is important to help each other.
- d) I consider that happiness is a feeling that is similar in all families.

6. Переведите предложения.

1) All the members of the family trust each other. 2) People tell each other about their joys and sorrows. 3) The children love, respect, and obey their parents. 4) Labour achievements, mood, and what is called happiness depend on family relations. 5) Both husband and wife must create their happiness together. 6) A happy marriage does not mean that husband and wife must have similar characters. 7) It's really very difficult to keep up a marriage without mutual understanding. 8) People keep up their love for a long time. 9) Everyday life consists of many small things. 10) All the members of the family help each other if everybody has his special duties. 11) To create a happy family is a difficult problem.

7. Прочтите и переведите текст.

WHO IS THE CREATOR OF THE FAMILY HAPPINESS?

The outstanding Russian writer Leo Tolstoy in his well-known novel "Anna Karenina" wrote: "All happy families are alike". Is it true? When a family is happy, it means that all members of the family trust each other, tell each other about, their joys and sorrows. The children love, respect, and obey their parents.

The family plays a very important role in everybody's life. Personal achievements, mood, and happiness depend on family relations. When young people marry, they sometimes think that happiness in their marriage will be created by somebody else, not by themselves. They are mistaken. To create a happy marriage is their duty. Both husband and wife must create their happiness together. As an English proverb says. "Marriage halves one's rights and doubles one's duties".

A happy marriage does not mean that husband and wife must have similar characters, but the ability to understand each other. It is very difficult to keep up a marriage without mutual understanding. "Marriage is for life" — the English people say meaning that it should last all one's life. However, all people keep up their love for a long time.

You know, everyday life consists of many small things. Take, for example, housework. It takes up a great deal of time. However, if all the members of the family help each other, if everybody has his special duties, keeping house will not be so difficult.

So, to create a happy family is a difficult problem, but everything depends on us.

8. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) What did Tolstoy write in his famous novel "Anna Karenina"?
- 2) Do you agree with Tolstoy? What, does happy family mean?
- 3) What is the role of a family today? What can you say about, relationships in the family?
- 4) Is it a difficult problem to create a happy family? Who can create a happy family?

9. Перескажите текст.

10. Прочтите и переведите текст.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES IN MY FAMILY

Everyone in our family has his household duties. For example, my Mum always cooks breakfast and dinner for us, does the washing and the shopping. My Dad is responsible for major purchases and maintenance of our family car. They are simple but important.

My sister and I help our parents. My favourite duty is to walk our dog Tomas, if the weather is fine. I go to the park with him. We come home tired but very glad.

Every Saturday my little sister and I help our Mum to clean up the rooms. Honestly speaking, I don't like it much. We sweep and wash the floor, dust all the furniture, clean the mirrors in the bathroom and in the hall. My duty is also to take the rubbish out.

Besides, I like cooking. I can cook some simple dishes. For example, I can make fried potatoes, an omelet with tomatoes, and even pancakes. Sometimes, I help my Mum to cook something more complicated, such as soup or meat. The only thing I don't like about cooking is washing the dishes. I don't understand why my parents don't buy a washing machine. To my mind, it is a very useful device.

So, as you see, my household duties are not very numerous, and they are rather simple. I am sure that my skills will make my life easier in future.

11. Выпишите из текста основные домашние обязанности.

12. Переведите на английский язык.

- 1) Моя мама готовит обед и моет посуду
- 2) Отец отвечает за серьезные покупки и обслуживание машины.
- 3) Моя любимая обязанность — гулять с собакой.
- 4) Я помогаю маме убирать в комнате.
- 5) Честно говоря, мне это не очень нравится.
- 6) Мы подметаем и моем пол, стираем пыль с мебели.
- 7) Моя обязанность — выносить мусор.
- 8) Я могу приготовить простые блюда.
- 9) Я могу поджарить картофель, например.
- 10) Иногда я помогаю маме приготовить что-то более сложное.
- 11) Я не понимаю, почему родители не покупают посудомоечную машину.
- 12) Это очень полезный прибор.
- 13) Домашние обязанности очень многочисленны.
- 14) Мои умения сделают мою жизнь лучше.

13. Прочтите диалог по парам и переведите его.

- What are your household duties?
- Well, usually, I take the rubbish out and tidy my room? And what about you?
- Oh, my first duty is to walk our dog Henry. I like it very much, but sometimes I am lazy about it early in the morning.
- Do you make dinner at home?
- No, my mom does. But I often do the washing after dinner.
- As for me, I do the vacuuming at times.

14. Расскажите о своих домашних обязанностях.

Практическое занятие «Моя квартира»

1. Прочтите и запомните слова.

- many-storeyed - многоэтажный
- study— кабинет
- standardlamp— торшер
- cupboard— буфет
- carpet— ковер
- wardrobe— шкаф
- conveniencences— удобства
- central heating— центральное отопление

refuse chute— мусоропровод
 gas-stove— газовая плита
 sink— кухонная раковина
 window-sill— подоконник

2. Прочтите и переведите текст.

MY FLAT

We live in Voronezh. We live in the Green street. Our flat is in a modern many-storeyed building. We live on the fifth floor and use a lift.

There are four rooms in our flat: a living-room, two bedrooms for our parents and for us and a study. We also have a kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet.

There is a small table, a couple of armchairs, divan and a standard lamp in the living-room. At the opposite wall there is a piano and TV set to the left of the piano. There is also a cupboard and several bookshelves. Carpets on the walls make our living-room very cosy.

The study is like a library. There is a writing table with a lamp on it and many shelves filled with books. Our father works in the study every day and we also come there to read books.

In the kitchen, we have a gas-stove, a fridge, a sink, a cupboard, and a table with chairs, of course. As our flat is modern, we have all modern conveniences at home: electricity, gas, running water, central heating, refuse chute, and telephone.

There are flower pots on the tables, bookshelves and window-sills, and that makes our flat, green and cosy. Home, sweet home!

3. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) What city do you live in?
- 2) What street do you live in?
- 3) What floor do you live on?
- 4) How many rooms are there in your flat?
- 5) What modern conveniences are there in your flat?
- 6) What furniture do you have in your flat?

4. Прочтите диалог и разыграйте его по ролям.

- Some people live in houses, others have a flat. Where do you live?
- I live in a new nine-storey block of flats in Popov street.
- Is your flat large or small?
- Our flat is not big. We occupy two rooms. Besides, we have a kitchen, a bathroom, a lavatory, a small hall, and a balcony.
- Is the flat cosy?
- Yes, my mum likes pictures, carpets and pot flowers they make it very cosy. It is better to see once than hundred times to hear. I would like to invite you to my flat. Come for tea tomorrow.
- Well, I will come by all means. Thank you.
- Not at all. See you tomorrow.

5. Выскажите свое мнение о том, где лучше жить: в доме или в квартире. Воспользуйтесь данными выражениями.

- 1) You may have your own yard and garden.
- 2) You have no neighbors above or under your rooms.
- 3) You are the architect of your house. It may look as you like.
- 4) You may have any pets: cats, dogs, parrots, and even some exotic animals.
- 5) You may heat your house when you like, but not according to the timetable.
- 6) Your safety depends on you.

- 7) You must not think much about the repair of your house.
- 8) You must not clean the snow from your door.
- 9) It is cheaper to have a flat.
- 10) The doorways and lifts are dirty.
- 11) Your mood depends on neighbors.
- 12) All damages are removed much quicker.

5. Перескажите текст

Практическое занятие «Известные люди. Сократ». SOCRATES

1. Choose the correct answer.

Socrates was born in

- Rome
- Athens
- Babylon

Socrates was a

- writer
- scientist
- philosopher

A wise man is a man

- kind
- clever
- selfish

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

impress - производить впечатление

indifferent - безразличный, равнодушный

amaze - изумлять

achieve - достигать

gather - собирать

encourage - вдохновлять

wise - мудрый

refuse - отказывать

accept - принимать

power - сила, мощь, власть

improvement - улучшение

soul - душа

remain - оставаться

govern - управлять

virtue - добродетель

mankind - человечество

evil - зло

ignorance - невежество

trial - суд

accuse - обвинять

corrupting - порча

judge - судья

fate - судьба

conscience - совесть

vote - голосовать

His life

Socrates was born in 469 B.C. and died in 399 B.C. in Athens. When he was young he visited Delphi and saw a famous record "Know yourself". He was impressed and never forgot it. Socrates left his family home to do his military service. He seemed indifferent to hunger and thirst, and to heat and cold. He amazed everybody. He achieved complete control of the soul over the body.

When he left the army he became a teacher and a talker. He was always to be seen in the streets, in market-place, speaking with young and old. His pupils gathered about him and he led them in discussions.

Socrates encouraged people to question all things. He asked "What is Good?" and "What is Bad?" or "What makes man wise?" and "What is Knowledge?" and so on. Socrates taught people to see themselves.

He refused to accept money from his pupils and he was unpopular with other philosophers because they took money from their pupils. He criticized people if he thought they were wrong even if they were man of power in high places.

The Socratic Philosophy

The improvement of the soul is the highest good. This is why Socrates told old and young not to think a lot about their bodies or their money, but to care about the improvement of their souls. When the soul controls the body a human being remains moral, but if the body governs the soul, a man becomes a slave of the body.

Virtue does not come from money, but from virtue comes money and other good things for mankind. Virtue is knowledge. Evil is because of ignorance. By ignorance Socrates meant a lack of wisdom.

The trial

It was one of the most famous trials of history. Socrates was accused of corrupting the minds of the young. His accuser was a young man named Meletus. Socrates didn't even know him. It seemed that his real accusers were powerful men.

Socrates was very calm before the trial. Five hundred judges decided his fate." People must be given a chance to discuss all questions with complete freedom." "As long as my conscience tells me to show the road to truth I shall continue as I have done." "I shall always say what is on my mind." 220 judges voted for Socrates and 280 voted against. Socrates said," The hour of departure has arrived and we go our ways -I to die and you to live. Which is better -God only knows." He knew no fear and taught that death cannot be avoided. His friend had arranged the escape but Socrates refused.

At last the day came when the great master must die. Socrates drank a cup of poison. The trial and death were recorded by his pupil Plato. Some of the works of Plato are known as the Dialogues. If you decide to read them for yourself, they may give you great pleasure.

- 1) How old was Socrates when he died?
- 2) What note impressed him a lot?
- 3) What did he achieve during his military service?
- 4) What questions did he ask?
- 5) Did he accept money from his pupils?
- 6) Who did he criticize?
- 7) What is the highest good?
- 8) What did he advise people?
- 9) Where does evil come from?
- 10) What were the last words of Socrates on the trial?

3. Read and translate quotations. What do you think?

- 1) All I know is that I know nothing.
- 2) There are a lot of things I don't need.

3) Every man has the sun within him. Let it shine.

4) A wise man is a kind man.

5) I eat to live and other people live to eat.

4. Act out the dialogues.

1) Man: Socrates, why do you walk along the market and don't buy anything?

Soc: I am only watching how many things I don't need.

2) Man: If I offer your pupils money and pleasure they will leave you.

Soc: Yes, they will.

Man: Why aren't you surprised?

Soc: Because I lead them up and you lead them down. It's easier to go down.

3) Man: Should I marry or not?

Soc: Yes, you should. If your wife is good you will be happy. If not you'll become a philosopher.

4) Man: I have lost my appetite. Give me a piece of advice, please.

Soc: Stop eating. Your life will be nicer, cheaper and healthier.

5. Socrates said "The improvement of the soul is the highest good." What is your opinion about it?

Практическое занятие «Рабочий день студента колледжа»

1. Прочтите данные слова и словосочетания и постарайтесь их запомнить.

to get up — вставать, просыпаться

to wake up — просыпаться

to have breakfast — завтракать

to have dinner — обедать

to have supper — ужинать

to go to the faculty — идти на факультет

on foot — пешком

by bus — на автобусе

to have lessons (pairs) — находиться на уроках to go home — идти домой

to help her (father, parents) — помогать маме (папе, родителям)

to go for a walk — гулять

to do homework — делать уроки

to go to bed — идти спать

to go to the canteen — идти в столовую

to go to the gym — идти в спортзал

to go in for sport — заниматься спортом

to play computer games — играть в компьютерные игры

to meet friends — встречаться с друзьями

to watch TV — смотреть телевизор

then — потом

after — после

after that — после этого

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык,

1) Я просыпаюсь в 7 часов утра. 2) Потом я чищу зубы. 3) Я завтракаю сейчас. 4) Я иду на факультет пешком. 5) Я еду на факультет на автобусе, 6) После учебы я еду домой. 7)

Сейчас он идет в спортзал. 8) Дома (at home) я смотрю телевизор и играю в компьютерные игры. 9) После обеда я встречаюсь с друзьями. 10) Вечером я смотрю телевизор. 11) Я ложусь спать в 11 часов. 12) Мы с друзьями занимаемся спортом.

3. Прочтите и переведите диалог. Разыграйте его по ролям.

Pete and Alex are the first year students. They study at the Industrial Economic Faculty of the Secondary Professional Education.

A: What time do you usually get up, Pete?

P: I live in the hostel .so I get up at 7.30 o'clock every morning, and you?

A: Oh, I get up earlier than you do. My house is far from the faculty. What do you usually have for breakfast?

P: Only a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich.

A: Do you go to the faculty on foot or by bus?

P: I go to college on foot. My hostel is not far from the educational building.

A: I see. I go to the faculty by bus.

P: By the way, do you have dinner at the faculty or at home?

A: I go to the faculty canteen, because after studying I go to the gym.

P: What sport do you prefer?

A: I play basketball. And what about you?

P: I play volleyball. What time do you come home?

A: I come home at about 6 p.m.

P: So I do. What do you do at home?

A: Usually, I watch TV or play computer games. And you?

P: I prefer to read a book. But usually, I do my homework.

A: Oh, usually I do the same.

4. Задайте вопросы своему другу.

1) When do you usually get up?

2) What do you do then?

3) What time do you have breakfast?

4) What do you do after breakfast?

5) Do you have lunch at the faculty or at home?

6) Where do you go after your studying?

7) When do you come home?

8) What do you like to do in the evening?

9) When do you usually go to bed?

5. Составьте рассказ о своем рабочем дне.

Практическая работа 3 «Работа с текстом «Прекрасно быть студентом»».

1. Прочтите и переведите текст. Озаглавьте его.

It is cool to be a student. I think education offers great opportunities for professional and social life. There are lots of reasons why student life is wonderful. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. They learn subjects that are interesting for them.

Secondly, if you are a student, you have enough time for hobbies and different activities. Thirdly, student's social life is very interesting and exciting. You meet lots of new interesting people, even foreign ones. No doubt, student years are the best years in life.

While you study, a lot of things are changing in your mind: your thoughts, your ideas, your view of life. And people around you are changing as well. These years, you stop being a child. You are realizing that you have grown. You start earning your first money. Many students

nowadays work and study at the same time. Your education may help a lot in getting the job of your dream in future.

2. Напишите антонимы к словам из текста.

Opportunity, life, wonderful, future, interesting, enough, different, new, foreign, child, to earn.

3. Перескажите текст

Практическое занятие «Хобби и досуг»

1. Пройдите тест. Определите, к каким увлечениям у вас есть склонность. Расскажите о своих склонностях и увлечениях.

- 1) What, subjects are the most interesting for you?
 - A Physical education.
 - B Music, art, literature.
 - C Technology.
 - D Geometry, algebra, chemistry, physics.
 - E. Biology, botany, geography.
- 2) On TV, they show a clip of your favorite singer. At this time, you:
 - A. Begin to dance or to sing along.
 - B Imagine your own clip.
 - C Study costume, make-up, and hairdo of the artist.
 - D Repeat the words of the song in your head.
 - E. Analyze whether the subject of the video and the behavior of the singer correspond with the meaning of the song.
- 3) Your day of work is finished. What are you going to do when you get home?
 - A. To do a charging — five minutes will not hurt!
 - B. To pick up an interesting book.
 - C. To sit behind embroidery / knitting / Ikebana.
 - D. To puzzle a difficult crossword.
 - E. To walk with your dog.
- 4) What qualities and abilities of a person excite your admiration?
 - A. Excellent physical fitness and commitment to a healthy lifestyle.
 - B. Creativity, rich imagination.
 - C. Patience, perseverance, golden hands.
 - D. Analytical mind, the ability to solve mathematical problems.
 - E. Courage, willingness to adventure and risk.

Now, we count the number of “Yes”. The letter, which proved to be dominant, helps you to determine your main hobby (see below).

- A. Sport. By devoting yourself to an active lifestyle, you will be able to meet the natural need for movement. Suitable hobbies are yoga, martial arts, swimming, billiards, tennis, and dancing.
- B. Creativity. Rich imagination is your skate. So, saddle on the selection of photography, drawing, creating websites, carving, or writing poetry and prose.
- C. Needlework. Your task is to bring to life a maximum of comfort and warmth. Ideal options are sewing, knitting, cooking, embroidery, and floriculture.
- D. Game of mind. You need maximum intellectual tension. Suitable hobbies are chess, learning foreign languages, proof of theorems, and solving charades and puzzles.
- E. Adventure. You need a lot of adrenaline, and your main feature is curiosity. To satisfy both of these things, you may travel; make extreme sports, fishing, and hunting

- According to the questionnaire results, I am inclined to ... It means that ...

For example;

According to the questionnaire results, I am inclined to creativity. It means that I have rich imagination; indeed, I am keen on photography and drawing.

2. Заполните анкету «Мои увлечения». Расскажите о результатах своим соученикам. MY HOBBIES (QUESTIONNAIRE)

According to the results of the questionnaire, my leading interests are the following:

- I pay less attention to ...
- I am not interested in ...

Purpose: The study of the interests of the student, the expression of his interests to active activities, communication, entertainment, and creativity.

Instructions: After reading the list of activities, choose one of the answers depending on how often you are interested in and do it: a) very often; b) often; c) sometimes; d) rarely; e) never.

Types of activity:

- 1) Television, radio.
- 2) Communication in the family,
- 3) Study.
- 4) Physical culture and sport.
- 5) Communication with friends.
- 6) Domestic work.
- 7) Listening to music (any).
- 8) Studying in the music school.
- 9) Movies, videos, computer games,
- 10) Going out with friends.
- 11) Painting, drawing, molding, macramé, etc.
- 12) Camping.
- 13) Excursions, local history.
- 14) Technical creativity.
- 15) Communication with nature, animals.
- 16) Discos, concerts, theatre.
- 17) Reading fiction (outside the program), library, reading room.
- 18) The production of their own hands of any products, objects (knitting needles, crochet hook; sewing, embroidery, etc.).
- 19) Other types of creative work (poetry, prose, modeling, etc.).
- 20) Occupation without a special purpose doing nothing.

3. Напишите письмо своему другу детства. Вспомните свои старые увлечения и опишите новые.

LETTER TO MY CHILDHOOD FRIEND

- 1) Hello.....(specify the name of a childhood friend)!
- 2) How many years have we not seen each other? Many years passed, as far as I remember.....
(specify how many years have passed)!
- 3) Today, I am already..... (specify how old you will be when you write this letter).
- 4) I live..... (where) and study..... (where).
- 5) In my spare time, I usually..... (describe your hobbies).
- 6) Do you remember how we.....(describe your friend's hobbies).
- 7) I'm happy enough because I fulfilled my deepest dreams (specify' what).
- 8) I think, it happened because when I was a kid, I was still in school (describe your occupation which helped you to fulfill your dreams).
- 9) Here is perhaps and all.
... (subscribe)

... (write the date of writing, do not forget that it will happen in many years).

4. Подготовьте сообщение по теме.

Практическое занятие «Ценностные ориентиры». Value Guidelines.

1. Ответьте на вопрос. What are the most important things in your life?

2. Разделите слова на две категории. Составьте прилагательные.

Wisdom, anger, creativity, generosity, greed, compassion, love, attachment, courage, respect, diplomacy, collectivity, forgiveness, selfishness, joy, harmony, balance, arrogance, optimism.

Positive qualities	Negative qualities

3. Прочтите и переведите текст. Выпишите незнакомые слова.

In the evolutionary process we have reached up to the point where we can be called human beings, but we have not reached our highest goal. Because we do not know the Absolute Truth. What we know is a relative truth, and so there is difference of opinions and people argue, fight, also have wars. If everybody knows the same truth, how can there be any fight?

To become a spiritual being is the only way you can know the Absolute Truth. The truth about you is that you are not this body, this mind, this intellect, these emotions. Also you are not these conditionings and this ego. You say “my intellect, my emotions, my body, it is all mine. Who is this me? I am a Pure Spirit.

4. Ответьте на вопросы

- 1) What is the highest goal that humanity has not reached yet?
- 2) Why do people argue, fight, and have wars?
- 3) How does knowing the Absolute Truth prevent conflicts and disagreements?
- 4) What is necessary to become a spiritual being?
- 5) What is the essence of a human being?

5. Выберите девиз и объясните ваш выбор.

- 1) Know yourself.
- 2) Do not harm anyone.
- 3) Watch yourself.
- 4) Don't show off.
- 5) Be positive.
- 6) Forgive all.
- 7) Be in balance.

6. Ответьте на вопрос. What is your conclusion about the lesson?

Практическое занятие «Межличностные отношения. Решение конфликтов». Social connection. Problem solving.

1. Ответьте на вопрос. What is the most important thing in communication?

2. Прочтите данные слова и словосочетания и постарайтесь их запомнить.

Guilty – виноватый

To get rid of – избавиться от

Detached – непривязанный

Involve - вовлекать

Witness – свидетель

Forgiveness – прощение

3. Прочтите и переведите текст. Выпишите незнакомые слова.

It is very important to communicate with people nowadays. Collectivity allows us to express our joy through our relationships. It is a good idea to respect other people and respect ourselves. If we do not respect others, we will not be able to practice a relationship of unity and diplomacy with them. If we do not have self-respect or if we feel **guilty**, we have physiological problems. Guilt is actually a myth. The best way **to get rid of** it is to introspect and face our mistakes, learn from them and stop repeating them.

One of the qualities that we need to develop for our spiritual growth is that of staying **detached** from the problems we face every day. We can see our own acting, and the whole world becomes like a drama. It is a fact that most people find that they cannot solve their own problems because they are too **involved** in them. That is why they seek advice from their friends (who can give a detached view). Detachment allows us to be in a **witness** state, watching and enjoying everything without getting involved, attached or troubled.

Forgiveness, patience and humour are the most effective methods of communication. When we forgive, we take away an action from ourselves. “Not forgiving” is an action. It is a state where we do all the concentration, we actively cannot forgive someone for something. The target person actually does nothing. Once we see that anger is self-destructive, that it is we who suffer as a result of this emotion, then it becomes easy to forgive.

4. Ответьте на вопросы

- 1) Why is it important to respect others and ourselves for healthy relationships?
- 2) What can happen if we do not have self-respect or if we feel guilty?
- 3) How can guilt be overcome and what is the best way to deal with it?
- 4) What quality is important for spiritual growth and how does it help in facing daily problems?
- 5) How does detachment allow us to have a different point of view on our problems?
- 6) What are the most effective methods of communication according to the text?
- 7) Why is forgiveness considered as a powerful tool for better communication and emotional well-being?

5. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1) According to the text, what is necessary for effective communication?
A. Staying detached from problems B. Respecting others and ourselves C. Seeking advice from friends D. Holding onto guilt and not forgiving
- 2) What is recommended as a way to get rid of guilt according to the text?
A. Ignoring our mistakes B. Detaching from our relationships C. Introspecting and learning from mistakes D. Seeking advice from friends
- 3) How does detachment help in relationships according to the text?
A. It leads to self-destructive behavior B. It prevents us from getting involved in problems C. It creates unity and diplomacy with others D. It leads to guilt and physiological problems
- 4) What are the most effective methods of communication mentioned in the text?
A. Detachment and guilt B. Forgiveness, patience, and humour C. Seeking advice from friends D. Holding onto anger
- 5) Why is forgiveness important according to the text?
A. It helps us live in harmony B. It is a self-destructive action C. It helps us learn from our mistakes D. It leads to physiological problems

6. Ответьте на вопрос. What is your conclusion about the lesson?

Практическое занятие «Описание местоположения объекта»

1. Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

block — корпус

entrance — подъезд

highway — шоссе

embankment — набережная

lane — переулок

drive — проезд

dead-end street — тупик

settlement — поселок

village — село, деревня

autonomous district — автономный округ

postcode — почтовый индекс

to show — показывать

to go straight — идти прямо

to turn (left, right) — повернуть (направо, налево) next to — рядом

to get to — добираться

2. Напишите свой адрес:

1) Building (no.)...

2) Block...

3) Flat...

4) Entrance ...

5) Floor...

6) Street ...

7) Settlement / Village / Town / City ...

8) Region ...

9) Postcode...

10) Country ...

3. Прочтите диалог и переведите его.

- Excuse me. Can you show me a way to the Industrial Economic Faculty, please?
- Yes, of course. Now go straight along the street.
- Shall I cross the crossroads first?
- No. The faculty is next to the hostel.
- Thanks a lot.
- You are welcome.

4. Дополните диалог и разыграйте его по ролям.

- What is your address?
- My address is ...
- Do you live far from the centre?
- Yes, it is ... (No, it is not) far from the centre.
- How long does it take you to get to ...?
- It takes me ...
- What transport do you take to get from ... to ...?
- Usually, I (go by bus / go on foot / take taxi...)

5. Составьте рассказ о местоположении вашего дома, факультета. При необходимости используйте опорные схемы.

I live in ... (city), in ... (street).

_. is ... my home.

To get to the bus station ... (name), I ... (walk, take a bus no. 246, etc.).

It takes me ... minutes / ... stops.

The bus is usually ... (crowded / empty).

Then, I get off the bus and turn ... (on the left, etc.).

Практическое занятие «Экологические проблемы и пути их решения»

1. Прочтите и запомните данные слова и выражения.

environment — окружающая среда

to protect — защищать

nature — природа

to develop — развивать

harmful — вредный

industrial — промышленный

influence — влиять

to cut down — вырубать

enterprise - предприятие

to pollute - загрязнять

air - воздух

to breathe — дышать

water — вода

danger — опасность

to fill (with) — заполнять, наполнять

poison — яд

nuclear — ядерный

wastes — отходы

pesticide — пестицид

to destruct — разрушать

ozone layer — озоновый слой

substance — вещество

green house effect — парниковый эффект

acid rain — кислотный дождь

forest — лес

to suffer — страдать

to disappear — исчезать

oxygen — кислород

rare — редкий

lake — озеро

to dry up — высыхать

universal — всемирный

concern — забота

to create — создавать, творить

2. Переведите данные существительные на русский язык.

protection — development — pollution — destruction — disappearance — creation — industry

3. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык.

1. Industrial enterprises. 2. Development of civilization. 3. To influence the nature. 4. Harmful

substances. 5. Forests disappear. 6. Air pollution. 7. The destruction of the ozone layer. 8.

Disappear forever. 9. To create a system. 10. Serious problem. 11. Rivers and lakes dry

up. 12. Universal concern.

4. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык.

1. Развивать промышленность. 2. Промышленное предприятие. 3. Дышать воздухом. 4. Разрушать озоновый слой. 5. Всемирная забота, 6. Ядерные отходы. 7. Леса исчезают. 8. Защищать природу. 9. Кислотные дожди и парниковый эффект. 10. Загрязнять воду и воздух. 11. Наполнять ядом. 12. Отходы и пестициды. 13. Озера высыхают. 14. Вредные предприятия. 15. Развитие предприятий. 16. Природа в опасности. 17. Вырубать леса. 18. Создание системы. 19. Влиять на природу. 20. Вредные вещества.

Практическая работа 4. «Работа с текстом «Загрязнение природы»».

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

THE POLLUTION OF NATURE

For many years, people lived in harmony with nature. The development of civilization influences the nature.

Large cities with a lot of industrial enterprises pollute the air we breathe and the water we drink. The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes and pesticides. Air pollution is a very serious problem. Air is polluted with harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. The pollution of air and destruction of the ozone layer are the reasons of greenhouse effect and acid rains.

Beautiful old forests disappear forever. As a result, some rare species of animals, fish, birds, and plants disappear forever. Rivers and lakes dry up.

The protection of the environment is a universal concern. We must be very active to create a serious system of ecological security.

2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The development of civilization influences ...

- a) the harmony
- b) the nature
- c) the people

2. The industrial enterprises pollute ...

- a) large cities
- b) only water
- c) air and water

3. The seas are filled with ...

- a) industrial and nuclear wastes and pesticides
- b) oil
- c) water

4. Air is polluted with ...

- a) pesticides
- b) harmful substances
- c) industrial and nuclear wastes

5. The greenhouse effect and acid rains appear because of...

- a) the pollution of water
- b) the pollution of air
- c) the pollution of forests

6. The forests...

- a) disappear forever
- b) dry up
- c) are polluted

7. Rivers and lakes ...
- disappear forever
 - are very clear
 - dry up

3. Переведите данные слова на русский язык и составьте с ними предложения.

to protect

nature

harmful

industrial

to cut down

to pollute

air

to breathe

water

nuclear wastes

to destruct ozone layer

greenhouse effect

acid rains

forests disappear

dry up

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

- What is the main reason of ecological problems?
- What is polluted by industrial enterprises?
- Why are the seas in danger?
- Why is air pollution a very serious problem?
- What is the reason of greenhouse effect and acid rains?
- What disappears forever?
- What happens to rivers and lakes?
- What ecological organizations do you know?

5. Дополните предложения словами, подходящими по смыслу.

- People lived in harmony with...
- But now air and water are polluted by ...
- The seas are filled with ...
- Air is polluted with ...
- Now the problems are ... rains and ... effect.
- Forests ...
- Some animals, fish, birds, and plants ...
- Rivers and lakes ...
- People must create a system of...

6. Перескажите текст

Практическое занятие «Магазины и покупки»

- Составьте словарь новых слов и выражений с помощью словаря.
 - to want —
 - to buy -
 - supermarket —

- 4) market
- 5) shop
- 6) visited —
- 7) do shopping —
- 8) department store —
- 9) convenient —
- 10) food department —
- 11) at the butcher's —
- 12) meat —
- 13) poultry —
- 14) bakery department —
- 15) greengrocery department —
- 16) dairy department —
- 17) customer —
- 18) to adore —
- 19) self-service —
- 20) basket —
- 21) counter —

2. Переведите данные предложения на русский язык.

- 1) People usually go to the shop if they want to buy something.
- 2) Food supermarkets are popular now.
- 3) Supermarkets are very convenient.
- 4) In a food department, we can buy sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, and tea.
- 5) I usually buy brown bread and biscuits.
- 6) Once a month, I visit the clothing shops where I can buy a dress, blouse or skirt.
- 7) The greengrocery is a department for vegetables.

3. Прочтите и переведите текст.

SHOPS AND SHOPPING

Where do we go when we want to buy something? Of course, we go to a shop, supermarket, or market. There are different kinds of shops in every town or city, but most visited of them are a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery, and butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big supermarkets. It is important for me to read the components of the products. I think, it is very convenient. In a food department, we can also buy many different things: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, and tea.

At the butcher's, there is meat and poultry.

At the bakery department, I usually buy brown or white bread, rolls, and biscuits.

Another department we frequently go to is the greengrocery department to buy cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas, and so on.

If go to a dairy department, you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter, and many other products.

There are also escalators and lifts in big stores that take customers to different floors easily.

Once a month, I visit the clothing shops where people can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skins, coats, beautiful underwear, suits, trousers, overcoats, tics, sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets, and many other things.

In the perfumery, you can find face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions, and shampoos.

The methods of shopping may vary. I adore a self-service shop where I can go from counter to counter, selecting and putting into a basket things, which I wish to buy. I like to go shopping. It is some kind relax for me.

4. Заполните таблицу и устно составьте предложения.

I can buy...

- 1) ... at the supermarket
- 2) ... at the market
- 3) ... at the food department
- 4) ... at the butcher's
- 5) ... at the bakery department.
- 6) ... at the greengrocery department
- 7) ... at the dairy department
- 8) ... in the clothing shops
- 9) ... at the perfumery
- 10) ... at the department of household chemicals

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) Where do we usually go to buy something?
- 2) What kinds of shops are there in your town?
- 3) Where do you prefer to do shopping?
- 4) What can you buy in a food supermarket?
- 5) Have you got any favourite shops?
- 6) What do you usually buy at the bakery department?
- 7) What do people buy at butcher's?
- 8) How often do you go to the clothing shops?
- 9) Do you like shopping? Why?

6. Прочтите и переведите диалоги. Запишите данные диалоги в форме текста и перескажите их.

DIALOGUE 1

Mum: Hello?

Ann: Hi, Mum. Dad and I have been around the supermarket. We've forgotten your list at home, so we've got some questions.

Mum: Ok, Ann. What do you want to ask me?

Ann: We've got the vegetables for salad, but Dad and I don't know what type of oil to buy.

Mum: Buy olive oil, please. I try cook with olive oil. To my mind, it is better for your health.

Ann: Okay, olive oil then. Now, should we get orange or apple juice?

Mum: Get both. I don't like orange juice, but Dad does. It would be good for dinner.

Ann: Oh! Speaking of dinner... you are going to make pork with baked beans, right?

Mum: Yes, that's right. Pork with baked beans is your dad's favorite meal. I am cooking it now. It will be ready in half an hour, so please don't be late for dinner. And, please, don't forget the carrots and cucumbers. I want them for the salad.

Ann: Right, carrots and cucumbers. I am putting them in the cart. What shall we buy for the dessert?

Mum: Would you like an apple pie or ice-cream?

Ann: Ice-cream is a great idea! Uh, Mum, I love ice-cream, but I don't know how to choose a good one.

Mum: Ask your Dad to show you. He knows where to find a delicious ice-cream.

Ann: Dad, can you help me choose ice-cream.? Mum, we're getting the ice-cream. We are going right home.

Mum: Oh, please, get some popcorn, too, so we can eat popcorn and watch a film on TV' after dinner.

Ann: Cool!

Mum: I am waiting for you!

DIALOGUE 2

SA shop-assistant

C customer

SA: Good day! Can I help you?

C: Yes, please. I'd like a blouse.

SA: What colour would you prefer?

C: I'd like a white one.

SA: What size?

C: I wear a medium size.

SA: I see. Would you like to try on this one?

C: Yes, please.

SA: Does it fit you?

C: Yes, it does. How much is it?

SA: It's £50.

C: Oh! It's very expensive for me! I have only £30!

SA: Here you are. That's £25. This blouse is perfect as well.

C: You are right! I'll take it. Here you are. Good-bye.

SA: Thank you. Good-bye.

Практическая работа 5. «Работа с текстом «Что влияет на нас при выборе покупок?»»».

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

WHAT INFLUENCES ON US TO BUY THINGS

Let's face it — we often buy things we don't need. Very cool pair of jeans, an extra piece of cake, or the most recent iPhone, although the previous model is not outdated. There is something less understandable than our own desires or financial capabilities. Now let's consider some reasons why we buy what really we do not need.

Marketing is the most powerful and obvious thing that affects on us everywhere. Advertising often forms our choice before we want to buy something. Moreover, good advertising not only persuades us to buy this product, but also makes us think about it. It influences on our consciousness.

Beautiful design and attractive package are strong arguments to buy. And what about the special offers, which are simply impossible to refuse? Listen, do you really need what you just put in your cart? Or you listen to the promise "Buy 1 and get + 1 as a gift!?" And what about this magic word "SALE"? It is really difficult to pass by.

The second reason is imitation. We can copy someone whom we want to be like or just when we don't know what to choose. The environment has an impact on our behaviour. Moreover, imitation occurs not only at the conscious level, but also on subconscious one. Do you remember how many times you bought ice-cream, seeing a group of people eating it? Or another great example is the iPhone. Apple's marketing works magically.

Impetuosity is the third reason. Impulsive buyers can easily buy an attractive product. How do you spend your money with a real benefit? It is important to ask yourself, "Will it really benefit me? Is it really necessary?" And there is one more advice — if you want, to buy something, go home and think about this thing the next day.

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) What reasons of buying things you don't need?
- 2) What influences on our consciousness?
- 3) What is an imitation?
- 4) What has an impact on our behavior?
- 5) Are you an impulsive buyer?
- 6) What was the most useless thing you bought in your life?

- 7) How can you help yourself to prevent buying useless goods?
3. Переведите предложения на английский язык.
- 1) Реклама влияет на нашу жизнь.
 - 2) Импульсивный покупатель легко купит привлекательную вещь.
 - 3) Это действительно принесет мне пользу.
 - 4) Мы часто подражаем другим людям и покупаем бесполезные вещи.
 - 5) Окружение оказывает влияние на наше поведение.
- 6) Давайте посмотрим правде в глаза.
- 7) Есть что-то недоступное для понимания.
 - 8) Реклама всегда убеждает нас купить этот продукт.
 - 9) Купи одну вещь и получи вторую в подарок!
 - 10) Есть причины, по которым мы покупаем то, что не нужно.
4. Перескажите текст.

Практическое занятие «Сбалансированное питание»

1. Прочтите и постарайтесь запомнить данные слова и выражения:
- Food - еда
 healthy — здоровый
 to eat — есть, кушать
 popular — популярный
 adult people — взрослые
 to influence — влиять
 health — здоровье
 to have a snack — перекусывать
 hungry — голодный
 expensive — дорогой
 tasty — вкусный
 nourishing — питательный
 harmful — вредный
 to contain — содержать
 to suffer from — страдать от
 the heart disease - болезнь сердца
 to choose выбирать
 useful — полезный
 to destroy — разрушать
2. Переведите на русский язык:
 fast food, to cook, a snack, cholesterol, gastric disease, a problem
3. Переведите на английский язык:
 здоровая еда. дорогая еда, выбирать полезную еду, состоять из холестерина, перекусывать, вкусная еда. страдать от болезни желудка, разрушать здоровье, голодный студент, страдать от болезней сердца, вредная еда

Практическая работа 6. «Работа с текстом «Быстрое питание»».

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

FAST FOOD

They say: you are what you eat. What kind of food do you prefer? Fast food is very popular today. But how does this food influence the health? Why do people prefer fast food?

Firstly, you may have a snack when you have little time. Secondly, fast food is not very expensive, and you can buy it almost everywhere. Thirdly, fast food is nourishing and tasty because of some additional flavors, but some of them are not useful for health.

There are people that try to avoid fast food. They think that it is harmful for their health. This food contains cholesterol, and because of it, people, who prefer fast food and eat it very often, suffer from the heart disease, gastric disease, and other problems. So, shall we eat or not eat fast food? We should understand that food is an important part of our life. We should choose healthy and useful food that is not harmful for our body. Food must be useful, but fast food destroys our health. And we know that “health is above wealth”.

2. Закончите предложения.

- 1) Fast food is ...
 - a) not very popular today
 - b) very popular today
 - c) not used by people today
- 2) Fast food is popular because ...
 - a) it is only tasty
 - b) you need not cook it
 - c) it is easy to have a snack, you can buy it anywhere, it is tasty
- 3) Fast food is ...
 - a) healthy
 - b) unhealthy
 - c) useful for you
- 4) Fast food is the reason of...
 - a) the heart disease and the gastric disease
 - b) headache
 - c) bad mood
- 5) Food must be...
 - a) unhealthy
 - b) expensive
 - c) useful

3. Распределите слова в две колонки.

apples, chips, fried potato, milk, hamburgers, sausages, pies, banana, soup, juice, biscuit, bread, pasta, pizza, porridge, vegetables, fruit

Healthy food:

Unhealthy food:

4. Расскажите о своих предпочтениях в еде, употребляя данные выражения:

- 1) I prefer ...
- 2) I like ...
- 3) To my mind, it is healthy because...

5. Подготовьте пересказ текста

Практическая работа 7. «Здоровый образ жизни»

1. Прочтите и выучите слова

- 1) to go in for sports — заниматься спортом
- 2) to lead a healthy lifestyle — вести здоровый образ жизни

- 3) to follow a diet — соблюдать диету
- 4) physical activity — физическая деятельность
- 5) to go for a run — выходить на пробежку
- 6) to do morning exercises — делать утреннюю зарядку
- 7) yachting (sport) — парусный спорт
- 8) separate nutrition — раздельное питание
- 9) steamed fish — рыба на пару
- 10) oatmeal — овсяная каша
- 11) fizzy drink — газированный напиток
- 12) flexible — гибкий

2. Прочтите и переведите текст

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

It is true that sport plays an important role in the life of teenagers. Those people who go in for sport lead a healthy lifestyle.

Usually, teenagers prefer team sport. The most popular team sports for teenagers are football, volleyball, basketball, and tennis. However, some youngsters prefer winter sports, such as figure-skating, ice-hockey and skiing, while others are fond of summer sports including diving, swimming, yachting, and rafting.

As for me, I like sport. I usually wake up at 7 a.m. and go for a run or do my morning exercises at home. Twice a week, I take my fitness classes in the gym and go to the swimming pool. I am also fond of yoga that teaches me how to take care of my body to be flexible and strong. In summer, I like to play basketball and volleyball with my friends. In winter, I prefer to go to the skating rink. As for dieting, I am a follower of separate nutrition. When you eat separately, you can eat almost everything, but not at the same time. For instance, for breakfast I prefer a plate of oatmeal, a glass of orange juice, and two apples. As is known, "an apple a day keeps a doctor away". For dinner, I can eat fresh vegetables and some fish or meat. Besides, I prefer mineral water and fresh juices to fizzy drinks.

In conclusion, a healthy person does not smoke, eats healthy food and prefers doing sports because a sound mind in a sound body and it is true.

3. Выпишите из текста основные виды спорта, правила здорового образа жизни

4. Подготовьте пересказ текста

5. Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения.

favourite - любимый

to skate - кататься на коньках

cap — мочь, уметь

swimming-pool — бассейн

to go in for sport — заниматься спортом

to watch — смотреть

to win выигрывать

to be in fit — быть в форме

to be healthy — быть здоровым

to be strong — быть сильным

to run in the morning — бегать по утрам

competition - соревнования

to want — хотеть

I'd love to — с удовольствием

I see — понятно

I prefer — я предпочитаю

What a pity! — Как жаль!

6. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык.

play basketball, figure skating, to play football, sport club, boxing, to play tennis, gymnastics, volleyball

7. Прочтите диалоги по ролям и переведите их.

DIALOGUE 1

- Bill: Hi, Fred!
- Fred: Hi
- Bill: Can you play basketball?
- Fred: Yes, I can.
- Bill: Do you want to play with us?
- Fred: I'd love to.

DIALOGUE 2

- Do you go in for sport?
- Yes, I do. I like gymnastics.
- And you?
- I prefer to run in the morning.
- Why do you go in for sport?
- I want to be in fit.

DIALOGUE 3

- What's your favourite sport, Mike?
- I like figure - skating best.
- Are you good at it?
- Oh, no. I'm not. I can't skate at all. But I enjoy watching figure- skating competition in the sports arena.

DIALOGUE 4

- Are you interested in sports?
- Well, I don't like very much to watch other people play. I like to play myself.
- Oh! What's your favourite sport?
- Football.

DIALOGUE 5

- What is your favourite sport?
- I like skating. And what about you?
- I prefer volleyball.
- I see.

DIALOGUE 6

- What about going to the swimming-pool? It will be interesting, I think.
- I can't. I have a lot of things to do at home.
- What a pity!

8. Переведите диалог на английский язык.

- Ты занимаешься спортом?
- Да, я играю в футбол, а ты?
- И предпочитаю плавание.
- Почему ты занимаешься спортом?
- Я хочу быть здоровым и сильным.
- Понятно. Ты всегда в форме.

9. Вставьте слова, подходящие, по смыслу.

- What is your favourite sport?

- I like ... And you?
- I prefer ...
- Why do you ...?
- I want to become ...
- I see.

10. Составьте свой диалог по теме

Практическое занятие «Экскурсии и путешествия»

1. Прочтите слова вслух и переведите

- 1) leisure
- 2) picturesque
- 3) occupation
- 4) nationality
- 5) exciting
- 6) possibility
- 7) acquainted
- 8) entertaining
- 9) surroundings
- 10) advantage
- 11) disadvantage
- 12) experience
- 13) excursion
- 14) voyage
- 15) broad

2. Прочтите и запомните данные слова и выражения.

travelling — путешествие

to spend — проводить (время)

leisure time — свободное время

picturesque — живописный

possibility — возможность

occupation — занятие

nationality — национальность

exciting — увлекательный

to get acquainted — знакомиться

sightseeing — осмотр достопримечательностей

to take photos — фотографировать

entertaining - занимательный, увлекательный, интересный

to change surroundings — менять окружение

city-dweller — городской житель

at the seashore — на морском побережье

to lie in the sun — загорать на солнце

advantages and disadvantages — преимущества и недостатки

to get interesting experience — получить интересный опыт

trip — путешествие

excursion - экскурсия

voyage - путешествие (морское), круиз

to broaden one's scope — расширять кругозор

3. Переведите данные словосочетания на английский язык.

- 1) Фотографировать достопримечательности.
- 2) Проводить время на морском побережье.
- 3) Увлекательное путешествие.
- 4) Загорать на солнце на морском побережье.
- 5) Знакомиться с особенностями.
- 6) Преимущества морского путешествия.
- 7) Экскурсии и путешествия.
- 8) Получать интересный опыт в свободное время.
- 9) Увлекательное занятие.
- 10) Знакомиться с городскими жителями.
- 11) Недостатки этой экскурсии.
- 12) Живописные места

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) People prefer travelling in their leisure time.
- 2) I like to visit many picturesque places, go to different countries, and learn about traditions.
- 3) It is very exciting to get acquainted with foreign people.
- 4) Travelling is the best way to learn more about different cultures,
- 5) This is very entertaining to visit museums and galleries, to take photos.
- 6) City-dwellers are fond of going to the country or having their rest somewhere at the seashore.
- 7) I prefer active travelling.
- 8) They look forward to bathing and lying in the sun.
- 9) I like travelling by car, train, or plane.
- 10) Video clips and photos always remind me of bright colours of holidays.
- 11) Trips and excursions, voyages and exotic tours are sure to broad your scope.

Практическая работа 8. «Работа с текстом «Экскурсии и путешествия»».

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

EXCURSIONS AND TRAVELLING

Many people prefer travelling in their leisure time. They like to visit new picturesque places, go to different countries and learn more about traditions. Travelling gives us a lot of interesting possibilities.

Every nationality has special customs, clothes, food, and other things. It is very exciting to get acquainted with them by contacting with foreign people. That is why travelling is the best way to learn more about different cultures. Visiting museums and galleries, sightseeing and taking photos can be entertaining.

Travelling is an idea of changing surroundings. That's why city-dwellers are fond of going to the country or having their rest somewhere at the seashore. They look forward to bathing and lying in the sun. Their only dream is to communicate with nature.

As for me, I prefer so-called active travelling. No matter, what it is travelling by car, by train, or by plane. Each way has advantages and disadvantages. But all of them let me visit new places, mixing with foreigners and get interesting experience. My camera is the best friend and helping hand. Videoclips and photos always remind me of bright colours of holidays.

In conclusion, I'd like to say that trips and excursions, voyages and exotic tours are sure to broad your scope. It might be an excellent way of escaping from our everyday routine.

2. Дополните предложения словами, подходящими по смыслу.

- 1) Many people prefer ... because they like to ...
- 2) Travelling is the best way to ...
- 3) You can visit...
- 4) As for me, I prefer ...
- 5) I think it is very ...
- 6) I travelled to... in ...
- 7) I never forget about it because ...
- 8) I'd like to visit... very much because ...

3. Расскажите о роли путешествий в вашей жизни, о самом незабываемом путешествии или о месте, которое вам хотелось бы посетить.

4. Найдите русские эквиваленты английских пословиц о путешествиях. Выберите наиболее понравившуюся поговорку и поясните ее.

- 1) There is no place like home.
- 2) Youth likes to wander.
- 3) Who goes and returns makes a good journey.
- 4) No one realizes how beautiful it is to travel until he comes home and rests his head on his old, familiar pillow.
- 5) All journeys have secret destinations of which the traveler is unaware.
- 6) A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step.

Практическое занятие «Достопримечательности»

1. Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения

Sightseeing-достопримечательность

Medieval-средневековый

Castle-замок

Abbey-аббатство

Strict-строгий

Ancient-древний

Cathedral-собор

Church-церковь

Chapel-часовня

Spacious-просторный

Square-площадь

Monument-монумент, памятник

Mysterious-загадочный

Attraction-достопримечательность, аттракцион, привлекательность

To argue-спорить

Origin-происхождение

To attract-привлекать

Annually-ежегодно

Amazing-удивительный

Well-known-известный

Majestic-величественный

Legendary-легендарный

Wax-восковой

Rumors-слухи

Torch-факел

Tablet-скрижаль

Waterfall-водопад

To admire-восхищаться

Helicopter-вертолет

Powerful-мощный
 Jets of water-струи воды
 Shore-берег
 Incredible-невероятный
 Noisy-шумный
 To erect-сооружать
 Breathtaking-захватывающий дух
 Slope-склон
 Recognizable-узнаваемый

2. Переведите словосочетания на английский язык.

1. Шумный город. 2. Невероятное путешествие. 3. Мощные струи воды. 4. Восковая фигура. 5. Сооружать величественный замок. 6. Восхищаться факелом и скрижалю. 7. Древний собор. 8. Ежегодно привлекать миллионы туристов. 9. Средневековый замок. 10. Загадочный монумент. 11. Хорошо узнаваемая часовня. 12. Удивительный комплекс. 13. Спорить о происхождении. 14. Строгий учитель. 15. Обширная площадь. 16. Таинственное место. 17. Древнее аббатство. 18. Легендарная часовня. 19. Мощный водопад. 20. Удивительный вертолет.

3. Прочтите и переведите диалоги.

Dialogue 1

-Have you ever heard about Stonehenge?

-Oh, no I haven't. What is it?

-It is one of the most mysterious British attractions. It's some kind of the megalithic stone complex.

-Great! Do you know about the origin of this mysterious place?

-Well, scientists still argue about the origin of this place, which attracts millions of tourists annually.

-I see. I think it would be great to come to this place and make amazing photos there.

-Yea, indeed.

Dialogue 2

-What are the most famous attractions of Britain?

-I have heard about the Big Ben, the Tower of London, the Buckingham Palace, the Tower Bridge, St.-Paul's Cathedral, and the legendary Madame Tussaud's Museum of Waxworks.

-Oh, I know about St.-Paul's Cathedral as well. Do you know the name of the architect of this famous cathedral?

-No, I don't know.

-Sir Christopher Wren is the architect of St.-Paul's Cathedral.

-I see.

Dialogue 3

-I have been to Scotland this year.

-Really? Have you seen the Loch Ness monster?

-Oh, no. I think it's rumour. But I have enjoyed the landscapes of national parks and many picturesque lakes.

-I know that there is the national emblem of Scotland. It's a plant, but I don't remember its name.

-It's a thistle.

-That's it. Thank you very much.

-Not at all.

Dialogue 4

-Do you know the lady with a burning torch and a tablet?

-What are you talking about? Who is the lady?

-It's the Statue of Liberty in New York.

Dialogue 5

-Why are you so excited?

-You won't believe! I have seen Niagara Falls with helicopter! It was incredible!

Really? As I know, it is the most famous waterfall in the world.

-Indeed. This place is worth seeing!

Dialogue 6

-What do you know about the Washington Monument?

-Well, it is the central monument in Washington. It is erected as a symbol of the state power.

-I see. By the way, is it possible to reach its top?

-Of course. It can be reached by elevator or by climbing 896 steps.

-That's incredible.

Dialogue 7

-I am going to visit the USA. What would you recommend to visit?

-Grand Canyon, of course!

-What is the reason for me to travel there?

-Well, don't you know that it is a miracle of nature and one of the most breathtaking places for travelers?

-Really? Where is it located?

-It is located in Arizona.

-Thank you very much. I'd love to visit Grand Canyon very much.

-Enjoy it!

4. ОТВЕЧЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. What kind of state is the UK?

2. Name the national emblem of England.

3. What is the national emblem of Scotland?

4. What is the capital of England?

5. What is the capital of Scotland?

6. What is the capital of Northern Ireland?

7. Do you know the name of the architect of the famous St.-Paul's Cathedral?

8. Where can you enjoy wax figures of famous people?

9. What is the traditional male costume in Scotland?
10. Who discovered America?
11. Who was the first president of the USA?
12. What is the capital of the USA?
13. Where is the Statue of Liberty situated?

Практическая работа 9. «Российская Федерация»

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia and others.

The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world's deepest lake.

There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country. In the North, it is very cold, even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate, In the South, it is warm, even in winter. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry winters are very cold.

Russia has abundant, natural resources, which, besides large areas of forests, vast fertile soils and a great water supply, include large deposits of gas, coal, iron ore etc. Three quarters of the mineral wealth are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

The population of Russia is over 146 million people. Most of Russia's people (over 80 percent) are ethnic Russians, but more than 100 minority nationalities also live in our country. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 percent) prefer to live in cities, towns and on their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian.

The head of the state is the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister.

The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white — the earth, blue — the sky, red — the freedom. Besides the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia — a two-headed eagle.

2. Найдите фразы в тексте и переведите их на русский язык

it extends, is over, such as, is situated on. major rivers, in the North, in the South, abundant, deposits, three quarters, ethnic, more than, densely, most of, must be approved by, was adopted.

3. Найдите английские эквиваленты в тексте

самая большая страна, простирается, общая площадь, свыше, около, граничит с. такие как. низменности, нагорье, расположена на, самые длинные горные цепи, которые отделяют, на севере, на юге, даже летом, большие залежи, железная руда, три четверти, по происхождению, густо заселена, окраина, глава государства, главнокомандующий вооруженными силами, должны быть одобрены, глава правительства, был принят, которые символизируют, двуглавый орел, постепенно восстанавливался, развивалась снова, уткнуло, оставили следы, со всего мира, соборы, музей изобразительных искусств, за границей, многокупольный, высшие учебные заведения, назван в честь, гордятся, величественный.

4. Найдите синонимы в тексте

the biggest, territory, whole, different, a lot of, plentiful, to contain, towns, liberty, to ruin,

nice, famous, centre.

5. Найдите антонимы в тексте

lowlands, narrow, in the South, hot, small, majority, vertical, black, to restore, weaker, above, agricultural.

6. Вставьте пропущенные слова. Первая буква дана.

1) Russia b... many different countries. 2) On the vast Russian area, you can see wide g... . 3) The Ural mountain s... separates Europe and Asia. 4) Some parts of Russia have a m... climate. 5) There are large cl... of natural resources on the territory of Russia. 6) Most of m... wealth is in Siberia and the Far East. 7) They live on the o... of the city. 8) Moscow was founded in 1147 as a f... . 9) Moscow is one of the m... industrial cities. 10) The g... of the country works in Moscow.

7. Вставьте артикли *a, an, the*, где необходимо

1) Russia is ... largest country in ... area. 2) It extends from ... Arctic Ocean to ... Black Sea. 3) ... President is ... head of... state. 4) ... Siberia has ... continental climate. 5) ... Russia has ... world's largest oil and natural gas resources. 6) ... two-headed eagle is ... most ancient symbol of ... Russia. 7) ... symbols of... country should be approved by ... Federal Assembly. 8)... government of... country is headed by ... Prime Minister.

8. Подготовьте пересказ текста

Практическое занятие «Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы».

1. Ответьте на вопрос. What do you know about Moscow?

2. Прочтите и переведите текст. Выпишите незнакомые слова.

Moscow is the capital of Russia, our Motherland. It was founded in 1147 as a fortress on the Moskva river. Modern Moscow is the largest city in Europe with the population of over 13 million people. It is a political centre where the government of our country works.

Moscow is a cultural centre. It attracts tourists from all over the world. Moscow is known for its beautiful cathedrals, monuments, theatres and museums. The Bolshoi Theatre, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, the Kremlin are well-known even abroad. Red Square with its multi-domed St-Basil's Cathedral is the heart of Moscow. The Moscow Kremlin is a historic fortified complex that serves as the official residence of the President of Russia and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The city has a rich literary tradition, with many famous Russian authors, poets, and playwrights, including Leo Tolstoy.

Moscow is the city of a lot of educational institutions. It is also a major economic hub, with a strong and diverse economy that includes industries such as finance, technology, and manufacturing. The Moscow Metro is one of the busiest and most beautiful subway systems in the world, with over 200 stations decorated with amazing artwork.

If you are a nature lover, Moscow has plenty to offer as well. The city is dotted with parks and gardens where you can escape the hustle and bustle of urban life and enjoy some fresh air. Gorky Park is a popular spot for teens, with its wide-open spaces, sports facilities, and outdoor events. No matter what your interests are, Moscow has something for everyone.

3. Ответьте на вопросы

- 1) When was Moscow founded and what was its original purpose?
- 2) How large is the population of Moscow?
- 3) What makes Moscow a political centre?
- 4) What are some famous cultural attractions in Moscow?
- 5) What is the Kremlin and why is it important?

- 6) What is the Moscow Metro known for?
- 7) What industries contribute to Moscow's economy?
- 8) How does Moscow please nature lovers?

4. Сопоставьте названия достопримечательностей.

1) Red Square	a) Третьяковская галерея
2) Gorky Park	b) Собор Василия Блаженного
3) The Tretyakov Gallery	c) Парк Горького
4) Saint Basil's Cathedral	d) Воробьевы горы
5) Sparrow Hills	e) Красная площадь
6) The Bolshoi Theatre	f) Московский метрополитен
7) The Moscow Metro	g) Большой театр

5. Перескажите текст.

Практическое занятие «Санкт-Петербург и его достопримечательности».

1. Ответьте на вопрос. What can you tell us about Saint Petersburg?

2. Прочтите и переведите текст. Выпишите незнакомые слова.

Saint Petersburg is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is known as the "Venice of the North" due to its many canals, bridges, and rivers. The architecture of Saint Petersburg is a reflection of the city's rich history and cultural heritage, and exploring its streets and buildings is a must for any visitor to this beautiful city.

The city has been defined a UNESCO World Heritage Site for its historic and architectural significance. The city is famous for its White Nights, a phenomenon in which the sun does not fully set during the summer months, creating a night that is almost as bright as day.

Founded by Peter the Great in 1703, it served as the capital of the Russian Empire for over two centuries, until the capital was moved back to Moscow in 1918. St. Petersburg was known as Leningrad from 1924 to 1991, in honor of Soviet leader Vladimir Lenin. The Siege of Leningrad, which lasted from September 1941 to January 1944, was a prolonged military blockade by the German Army during World War II. Despite the huge suffering, the people of Leningrad showed remarkable resistance and bravery, managing to stand and eventually push away the German forces.

Saint Petersburg is home to a number of manufacturing plants producing a variety of goods, ranging from heavy machinery and automotive components to pharmaceuticals and food products. The city also has a growing IT sector, with companies like Yandex and Mail.Ru Group leading the way in technology innovation.

3. Ответьте на вопросы

- 1) Why is Saint Petersburg known as the "Venice of the North"?
- 2) What makes Saint Petersburg a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
- 3) What is the best time to visit Saint Petersburg? Why?
- 4) Who founded Saint Petersburg and when?
- 5) How long did Saint Petersburg serve as the capital of the Russian Empire?
- 6) How did the people of Leningrad show resistance during the Siege of Leningrad?
- 7) What industries are important in Saint Petersburg today?

4. Сопоставьте названия достопримечательностей.

1) Peter and Paul Fortress	a) Мариинский театр
2) the Summer Garden	b) Спас на крови

3) the Mariinsky Theatre	с) Эрмитаж
4) the Savior on Spilled Blood	д) Петропавловская крепость
5) The Hermitage	е) Исаакиевский собор
6) Saint Isaac's Cathedral	ф) Невский проспект
7) Nevsky Prospect	г) Летний сад

5. Перескажите текст. Сравните Москву и Санкт-Петербург.

Практическое занятие «Лев Толстой»

1. Choose the correct answer.

Tolstoy was born in

- St.-Petersburg
- Moscow
- Yasnaya Polyana

Tolstoy wrote.....

- Bronze Horseman
- War and Peace
- Crime and punishment

He had..... children.

- 5
- 8
- 13

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

Independently - независимо

Oriental - восточный

Outstanding - выдающийся

Inheritance - наследство

Landowner - землевладелец, помещик

Boredom- скука

Society - общество

Remarkable - удивительный, замечательный

Admirer - поклонник

Release - освободиться

Involve - вовлекать

Lev Tolstoy was born in Yasnaya Polyana, Tula region, 28 August 1828. His mother died when he was only two years old. In 1837 Tolstoy moved to Moscow with his widowed father, sister, and three brothers. The death of both his father and grandmother soon afterwards, however resulted in the children moving in 1841 to Kazan, to live there with their aunt.

When Tolstoy and his three brothers became students at Kazan University in 1840s, they began to live independently for the first time. Tolstoy joined the university in 1844, first as a student in oriental languages, and then in law. He was not an outstanding student and never actually graduated. He began to write his famous diary, which he would keep on and off until his death which would become an important laboratory for his writing. Tolstoy probably dropped out of university because in April 1847 he came into his inheritance. At this time Tolstoy regularly changed his mind about what he wanted to do with his life.

In 1850 Tolstoy gave up trying to lead the life of a landowner and out of boredom moved to Moscow, to go into society. Of this, too, he soon tired, and headed off to Caucasus with his brother. For the next few years, he fought in the Crimean War and began his literary career.

At the end of the Crimean war, which the young court Tolstoy knew at first hand as an artillery officer, he went to St.-Petersburg. His brilliant Childhood (Detstvo, 1852) had already earned him popularity and his remarkable first-hand reportage from Sevastopol, the Sevastopol Stories, was winning him new admirers.

Finally released from army service, he went abroad for the first time in 1857. The European tour involved much sightseeing in France, Switzerland and Italy, but he was shaken by a public guillotining in Paris.

In 1862 he settled in Yasnaya Polyana with his young wife Sofya Behrs. It was their main residence for the next fifty years. The Tolstoys had thirteen children (three of whom did not live to adulthood). It was here that he wrote his two great novels, War and Peace and Anna Karenina. He died in 1910 and was buried in Yasnaya Polyana.

1. When and where was Tolstoy born?
2. What was his education?
3. How old was he when he married?
4. How many children did he have?
5. Can you remember some of his novels?

3. Read and translate the quotations. What do you think?

1. Common sense is the lantern which man carries before himself. Common sense helps man walk the right path. The lantern lights the path, and man knows where to place his feet.
2. God is here and everywhere.
3. Examine your life. How have you spent it?
4. We must live, we must love, we must believe that we have life not only today on this piece of earth, but that we have lived and shall live forever.
5. If I see, see clearly the ladder rising from plants to man, why should I suppose that this ladder breaks off with me and does not lead further and further, up to superior beings?
6. If goodness has a cause, it is no longer goodness; if it has a result-a reward, it is also not goodness. Goodness is beyond the chain of cause and result.

4. Act out the dialogue.

Ассерт - принимать, признавать

Wickedness - злоба, грех, порочность

Universe - мир, вселенная

Eternal - вечный

Vast - громадный, обширный, просторный

Vanish- исчезать

Exist - существовать

Pierre: Do you believe in a future life?

Prince Andrey: A future life?

Pierre: You say you can't see any kingdom of goodness and truth on earth. Nor could I, and it's impossible to, if we accept our life here as the end of all things. On earth-here on this earth there is no truth: it is all lies and wickedness. But in the universe, in the whole universe, there is a kingdom of truth, and we who are now the children of earth are-in the eternal sense-children of the whole universe. Don't I feel in my soul that I am a part of that vast, harmonious whole? If I see, see clearly the ladder, the foot of which I can't see, it is hidden in the plant world-why should I suppose that it breaks off with me and does not lead further and further, up to superior beings? I feel not only that I cannot vanish, since nothing in this world vanishes, but that I always shall exist and always have existed.

5. What can you tell us about Lev Tolstoy and his ideas?

Практическое занятие «Жорес Алферов»

1. Прочтите и переведите текст, выпишите незнакомые слова

Zhores Ivanovich Alferov was born in 1930, in Vitebsk. His father worked as a factory manager and his mother was a librarian. He also had an elder brother, who died in 1944, fighting in the Second World War. Young Zhores adored him very much and was much affected by his death.

After the war, Zhores entered the only boy's school in the destroyed city of Minsk and graduated from there in 1947. During this period, he was much influenced by his physics teacher and developed interest in the subject under his influence. On his teacher's advice, he next entered the Department of Electronics in LETI, Leningrad. Here he developed interest in research work and when he was in the third year, he started working on semiconductors and vacuum processes; finally graduating from there with a degree in Electronics in December, 1952.

In 1953, Zhores Alferov joined Physico-Technical Institute, now known as Ioffe Physical-Technical Institute, as a researcher. Working with a team of young researchers, they created a special semiconductor device for the first Soviet atomic submarine. It meant that they would have to develop new technology. From 1962, he started working on III-V semiconductor heterostructures and by the following year, proposed the first heterostructure laser. Next in 1964, he was promoted to the post of Senior Researcher and continued his work on it.

In 1966, Alferov and his research team developed the first practical heterostructure electronic device. They then went on to create the first electronic components made from heterostructures, including the first heterostructure laser. He continued working in the same direction and in 1968-1969, and was able to control the electron and light fluxes in classical heterostructures. Also in 1969, he made his first trip to the United States of America. Also in 1970, they created heterostructures based solar cells, which were later mounted on Sputnik.

Work went on at a steady pace at the Ioffe Physical-Technical Institute under his guidance. In 1987, he was made the Director of the institute and he also served as the Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and President of its Saint Petersburg Scientific Center.

In 2000, Zhores Ivanovich Alferov jointly received the Nobel Prize in Physics "for developing semiconductor heterostructures used in high-speed- and opto-electronics". He shared the prize with Herbert Kroemer, who worked independently on the same topic and Jack Kilby, who invented the integrated circuit. Zhores Ivanovich Alferov died in 2019. He was 88.

2. Ответьте на вопросы

- 1) When and where was Zhores Alferov born?
- 2) What was his education?
- 3) Why did he enter LETI?
- 4) What were his scientific interests at university?
- 5) What did he do after graduation?
- 6) What were his achievements?
- 7) What did he receive the Nobel Prize for?

Практическое занятие «Великобритания. США»

1. Прочтите и запомните данные слова.

country — страна

map — карта

official name — официальное название

isle - остров

is situated in — располагается

to consist of - состоять из

pine — сосна

fir — ель
 birch — береза
 capital — столица
 population — население
 changeable — изменчивый
 mountain — гора
 competition — соревнование
 wonder - чудо
 marsupial — сумчатый
 separated from — отделенный от
 spring — источник
 extraordinary — необычный
 landscape — пейзаж
 location — расположение
 south - юг
 north — север
 east — восток
 west — запад

2. Проверьте, как вы запомнили новые слова. Задайте вопросы своему соученику:

A. What are the Russian words for the following English expressions?

- an extraordinary animal
- springs and geysers
- mountains and hills
- music competition
- marsupial animals
- changeable
- in the south
- pines and birches
- wonderful country
- British Isles
- is situated in the west
- to consist of
- beautiful landscape

Практическая работа 10. «Работа с текстом «Англоязычные страны»».

1. Прочтите и переведите текст, выпишите незнакомые слова

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

The English-speaking countries are Great Britain, the IJSA, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. Everybody has heard about Great Britain. But not everybody knows that the official name for this State is “the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” (or “the UK”). We often use the word “Britain”. If you look at the map, you’ll see that the United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The climate of Great Britain is warm and wet. It is very good for plants. In Scotland, the most common trees are pines, firs, and birches. As for the fauna (or animal life) in the British Isles, here there is a lot of small animals: foxes, rabbits, hares, and hedgehogs.

The UK consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is the largest part of the UK. It is situated in the southeast of Great Britain. London is its capital. The population is about 49 million people. When we speak about England, the changeable weather comes to our minds.

Scotland is the second part of the UK. The population of Scotland is 5 million people. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. There are a lot of beautiful lakes in Scotland. The most famous of them are Loch Lomond and Loch Ness. The lake Loch Ness is popular for its water

monster Nessie that lives there. How do you think it is true? The famous mountain in Scotland is Ben Nevis.

A few words about Wales: it is the smallest country in the United Kingdom. The population of Wales is 3 million people. One of the biggest mountains is Snowdon. Wales is a country of music and songs. Every year there is a competition to name the best Welsh poets, writers, and musicians. The capital of Wales is Cardiff.

Northern Ireland is the fourth part of the UK. The population of Northern Ireland is 2 million people. The capital of the Northern Ireland is Belfast. Northern Ireland is a land of lakes and rivers. People who live in Ireland are the Irish.

The United States of America (the USA) are situated in the central part of the North American Continent. There are 50 states in the USA. The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people. The main wonder of the USA is the Grand Canyon. Many tourists visit this attraction. The climatic conditions of the country are various and determined by the great mountains and the wind.

The name Canada comes from the Indian word "Kanata" that means "village" or "community". The capital of the country is Ottawa. Canada's population is over 30 million. French and English are official languages.

Very interesting country is Australia. It is one of the seven continents of the world. It is also a country. Canberra is the capital of Australia. The most famous animals of Australia are marsupials. The most interesting animals are kangaroo and koala. New Zealand is separated from Australia by the Tasman Sea. New Zealand has many springs and geysers. New Zealand has extraordinary flora and fauna. The varied landscape of New Zealand has made it a popular location for the production of television programs and films, including "The Lord of the Rings" and "The Last Samurai". Wellington is the capital of New Zealand.

2. Заполните таблицу.

English-speaking Countries

Features	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland				The United States of America	Canada	Australia	New Zealand
Geography								
Capital								
Climate								
Flora and Fauna								
Interesting Facts								

3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту "English-speaking Countries".

- 1) What are the English-speaking countries?
- 2) What is the official name of Great Britain?
- 3) Where is the United Kingdom situated?
- 4) What does the UK consist of?
- 5) What is the flora and fauna of Great Britain?
- 6) What is Scotland famous for?
- 7) What competition is held in Wales every year?
- 8) Where is the USA situated?
- 9) What is the official language in Canada: English or French?
- 10) What are the most famous animals in Australia?
- 11) Why does New Zealand have extraordinary flora and fauna?

4. Прочтите диалог по ролям и переведите его.

Tom is from England. Peter lives in Russia. The dialogue between Tom and Peter is about English-speaking countries.

P: Hello, I am Peter. I am from Russia. What is your name?

T: Hello, my name is Tom. I live in England.

P: Oh, great! As far as I know, people from England and America speak English.

T: Do you really think so? You are mistaken!

P: Indeed?

T: Yeah, the English-speaking countries are Great Britain, the USA, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

5. Подготовьте пересказ текста

Практическое занятие «Вильям Шекспир»

1. Choose the correct answer.

Shakespeare was born in

- London
- York
- Stratford-upon-Avon

Shakespeare wrote.....plays.

- 17
- 27
- 37

To be or not to be: that is the.....

- question
- answer
- problem

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

attend	посещать
demanding	требовательный
dull	скучный
devote	посвящать
bury	хоронить
quote	цитировать

The great poet and dramatist William Shakespeare is often called “The Great Unknown”. The fact is that the man with the best-known name in the English language is someone we know very little about.

He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon on 23 April 1564 to middle-class parents. At free grammar school William learned to read and spell, and was taught English, Latin and Greek. Students spent about nine hours a day in school. They attended classes the year around, except for three brief holiday periods. By modern standards, the Stratford grammar school was demanding, dull and strict, but Shakespeare had quite a good education. In 1582 he married and had three children. He probably worked as a school teacher until he left his family to go to London. Very soon Shakespeare became an actor and famous playwright. He lived in London for 25 years. His best years were all devoted to the theatre. The last few years of his life Shakespeare spent in Stratford. He died on April 23 1616 and was buried in the church at Stratford.

Shakespeare wrote 4 long poems, 154 sonnets and 37 plays of all kinds – comedies, histories, tragedies, and farces. His language is exceptionally rich. The vocabulary equals 20 000 words. His plays are so much part of English now that people often quote them without even realizing it.

1. When and where was Shakespeare born?
2. What was his education?

3. How old was he when he married?
4. How many plays did Shakespeare write?
5. Can you remember some of his plays?

3. Read and translate quotations. What is your opinion?

1. All the world's a stage,
And all men and women merely players.
2. To be, or not to be: that is the question.
3. Speak less than you know.
4. A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!
5. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
6. Neither a borrower, nor a lender be.
7. What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.
8. There is a history in all men's lives.

4. Read the plot of Hamlet. What do you think about the story?

Hamlet was the prince of Denmark. His father, the king, died. The king's brother, Claudius, became king and married Hamlet's mother, Gertrude. The young prince hated his uncle for marrying his mother so quickly. Then the ghost of his father appeared to Hamlet. The ghost said, "Claudius killed me. You must take revenge on the king." Accidentally Hamlet killed Polonius, his beloved's father. Hamlet's beloved, Ophelia, died because she was so sad about her father. Her brother, Laertes, wanted to kill his father's murderer in sword fight. While watching the fight, Hamlet's mother accidentally drank from a cup of poisoned wine Claudius had prepared for Hamlet and died. Hamlet killed Laertes and the king, but he was hurt in the fight, fell down and died too.

5. Read the plot of King Lear. What's your opinion about the story?

What's the difference in grammar between 5 and 6?

The main plot concerns Lear, an aged king of ancient Britain. He prepares to divide his kingdom among his three daughters -Regan, Goneril and Cordelia. Lear becomes angry with Cordelia, his youngest daughter, refuses to flatter him to get her portion of the kingdom and forces her to leave. Regan and Goneril are not grateful. They take away Lear's servants and force him to spend a night outdoors during a storm. Lear finally sees his errors and selfishness. Cordelia, who had been living in France, returns to Britain and finds the king mad. Armies raised by wicked sisters capture Lear and Cordelia, who is put to death. Goneril poisons Regan and then kills herself. Order is finally restored in the kingdom. But Lear dies of a broken heart as he kneels over the body of Cordelia.

6. Act out the dialogues

lavish - обильный

improve - улучшить

spoil - испортить

fortune - состояние, богатство, судьба

bring up - воспитывать

obey - слушаться

dowry - приданное

1. Lear: What can you say to draw a third more lavish share than your sisters? Speak.

Cordelia: Nothing, my lord.

Lear: Nothing can come of nothing. Speak again

Cordelia: Unhappy that I am, I cannot put my heart into my mouth. I love your Majesty according to my duty; no more nor less.

Lear: How, how Cordelia? Improve your speech a little, or you may spoil your fortune.

Cordelia: My lord, you gave me life, brought me up and loved me. I return those duties back and obey you, love you, and honour you as I should. I shall happily give half my love, half my care and duty to that lord who marries me.

Lear: So young, and so hard-hearted?

Cordelia: So young, my lord, and honest.

Lear: Let it be so! Then let your honesty be your dowry!

2. Lear: I think this lady is my daughter Cordelia.

Cordelia: And so I am! I am!

Lear: Are your tears wet? Yes. Please don't cry. If you have poison for me, I will drink it. I know you do not love me. You have a reason.

Cordelia: No reason, no reason.

Lear: You must be patient with me. Forget and forgive.

7. What can you tell us about William Shakespeare and his ideas?

Практическое занятие «Вильям Блейк»

1. Choose the correct answer.

Blake was born in

- London
- York
- Stratford-upon-Avon

He was a

- king
- scientist
- poet

Real existence is

- spiritual
- physical
- intellectual

2. Read the text and answer the questions

declare - объявлять, заявлять, провозглашать

ability - способность, умение

engraver - гравёр

sensitive - чувствительный, восприимчивый, чуткий

schooling - обучение, подготовка

clergyman - духовное лицо, пастырь

provide - обеспечивать, снабжать

innocence - невинность, целомудрие

despite - несмотря на

recognize - узнавать, признавать

humanity - человечество, человечность

brotherhood - братство, содружество

William Blake was born in London on November 28, 1757. Blake was taught to read and write at home. As a small child, he showed some ability with his pencil, so his father sent him, at the age of ten, to a drawing school, and later to a well-known engraver. His work as an engraver

brought him friends among the designers and artists of the time. In 1782 Blake married Catherine Boucher. This beautiful and sensitive woman had had little schooling, but her husband taught her to write and draw and colour. It was in many ways a happy marriage. Catherine believed in her husband's vision, helped him in printing and colouring the engravings.

At first the young couple made a quite good living. One clergyman became interested in Blake's work, provided capital to set him up in a print shop. At the clergyman's house Blake read aloud the poems he had been writing since he was a boy. He didn't print his poems in the usual way. The text and picture were printed together. He made each page of the book as a complete design. It was in this form that Blake's best-known poems were printed, Songs of Innocence in 1789 and Songs of Experience in 1794.

In 1795 Blake and his wife moved to Lambeth on the south side of the Thames. Despite his money difficulties, Blake's years at Lambeth were a period of enormous creativity. More and more of his working time was given to long poems. In his later years, Blake's genius was recognized by a small band of young artists. His book Jerusalem was written when Blake and his wife were living in great poverty in London at the end of his life. He died on August 12, 1827, aged seventy.

William Blake is a modern man. He has a vision of the world uniting the whole of humanity in universal brotherhood, the opening of the Spiritual View of every man and woman.

1. When and where was Blake born?
2. How old was he when he married?
3. How did he print his poems?
4. Where did he move in 1795?
5. What were his main ideas?

3. Read and translate the quotations. What do you think?

1. Good is Heaven.
Evil is hell.
2. Where Mercy, Love and Pity dwell
There God is dwelling too.
3. All Religions are one.
4. All Religions, as all similars, have one source.
5. Everyone knows we are One Family.
6. He whose face gives no light, shall never become a star.
7. Now we know that life Eternal
Depends alone upon the Universal hand.
8. Real existence is spiritual, not physical.
9. What is now proved was once only imagined.
10. In the universe, there are things that are known, and things that are unknown, and in between, there doors.

4. Choose the verse, translate it and learn it by heart.

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| 1. grain | зерно, крупинка |
| sand | песок |
| heaven | небо, небесный свод |
| infinity | бесконечность |
| eternity | вечность |

To see a World in a Grain of Sand
And a Heaven in a Wild Flower,
Hold Infinity in the palm of your hand
And Eternity in an Hour.

2. bend	направить, сгибать
joy	радость, удовольствие
winged	крылатый
destroy	разрушать, уничтожать
sunrise	заря, восход солнца

ETERNITY

He who bends to himself a joy
 Does the winged life destroy;
 But he who kisses the joy as it flies
 Lives in eternity's sunrise.

3. gate	ворота, калитка
string	веревка
wind	смотать
lead	вести, руководить

HEAVEN'S GATE

I give you the end of a golden string,
 Only wind it into a ball,
 It will lead you in at Heaven's gate
 Built in Jerusalem's wall.

5. What can you tell us about William Blake and his ideas?

Практическое занятие «Авраам Линкольн». Abraham Lincoln

1. Choose the correct answer.

Lincoln was the

- first president of the USA
- sixth president of the USA
- sixteenth president of the USA

He lived in the

- 18-th century
- 19-th century
- 20-th century

His nickname was

- "Big Ben"
- "Honest Abe"
- "The lion"

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

Affection - любовь, симпатия

Encourage - вдохновлять

Courage - смелость, мужество

Sacrifice - жертва

Slavery - рабство

Abolish - отменить, ликвидировать

Prosperity - процветание

Of all the presidents of the history of the United States, Abraham Lincoln is probably the one that Americans remember the best and with the deepest **affection**. He was a realized soul who talked of great things.

Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky. His parents were uneducated and poor. Stories about Lincoln's youth demonstrate his honesty. In fact, he earned the nickname "Honest Abe". In his entire life Abraham was not able to go to school for a total of one year. This lack of education only made him hungry for more knowledge. His stepmother influenced him in his quest for learning. Although she was completely uneducated and couldn't read and write, she **encouraged** her children to study by themselves.

In 1830 Abraham left his father's farm and went to Illinois. There he became a clerk in a store and worked hard to improve his education. His great moral strength, brilliant mind, and power of speech helped him enter a new arena, that is politics and law. He had **courage** to do what he felt was right, no matter how great the **sacrifice**.

Slavery was then becoming a burning question in American politics. Many people in the Northern states wanted to **abolish** it. Lincoln joined the Republicans, a new political party that was opposed to slavery. The Republicans nominated him for the U.S. Senate in 1858.

The Southern states opposed the abolition and wanted to form an independent "Confederacy" because the **prosperity** of the South was based on cotton-growing, and only Negroes worked there.

In 1860 Lincoln was elected the sixteenth president of the U.S.A. The Civil War began in 1861, only a few months after Lincoln's inauguration as president. During the war, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declared all slaves in the Confederate states to be free. After the war, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted. It freed all slaves throughout the nation.

On April 14, 1865, just days after the war's end, Lincoln was attending a play at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C, when he was fatally shot.

Lincoln is remembered as a hero of the United States and is ranked as one of the greatest presidents in American history. He believed that everybody must have freedom and the government should be of the people, by the people, for the people and democracy is nothing but collectivity.

1. When and where was Lincoln born?
2. What was his education?
3. What did he do?
4. What helped him to enter politics?
5. When was he elected president of the U.S.A for the first time?
6. When did the Civil War begin?
7. What did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declare?
8. What did the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution declare?
9. What happened on April 14, 1865?
10. What is Lincoln famous for?

3. Read and translate quotations. What do you think?

1. ... that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.
2. Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.
3. Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere.
4. If you think too much, if you are all the time planning too much, you become materialistic.
5. God cannot be for, and against the same thing at the same time.
6. A house divided against itself cannot stand.
7. I'm a slow walker, but I never walk back.

8. The ballot is stronger the bullet.
9. Whatever you are be a good one.
10. When I do good, I feel good. When I do bad, I feel bad. That's my religion.

4. Interesting facts.

1. Due to lack of money Lincoln walked miles to borrow books such as Robinson Crusoe and Aesop's fables.
2. He was 22 years old when he decided to live on his own and manual labor to survive.
3. While staying in Illinois he became popular with the locals for his skills in public speaking and storytelling.
4. In 1863 Lincoln declared the National Day of celebration for Thanksgiving as every last Thursday in November.
5. He was one of the four U.S. presidents featured in a carved sculpture at Mount Rushmore along with presidents Washington, Roosevelt and Jefferson.

5. What can you tell us about Abraham Lincoln and his ideas?

Практическая работа 11 «Праздники в России»

1. Прочтите и запомните слова.

- national - национальный
- country - страна
- major - главный
- to see the New Year - встречать Новый год
- to greet - встречать, приветствовать
- renewed holiday - возобновленный праздник
- church service - церковная служба
- adorable - обожаемый
- to defend - защищать
- Motherland - Родина
- to elect – избирать

2. Прочтите и переведите текст.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA

There is a great number of national holidays in Russian Federation when people all over the country do not work and have special celebrations.

The major holidays are New Year's Day, Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day, and Russia's Day.

The first and one of the most favorite holidays of the year is New Year's Day. All the people of our country like to see the New Year in at midnight on the 31st of December. They greet the New Year and listen to the Kremlin chimes beating 12 o'clock. And, of course, people listen to the speech of our president. New Year is considered to be a family holiday.

Christmas is a renewed holiday in our country. Some years ago, Christmas was not a public holiday, and people go to work on this day. It is celebrated on the 7th of January. Everybody knows that it is a religious holiday, and a lot of people go to church services on that day.

We also celebrate Day of the Defender of Motherland on the 23d of February. On this day, women give presents to their husbands, fathers, grandfathers and sons.

There is an adorable holiday for women and girls in Russia. It is Women's Day that is celebrated on the 8th of March. On this day, men hurry to buy flowers and presents for females they love.

Victory Day is the greatest national holiday in our country. All the people know that our army completely defeated the German fascists on the 9th of May 1945, and this was the end of

the Great Patriotic War. We will never forget our grandfathers and grandmothers who died to defend our Motherland.

Russia's Day is a quite new holiday in our country. On the 12th of June, 1991 the first President of Russia was elected.

There are also Easter, the Day of Knowledge and many professional holidays that are not public holidays.

3. Переведите данные выражения на английский язык.

- 1) Когда люди во всей стране не работают.
- 2) Встречать Новый год в полночь.
- 3) Слушать кремлевские куранты.
- 4) Многие люди посещают церковь в этот день.
- 5) Мужчины дарят женщинам цветы и подарки.
- 6) День защитника Отечества.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) What are the most popular holidays in Russia?
- 2) What do people do on New Year Day?
- 3) When is Christmas celebrated?
- 4) What do men do on Women's Day?
- 5) What is the greatest national holiday in our country?
- 6) What will we never forget?
- 7) What happened on the 12th of June in 1991?
- 8) What is the men's holiday?
- 9) What is your favourite holiday?

5. Дополните предложения словами, подходящими по смыслу.

- 1) The main holidays in Russia are ...
- 2) On these days, people ... work.
- 3) On New Year's Day, people ...
- 4) Christmas is...
- 5) On Women's Day, men ...
- 6) Victory Day is ...
- 7) On the 23d of February, we celebrate ...
- 8) My favourite holiday is ...
- 9) I like it because ...
- 10) On this day, I usually ...
- 11) Last year, I celebrated it the following way ...
- 12) I never forget...

6. Расскажите о праздниках в России и о своем любимом празднике.

Практическая работа 12 «Образование»

1. Прочтите и запомните следующие слова и выражения.

Education - образование

important — важный

to try — пытаться

to learn — учить(ся)

to find out — выяснять

to discover — открывать; познавать

to get knowledge — получать знания
 article — статья, артикль
 to be successful — делать успехи, преуспевать
 to study — учиться
 persistent — настойчивый
 to increase - увеличивать(ся)

2. Переведите на русский язык.

Educated person, secondary school, gymnasium, college, university, foreign language, successful person

3. Прочтите и переведите текст.

EDUCATION

Education is very important in our life. An educated person is one who knows a lot about many various things. He always tries to learn something new, to find out interesting things and to discover more about everything around. An educated person gets knowledge at school, from books, magazines, and educational TV programs.

Nowadays, the young people of secondary schools can continue their studying by entering technical schools, colleges, institutes, or universities. One must work hard to be successful in studies.

The importance of the role of foreign languages is also increasing nowadays. Thanks to the knowledge of English, one can read books and magazines in the original, communicate with foreign people, translate scientific and technical articles. No doubt, knowing of foreign languages is necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. It is very hard to be persistent in studying, but it is important to become a successful person in life.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

1) Образованный человек знает много вещей. 2) Познавать мир вокруг. 3) Поступать в университет. 4) Быть настойчивым студентом. 5) Преуспевать в жизни, 6) Образование очень важно. 7) Получать знания из книг и журналов. 8) Продолжать образование. 9) Усердно учиться. 10) Благодаря знанию иностранных языков... 11) Делать успехи в учебе. 12) Разговаривать с иностранцами. 13) Роль иностранных языков возрастает. 14) Получать знания в школе. 15) Переводить статьи.

5. Переведите диалог

-Why is education important in our life?
 -Well, I think an educated person knows a lot of things.
 -Where can students enter after school?
 -They can enter colleges and universities.
 -I see. Where do you study?
 -I study at

- What is your future profession?

-In future I want to be a

6. Подготовьте пересказ текста

Практическая работа 13. «Современные технологии».

1. Прочтите слова и постарайтесь их запомнить.

to imagine — представлять
 without — без
 modern - современный
 impossible — невозможно
 device — прибор
 important — важный
 all around us — все вокруг
 to equip — оборудовать
 to provide (with) — обеспечивать
 thanks to — благодаря...
 to be against — быть против
 to be for — быть за

2. Переведите слова и выражения на русский язык

technology
 mobile phone
 computer
 scanner
 printer
 machine
 Wi-Fi modem
 Internet
 radio
 refrigerator
 vacuum-cleaner
 washing machine
 CD-players
 e-book
 camera
 to communicate
 microwave
 dishwasher
 blender

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1) Представлять жизнь без современных технологий. 2) Важный прибор. 3) Компьютеры, сканеры и принтеры. 4) Обеспечивать современными технологиями. 5) Общаться посредством (through) Интернета. 6) Быть против микроволновых печей. 7) Быть за современные компьютеры. 8) Не представлять себе жизни без сотового телефона. 9) Оборудовать современными приборами.

4. Прочтите диалог по ролям, переведите его и разыграйте в группе.

— Can you imagine your life without modern technologies?
 — Oh, no. I think, it is impossible to imagine our life without computers, television, and many electronic devices. Why do you ask this?
 - Well, my grandma and grandpa live in the country, and they don't use many electronic devices.
 - Really?
 - Yes, they cannot use the Internet at all. And they say that I should not use it very often,

I should read more books.

— Oh, my parents tell me the same.

5. Прочтите и переведите текст.

MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

Can you imagine your life without modern technologies nowadays? It is almost impossible to go out without a mobile phone. You can speak to a person or listen to music anywhere. Indeed, these device has become an important part of our life.

Technology is all around us.

First of all, we need it for work. All modern offices are equipped with computers, scanners, printers, and other useful machines. One of the most important devices today is the Wi-Fi modem as it provides Internet. So, you may use Internet anywhere.

Moreover, technologies surround us at home, in cars, and everywhere. It includes TVs, radios, refrigerators, vacuum-cleaners, washing machines, e-books, cameras, and so on.

Everybody agrees the most important thing about technological progress is to make our life easier. For example, we can communicate with friends from other countries with the help of computers. We can even see them and have a live conversation. So, you need not go to the other city or even country.

Many people are against new technologies. But technological progress has made our life more interesting and bright. Thanks to computers and Internet we find more educational resources. Such electronic items as vacuum cleaner, washing machine, microwave, dishwasher, blender, and some others have made our mum's life easier. New technologies are for good.

6. Выберите подходящий вариант ответа.

1. Modern technologies are ...
 - a) an important part of our life
 - b) not used by people
 - c) not good for people
2. Technological progress is ...
 - a) for people health
 - b) to make our life easier
 - c) not important nowadays
3. There are many people who ...
 - a) are against new technologies
 - b) are for new technologies
 - c) can live without new technologies

7. Подготовьте пересказ текста

8. Запишите перевод следующих слов:

advantage —

disadvantage —

environmentalist

to invite —

to entail —

humanity —

to improve

enjoyable

greed —

to deny -

disability —

to warn —
 irretrievably-
 to overcome —
 to dare —
 profit —
 discovery —
 debatable —
 accessible —
 regardless —
 to miss out —

9. Прочтите и переведите диалог

Everything on Earth has its advantages and disadvantages. Professor Tom Edison (TE) is a famous environmentalist. Professor Eric Wondert (EW) joins us today to talk about advantages and disadvantages of scientific and technological progress.

EW: Thanks for inviting me. Well, I want to say I'm not against the development of science and technology. I would like people to realize what this development entails.

TE: Let's first talk about what progress means for humanity. It definitely improves the quality of life. It makes life for humans more enjoyable.

EW: Enjoyable? Yes, but it makes people more materialistic. There is more greed. People want things they could easily live without.

TE: You can't deny that for people with disabilities progress means a lot. It makes their lives easier. Just a century ago, people were dying of terrible diseases. Now, we have better medical care, vaccinations are more reliable.

EW: You are right, of course. And you are not. What kind of life do you think our children will have, and their children and grandchildren in the world polluted by thousands of factories, in the world where progress is so widespread that there is no place for a tiger or a panda? I am trying to think forwards, warning you about the things we might lose irretrievably in the future.

TE: But scientific and technological progress will help to overcome problems we have today. We will get new energy sources, cars will be safer and the problem of pollution will be solved.

EW: Don't forget, please that people die of malfunctions — take Chernobyl and Fukushima, for example. The list is endless.

TE: If a mother is always warning her child about the dangers of life, this child never dares to take risks, to make new discoveries. Science means discovering new things, finding new ways of solving problems, taking risks sometimes. Let's take natural disasters. Now, we can predict them faster.

EW: More weapons are created, technology is used in wars. Whether or not to use this or that scientific discovery is usually decided by the people who have all the power. But they are normally the people who want more profit, more money out of this discovery. They are not worried about the future of the planet. Don't forget about climate change.

TE: Every child knows now that climate change is a debatable thing. Nobody knows for sure if it is actually happening. But talking about getting information, I must say that progress makes knowledge more accessible regardless of class, age, and wealth. And more information inevitably leads to more choices.

EW: Yes, and many people will choose to work at home, in front of the computer and, as a result, will miss out on socializing skills and personal contacts. Moreover, progress should lead to more time in our lives, but it actually doesn't. We have to spend too much time on keeping up-to-date with all the newest technologies. So, it's a kind of a vicious circle.

It seems there is no easy way to decide if science and technology are constructive or destructive. What's the conclusion then? Can science save us from ourselves? Science is neither good nor evil. It's how we apply scientific knowledge in our life.

10. Дополните предложения словами, подходящими по смыслу.
- 1) People cannot imagine their lives without...
 - 2) These devices are ...
 - 3) Technological progress makes...
 - 4) As for me, I can not imagine my life without ...
 - 5) It is important for me because...
 - 6) To my mind, the main advantages of scientific and technological progress are ...
 - 7) As for disadvantages, I would enumerate the following ...
 - 8) If I were appeared on a desert island, I would take ... with me.

11. Расскажите о преимуществах и недостатках научно-технического прогресс

Практическая работа 14. «Компьютеры в нашей жизни».

1. Прочтите и запомните слова.

- to change — изменять
- device — устройство
- to depend on — зависеть от
- dangerous — опасный
- to make mistakes — делать ошибки
- to worry — беспокоиться
- to save — экономить
- instead of — вместо того чтобы
- society — общество

2. Переведите данные слова на русский язык.

- electronic device
- machine
- technology
- data
- storage
- modern society
- to communicate
- real world

3. Переведите следующие фразы на английский язык.

- 1) Зависеть от этого устройства.
- 2) Опасная машина
- 3) Общаться посредством (through) этого электронного устройства.
- 4) Современное общество
- 5) Общаться в реальном мире.
- 6) Экономить время.
- 7) Часто делать ошибки.
- 8) Современные технологии.
- 9) Вместо компьютеров.
- 10) Беспокоиться о детях.

4. Прочтите и переведите текст.

COMPUTERS IN HUMAN LIFE

Computers have changed everyone's life. Several years ago, people haven't even known anything about these electronic devices, whereas nowadays even a small child can operate this machine.

Almost all modern Technologies depend on computers that are used for data storage: files, secret information, and else. Computers of different types and sizes are used by modern society. Many people find computers dangerous. Some parents worry about computer games because they think their children will not be able to communicate with real people in the real world.

On the other hand, computers are very fast, and they seldom make mistakes. They save

lots of time, and, besides, all the necessary information can be found on Internet. So, instead of going to the library or other institutions, we can simply use the World Wide Web.

Computers have become the most useful tool in everyone's homes nowadays, and they have certainly changed our life for the better.

5. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

- 1) Several years ago, people haven't even known anything about...
 - a) computers
 - b) printers
 - c) modern technologies
- 2) With the help of computer, people can ...
 - a) only communicate
 - b) use it for data storage: files, secret information, and else
 - c) do nothing
- 3) Many people find computers ...
 - a) dangerous
 - b) important
 - c) useless
- 4) Computers are very ...
 - a) good
 - b) clever
 - c) fast
- 5) Instead of going to the library, we can ...
 - a) stay at home
 - b) use the Internet
 - c) watch TV
- 6) Computers have changed our life ...
 - a) for the worse
 - b) for nothing
 - c) for the better

6. Найдите русские эквиваленты английских слов и выражений.

1. to change	a. зависеть от
2. device	b. современное общество
3. to depend on	c. электронное устройство
4. dangerous	d. экономить
5. to make mistakes	e. изменять
6. to worry	f. хранение информации
7. to save	g. беспокоиться
8. real world	h. устройство
9. electronic device	i. машина
10. machine	j. общаться
11. data storage	к. реальный мир
12. modern society	l. опасный
13. to communicate	m. делать ошибки

7. Переведите словосочетания и предложения на английский язык.

- 1) Сейчас даже ребенок может работать на этой машине. 2) Многие люди считают компьютеры опасными. 3) С другой стороны.. 4) Компьютеры работают быстро. 5)

Вместо того чтобы идти в библиотеку. 6) Компьютеры стали самым полезным инструментом в каждом доме. 7) Изменять нашу жизнь к лучшему.

8. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту “Computers in Human Life”.

- 1) What has changed people’s life?
- 2) Why do all modern technologies depend on computers?
- 3) Why do many people find computers dangerous?
- 4) What are the advantages and disadvantages of computers?
- 5) Do you use computer in your life?
- 6) What do you use computer for?
- 7) Can computer be dangerous?

9. Закончите предложения словами, подходящими по смыслу.

- 1) Computers have changed our life ...
- 2) Nowadays, all modern technologies depend on ...
- 3) Many people find computers ... because children can mix up real and virtual...
- 4) But computers are very ...
- 5) Computers have changed our life ...

10. Расскажите о роли компьютеров в вашей жизни.

11. Выучите новые слова и выражения.

development развитие

achievement — достижение

to search for — искать

government — правительство

humanities — гуманитарные науки

recreation - развлечения

exchange - обмен

to share — делиться

available — доступный

to turn against — оборачиваться против

usage - использование

consumption потребление

to emit — испускать, выпускать

to cause — являться причиной

weapon — оружие

purpose — цель

damage — разрушение

health — здоровье

threat — угроза

12. Данные слова похожи на некоторые слова, употребляющиеся в русском языке.

Переведите их.

technology —

secured —

comfortable –

economical –

political —

social —

information –

high-tech —

gadgets –

business —
 news —
 politics —
 electronic mail-
 chat channels –
 to communicate -
 civilization —
 energy —
 tone —
 atomic –
 mobile phones —

13. Переведите данные словосочетания на английский язык.

1) Развитие цивилизации. 2) Искать информацию. 3) Атомное оружие. 4) Потребление энергии. 5) Общаться в чатах и посредством электронной почты. 6) Доступный для людей. 7) Гуманитарные науки, политика и развлечения. 8) Тонны отходов. 9) Обмен информацией. 10) Ставить цели. 11) Социальная и экономическая работа. 12) Искать новости в Интернете. 13) Пользоваться гаджетами. 14) Безопасное использование. 15) Современные технологии. 16) Разрушение здоровья. 17) Причина проблем со здоровьем. 18) Доступный для бизнеса. 19) Пользоваться сотовым телефоном. 20) Достижения цивилизации. 21) Угроза жизни.

14. Прочтите и переведите текст.

MODERN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN OUR LIFE

You know that modern technologies today make our life easier, more secured, and more comfortable. It shows the economical, political, and social development of the country.

Millions of people around the world use the Internet to search for information on different sorts of topics: the arts, business, government, humanities, news, politics, recreation, and so on. People communicate through electronic mail (e-mail), chat channels, and other means of informational exchange. All sorts of things are available on the WWW (the World Wide Web). A lot of things are created due to computers.

Can you imagine our life without high-tech gadgets we use every day? We use these gadgets to communicate, to eat, to travel, to be healthy, and so on. But as they say, there should be a golden middle. Otherwise, these achievements of civilization turn against us.

The first reason of this is the environment, pollution. Usage of some new technologies, which are not aimed to save the environment, can cause many problems such as the destruction of the ozone layer, environmental pollution, and energy consumption. Take, for example, a factory which produces synthetic materials for new gadgets. This factory emits tones of wastes. These emissions can be a reason for acid rains and greenhouse effect.

The second reason is that, not every government or country can peacefully use new technologies. Take, for example, some countries develop atomic weapons. It is the threat to all Earth inhabitants. For our safety these actions must be prohibited.

One else reason is that people become lazier and even less thoughtful with new technologies. Now, we rarely read newspapers to know the news; of course, it is easier to switch on the computer and find news on the Internet. We use mobile phones to talk with each other, but we do not meet each other face to face. Nevertheless, what can happen if all these good things of life disappear?

There is no doubt that new technologies help us to develop, to raise people's life level, and so on. They should be used only in peaceful purpose, not damaging our environment and our life.

15. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту "Modern Computer Technologies in Our Life".

- 1) What are the advantages of modern technologies today?
- 2) For what do people use Internet?
- 3) How do people communicate nowadays?
- 4) For what do people use gadgets?
- 5) What are the disadvantages of modern technologies?

16. Закончите предложения словами, подходящими по смыслу.

- 1) Modern technologies today make our life ...
- 2) We use the Internet to search for...
- 3) Nowadays, people communicate through ...
- 4) It is difficult to imagine our life without...
- 5) We use these gadgets to ...
- 6) It may happen that achievements of civilization can ...
- 7) That's why there should be ...
- 8) The disadvantages of modern technologies are ...
- 9) Anyway, new technologies help us to ...
- 10) As for me, I can't imagine my life without... because ...

17. Переведите на английский язык.

- 1) Такая фабрика может выбрасывать в атмосферу тонны вредных веществ, вызывая кислотные дожди.
- 2) В качестве примера можно взять фабрику по производству синтетических материалов для современных гаджетов.
- 3) Мы звоним друг другу по мобильному телефону, но реже видимся.
- 4) С новыми технологиями люди становятся более ленивыми.
- 5) Нет никаких сомнений, что современные технологии помогают нам развиваться, повышать уровень жизни и т.д.
- 6) Сегодня мы не можем представить себе нашу жизнь без современных приборов, которые мы используем каждый день,
- 7) Мы все реже читаем газеты, чтобы узнать о новостях; нам проще включить компьютер и найти необходимые новости в Интернете.
- 8) Однако в сфере новых технологий мы должны придерживаться золотой середины, иначе все эти новинки могут обернуться против нас самих.
- 9) Современные технологии сегодня не только делают нашу жизнь легче, безопаснее и комфортнее.
- 10) Мы используем эти приборы для того, чтобы общаться, есть, путешествовать, быть здоровыми и т.д.
- 11) Применение некоторых новых технологий, которые не направлены на защиту окружающей среды, могут вызывать такие проблемы, как разрушение озонового слоя Земли, загрязнение окружающей среды.
- 12) Люди должны использовать новые технологии в мирных целях, не разрушая окружающую среду и нашу жизнь.

18. Перескажите текст

Практическая работа 15 «Машины и механизмы»

1. Выучите слова.

- to link — соединять
- to muse upon — задумываться о...
- necessary — необходимый
- to consist of — состоять из

tool — инструмент
interconnected — взаимосвязанный
theme — тема
to operate - работать
to facilitate — облегчать

2. Переведите слова и словосочетания самостоятельно

- 1) machines —
- 2) mechanism -
- 3) a propeller in the helicopter -
- 5) a bucket in the excavator -
- 6) a wheel in the bicycle —
- 7) an engine —
- 8) to convert into heat —
- 9) complex mechanisms —
- 10) to turn the electrical energy into mechanical -
- 11) electric motor -
- 12) to be heated during operation -
- 13) to transform one form of energy into another —
- 14) a device for converting one kind of motion into another —
- 15) to spend his energy –

3. Прочтите диалог по ролям и переведите его.

The lesson is devoted to the machines and mechanisms.

Teacher: Professor Robinson (Prof. Robinson).

Students: Student 1, Student 2, Student 3, Student 4, Student 5.

Prof. Robinson: Good afternoon! The theme of our lesson is “Machines and Mechanisms”.

I have a question. What are your associations with the word “machine”?

Student 1: Well, a red beautiful ear occurs to me.

Prof. Robinson: Have you got any other opinions?

Student 2: It seems to me that it is something that can move or operate.

Prof. Robinson: I see. In fact, machines are everywhere around us. You use them without musing upon.

Student 3: Could you give some example, Professor?

Prof. Robinson: A vacuum cleaner and a refrigerator, a plane and a crane, a bicycle and a car are the examples of machines.

Student 3: Really? Why?

Prof. Robinson: Firstly, all they make the necessary work for a person. Secondly, all machines need energy to perform it. And thirdly, they consist of three main parts common for all the machines: the working body, the engine, and the mechanism linking them. If there is the absence of one of the parts, the machine will not work. Thus, the machine is a system whose component parts are interconnected.

Is it clear for you?

Students (all together): Yes, it is, Prof. Robinson.

Prof. Robinson: Good! Can you tell me, what the difference between machines and mechanisms?

Student 4: I think mechanism is a part of a machine.

Prof. Robinson: You are right. You should know that, at first, a man invented simple mechanisms to facilitate their work. He constantly improved them using these simple tools. So, at first, there were complex mechanisms and then they turned into machines. I’ve told you about three main parts common for all the machines. So, what are they?

Student 5: They are the working body, the engine, and the mechanism linking them.

Prof. Robinson: Absolutely right! The working bodies of the machine can be different. For example, it is a propeller in the helicopter, a bucket in the excavator, a wheel in the bicycle. Note that the name of the working body indicates that this part helps a person to perform the work for which the machine was created to.

The purpose of the engine is to transform one form of energy into another. In a car, motorcycle, tractor, energy of fuel is converted into heat and then into mechanical motion. The engines of the vacuum cleaner, washing machine turn the electrical energy into mechanical. All engines, including electric motors, are heated during operation. This means that part of the energy is converted into heat.

Student 2: But, Prof. Robinson, a bicycle does not have any engine. Why is it called a machine?

Prof. Robinson: Good question! You see, the person performs the role of the engine and spends his energy. That is why, it is a machine.

Student 2: Now, it's clear for me. Thank you!

Prof. Robinson: Good! Now, let's sum up. Machines are devices that perform useful work for a person and at the same time turn one kind of energy into another. The main parts of each machine are the working body, engine, and mechanism. Mechanism is a device for converting one kind of motion into another. Thank you for attention. Revise the material 'Machines and Mechanisms' and be ready for the next lesson!

4. Дайте полные ответы на вопросы.

- 1) What was the theme of the lesson?
- 2) How many students took part in the lessons?
- 3) What was the first Professor's question?
- 4) Can you give an example of machines around you?
- 5) Can you explain the difference between machines and mechanisms?
- 6) Why is bicycle called a machine?

5. Используя диалог из упражнения 3, составьте монолог о машинах и механизмах.

Постарайтесь употребить следующие фразы:

- This theme is significant because ...
- I'd like to pay attention to... because ...
- It is important to know that...
- It is interesting to know that...
- You should note that...
- You shouldn't mix ...
- That means that ...
- The definition of... is the following .

6. Переведите данные предложения на английский язык.

- 1) Человек изобрел простые механизмы, чтобы сделать свою жизнь легче.
- 2) Самолет и подъемный кран, пылесос и холодильник, велосипед и автомобиль — всё это примеры машин.
- 3) Обратите внимание на то, что рабочие органы машины могут быть разными; например, у вертолета это пропеллер, у экскаватора ковш, а у велосипеда колеса.
- 4) Двигатели пылесоса, стиральной машины и других приборов превращают электрическую энергию в механическую.
- 5) У велосипеда двигателя нет, но это машина, поскольку роль двигателя здесь выполняет человек, расходуя при этом свою энергию.
- 6) Машины окружают людей повсюду.
- 7) Основные части машины — это рабочий орган, двигатель и механизм. Если отсутствует одна из частей, машина не будет работать.

- 8) Рабочий орган машины помогает человеку выполнять ту работу, ради которой машину создали.
- 9) Двигатели во время работы нагреваются, и часть полученной энергии превращается в тепловую.
- 10) Машины представляют собой устройства, которые выполняют полезную для человека работу вследствие превращения одного вида энергии в другой.

7. Дополните предложения словами, подходящими по смыслу.

- 1) At first, a man invented simple _____ to facilitate their work.
- 2) So that, complex _____ turned into _____
- 3) Nowadays _____ are everywhere around us.
- 4) All they make the necessary _____ for a person.
- 5) The examples of the machines are _____
- 6) Machines consist of three main parts: _____, _____, and _____ them.
- 7) If there is the absence of one of the parts, the machine will not _____
- 8) The _____ is a system whose component parts are _____.
- 9) To sum up, _____ is a device for converting one kind of motion into another.
- 10) _____ are devices that perform useful work for a person and turn one kind of _____ into another.

8. Подберите к каждому слову из правой колонки определение из левой колонки.

1. Physical value (величина) which characterizes change of a certain object, as a result of action of other bodies on it.	a) wheel
2. Simple mechanism designed to convert motion into rotational motion.	b) friction (трение) force
3. The energy of the compressed spring.	c) mechanical
4. Force due to the motion of a body on the surface of another.	d) manmade
5. Systems that man creates to facilitate his work.	e) work

Практическая работа 16. «Отраслевые выставки».

1. Прочтите и запомните данные слова.

Exhibition — выставка

achievement — достижение

goods and services — товары и услуги

goal — цель

to promote — содействовать

fair - ярмарка

opportunity — возможность

to get acquainted with - знакомиться с

development — развитие

to establish — устанавливать

long-term — долгосрочный
 field — зд. Область
 preparatory — подготовительный
 to facilitate — способствовать

2. Переведите слова самостоятельно. Являются ли данные слова интернациональными?

- 1) international —
- 2) industrialization —
- 3) to demonstrate —
- 4) specialize
- 5) group —
- 6) horizon —
- 7) company —
- 8) unique —
- 9) technology —
- 10) partner —
- 11) platform
- 12) demonstration —
- 13) technical —
- 14) technological —

3. Переведите текст на русский язык.

WHAT IS THE INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIZED EXHIBITION?

The World Exhibition (Expo) is an international exhibition, a symbol of industrialization and an open platform for demonstration of technical and technological achievements.

Goods and services are demonstrated at international fairs and exhibitions. All international exhibitions nowadays specialize in certain groups of goods or services. International exhibitions will open new horizons for Russian companies. Their goal is to promote Russian goods and services to the international market. International exhibitions give a unique opportunity to get acquainted with the latest world developments and technologies, to establish long-term business contacts with foreign partners.

International conferences facilitate the exchange of experience and useful information in the field that you are interested in. The organization of exhibitions begins a few months before, and sometimes a year before, because it needs a lot of preparatory work.

4. Подтвердите или опровергните высказывания.

- 1) An international exhibition is a demonstration of technical and technological achievements.
- 2) Only goods are demonstrated at international exhibitions.
- 3) International exhibitions will open new horizons for Russian companies and promote Russian goods and services to our market.
- 4) International exhibitions give an opportunity to show the latest world developments and technologies.
- 5) International exhibitions establish short-term business contacts with foreign partners.
- 6) The organization of exhibitions begins some months before.

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

- 1) Товары и услуги одной или нескольких отраслей демонстрируются на международных ярмарках и выставках.
- 2) Международные конференции способствуют обмену опытом и полезной информацией в интересующей вас области.
- 3) Организация выставок предполагает большую подготовительную работу.

- 4) Международные выставки предоставляют уникальную возможность ознакомиться с новейшими мировыми разработками и технологиями.
- 5) Международные выставки помогают установить долгосрочные деловые контакты с иностранными партнерами.
- 6) Всемирная выставка — это международная выставка, которая служит для демонстрации технических и технологических достижений.
- 7) Международные выставки открывают новые возможности для российских компаний.
- 8) Все международные выставки специализируются на определенных группах товаров или услуг.

6. Перескажите текст.

Практическая работа 17. «Составление инструкции по эксплуатации»

1. Прочтите и запомните данные слова.

Instruction manual (operation instructions) – инструкция по эксплуатации

Design – проектирование

Enterprise - предприятие

Operation – работа

User – пользователь

Reliable – надежный

Long-term – долгосрочный

Equipment – оборудование

Device – устройство

Order – порядок

Storage conditions – условия хранения

Specification – особенности

Common – общий

Data – данные

Rule – правило

To take into account – принимать во внимание

2. Найдите соответствие между английскими и русскими словосочетаниями, запишите новые выражения.

1. Brief description	a. Правила хранения
2. Terms of service	b. Основное предназначение
3. Main purpose	c. Условия транспортировки
4. Retention rule	d. Краткое описание
5. Transportation conditions	e. Правила и сроки ремонта
6. The method of disposal	f. Правила обслуживания
7. Repair principles and time of repair frames	g. Способ утилизации

3. Прочтите и переведите текст. Озаглавьте его.

The development of the operating manual (instructions) is an important part of production or design for all types of the enterprises. The presence of such document helps to ensure the correct operation of the user which will ensure reliable and long-term operation of the equipment or device.

What is an operating manual? It is the most important document that regulates the order of using of a device, its transportation, storage conditions, rules of repairing work and service conditions, product specifications, as well as rules of safety.

If the models are similar for design characteristics including product types and series, it is permitted to have a single operating manual with common rules and data.

The operating manual should consist of certain sections:

- brief description and operating principles;
- terms of service;
- main purpose;
- retention rule;
- repair principles and time of repair frames;
- transportation conditions;
- the method of disposal.

In some cases, one should take into account the individual characteristics and complexity of the product.

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) Why is the operating manual so important today?
- 2) What is the operating manual?
- 3) What are the common sections of the operating manual?

5. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

- 1) The operating manual is the that helps to
- 2) The operating manual should consist of some certain, they are
- 3) The presence of Ensures the correct operation of the user which will

6. Подготовьте сообщение по теме.

Практическая работа 18. «Профессиональные требования».

1. Прочтите и запомните слова и выражения

Obtain – получать

Require – требовать

Emphasize – подчеркивать, делать ударение

Measure – измерять, оценивать

Well-rounded – всесторонне развитый

Empathy – эмпатия, сочувствие

2. Прочтите и переведите текст.

Hard skills are skills that you receive through your education, training, certifications, and professional experience. Soft skills, on the other hand, can be **obtained** through life experiences. All professions **require** a mix of both.

When thinking about careers or job hunting, we usually **emphasize** so-called “hard skills,” meaning skills that are directly connected to our ability to perform a particular task or do a

certain job. These skills can be **measured**, as they are the result of degrees, certificates, specialized knowledge, seminars, continuing education, vocational training, and so on.

“Soft skills,” on the other hand, are more difficult to measure as they usually do not come from a degree or specialized training, but from life experience, personality, and attitude. They are often called “people skills,” as they typically relate, in some form, to how we interact with other people. For example: Are we able to motivate and lead people? Can we communicate well with others?

Some commonly mentioned soft skills include creativity, teamwork, communication, time management, problem solving, leadership, flexibility, organizational skills, and work ethic. These types of skills are important, as they help to form a **well-rounded** person and employee. Soft skills are relevant to just about every industry or job, because people are always key, in one way or another. Work ethic includes professionalism, responsibility, discipline, self-motivation, respect of colleagues, and **empathy**.

Mechanical engineering could be for you if you like being creative, complex problems and making things. It expresses many types of information, including dimensions and types of material, and is essential in offering solutions to both engineering and manufacturing problems.

3. Ответьте на вопросы

- 1) What are hard skills?
- 2) How can we measure them?
- 3) Is it easy to measure soft skills?
- 4) Where do soft skills come from?
- 5) What soft skills can you remember?
- 6) Who is a well-rounded person?
- 7) What is included into work ethic?
- 8) What should you like if you want to work in mechanical engineering?
- 9) What kind of information does it express?
- 10) What solutions does it offer?

4. Вставьте пропущенные слова

- 1) Hard skills include
- 2) Soft skills include
- 3) Work ethic includes
- 4) Mechanical engineering could be for you if you like being
- 5) Mechanical engineering is essential in offering solutions to both

5. Перескажите текст

3. КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ, ЗАДАНИЙ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ

Оценка «5» - Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, применение лексики адекватно коммуникативной задаче, грамматические ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи

Оценка «4» - Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, но понимание затруднено наличием грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.

Оценка «3» - Коммуникативная задача решена, но понимание затруднено наличием грубых грамматических ошибок или неадекватным употреблением лексики.

Оценка «2» - Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема ответа

4. ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ

Перечень используемых учебников, учебных пособий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительных источников

Основные источники:

1. Английский язык. Афанасьева О.В., Дули Д., Михеева.И.В. и другие. 10 класс. Учебник. 2023
2. Английский язык. Афанасьева О.В., Дули Д., Михеева И.В. и другие. 11 класс. Учебник. 2023
3. Литвинская С.С. Английский язык для технических специальностей М. ИНФРА-М 2020. -252 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование). –ISBN 978–5–16–014535–8.
4. Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык: учебное пособие / З.В. Маньковская. — Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2022. — 200 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование). — DOI 10.12737/22856. - ISBN 978-5-16-012363-9. - Текст: электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1779974>. – Режим доступа: по подписке.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. <http://window.edu.ru/> - бесплатная электронная библиотека онлайн «Единое окно к образовательным ресурсам».
2. <http://fcior.edu.ru> - федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов.
3. <http://edu.ru> - федеральный портал «Российское образование».
4. <http://school-collection.edu.ru> -единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов.

Электронные ресурсы:

1. <http://ecollege.empl-2.ru>