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(национальный исследовательский университет)»
ИНСТИТУТ СПОРТА, ТУРИЗМА И СЕРВИСА
МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ
ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
К ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ

учебной дисциплины

О.1.06 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

для студентов специальности

**13.02.13 Эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического
оборудования (по отраслям)**

Челябинск 2024

ОДОБРЕНО

на заседании ЦМК

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Протокол № 1 от 27 августа 2024 г.

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Методические указания к практическим занятиям разработаны на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины О.1.06 Иностранный язык.

Содержание практических работ ориентировано на подготовку студентов к освоению учебной дисциплины основной профессиональной образовательной программы по специальности 13.02.13 Эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям) и овладению общими и профессиональными компетенциями.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Система среднего профессионального образования ставит перед собой задачу подготовки обучающихся к жизни в обществе, которая включает в себя формирование у них практических умений и навыков. В этом контексте особое значение приобретает преподавание учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Преподавание английского языка в учебных заведениях среднего профессионального образования. Для обучающихся в СПО одной из приоритетных задач является научиться говорить и понимать аутентичную речь, научиться не бояться сделать ошибку. Обучающиеся должны практически овладеть иностранным языком на базовом уровне (основной модуль) и уметь им пользоваться в сфере приложения своего труда, а именно: уметь прочесть надписи на оборудовании и материалах, их технические характеристики, описания приборов, инструкций, руководств к эксплуатации, т.е. использовать язык для осуществления коммуникации (профессиональный модуль). Наличие практических занятий в программе предусматривает овладение обучающимся различными видами речевой деятельности – аудированием, говорением, письмом и чтением – для осуществления коммуникации в устной и письменной форме на иностранном языке.

Содержание практических занятий ориентировано на подготовку студентов к освоению учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» основной профессиональной образовательной программы по специальности и формированию общих компетенций:

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде.

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

А также овладению профессиональной компетенцией:

ПК 2.2. Разрабатывать документацию по эксплуатации электрического и электромеханического оборудования.

РАЗДЕЛ 1

ТЕМА 1.1

Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам “Family”, “Appearance”, “Character”.

Грамматика

Упражнение 1. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в именительном или объектном падеже.

1. The vase is on the table.
2. Mother often sends Ben to buy milk.
3. Are Bess and Helen ready to do the work?
4. Nick and Ben spend their holidays at the seaside.
5. The man is in the park.

Упражнение 2. Переведите на английский язык.

1. У меня есть его номер телефона и его адрес. 2. Ник часто берет мою ручку, потому что он часто оставляет свою ручку дома. 3. У ее сына только хорошие оценки по его любимым предметам. 4. Анна любит свою кошку, а Макс любит свою собаку. 5. Положи свои тетради в мою сумку. 6. Эта книга твоя или моя? 7. Чей это словарь? Он ее или его?

Упражнение 3. Поставьте приведенные в скобках личные местоимения в нужную форму.

1. Let (I) help you, sir. 2. Let (we) go to the park now. 3. Let (they) see what to order for dinner. 4. Let (we) have breakfast at this cafe. 5. Let (she) sing for (we). 6. Let (he) make an order. 7. Let (we) see this play! 8. Don't let (they) smoke here! 9. Let (we) not drink cold water now. 10. Don't let (they) speak Russian at the English lesson.

Упражнение 4. Напишите сокращенные формы выражений:

I am –	he is not -
We are –	you are –
Is not –	I am not -
She is -	they are –

Упражнение 5. Поставьте глагол to be в правильную форму:

- 1) Trixi and Susi ___ my cats.
- 2) I ___ a painter.
- 3) My mother ___ in the kitchen.
- 4) He ___ 16.
- 5) ___ you Russian?
- 5) She ___ my friend.
- 6) His mother ___ a doctor.
- 7) My sister ___ a schoolgirl

Упражнение 6. Поставьте глагол to be в правильную форму.

- 1) I ___ a student of a technical school.
- 2) The Maths home task _____ very difficult.

- 3) The children _____ in the schoolyard playing football.
- 4) _____ Sofia in the hospital? — Yes, she _____. She _____ ill.
- 5) They _____ able students. They _____ especially good at Literature.
- 6) _____ you happy to have a new book as a present? Yes, I _____. I love reading!
- 7) The banks _____ closed after 7 o'clock.
- 8) _____ you a musician? — No, I _____. I _____ a designer.
- 9) They _____ not good friends, they are acquaintances.

Упражнение 7. Поставьте предложения в Present Simple

1. (he / drive to work every day)

2. (I / not / think you're right)

3. (we / have enough time?)

4. (I / eat cereal in the morning)

5. (they / write e-mails every day?)

6. (you / watch a lot of TV)

7. (he / not / read the newspaper)

8. (she / dance often?)

9. (where / I / come on Mondays?)

10. (what / you / do at the weekend?)

11. (you / not / drink much tea)

12. (how / he / travel to work?)

13. (they / not / like vegetables)

14. (she / catch a cold every winter)

15. (I / go out often?)

16. (you / speak English?)

17. (we / take the bus often)

18. (she / not / walk to school)

19. (what / you / buy in the supermarket?)

20. (how / he / carry such a heavy bag?)

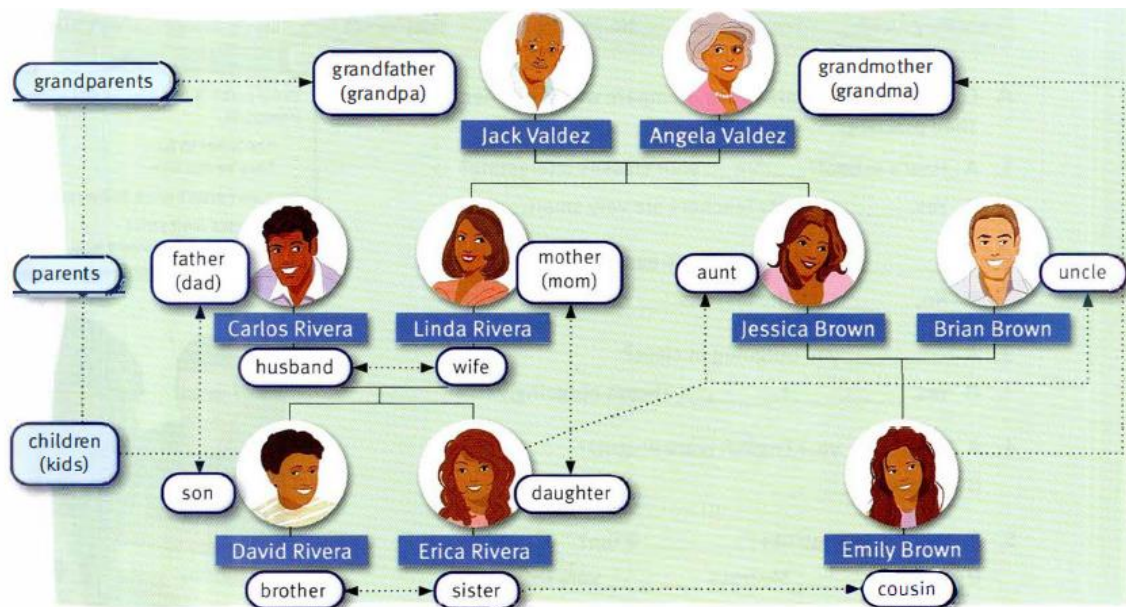
Упражнение 8. Поставьте предложения в Present Simple

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. ___ you like apples? | Yes, _____ |
| 2. ___ you like dogs? | No, _____ |
| 3. ___ he like bananas? | Yes, _____ |
| 4. ___ she like sports? | No, _____ |
| 5. ___ they like cars? | Yes, _____ |
| 6. ___ we like English class? | Yes, _____ |
| 7. ___ he like cats? | No, _____ |
| 8. ___ Chin like hot weather? | No, _____ |
| 9. ___ Tinh like computers? | Yes, _____ |
| 10. ___ they like music? | Yes, _____ |
| 11. ___ Lan like football? | No, _____ |
| 12. ___ Marion have three kids? | Yes, _____ |
| 13. ___ Moi have eight children? | No, _____ |
| 14. ___ Ping have any children? | Yes, _____ |
| 15. ___ To Sum have a daughter? | Yes, _____ |
| 16. ___ you like parties? | Yes, _____ |
| 17. ___ you like parties? | No, _____ |
| 18. ___ we have a class on Sunday? | No, _____ |
| 19. ___ we have a class on Friday? | Yes, _____ |
| 20. ___ he like cake? | Yes, _____ |

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Изучите семейное древо, затем дайте ответы на вопросы.

Who are Erica Rivera's parents?
Who are her grandparents?



Упражнение 2. Заполните таблицу.

Carlos Rivera	father	Jack Valdez		Emily Brown	
Linda Rivera		Angela Valdez		Brian Brown	
David Rivera		Jessica Brown			

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What's your name?
2. What's your short name?
3. What's the name of your best friend?
4. Are you from Germany? Where are you from? What is your nationality?
5. What is the name of your hometown?
6. Are you 19 years old? How old are you?
7. Are you a first-year student? Are you at college now?
8. Where is your best friend?

Упражнение 2. Составьте диалог из данных фраз, инсценируйте данный диалог.

Hello! Let me introduce myself! How are you, Mr...? Good morning! My name is What is your name? I am well. And you? Fine, thanks.

Упражнение 3. Соотнесите выражения:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Let me introduce myself. | a) Как дела? |
| 2) Pleased to meet you. | b) Как жизнь? |
| 3) How's life? | c) Разрешите представиться. |
| 4) So-so. | d) Рад тебя видеть. |
| 5) How's it going? | e) Так себе. |

Упражнение 4. Прочитайте диалог и ответьте на вопросы:

1. What's the relationship between Kim and Julie?
2. Why is Kim angry?
3. What is the dialogue about?

Laura: What's the matter, Kim? Kim: I've had enough!

Laura: What do you mean?

Kim: It's Julie - my so-called friend - she's cancelled our plans again. She's always doing it and it hurts my feelings.

Laura: But she looks so sweet and caring ...

Kim: That's what most people think ... but she only cares about herself and she only goes out with me when she has nothing better to do.

Laura: Oh, come on! Aren't you being a bit mean?

Kim: No ... she might be nice to you ... but she keeps letting me down. Laura: Oh well... forget about it... why don't we rent a DVD?

Kim: Alright... any ideas?

Laura: There's that comedy ... you know ... what's it called?... Forever Friends. Kim: Oh, perfect!

Аудирование

Упражнение 1. Послушайте и произнесите числительные

10 ten	16 sixteen	22 twenty-two	28 twenty-eight	70 seventy
11 eleven	17 seventeen	23 twenty-three	29 twenty-nine	80 eighty
12 twelve	18 eighteen	24 twenty-four	30 thirty	90 ninety
13 thirteen	19 nineteen	25 twenty-five	40 forty	100 one hundred
14 fourteen	20 twenty	26 twenty-six	50 fifty	101 a hundred and one
15 fifteen	21 twenty-one	27 twenty-seven	60 sixty	

Упражнение 2. Выполните задание

Student A: Tell your partner the names and ages of your family members.

Student B: Write the information you hear. Then check the information with your partner.

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Прочитайте текст

My name is Alexander, Alex for short. I am a college student. I am sixteen. I'm a sociable person. I have three foreign friends — Nora, Peter and Jane. We are of the same age. We are fond of modern music, books, sports and travelling. Nora is Swedish. She is a college student too. She is a tall blonde. She is very beautiful. Peter is from Warsaw. He is a future designer. Jane is from Great Britain. She is a sociology student from London. None of us is married. We are too young for that! We are really good friends, not just acquaintances. We exchange emails, speak very often on the phone and Skype and even visit each other.

Верны ли данные утверждения?

1. Jane is sixteen.
2. Peter is Polish.
3. Peter is a designer.
4. All the friends are smart computer users.
5. Alexander, Jane, Nora and Peter are pen friends.

Упражнение 2. Прочитайте текст

Lisa: "When it comes to fashion, I like to take my inspiration from many different places. Britain is a very multi-cultural place, so you see lots of different styles and trends all the time. I like picking up bargains at the street markets and second-hand shops. Then, I put these clothes together with things I have found on the high street. That way, I always stand out in a crowd! Young people today are so creative when it comes to fashion that pop stars are influenced by their style and not the other way round!"

Составьте вопросы для интервью с Лизой:

A: So Lisa, tell me, do you like to take my inspiration from many different places?

ТЕМА 1.2

Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам “Teenagers”, “Interests”, “Hobbies”.

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Read and memorize the following words/

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 (classes) — находиться на уроках

to go home — идти домой

to help mother (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

Упражнение 2. Translate the sentences into Russian.

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 иду 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.

Упражнение 3. Make up sentences about yourself with:

I. like/ love/ enjoy doing something

Pattern: I like meeting people.

II. don't like/dislike doing something

Pattern: I dislike making a fool of myself.

III. am interested in/ tired of doing something

Pattern: I am tired of doing the same things.

Грамматика

C Present continuous

1 🎧 07 Listen and read.



It's **snowing** today. I'm **wearing** warm clothes. My friends **are playing** in the snow. Michele and Olga **are making** a snowman. Gavin **is skiing**. What **are you doing** now?

Present continuous

Время **present continuous** используется для описания действий, которые:

- происходят сейчас, в момент речи: I'm **eating** breakfast now.
- носят временный характер: We're **learning** grammar this week.

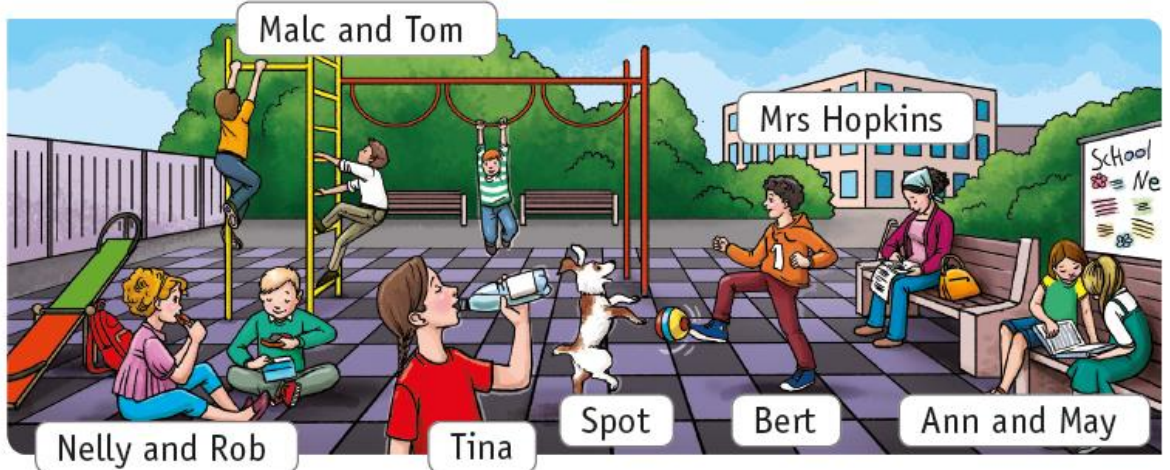
+	<p>I am ('m) playing.</p> <p>You / We / They are ('re) playing.</p> <p>He / She / It is ('s) playing.</p>
-	<p>I am not ('m not) playing.</p> <p>You / We / They are not (aren't) playing.</p> <p>He / She / It is not (isn't) playing.</p>
?	<p>Am I playing? Yes, I am. No, I'm not.</p> <p>Are you / we / they playing? Yes, you / we / they are. No, you / we / they aren't.</p> <p>Is he / she / it playing? Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn't.</p>

💡 Время **present continuous** обычно употребляется со словами:
 now, right now, at the moment, today, tonight,
 this morning / evening / week / month и т. д.

При добавлении к глаголу окончания **-ing**:

большинство глаголов не меняются.	read → reading
конечная -e опускается.	make → making
конечная согласная удваивается, если глагол оканчивается на одну согласную и в нём одна гласная.	swim → swimming

2 Write the names.



- 1 She's drinking water. _____ *Tina* _____
- 2 It's playing with the ball. _____
- 3 He's kicking a ball. _____
- 4 She's writing. _____
- 5 They're reading. _____
- 6 They're climbing. _____
- 7 They're eating sandwiches. _____

3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Jason isn't wearing (wear) gloves today. **X**
- 2 You _____ (play) very well this morning. **X**
- 3 Kate and Tina _____ (do) their homework at the moment. **X**
- 4 Agnes _____ (write) an email now. **✓**
- 5 Judith and I _____ (sit) at the bus stop. **✓**
- 6 I _____ (make) a cake for the party. **✓**
- 7 It _____ (snow) now. **X**
- 8 Sheila _____ (run) very quickly. **X**

4 Complete the questions and answers.

- 1 you / watch TV Are you watching TV now? No, I'm not.
- 2 Anna / do homework _____ now? Yes, _____
- 3 they / sit in the room _____ now? No, _____
- 4 we / do _____ a good job? Yes, _____

5 Write about the pictures.



1 Anna / play the guitar / piano

Anna isn't playing the guitar. She's playing the piano.

2 Alex and Alice / play tennis / chess

3 Sam / write / paint

4 the squirrel / sit / jump

6 Complete the paragraph.



My dad _____ *is working* _____ (**work**) now. My mum _____ (**not work**). She's at home cooking lunch. My grandpa _____ (**sleep**). My sister _____ (**play**) basketball at school. My pet cat _____ (**sleep**) on the balcony and I _____ (**do**) homework.

7 **Now write about your family or friends.**

mum • dad • brother • sister • aunt • uncle • best friend • pet

play • work • sleep • cook • eat • learn • write • read • drive

8 **Tell a friend about your family or friends.**

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text. Make a plan of the text and retell it.

Youth is a beautiful time. The faces of young people, the young souls and young love - everything is beautiful. We can describe all the amazing attractions of this only period in life, which is usually remembered during all lifetime, but many youngsters say that their life is followed by numerous troubles. Really, there is no life without problems, but we can't make little account of youth problems.

Unfortunately, most of the problems are connected with family relations. Moms and dads say that teenage rebels just growing up normal. To my mind, each new generation of kids receives negative reviews because of two entwined social dynamics: surliness and rebellion in youth; fear and loathing by parents, whose youth has passed them by. It's called the generation gap, which pits the impertinence of youth against the attitudes of people over 30, who forget what a pain in the butt they were as kids.

If you look at history, youth has always looked bad from the adult perspective. Sometimes it's because they don't remember all the stupid, dangerous things they did as kids. Adults always tend to glorify their own past. It explains the reason why they often look down their noses at the next generations. Basically, what these critical adults are saying is, "why can't these kids be like us." It is amazing, but every generation goes through this.

I'm deeply convinced that if some parents are ready to write off the next generation, they should remember how they behaved as young teenagers and recognize rebellion as a sign of growing up. But we should admit, there are some dangerous temptations of the youth and only parents can preserve their children from such social evil as alcohol, smoking and even early sex and killing oneself by using drugs.

For example, the former Soviet Union admitted that it had over 200,000 drug addicts. Because of this the government opened several special hospitals for these addicts. There's a big anti-drugs campaign in the country's schools too. Usually drugs come from several places including Western Europe and Afghanistan. Also, some addicts use glue or steal medical drugs from hospitals.

This problem is closely connected with gang-violence. As well as gangs of punks, rockers and hippies, there are ultra conservative gangs, too. They want to stop "the dangerous" influence of teenage culture in our country. But actually they follow the ideas of nationalism and even fascism.

One more acute problem for many young people is smoking. Millions of teenagers know it's bad for them, but they still do it. I think it is rather easy to withstand the influence of those who smoke. We should be simply strong enough to say "no".

Many people offer their way out. Some of them say that teenagers should not be let to the discos because of the danger of drugs; others say that young people should be given more money and more freedom, because everything that is forbidden astonishes. But in my opinion, one thing is clear: after decades of silence in the Soviet Union we face a lot of urgent problem, which should be solved as soon as it is possible.

Generation Gap

Sometimes our parents don't understand us. They don't understand some problems and things which are very important in teens' life; for example, the lifestyles of young people, piercing, tattoos, drugs, sex, relationship with friends and teachers. So sometimes teens can't tell them about their private life. Some parents don't want to understand modern views, ideals and system of values.

Elderly people usually compare their childhood and youth with the present, and regard old times as better, always talking about —the good old days!. The young people, on the other hand, tend to think their times as the best. Teens look at the world with fresh eyes. Everything is new,

interesting to them. Sometimes they cannot solve their everyday problems. But they want to cope with them by themselves. So adults shouldn't prevent them from making their own mistakes.

People are said to become wiser with age. Sometimes it is true and sometimes it is not. I think that you can meet a wise man among the old as often as among the young. It is false that when old age wisdom has come, useless illusions have disappeared. Sometimes when we talk to adults, a monologue is a preferred form of expressing your ideas in such talks. That's why some teens don't like to talk to adults. I think that it's in people's nature to give advice. It seems to people that giving advice they can help somebody or put somebody on the right track.

But if a person takes their advice and fails, he can blame an adult all of his life. Our parents have their own ideas and views that their children don't share and understand. They think that their children won't find their place in life. They often say that now teens are very difficult to socialize with and dumpy. But children should settle all problems peacefully because they are their parents. They brought them up with loving care. And if children come to their parents for advice and help, they will do their best and help children to cope with problems and difficulties.

Упражнение 2. Do a questionnaire. Report about your results.

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 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.

Упражнение 3. Read the text and give it a title.

It's cool to be a student! I think education offers great opportunities for professional and social life.

There is a plenty of reasons why student life is wonderful. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. They learn subjects which 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've 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.

Упражнение 4. Write the antonyms to the following words from the text.

1. opportunity —
2. life —
3. wonderful —
4. future —
5. interesting —
6. enough —
7. different —
8. new —
9. foreign —
10. child —
11. to earn —

Упражнение 5. Write down the sentences which give advantages of the students' life.

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Tell about your working day. You can use the following hints.

1. On my weekdays, I usually get up at ...
2. Then I ...
3. I have breakfast at ... a.m.
4. I go to the faculty at ... a.m.
5. I get to the educational building on ... (by...)
6. At the faculty, I usually ...
7. My favourite subjects are ...
8. I pay them more attention because ...
9. Usually, we have ... pairs a day.
10. After studying, I usually go ...

11. In the evening I like ...
12. But usually, I ...
13. I go to bed at ...

Упражнение 2. Do a test to define your interests. Then tell your groupmates about your results.

1) What subjects are the most interesting for you?

- A. Physical education.
- B. Music, art, literature.
- C. Works.
- D. Geometry, algebra, chemistry, physics.
- E. Biology, botany, geography.

2) On TV, they show a clip of your favourite 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 behaviour of the singer correspond with the meaning of the song.

3) Your day of work is finished. What are you got 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, creativity, rich imagination.
- C. Patience, perseverance, golden hands.
- D. Analytical mind, the ability to solve mathematical problems.
- E. Courage, willingness to adventure and risk.

5) In your opinion, the perfect date is...

- A. Riding around the city on bicycles or roller skates.
- B. Going to a museum, a theatre, or a concert.
- C. Meeting at home with candles, romantic music, and champagne.
- D. A conversation in a small cafe where you can get to know each other better.
- E. Hiking in the mountains or skydiving.

Results. 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. Century. 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.

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

Упражнение 3. What are your favourite leisure time activities? Answer these questions and tell the class what you do in your free time.

- 1) How many hours of TV do you watch every day?
- 2) What kind of TV programmes do you like?
- 3) What do you think are the most interesting TV shows these days?
- 4) Are you interested in sports?
- 5) How often do you play sports?
- 6) What kind of sports do you do?
- 7) Are you interested in music?
- 8) What kind of music do you like?
- 9) What hobbies are you interested in?
- 10) Do you collect anything?
- 11) Do you belong to any clubs?
- 12) Are you fond of reading?
- 13) What kind of books and magazines do you like reading?

Аудирование

Упражнение 1. Listen and do the following tasks.

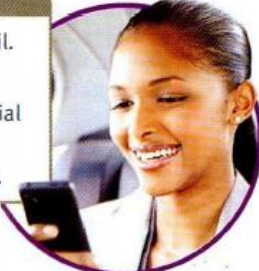
A What do people use their phones for? How many different ideas can you think of? Tell the class.

"They go on the Internet." "They send text messages."

B  2.12 Listen. How do Megan and Ryan use their phones? Check (✓) the boxes.

Megan

- She checks her email.
- She pays bills.
- She goes on her social networking site.
- She listens to music.



Ryan

- He plays games.
- He texts people.
- He calls his girlfriend.
- He takes photos.



About you C **Pair work** Discuss the questions. Do you and your partner use phones for the same things?

- What kind of phone do you have?
- What do you use your phone for?
- Do you send a lot of text messages?
- Who do you usually text?
- Who do you usually call?
- Do you use your phone everywhere?
- Where *don't* you use your phone?

Письмо

Упражнение 1. Write a letter you're a friend from your childhood. Remember your interests from that period, then write about the new ones.

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).

ТЕМА 1.3

Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам “City”, “Country”.

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the sentences.

- 1) I was looking for a **three-roomed flat** with a good **view**.
- 2) I live **on the ground floor** of a **six-storied block of flats**.
- 3) You may catch a cold if you sit in a **draught**.
- 4) It's so **noisy** in here I can hardly hear you talking.
- 5) Do you enjoy decorating and **furnishing the house**?
- 6) When you listen to my **hi-fi** it's like sitting in a concert hall.
- 7) That was a very **convenient** place to live.
- 8) He was born in Kensington, a beautiful **residential area** in West London.
- 9) Each **piece of furniture** in their home suited the style of the house.
- 10) A number of **burglaries were committed** in this **residential area** last year.
- 11) There is a wonderful **view of** the city from the top **stories** of the building.
- 12) I **turned on the television** to watch the news.
- 13) A **burglar** is a **thief** who enters a house or other building by force.
- 14) Put the money in a **safe** place where it will not be lost or **stolen**.

Упражнение 2. Fill the gaps with the words from the box; translate the sentences.

noise	draughty	view	comfortable	shocked
furnished	burglar	stole	neighbourhood	
mess	repair	safe	traffic	

- 1) Her room was so ..., she had to put on warm clothes.
- 2) Try not to make so much ..., the baby is sleeping.
- 3) They were living in a ... flat near the station.
- 4) Each of the rooms has a superb ... of the Atlantic Ocean.
- 5) The ... got into the house through the bedroom window.
- 6) The hotel was large and
- 7) He was ... when the police told him of the burglary.
- 8) He ... from the rich to give to the poor.
- 9) It is not ... to go out alone at night.
- 10) The children have made an awful ... in the bathroom.
- 11) Many of the buildings in this area are in need of ...
- 12) There was heavy ... on the roads and it took him longer than usual to get home.
- 13) We live in a safe and healthy

Упражнение 3. Match the name of the room and its description; translate the sentences.

The kitchen		the room where you sit, relax, talk, watch TV.
The bathroom		the room where you read, write, work, study.

The living room (lounge)	is	the area inside the entrance of the house, from which the rooms open.
The dining room		the room where you cook meals and wash up.
The study		the room where you have a wash and a bath or a shower.
The bedroom	is	the room where you eat meals.
The hall		the room which is used for sleeping

Упражнение 4. Read and translate the sentences.

- 1) I have no sense of **direction**. I am always **getting lost**.
- 2) Follow the road to the **junction** and **turn left**.
- 3) Just in front of us we saw a **road sign** of **speed limit**.
- 4) I couldn't find the hotel so I **asked** a policeman **for directions**.
- 5) **Traffic lights** control the **traffic** by signaling when vehicles have to stop and when they can go.
- 6) There was very little **traffic** on the road.
- 7) He lives three **blocks** away from here.
- 8) An old lady was **knocked down** by a car on a **pedestrian crossing**.
- 9) He spent much time **looking for** a place **to park** the car.
- 10) A *Times* reporter became another **victim** of a **road accident** yesterday.
- 11) More than a third of all **pedestrian injuries** are to children.
- 12) I got caught in the **rush hour** traffic.
- 13) He got a £50 **fine** for **speeding** in the centre of the town yesterday.

Упражнение 5. Fill the gaps with the words from the box; translate the sentences.

blocks	traffic	turning	jams	fined
accident	injured	speeding	witnesses	
miss	limit	knocked	pollution	

- 1) Trying to find the station I took a wrong ... and got completely lost.
- 2) There was an ... near the junction of London Road and Park Avenue.
- 3) There is usually a lot of ... at this time of day and cars can only move very slowly because of traffic
- 4) She walked four ... down High Street.
- 5) He was badly ... in a road accident.
- 6) Were there any ... at the scene of the accident?
- 7) He was ... for dangerous driving.
- 8) He was fined \$200 for ... last year.
- 9) There is a 40 kilometres per hour speed ... on this road.
- 10) Much traffic in the centre of the city causes dangerously high level of air ...
- 11) The boy ... down by a car got serious injuries.
- 12) The house is on the corner. You can't ... it.

Упражнение 6. Read and translate the dialogues; make a list of word combinations to be used a) when asking for directions, b) when giving directions; memorize them.

1. A: Sorry to bother you, but I'm lost. I'm looking for the office of the local newspaper, the *Northern Record*.

B: It's opposite the Town Hall. **Go along** this road. At the crossroads, **turn left**. Then there's a department store called *Potters*. Opposite *Potters* there is a small street. Walk up there, and you'll see the Town Hall **on the right**. The *Northern Record* office **is opposite**.

A: Is it a long way?

B: No, it's not far to walk.

A: Thank you very much.

B: Not at all.

2. A: Excuse me; is there a chemist's near here?

B: Yes, go straight along South Street.

A: That's the road in front of us, is it?

B: That's right. Go along there and it is **on your left between** the greengrocer's **and** the post office.

A: How far down the street is it?

B: About half way down, I think, **about five minutes walk.**

A: Thank you very much.

3. A: Excuse me, sir. Can you tell me how to get to the hotel?

B: Yes. Walk down Pine Avenue **until you reach** a car park.

A: OK.

B: At the car park, turn left into Mill Street. As you walk along Mill Street you will see a café **on your right**. **Keep walking down** Mill Street, **go past** Park Avenue and **you will see a** newsagent's¹ **on the corner of** Cross Street and Mill Street. **Cross over** Cross Street and you will see the hotel **on your right**.

A: Thanks a lot.

Грамматика

Упражнение 1. Study the information.

PREPOSITIONS OF POSITION (Предлоги местонахождения)

Prepositions	Meaning. Usage	Examples
above	над (положение над чем-либо)	above my head above the window
among	среди (положение среди группы предметов или лиц)	among the trees among my friends
at	в, на, у а) положение около какого-то предмета б) нахождение в каком-либо месте	at the door at the table at home at the bus stop at the station at the end of the street at the corner of the street
behind	сзади, позади (положение непосредственно	behind the house behind the door

¹ newsagent's - /'njHz"eIGqnts/ - газетный киоск

	за каким-либо предметом)	
below	под, ниже (положение под чем-либо, ниже чего-либо)	below the picture below the window
between	между (положение предметов в каком- либо промежутке)	between the door and the window
by	у, около, при (нахождение вблизи чего-либо)	by the wall by the fire
in	в, на а) нахождение внутри или в пределах чего-либо б) нахождение в каком-либо месте или в географической точке	in a box in bed in the picture in the armchair in town in the street in the middle of in the city centre in the corner of the room
in front of	перед, впереди	in front of the house in front of the door
near	возле, около, у (недалеко по расстоянию)	near the station near London near the river
next to	рядом с, около (нахождение в непосредственной близости к кому-либо, чему-либо)	next to the door next to the bank next to the bed
on	на а) нахождение на поверхности какого- либо предмета б) местонахождение или положение около или на границе	on a table on a sofa on the floor on page 25 on the wall on the Continent on the left (right) on the right side of the road
opposite	напротив	opposite the bank opposite the railway station
under	под	under the table

Запомните: **on** a bus; **on** a train; **on** a plane

Упражнение 2. Fill the gaps with prepositions.

- 1) Who is the man ... the picture?
- 2) I can't see the TV if you stand ... it.
- 3) The house is hidden ... the trees.
- 4) My house is ... the end of the street.
- 5) There was a table ... the middle of the room.
- 6) I found the letter ... old photographs.

- 7) Will you be ... home tomorrow afternoon?
- 8) I am going to meet George ... the station.
- 9) I like reading ... bed.
- 10) I didn't expect to meet him ... the plane.
- 11) The office is ... the ground floor.
- 12) In Britain they drive ... the left.
- 13) I like the picture hanging ... the wall.
- 14) The TV programme is ... page 5 of the newspaper.
- 15) The TV set is ... the corner of the room.
- 16) If you walk to the end of the street, you'll see a small shop ... the corner.
- 17) There were too many people ... the bus.
- 18) While the cat was asleep ... the armchair, I sat ... the sofa and turned on the TV.

Упражнение 3. Read and translate the following word groups with Participle II.

- a three-roomed flat (= a flat with three rooms)
- a beautifully painted picture (= a picture which is painted beautifully)
- a ten-storied block of flats (= a block of flats which has ten storeys)
- a well-planned flat
- a nicely furnished room
- a well-cleaned room
- a well-heated flat
- old-fashioned furniture
- a good-sized hall
- beautifully decorated streets
- a badly-repaired flat
- a well-repaired room
- a well-equipped kitchen

Упражнение 4. Fill the gaps with "some", "any", "no"; translate the text into Russian.

It's a modern kitchen, nice and clean with a lot of cupboards. There is a washing machine, a fridge, and a cooker, but there is ... dishwasher. There are ... lovely pictures on the walls, but there aren't ... photographs. There is a radio near the cooker, but there is ... TV set. There are ... flowers, but there aren't ... plants. On the table there are ... apples and oranges. Ah! And there are ... cups and plates next to the sink.

Упражнение 5. Fill the gaps with prepositions; translate the text into Russian.

Mr. Bridge's office is ... Hope Street. It is right ... the centre ... Liverpool. It's a nice room ... the second floor ... a large old building. Mr. Bridge is ... his room now. This is what his room is like. There are two desks and a table ... the room. Mr. Bridge's desk is ... the left ... the window. There is a large map ... Liverpool ... the wall. ... Mr. Bridge's desk there is a lovely picture of Liverpool. ... the right ... the door there is a filing cabinet. There are lots ... shelves ... the wall with lots ... books ... them. ... the far end ... the room there is a TV set. There are nice curtains ... the windows. There are a lot ... people ... the room now.

Упражнение 6. Study the information.

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT
(предлоги движения)

Prepositions	Meaning. Usage.	Examples
across	указывает на пересечение чего-либо: через	to walk across the street to swim across a river
along	указывает на движение вдоль чего-то: вдоль, по	to walk along the street to sail along the coast
down	указывает на движение а)вниз, б) вдоль чего-либо: с, по	to fall down the stairs to go down the hill to go down the street
into	указывает на направление или движение во внутрь чего-либо: в, на	to go into the house to walk into a square to fall into the river
out of	указывает на движение за пределы чего-либо: из	to run out of the school to go out of the flat
over	указывает на движение над чем-либо: над	to fly over the city
past	указывает на движение мимо чего-либо: мимо	to walk past the shop
through	указывает на прохождение через какой-либо предмет или движение через какую-либо среду: через, сквозь	to walk through the door to go through the woods to move through the crowd
to	указывает направление движения: к, в, на	to go to Paris to turn to the left
under	указывает на прохождение под каким-либо предметом: под	to drive under the bridge
up	указывает на движение снизу вверх: вверх по, в, на	to go up the steps to climb up a tree

Упражнение 7. Read and translate the sentences with prepositions of movement.

- 1) She walked **out of** the house.
- 2) I am flying **to** Italy tomorrow.
- 3) The flight was **over** the ocean.
- 4) She walked **under** the bridge.
- 5) We walked **through** the gate.
- 6) The cat ran **across** the road.
- 7) We walked **along** the path.
- 8) He ran **up** the steps and knocked on the door.
- 9) We cycled **down** the hill.
- 10) He was injured when his car ran **into** the tree.
- 11) We must go **through** the field and then **past** the village.
- 12) There is always a lot of traffic **under** this bridge.

Упражнение 8. Fill the gaps with the prepositions from the box; some prepositions may be used more than once.

under	to	through	down	up
along	out of	into	across	over

- 1) She was walking ... the road that goes to the farm.

- 2) She swam ... the pool from one side to the other.
- 3) I climbed ... the stairs to the top of the building.
- 4) I jumped ... the sea and swam ... the boat.
- 5) I walked ... the house and went to my car.
- 6) I walked ... the shop and bought some food.
- 7) The plane was flying ... the sea.
- 8) The boat moved ... the river.
- 9) She was walking ... the street and didn't see me.
- 10) He was pushing his way ... the crowd.
- 11) You must go ... the bridge and then turn ... the left.
- 12) While we were riding ... the forest it began raining.

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text.

I live in a block of flats. My brother lives on the ground floor, and I have a flat on the third floor. The flat is very nice. It's got two rooms: a living room and a bedroom. The living room is very big but the bedroom is small. There is also a kitchen and a bathroom. The bathroom is a beautiful room with a big window, but the kitchen is rather small.

Unfortunately there is no lift, so I have to climb three flights of stairs to reach my flat. But I have a balcony with a wonderful view of the park opposite the flats.

The rooms on the ground floor are quite dark because they don't get very much sun. They are also quite noisy because they are near the roads and the traffic. The other negative thing is that the rooms are draughty. Cold air comes into the rooms through the windows and under the doors because they don't fit very well. This means it is very expensive to heat the rooms.

Fortunately my flat is not draughty and it has a very good central heating system. In other ways, it is also very nice: it's in good condition and it is well-planned.

Упражнение 2. Find the English equivalents for the following word combinations; memorize them.

- 1) жить в многоквартирном доме
- 2) первый этаж; четвертый этаж
- 3) подниматься на три лестничных пролета
- 4) добраться до квартиры
- 5) великолепный вид на парк
- 6) двери и окна плохо подогнаны
- 7) обогревать комнаты
- 8) система центрального отопления

Упражнение 3. Fill the gaps with the words from the box; translate the sentences into Russian.

fitted	condition	heating	climb	rent	heat
lift	belongs	view	floor	block of flats	ground floor

- 1) We had to ... six flights of stairs to get to her flat because the ... wasn't working.
- 2) I have a great ... from my balcony.
- 3) Do you own the flat or do you ... it?
- 4) I'm living in the house now but it actually ... to my brother. He bought it two years ago. It was in very bad ... then, but he spent a lot of money on it.

- 5) It costs a lot of money to ... a house when you live in a cold climate. Central ... is usually quite expensive.
- 6) Our office is on the second
- 7) Many people don't enjoy living in a ..., they prefer their own houses.
- 8) The large old trees did not let much sun in the rooms on the
- 9) The doors and windows in her new house ... well and she felt so warm and comfortable in winter.

Упражнение 4. Complete the following sentences.

- 1) There is a lift in our block of flats, so I don't have to climb ...
- 2) We have a balcony in our flat with ...
- 3) The rooms on the ground floor don't get ..., that is why they are ...
- 4) The rooms on the tenth floor are not noisy because they are ...
- 5) The doors and windows in our flat fit very well, that is why our rooms are ...
- 6) In winter our flat is very warm because we have ...
- 7) Our flat is very nice: it is in ... and the rooms are ...

Упражнение 5. Read and translate the text.

Modern mega-cities

Let's look intently at the cities, where the majority of us live. Most of the world's cities are dirty and polluted places facing grave social problems.

Observing a city "landscape" one can see steaming smoke-stacks of different factories, endless streams of cars. As a result the level of contamination of the air, water and soil increases every year. Every day a huge number of factories release acids in the atmosphere of big cities. They damage buildings and constructions; as a result the facades need to be repainted very often. A lot of smoke and petrol fumes make the air dirty and harmful for health.

There is also too much litter on the streets. Some steps could be taken to introduce a recycling scheme. This would mean that less rubbish would be burned and therefore there would be less black smoke over the city.

Heavy traffic is another serious problem of large cities. The growing number of cars contributes to a dangerously high level of air pollution. Besides, every day, particularly in the rush hour, the streets get so packed with traffic that travel is very slow or even comes to a standstill. This may be particularly stressful for the people. Then there is also the problem of road accidents which are the most common cause of accidental death.

Grave social problems such as violent crime, drug trafficking, unemployment, and homelessness are also concentrated in large cities.

National governments are aware of the threats posed by these problems but the efforts the authorities make haven't radically changed the situation so far. The world of cities is as diverse as the world of nature and it needs protection, too. People should take better care of the places they live in. They should save both natural values and masterpieces of human hand.

Упражнение 6. Find the English equivalents for the following word combinations; memorize them.

1. столкнуться с серьезными социальными проблемами
2. уровень загрязнения воздуха
3. повреждать здания и сооружения
4. вредный для здоровья
5. замереть, остановиться

6. вызывать у людей стресс
7. торговля запрещенными наркотиками
8. осознавать угрозу
9. радикально изменить ситуацию
10. нуждаться в защите
11. шедевры, созданные руками человека

Упражнение 7. Read the suggestions and match them to the results, then make up sentences as in the example.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| - make the factories out of the city | - people have more oxygen
(кислород) |
| - put bins on every street corner | - not be so much rubbish
everywhere |
| - have more green areas | - people not drop litter in the
streets |
| - improve public transport | - people leave cars at home |
| - people use bicycles | - children be able to play
safely |
| - people recycle things | - cities be less polluted |
| - have more parks | - air be cleaner to breathe |

Example: If the authorities improve public transport, people will leave their cars at home.

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Make lists of five positive things and five negative things you could say about a house or a flat or a room.

Pattern

Positive

The rooms are very light.

Negative

The rooms are very dark.

Which positive features are the most important to you?

What negative features could you put up with?

Упражнение 2. Read and translate the text. Describe Alex's flat, using the hints below.

Alex, my friend, moved to a new flat. It is in a nine-storied block of flats in a quiet residential area near the park. The flat is neat, clean and in good repair.

His two-roomed flat is well-planned and nicely furnished. The rooms open from a good-sized hall.

The living room is large and light. There are two windows in it facing east and it gets very much sun. The living room is beautifully decorated and comfortable. There is a colour TV set in the corner near the window with a video cassette recorder next to the TV set. In the opposite corner there is a coffee table and two armchairs. By the wall opposite the window there is a sofa. There is a water-colour picture above the sofa. It is a still life. Next to the sofa there is a low table with a CD player on it. Alex likes listening to music on his hi-fi. There is a bookcase by the wall opposite the doorway. Alex has some more bookshelves but they are in the hall. In the middle of the room there is a nice carpet. The curtains on the windows match the carpet in colour.

The bedroom isn't large but is comfortably furnished. There is a window in it facing the park, so the room is very quiet. There is a bed, a bedside table, some chairs and a wardrobe in it. There is a grey rug on the floor and dark curtains on the window.

The kitchen is fairly large and well-equipped. There are two tables, a fridge, a freezer, some cupboards on the wall, a sink and some stools in the kitchen. There is, of course, a gas-cooker here, too.

The flat: new, a block of flats, nine-storied, a residential area, quiet, neat, clean, good repair, two-roomed, nicely furnished, good-sized hall;

The living room: large and light, two windows, to face east, to get much sun, beautifully decorated, a colour TV set, a coffee table, two arm- chairs, a sofa, a water-colour picture, a bookcase, a CD player, a hi-fi, a carpet, curtains;

The bedroom: not large, quiet, the window facing the park, a bed, a bedside table, chairs, a wardrobe, a grey rug, dark curtains;

The kitchen: fairly large, well-equipped, two tables, a fridge, a freezer, cupboards, a gas-cooker, some stools.

Упражнение 3. Work in pairs. You are to rent a country cottage for your family. Phone the landlord and ask him the following questions to find out the information you need.

- 1) How many rooms are there in the cottage? What are they?
- 2) How many windows are there in the living room? Is it light?
- 3) Is it cold in the cottage in rainy weather?
- 4) Is there central heating in the cottage?
- 5) Is there a refrigerator in the kitchen?
- 6) How high is the rent?
- 7) Are the neighbours good mixers?
- 8) Is there a bus stop near the building?
- 9) Are there any shops nearby?
- 10) How long does it take to get to the city from the place?

Now say, what your decision is. Why are you (not) going to rent the cottage?

Упражнение 4. Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions and find out about his home and neighbourhood; report the information to the class.

- 1) What kind of home do you live in?
 - a flat
 - a house
 - other (what?)
- 2) How long have you lived here?
 - ... for ... (months/ years)
- 3) How far from your Institute is it?
 - distance (quite near/ rather far)
 - time (It takes ... to get to the Institute by .../on foot)
- 4) How big is it?
 - ... about ... (square meters)
- 5) How many rooms does it have?
 - ... rooms total.
- 6) Does it have ...
 - air conditioning
 - central heating
 - a washing machine
 - a balcony
 - a view

- 7) Are there any ... in your neighbourhood?
- parks
 - shops
 - schools
 - recreation facilities (места отдыха и развлечения)
 - cinemas
 - swimming pools
- 8) Is your neighbourhood ...?
- crowded
 - safe
 - clean
 - quiet

Упражнение 5. Answer the questions.

- 1) Do you live in a house or a flat?
- 2) Does the house/flat belong to your family or do you rent it?
- 3) If you live in a flat, what floor is it on?
- 4) How long have you lived here?
- 5) How far from the center of the city is it?
- 6) Are there any parks and recreation facilities in your neighbourhood?
- 7) Is your neighbourhood safe and clean?
- 8) Is it noisy or quiet in your flat?
- 9) Is it far from the roads and the traffic?
- 10) How large is your flat?
- 11) How many rooms are there in your flat?
- 12) Does it have a balcony?
- 13) Is there a beautiful view from your balcony or from any of the rooms?
- 14) Is your flat light or dark?
- 15) Is it warm in your flat in rainy and cold weather?
- 16) Is your flat old or new?
- 17) Is it in good condition or does it need a good repair?
- 18) Have you got a room of your own or do you share the room with anybody?
- 19) Is your room large and light?
- 20) How many windows are there in your room?
- 21) Where does your room face?
- 22) Is there much furniture in your room?
- 23) Do you like your room and your flat?
- 24) What do you do to prevent your home from being burgled?

Упражнение 6. Match the questions and the situations in which you would ask these questions.

- 1) I was wondering if you could tell me the way to the station.
 - 1) Excuse me; do you happen to know where the nearest hotel is?
 - 3) Is there a petrol station near here?
 - 4) This may sound a stupid question, but I'd like to know if I could walk there?
 - 5) Could you tell me where to get off?
 - 6) How do I get to the bank?
- a. On a bus.
b. A stranger in the street.

- c. A stranger short of money or eager for sightseeing.
- d. A traveller looking for a place to stay.
- e. A traveller wanting to change some traveller's cheques.
- f. A driver having run out of petrol.

Упражнение 7. Number the sentences from 1 to 11 to make a conversation; then practise it with your partner.

A: - Did you say Blade Street?

- I'm trying to find the hospital.
- Excuse me, I am lost.
- OK. Thanks very much.
- To the traffic light, OK.
- On Henderson Avenue. Could you tell me how to get there?

B: - Well, first go along North Road to the traffic light.

- Oh, I know where that is. It's on Henderson Avenue.
- No, Blake Street. Go down Blake until you get to Henderson. The hospital is on the left.
- After that, cross the street and then go down Blake Street.
- Oh, what are you looking for?

Упражнение 8. Read and translate the dialogues; memorize them.

Giving Directions

1.

- Excuse me, would you please tell me how to get to the Police station?
- Walk along Central Avenue until you get to River Street, then turn left. Then walk down River Street and you'll see the police station on the left, across from the gas station.
- Thank you very much.

2.

- Excuse me, how do I get to Albert Road?
- Albert Road? Let me see ... Take the 24 bus. The stop is over there across the road. The 24 bus will take you as far as the new City Library. Get off there, and change to the 15 bus, it'll take you to Albert Road.
- Thank you ever so much.
- That's all right.

3.

- Excuse me, officer, can you tell us the way to the Museum of Modern Art?
- Certainly. Walk down this road to the third traffic light, cross the road, turn right, walk a bit, and take the first turning on the left and you'll see the museum. It's opposite the City Bank, you can't miss it.
- Thank you very much. And is it a very long walk? Wouldn't it be a better idea to take a bus?
- Well, I don't think so. It isn't very far, and you'll enjoy the walk.
- Thanks again.
- Not at all.

Упражнение 9. Find the English equivalents for the following word combinations; memorize them.

- 1) добраться до какого-либо места
- 2) сесть на какой-либо автобус
- 3) довезти до ...

- 4) сойти с автобуса
- 5) пересестъ на автобус № ...
- 6) дойти до светофора
- 7) нельзя не заметить
- 8) не лучше ли сесть в автобус

Упражнение 10. Think of the questions you could ask in the following situations:

1. You are not sure what bus will take you to the centre of the city.
2. You are a stranger in the city and don't have a place to stay.
3. You are a stranger in the city and got lost while sightseeing, but you remember the name of the hotel you are staying at.
4. You are travelling by train and have an hour stop in one of the cities. You have never been to this city before.
5. You want to post some letters but don't know where the post office is.
6. You are hungry. You want to find out where you could have dinner.
7. Your visit to the city is over. You are leaving for your home town and want to find out how to get to the railway station from your hotel.

Упражнение 11. Speak on the present day problems of large cities. Use the following outline:

- pollution
- the problem of transport
- traffic jams
- road accidents
- crime

Упражнение 12. Answer the following questions.

1. Is Chelyabinsk your native city?
2. How long have you lived here?
3. How well do you know the city?
4. When was it founded? (1736)
5. On the banks of what river is it situated?
6. How large is the city?
7. What is its population?
8. What is the city known for?
9. Are there any historical places in the city?
10. What do you think are the greatest attractions of the city?
11. Is it possible to say that Chelyabinsk is the centre for art, music and theatre?
12. Monuments to what famous people are there in the city?
13. What are the best known higher educational institutions in Chelyabinsk?
14. What part of the city do you live in?
15. What is this part of the city noted for?
16. What problems does Chelyabinsk have?
17. What improvements are being made in the city?
18. How can we make our city a better place to live?

Аудирование

Упражнение 1. Listen and repeat the words. Then write the words in the correct column.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| ✓ movie | beautiful |
| ✓ stadium | convenient |
| ✓ apartment | building |
| museum | noisy |
| expensive | theater |
| neighborhood | boring |




1. ● ●	2. ● ● ●	3. ● ● ●
<i>movie</i>	<i>stadium</i>	<i>apartment</i>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Упражнение 2. Listen and read. Who likes Park Avenue? Why?

How do you like your neighborhood?
People talk about the popular neighborhood called Parkview.

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The neighborhood map includes: Cafe Oie, Parkview Apartments, Super 6 Cinema, The Works Gym, Read This! Bookstore, The Avalon Restaurant, Ocean Grill, J'adore Cafe, La Belle Boutique, Savory Restaurant, and a U.S. Post Office.

 <p>Amy Johnson, 32, medical researcher</p> <p>Well, Parkview is convenient. There's a big supermarket and some nice stores, but there's no mall. We need a mall!</p>	 <p>Paul Johnson, 33, stockbroker</p> <p>Um, it's nice. There are two nice outdoor cafes and a couple of movie theaters. There's a new swimming pool in the park – we have a beautiful little park. Yeah, it's good.</p>	 <p>Stacy King, 19, college student</p> <p>Parkview is boring! There's no place to go. I mean, there's no mall, no fast-food places – just a lot of expensive restaurants. Oh, and a small park.</p>
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Письмо

Упражнение 1. Study the following information and write a neighborhood guide.

3 Writing A neighborhood guide

A Choose a place to include in a neighborhood guide. Write down the information you need. Think about the questions below.

Where is it?	Why do you like it?	What time does it open and close?	Where can you get information?

B Read the Help note and then circle the prepositions in the neighborhood guide below.



Wilson Park

Wilson Park is a beautiful park **on** Green Street in Fairview. It's a great place to play sports. There's a soccer field, a couple of baseball fields, and some free tennis courts. There are free concerts at the stadium on the weekends. They start at 5:00 p.m. There's also a nice café, and it's open from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday.

www.irLanguage.com

Call the Park Office at 686-555-2400 between 9:00 and 5:00 for more information.

Help note

Prepositions

- Wilson Park is **on** Green Street.
- It's **in** Fairview.
- Park hours are **from** 7:00 a.m. **to** 9:00 p.m.
- Call **between** 9:00 and 5:00.
- Concerts are **at** 5 p.m. **at** the stadium.
- The park is open Tuesday **through** Sunday.
- There are free concerts **on** the weekends.
- Call the Park Office **at** 555-2400 **for** more information.

About you **C** Write a neighborhood guide like the one above. Use your ideas from above to help you.

D Read your classmates' guides. Find an interesting place to go.

ТЕМА 1.4

Покупки: одежда, обувь, продукты питания

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Shops", "Shopping", "Clothes", "Food Items"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Translate the words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

- 1) to want —
- 2) to buy —
- 3) 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 —

Упражнение 2. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. People usually go to the shop if they want to buy something.
2. Food supermarkets are mostly visited 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 which is stocked by vegetables.

Упражнение 3. Write the transcription of the following words.

- 1) desire
- 2) outdate
- 3) understandable
- 4) financial
- 5) capability
- 6) obvious
- 7) advertising

- 8) persuade
- 9) refuse
- 10) attractive
- 11) package
- 12) imitation
- 13) consciousness
- 14) influence
- 15) environment
- 16) conscious
- 17) impetuosity

Упражнение 4. Read, translate and memorize the following words and word combinations.

to face — зд. признавать
 to buy — покупать
 cool — сленг классный, клёвый
 extra piece — дополнительный кусок
 recent — зд. последний
 previous — предыдущий
 outdated — устаревший, вышедший из моды
 understandable — доступный для понимания
 financial capability — финансовая возможность
 attention — внимание
 reason — причина
 need — нужда
 marketing — маркетинг
 powerful — зд. важный, влиятельный
 obvious — очевидный
 to affect — влиять, действовать
 advertising — реклама
 choice — выбор
 to persuade — убеждать
 to make — зд. заставлять
 attractive — привлекательный
 package — упаковка
 to offer — предлагать
 to refuse — отказывать
 cart — тележка
 imitation — подражание
 consciousness — сознание
 to influence — влиять
 consumer — потребитель
 to choose — выбирать
 environment — окружение
 impact — влияние, воздействие
 conscious — осознанный
 impetuosity — импульсивность
 desire — желание
 goods — товары

Упражнение 5. Write the antonyms.

- 1) to buy —
- 2) attractive —
- 3) conscious —
- 4) to refuse —
- 5) obvious —
- 6) understandable —
- 7) outdated —
- 8) attention —
- 9) consumer —
- 10) useful —

Упражнение 6. translate the sentences into Russian.

1. People often buy things they don't need.
2. This previous model of iPhone is outdated.
3. This shopping is not understandable for me.
5. He has good financial capabilities.
6. We do not need this thing!
7. Advertising influences on our life.
8. Good advertising can persuade us to buy any product.
9. This advertising makes me think about this thing.
10. This thing attracts us with its beautiful design.
11. Advertising influences on the conscious level and even on subconscious one.
12. The environment has an impact on our behaviour.
13. Impulsive buyers can easily buy an attractive product.
14. "Buy 1 and get + 1 as a gift!"

Грамматика

Упражнение 1. Study the following information.

Coordinating Conjunctions (Сочинительные союзы)

В английских предложениях, как и в русских, могут употребляться сочинительные союзы. Давайте познакомимся с некоторыми из них.

1. Соединительные (copulative). Служат для установления отношений равенства, чаще всего выполняют функцию соединения:

and (в значении «и»)

as well as — так же как

neither ..., nor — ни ..., ни

not (only), ... but (also) — не только ..., но и

both ... and — и ..., и

2. Разделительные (disjunctive). Выражают отношения взаимоисключения и разделения, а также чередование действий или событий:

or — или

either ..., or — или ..., или ...

3. Противительные (adversative). Служат для сопоставления и противопоставления:

and (в значении «а»)

but — но
nevertheless — тем не менее
yet — но; всё же; однако
however — хотя; однако
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4. Причинно-следственные (causative-consecutive). Выражают результат или причины действия в другой части сложного предложения:

so — так что
thus — следовательно; по это му
therefore — по это му
for — так как; поскольку

Упражнение 2. Read and translate the sentences. define the type of the conjunction.

1. The branches of the services are housing and trade.
2. The service of trade includes shops, markets, kiosks as well as mobile shops and other trade organizations.
3. Some people read newspapers, nevertheless many people prefer to use the Internet.
4. It was too cold, so I stayed home.
5. Both airlines and railways are transport service.
6. People like to travel fast therefore they prefer to go by air.
7. I like to go to the cinema, but I do not like to go to the theatre.
8. People like to eat not only at home but also at cafes.
9. In modern society, people consume services, thus we should know the main branches of the services.

Упражнение 3. Study the following information.

The Complex Sentence (Сложноподчиненное предложение)

В английском языке, как и в русском, сложноподчиненное предложение состоит из главного и придаточного. Они соединяются с помощью подчинительных союзов и союзных слов.

1. Союзы, присоединяющие дополнительные придаточные предложения:

that — что
if — ли
whether — ли

2. Союзы, присоединяющие обстоятельственные придаточные предложения:

а) времени:

when — когда
as — в то время как; когда; по мере того как
as soon as — как только
before — перед тем как
while — в то время как; пока
since — с тех пор как

б) причины:

as — так как
because — потому что

в) условия:
if — если

Упражнение 4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate conjunctions.

1. I will meet him ... I receive a telegram. (if, while, since)
2. He said ... he would go to the supermarket with us. (before, that, while)
3. She asked me ... I could buy clothes using the Internet. (when, because, if)
4. I met Ann ... I was walking home from the market. (when, if, as soon as)
5. He will ring you up ... he comes home. (since, while, as soon as)
6. Don't tell him anything about this purchase ... I come. (when, before, if)
7. ... they were talking, I was buying the expensive dress. (while, before, if)
8. She lives in our house ... she came to Moscow. (since, if, while)
9. ... this text about shopping is difficult, you will have to work hard at it. (that, as, when)
10. He has not come to the technical school ... he is ill. (because, when, while)

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text.

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 which is stocked by 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 which take customers to different floors easily.

Once a month, I visit the clothing shops where people can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear, suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen 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's some kind relax for me.

Упражнение 2. Complete the table and make up sentences.

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

Упражнение 3. Answer the questions.

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 the butcher's?
8. How often do you go to the clothing shops?
9. Do you like shopping? Why?

Упражнение 4. Read and translate the text.

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 form 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 imitatio. 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.

Упражнение 5. Answer the questions.

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?

Упражнение 6. Translate the sentences into Russian.

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.

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the dialogues. Rewrite the dialogues as texts and retell them.

DIALOGUE 1

Mum: Hello?

Ann: Hi, Mum. It's Ann. Dad and I has come 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.

Упражнение 2. Tell the class what shops you visit most often and what you usually buy.

Упражнение 3. Tell the class about your most important and most useless purchase.

Аудирование

Упражнение 1. Listen and say the words? Which items do you have? Which items do you want to buy?



Упражнение 2. Listen. How much are the gloves and the scarf? Practice the conversation.

Salesperson Hello. Can I help you?
 Stacy Uh, hi. How much are those gloves?
 Salesperson These? They're really popular. They're \$80.
 Stacy Hmm. And what about that blue scarf? How much is that?
 Salesperson This scarf is on sale. It's only \$149.
 Stacy A hundred and forty-nine dollars? OK, I have to think about it. Thanks anyway.

Упражнение 3. Listen to three conversations in a store. Write a price of each item.



Упражнение 4. Listen again. Circle the items the shoppers buy. Why do they choose these items. Write a reason for each item.

Письмо

Упражнение 1. Follow the instructions and do the writing task.

- A** What's your favorite store? Why do you shop there? Tell the class.
- B** 2.48 Listen to Young-hi talk about her favorite store. Circle the correct information.
- There are a lot of cool / expensive stores near Young-hi's apartment.
 - Her favorite store is a shoe store / a clothing store.
 - She likes the store because they have cheap things / the latest fashions.
 - She often goes into the store before class / after work.
 - The store is open until 7:00 / 9:00.
- C** Think about your favorite store. Complete the chart.

What's its name?	How often do you go?	What do they sell?	Why do you like it?

- D** Read the Help note and the review of a store. Underline the reasons the reviewer likes the store.

My favorite store is Bargain Basement. It's a great store because it sells designer clothes at very low prices. I usually go shopping there once a month. They sell suits, jackets, pants, sweaters, scarves, and a lot more. I like to shop there because I want to wear the latest fashions, but I don't have a lot of money.

Help note

Linking ideas with *because* to give reasons

It's a great store because it sells designer clothes at very low prices.

I like to shop there because I want to wear the latest fashions.

- E** Use your notes above to write a review of your favorite store. Use *because* to give reasons. Then read your classmates' reviews. How many different stores do you learn about?

ТЕМА 1.5

Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Health", "Healthy Food", "Sport"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Read and memorize the following words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

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
heart disease – болезнь сердца
to choose – выбирать
useful – полезный
to destroy – разрушать

Упражнение 2. Translate into English

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.

Упражнение 3. Complete the table with the given words. Add your own ones.

Healthy food	Unhealthy food

Apples, chips, fried potato, milk, hamburgers, sausages, pies, banana, soup, juice, biscuit, bread, pasta, pizza, porridge, vegetables, fruits.

Упражнение 4. Read and memorize the following words/ Use them in the sentences of your own.

favourite – любимый
to skate – кататься на коньках

team – команда
can – мочь, уметь
swimming-pool – бассейн
to go in for sport – заниматься спортом
to watch – смотреть
to win – выигрывать
to be 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 am afraid that... – боюсь, что...
I see – понятно
I prefer – я предпочитаю
What a pity! – Как жаль!

Упражнение 5. Translate into English

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

Упражнение 6. Complete the dialogue

- What is your favourite sport?
- I like ... And you?
- I prefer ...
- Why do you ...?
- I want to become ...
- I see.

Грамматика

Упражнение 1. Study the information

Present simple or present continuous

Present simple	Present continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> привычные, регулярные действия I eat fruit every day. общеизвестные факты The Sun rises in the east. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> действия, происходящие сейчас I'm reading now. временные ситуации Jack is travelling this week.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never every Monday / day / week / year at ten o'clock / night / the weekend on Saturday(s) / Saturday morning(s) in the morning / afternoon / evening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> now, right now, at the moment today, tonight this morning / afternoon / evening this week / month / year

Present simple ➤ с. 4, 7

Present continuous ➤ с. 10



Мы не используем в **present continuous** глаголы, которые выражают чувства, эмоции, состояния:

love	see	have	know
like	hear	want	remember
hate	belong	need	understand

✓ I **love** this pizza. ✗ I'm ~~loving~~ this pizza.

Упражнения 2 – 4. Complete the sentences.

Circle the correct answers. 🎧 09 Listen and check.

- Janice usually **eats** / **is eating** a salad for lunch.
- I always **brush** / **am brushing** my teeth after breakfast.
- Dad **goes** / **is going** to the supermarket every Saturday morning.
- Does Ron watch** / **Is Ron watching** television at the moment?
- Mum usually **takes** / **is taking** lots of photos on holiday.
- Are butterflies drinking** / **Do butterflies drink** water?
- Does this pen belong** / **Is this pen belonging** to you?
- Do you go** / **Are you going** to the bank now?

Complete using the present simple or present continuous.

- Aunt Edith never eats (eat) sweets, but today it's her birthday and she is eating (eat) chocolate cake.
- Jane usually _____ (do) her homework at six o'clock, but today she _____ (watch) TV.
- I _____ (love) strawberry ice cream.
- It seldom _____ (rain) in August, but it _____ (rain) today!
- My brother and I usually _____ (swim) on Saturday afternoon, but today we _____ (stay) at home.
- Terry _____ (understand) French, but _____ (not speak) it.
- Listen! The baby _____ (cry) again. I think it _____ (need) some milk.

Complete using the present simple or the present continuous.

Today it's market day in my town. The market _____ (be) every Saturday. It usually _____ (rain) on market day, but today it _____ (not rain). On market day, people _____ (not go) to the supermarket. They _____ (come) to the market. Mrs Shaw always _____ (arrive) early. At the moment she _____ (buy) some potatoes from Mr Green. Mr Green _____ (sell) his vegetables every week at the market. Mr Appleby usually _____ (come) to the market every week, too. He _____ (sell) fruit, but he _____ (not sell) fruit now. He _____ (sleep)!

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text.

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 our 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 flavours, 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".

Упражнение 2. Complete the sentences

1. Fast food is ...

- a) not very popular today
- b) is very popular today
- c) is 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

Упражнение 3. Make up a test using previous task as a model.

Упражнение 4. Read and translate the text.

Vocabulary:

- 1) to go in for sport — 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

SPORT AND 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 which 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 anything, 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 doesn't smoke, eats healthy food and prefers doing sports because a sound mind in a sound body and it is true.

Упражнение 5. Read the text and write down all the sports mentioned? rules of the healthy lifestyle.

Упражнение 6. Read, translate, retell the text.

Unusual Sports in Great Britain

Football, tennis, and other famous sports, came to us from the UK. But the British have become famous for unusual competitions, which at first caused joy and fun, and afterwards they were recognized as sports games in many countries of the world, which can not helping a smile.

Competitions with eggs.

In England, there are whole tournaments on throwing eggs. All interested persons can take part in this games. Eggs throw at the accuracy, at a distance, run with them race in the mouth or in a spoon. There is also an egg English roulette: 6 stone eggs and 1 fresh egg are put in a basket, let in a circle, and start to beat them to each other on the forehead. On whom the liquid egg is broken, he is eliminated from the game.

Race Lawn Mowers

The appearance of the lawn is the face of any English landlord. Cutting gnazons became a tradition in all houses. In 1972, a group of young neighbor's children decided to organize a competition who would swiftly mow the lawn in front of their house. Everyone was sitting on his mini-car and the real races began. The very first race on lawn mowers was officially opened in 1992.

Hockey in the water

Such an entertainment the British invented in 1954, now this kind of entertainment is popular in many countries. The main condition is to install a gate at the bottom of the pool, carry an underwater mask, fins, a plug of the ears, and a tube to breathe. Stick - 40 centimeters, allows you to score goals in the direction of the opponent.

Skating cheese.

This fun competition is arranged in Gloucester meeting the first day of spring. The huge heads of cheese start rolling down a steep hill, and a group of daredevils runs after cheese to be the first to catch it. In this competition, both men and women participate. The winner takes home a big head of the most delicious cheese in the neighborhood. Of course, it does not do without injuries and injured limbs, but the joy of victory and general fun outweigh these unpleasant moments.

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Speak about your food preferences using the given expressions.

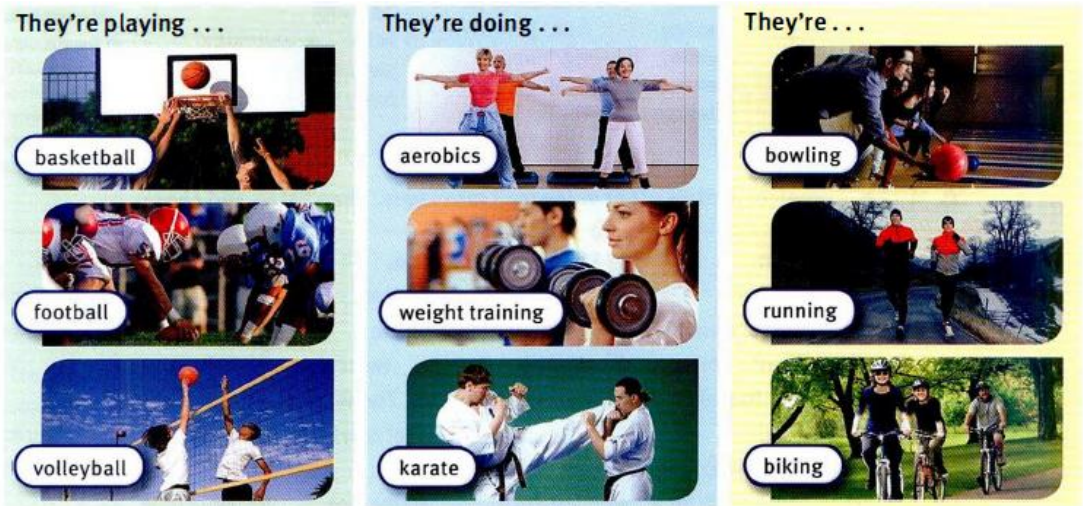
1. I prefer ...
2. I like ...
3. To my mind, it is healthy because ...
4. My favourite food is ...
5. It is a great pleasure for me to ...
6. For breakfast (dinner, supper), I prefer ...
7. Sometimes, I don't mind eating ...
8. I think, it is good to eat ... for your health.
9. I never eat ... because ...

Упражнение 2. Speak about your lifestyle and role of the sport in your life.

Упражнение 3. Make a report about a sport event at your college and present it.

Аудирование

Упражнение 1. Listen and repeat. Complete the table.



Word sort **B** Complete the chart with the activities above and add your own ideas. Compare with a partner.

I often ...	Sometimes I ...	I never ...
<i>go running.</i>	<i>do aerobics.</i>	<i>play soccer.</i>

i Note
 I'm bowling / running / biking right now.
 I go bowling / running / biking every week.

Упражнение 2. Listen to four conversations. Number the pictures 1 – 4.



Упражнение 3. Listen again. Answer the questions in the chart.

	How often do the people do the activities?	What do they like about the activities?
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Письмо

Упражнение 1. Choose the exercise you enjoy. Write an article giving ideas and advice like in the example.

Try aerobics!

Are you exercising enough? A lot of people are taking aerobics classes these days. Why?

- 1. Aerobics is fun.**
Find a fun teacher, and make new friends with your classmates. Don't be shy!
- 2. Aerobics is good for you.**
It's good for your heart, and you feel great after class. Don't miss a class.
- 3. Aerobics is easy.**
Buy an aerobics game and exercise in front of your TV. Do it before breakfast.

ТЕМА 1.6

Туризм. Виды отдыха

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Tourism", "Holidays"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Read the words, write down transcription.

- 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

Упражнение 2. Read and memorize the following words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

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 broad one's scope — расширять кругозор

Упражнение 3. Translate the word combinations into English.

1. Фотографировать достопримечательности. 2. Проводить время на морском побережье. 3. Увлекательное путешествие. 4. Загорать на солнце на морском побережье. 5. Знакомиться с особенностями национальности. 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.

Упражнение 4. Translate the sentences into Russian.

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 to contact with foreign people.
4. Travelling is the best way to learn more about different cultures.
5. It 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. Videoclips and photos always remind me of bright colours of holidays.
11. Trips and excursions, voyages and exotic tours are sure to broad your scope.

Грамматика

Упражнение 1. Study the information.

The Numerals (Числительные)

1. Количественные числительные (Cardinal Numerals) отвечают на вопрос:
How many? (Сколько?)

а)

one (один)

two (два)

three (три)

four (четыре)

five (пять)

six (шесть)

seven (семь)

eight (восемь)

nine (девять)

ten (десять)

eleven (одиннадцать)

twelve (двенадцать)

б)

13–19: к основе добавляем суффикс -teen, e.g.,

six + teen = sixteen (шестнадцать)

НО:

three + teen = thirteen (тринадцать)

five + teen = fifteen (пятнадцать)

в)

20–90: к основе добавляем суффикс -ty, e.g.,

seven + ty = seventy (семьдесят)

НО:

two + ty = twenty (двадцать)

three + ty = thirty (тридцать)

five + ty = fifty (пятьдесят)

г)

25 — twenty-five

д)

100 — one (a) hundred

275 — two hundred and seventy five

1000 — one (a) thousand

2. Порядковые числительные (Ordinal Numerals) отвечают на вопрос:
Which? (Какой по счету? Который?)

а)

the ___th, e.g.,

the sixth (the 6th)

НО:

the first (первый)

the second (второй)

the third (третий)

б)

23-й — the twenty-third

80-й — the eightieth

3. Даты

а)

При чтении номера года необходимо разбить четырехзначное
число на два двузначных, e.g.,

1945 — nineteen forty five

1500 — fifteen hundred

2007 — two thousand (and) seven

Обратите внимание:

Начиная с 2010 года даты можно читать двумя способами:

2018 — two thousand (and) eighteen или twenty eighteen

б)

26 сентября (26th September) — the twenty-sixth of September

или September the twenty-sixth

Упражнение 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) Каковы правила чтения цифры «ноль» в английском языке?
- 2) Как читаются дроби по-английски?
- 3) Как по-английски читают цифры, обозначающие время?

Упражнение 3. Write the numbers and dates in the text in letters. Translate the text.

I can't imagine my life without travelling. My (1-е) travelling was to Italy. It was on (17 июня 2011 года). I visited over (10) excursions. On (21 сентября) was my (30-й) birthday. There were (11) Russian and Italian guests. We spent this day on the (17) floor of the (20) store building. At (12 p.m.) I let off (30) balloons into the sky. It was wonderful! In (2017), I visited England. The (1-й) town I travelled was Liverpool. It is the city of my favourite group Beatles. There are the museums and attractions of this legendary (четверки). If you love the music of the (60-х), this city is worth visiting. After spending (3) days in Liverpool, I went to London. I never forget Big Ben. At the top of the tower there is a platform with a huge bell. I was lucky to climb all (334) steps of the spiral staircase leading to the top of the tower. I was tired but happy!

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text.

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 really 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 broaden your scope. It might be an excellent way of escaping from our every day routine.

Упражнение 2. Complete the sentences with appropriate words.

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 ...

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Tell about the role of travelling in your life or describe the most unforgettable journey in your life.

Упражнение 2. Find the Russian equivalents for the English proverbs about travelling. Explain the meaning of the proverb you like the most.

1. There is no place like home.	1. Тот, кто уезжает и возвращается обратно, совершает чудесное путешествие.
2. Youth likes to wander.	2. Никто не поймет всей прелести путешествий, пока не вернется домой и не приляжет на старую любимую подушку.
3. Who goes and returns makes a good journey.	3. Все путешествия заканчиваются в загадочном месте, о котором никто не подозревает.
4. No one realizes how beautiful it is to travel until he comes home and rests his head on his old, familiar pillow.	4. Путешествие в тысячу миль начинается с первого шага.
5. All journeys have secret destinations of which the traveller is unaware.	5. Молодежи нравится странствовать.
6. A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step.	6. В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

Упражнение 3. Read and role play the dialogue.

– Why do people travel?

– I think, because it is interesting to go to different countries and learn about traditions.

– To my mind, it is the best way to learn more about different cultures.

– You are right. More over, it is very entertaining to visit museums and galleries, to take photos.
Do you like to travel?

– Yes, I do. I like travelling by car. Why do you like to travel?

– As for me, I like it because of excursions.

Аудирование

Упражнение 1. Look at the page from a guidebook. Which activities are good when it's sunny? Which ones are good when it's raining?

Упражнение 2. Listen. What do Emma and Ethan decide to do? Practice the conversation.

5 Great things to do in New York

1. Go to Broadway, and see Times Square.
2. Take a ferry to see the Statue of Liberty.
3. Visit one of over 50 museums and buy some souvenirs.
4. Go to the top of the Empire State Building and get a view of the city.
5. Take a walk through Central Park.



Emma Oh, no. It's raining! What can you do in New York on a day like this?

Ethan Oh, come on. You can do a million things. We can take a ferry to the Statue of Liberty.

Emma A ferry – in this weather?

Ethan Well, . . . we can go to the top of the Empire State Building.

Emma But you can't see anything in the rain.

Ethan Yeah, you're right. I know – let's go to a Broadway show. There are shows on Wednesday afternoons.

Emma OK. It's a deal. But first can we buy an umbrella?

Ethan Sure we can. Look, there's a store over there.

Письмо

Упражнение 1. Write an online travel guide. Use the text below as an example.

Bangkok, Thailand is famous for its palaces, temples, and beautiful river. Visit the beautiful Grand Palace. Walk around the historic temples, the quiet gardens, and the museum. Then you can take a boat trip on the river and enjoy the sunset.

ТЕМА 1.7. Страны изучаемого языка

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Countries", "Sights", "Cities"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Read and try to memorize the words.

country — страна
map — карта
official name — официальное название
isle [al] — 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 [ma:'su:pəl] — сумчатый
is separated from — отделенный от
spring — источник
extraordinary — необычный
landscape — пейзаж
location — расположение
south — юг
north — север
east — восток
west — запад

Упражнение 2. Check your knowledge. Answer the questions

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

B. What are the English words for the following Russian expression?

- на востоке
- население страны
- богатая страна
- красивый пейзаж
- столица Англии
- на западе
- необычный остров
- изменчивая погода
- официальное название
- сумчатые животные
- отделен от островов
- состоит из
- удобное расположение
- карта мира

Упражнение 3. Read and try to memorize the words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

to gain — приобретать
 significant importance — важное значение
 due to — благодаря, вследствие
 influence — влияние
 separate — отдельный
 to include — включать
 anthem — гимн
 emblem — эмблема
 flag — флаг
 coat of arms — герб
 exception — исключение
 to confuse with — зд. спутать с...
 unusual — необычный
 divide — делить
 easy — легко
 to remember — помнить
 lawn — лужайка
 the board — зд. щит
 the harp — арфа
 to personify — олицетворять
 unicorn — единорог
 motto — девиз, лозунг
 event — событие

Упражнение 4. Translate into English.

1. Важное событие. 2. Зеленая лужайка. 3. Приобретать важное значение. 4. Благодаря культурному влиянию. 5. Отдельные символы. 6. Включать в себя гимн, герб и флаг. 7. Великобритания не исключение. 8. Этот символ невозможно спутать с... 9. Делить на четыре части. 10. Лозунг на французском языке. 11. Национальный гимн.

Грамматика

The Types of Sentences (Типы предложений)

Simple Sentences (Простые предложения)

Declarative (Повествовательные)	Interrogative (Вопросительные)	Negative (Отрицательные)	Imperative (Повелительные)	Exclamatory (Восклицательные)
I went to the New Zealand last year.	Are you from England?	I have never been to Australia.	Show me Scotland on the map, please.	There are so many foreigners here!

Complex Sentences (Сложные предложения)

Compound (Сложносочиненные)	Dependent (Сложноподчиненные)
I went to the USA, but he went London.	I don't know where the Grand Canyon is.

Упражнение 1. Make up all types of sentences on the topic «English-speaking countries».

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

The English-speaking countries are Great Britain, the USA, 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 are 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 south-east 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's 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 its 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.

Упражнение 2. Answer the questions

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. How do you think why New Zealand has extraordinary flora and fauna?

Упражнение 3. Complete the table

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 & Fauna					
Interesting Facts					

Упражнение 4. Read and translate the text.

THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN

There are many symbols of Great Britain; there are official ones and there are those that have gained significant importance due to the State cultural influence on the tourism. However, in any country there is a separate category of symbols which includes the flag, the emblem and the anthem. Of course, Great Britain is not an exception.

Flag

This symbol cannot be confused with anything else. The so called Union Jack is one of the most unusual flags, and it is very easy to remember. The fact is that it symbolizes Ireland, England, and Scotland.

Emblem

The Coat of Arms is the following symbol, which is also very interesting: a board on a green lawn that is divided into 4 parts. There are three leopards on the first and the fourth parts, on the third one there is a harp personifying Ireland, and on the second one there is a lion symbolizing Scotland. On both sides, there is a central figure that is supported by animals. On the left, there is a crowned lion, and on the right, there is a unicorn. On the Emblem, there are mottos in the French. The first motto can be translated as “Shame on the one who badly think about it”. The second motto holds, “God and my right”. This motto belongs to the British monarch.

Anthem

And some words about the National Anthem at last. It is a national patriotic song “God save the King (Queen)”. Although the song is not officially considered as an anthem, it has long been used in all important British public events. Thus, this piece of music can be attributed to the category of national symbols of the UK.

Упражнение 5. Translate the expressions into Russian, explain their origin and meaning.

- 1) The Union Jack
- 2) “Shame on the one who badly think about it”
- 3) “God and my right”
- 4) “God save the Queen”

Упражнение 6. Answer the questions.

1. What are the national symbols of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland?
2. How is the flag of Great Britain called?
3. What is the Coat of Arms?
4. What is written on the Emblem?
5. What can you tell about the National Anthem of Great Britain?

Упражнение 7. Fill in the gaps

1. The national symbols of Great Britain are _____.
2. The flag of _____ is called _____.
3. _____ symbolizes _____, _____ and _____.
4. The following symbol is _____.
5. A board on a green lawn is divided into _____, on the first and fourth parts, there are _____, on the third one, there is the _____, on the second one, there is _____.
5. The harp personifies _____, and the lion symbolizes _____.
6. On both sides, there is a _____ that is supported by animals.
7. These animals are a _____ and a _____.
8. Also you can see two _____ that are written in the French language.
9. As for the National Anthem, it is a _____ song “_____”.

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Translate the dialogue and role play it.

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: Good day! 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.

P: Oh, so many countries!

T: More over, the UK consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

P: It's so interesting for me. Thank you very much for information.

T: You are welcome!

Упражнение 2. Complete the dialogues with appropriate words, then role play them.

DIALOGUE 1

That is a dialogue between two students.

S1: Do you know where England is situated?

S2: Well, if you look at the map, you will see it is situated in _____.

S1: I see. Are England and Great Britain the same?

S2: Oh, no. England is a part of _____.

S1: So, what does Great Britain _____ ?

S2: The United Kingdom of Great Britain consists of _____.

S1: Thank you.

S2: _____.

DIALOGUE 2

That is a dialogue between two pupils.

P1: What English-speaking countries do you know?

P2: I know _____.

P1: I have heard the story about _____ in Scotland. Is it true?

P2: Well, I am not sure, but they say that monster _____

lives in lake _____.

P1: Oh, it would be great to watch it!

DIALOGUE 3

That is a dialogue between an American and an Englishman.

E: Are you from the _____ ?

A: Yes, I am. I live in Washington.

E: I see. As far as I know, it is an industrial city, isn't it?

A: Not only. There is a great _____ in the USA. It is the Grand Canyon.

E: Do _____ visit this attraction?

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A: Of course, and I wish you do the same.

E: _____

A: I will try to.

Упражнение 3. Make up a dialogue about English-speaking countries and role play it.

Упражнение 4. Tell about geography, climate, flora and fauna of the English-speaking countries.

Упражнение 5. Give a short talk on the national symbols of Great Britain.

ТЕМА 1.8 The Russian Federation

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Geographical Position", "Climate", "Government"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Practise reading the following words:

Federation [fed reiʒn], Europe [jurəp], Asia [eiziə], Eastern part [i:stən pɑ:t], northern part [nɔðən pɑ:t], independent states [indi pɛndənt steits], heavy forests [hevi forists], barren deserts [bærən dezəts], Great Russian Plain [greit rʌʒn plein], the Urals [ð i ju rəlz], temperate zone [tempərit zəun], Presidential Republik [prezidentl riʌblik], legislative [lez isleitiv], executive [igzekj:tiv], judicial [dʒudʒəl], Chamber [tʃeimbə], ancient [ein ζənt], symbol [simbl], heraldic emblem [hərældik embləm].

Упражнение 2. Check up if you read these words correctly:

Europe, Asia, federation, eastern part, northern part, total area, square kilometer, the former Republics, heavy forests, barren deserts, high peaked mountains, temperate zone, Constitution, federal government, legislative branch, executive and judicial branches, Federal Assembly, Constitutional Court, heraldic emblem.

Упражнение 3. Read and memorize all the word-groups:

1. to occupy занимать

Our country ... the large territory.

Ancient Moscow ... the territory of the present-day Kremlin.

2. total area общая площадь

The ... of Moscow is about 9 hundred square kilometers.

What is the ... of the Russian Federation?

3. to be washed by омываться

The western coast of Great Britain ... by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

4. to be rich in быть богатым чем-либо

London ... famous museums.

Our country ... beautiful lakes and long rivers.

5. to be independent быть независимым

to get full independence получить полную независимость

Since 1991 the Baltic Republics ... and became member-states of U.N.O.

All the former republics ... states.

6. to elect избирать

The 2nd President of Russia was ... on the 26th of March 2000.

Great Britain is ruled by ... government with the Prime Minister at the head.

7. to consist of состоять из

The federal government ... three branches: legislative, executive, judicial.

Federal Assembly ... two chambers.

8. to be going to собираться что-либо сделать

Russia ... be a completely different country soon.

Упражнение 4. Suggest the Russian for:

The total area, to be washed by, to border on, mountain chains, the vast territory, the legislative power, the former republics, the executive power, judicial power, on appointment, to be vested in, to exercise, eastern part, three coloured banner, horizontal stripes, to symbolize, ancient symbol, heraldic emblem, full independence, regional courts.

Упражнение 5. Give the English equivalents of:

Президентская республика, сформировать кабинет, осуществляться, Конституционный Суд, региональный суд, бесплодные пустыни, густые (буйные) леса, федеральное правительство, спикер Государственной Думы, палата парламента, главнокомандующий вооруженными силами, назначать министров, главная горная гряда (цепь), различные типы климата.

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the following text:

The Russian Federation

The vast territory of Russia lies in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. It is one of the largest countries in the world. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres.. Russia borders on 14 countries, including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. The history of Russia dates back to the year 862.

The land of Russia varies a lot from heavy forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russia is located on two plains. They are: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Plain. There are three mountain chains in Russia. The Urals, the longest mountain chain, separates Europe from Asia. There are various types of climate on the territory of Russia. But the temperate zone with four distinct seasons prevails.

The Russian Federation is set up by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a Presidential Republic. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President.

The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation. The Lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each Chamber is headed by the Speaker. To become a law a bill must be approved by both Chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The President is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers to be approved by the Federal Assembly.

The executive power belongs to the Government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the regional courts.

The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by popular vote for a four-year period.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. It was the first state symbol that replaced the former symbols in 1991. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. It originates from the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitchies. All these symbols are official. They have been approved by the Federal Assembly.

Russia changes very fast, and it is going to be a completely different country soon.all the former republics got their full independence and became member-states of the UNO. Russia is an industrial and agricultural country, which has a very long and rich history. The country has always

played one of the leading parts in the world politics, and despite the difficult situation Russia faces now, it remains one of the leading countries of the world.

Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary Exercises

Упражнение 2. Complete the following sentences:

1. The vast territory of Russia lies in the ... of Europe and in the ... of Asia. 2. Its ... is about 17 million square kilometers. 3. Russia ... 14 countries, including the ... Republics of the USSR. 4. The history of Russia ... to the year 862. 5. There are ... of climate on the territory of Russia. The Russian Federation is ... the Constitution of 1993. 7. To become a law a bill must ... by both ... and signed by the President. 8. The executive power ... the Government which is headed by the ... 9. Today the state symbol of Russia is a ... 10. A new national emblem ... the heraldic emblem of the Ruricovitchies. 11. All the former republics ... and became ... of the UNO

Упражнение 3. Express the following in English:

1. Российская Федерация – одна из самых больших стран в мире. 2. Её площадь около 17 миллионов квадратных километров. 3. Россия граничит с 14-ю странами, включая бывшие республики СССР, которые теперь являются независимыми государствами. 4. Россия располагается на 2-х равнинах: Великой русской и Западносибирской равнинах. 5. На территории России разнообразные типы климата. Но преобладает умеренный с четко обозначенными 4 временами года. 6. Согласно конституции 1993 года, Россия – президентская республика. 7. Федеральное собрание имеет 2 палаты: Совет Федерации и Государственную Думу. 8. Каждая палата возглавляется спикером. 9. Чтобы принять закон, законопроект должен быть одобрен обеими палатами Федерального собрания и подписан Президентом России. 10. Президент имеет право наложить “вето” на законопроект. 11. Исполнительная власть в России принадлежит правительству, которое возглавляется Премьер-министром. 12. Судебная ветвь власти представлена Конституционным Судом, Верховным Судом и региональными судами. 13. Государственный символ современной России – трехцветное знамя. Оно имеет 3 горизонтальные полосы: белая, голубая и красная. 14. Новая национальная эмблема является самым древним символом России. 15. Государственный символ и национальная эмблема были одобрены Федеральным собранием России.

Упражнение 4. Look through the text and state what it has to say on the following points:

- 1) geographical position of the Russian Federation;
- 2) various types of climate in our country;
- 3) the political system of modern Russia;
- 4) national emblem and state symbol of Russia;
- 5) the legislative, executive power in Russia; the judicial branch of Russia.

Упражнение 5. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the Russian Federation situated? 2. What is the total area of the country? 3. What countries does Russia border on? 4. What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia? 5. What is the climate in Russia? 6. Does the temperate zone prevail? 7. What is the political system of Russia? 8. Does federal government consist of two or three branches? 9. How many Chambers are there in the Federal Assembly? 10. When did the former republics get their full independence?

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Practise reading the following flashes of conversation:

Dialogue

Mike: Hello, Nick!

Nick: How do you do, Mike? Have you been back long from your holidays?

M: No, I only came yesterday.

N: You look splendid. Where have you been?

M: I went on a journey from lake Baikal to the Far East.

N: Now long did it take you to get there? Was it a wonderful trip?

M: It took me some days to get to lake Baikal by train. You know it's the world's deepest lake - 1.600 metres.

N: Is it beautiful?

M: Our country is rich in beautiful lakes. I think it is one of the most beautiful lakes. It's much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

N: I see you were impressed with the beauty of nature. How did you find the Far East?

M: I went on a tour around different cities of Siberia and the Far East

N: Great! I think you enjoyed the trip. What are you going to do during the summer vacation?

M: I am going on a tourist trip around the northern Russian towns. I don't like when it is hot, and besides, there are too many people there. I enjoy sightseeing about ancient Russian towns in the North.

N: Good luck to you. Good-bye!

M: Good-bye.

Упражнение 2. Comprise the similar flashes of conversation using words and word combinations from the text "The Russian Federation"

Упражнение 3. Prove that:

- a) our country is one of the largest countries in the world;
- b) Russia is a parliamentary republic;
- c) the political and economic situation in our country is rather complicated.

ТЕМА 1.9

Traditions in Russia and English-speaking countries

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Traditions / Customs"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Read and memorize the following words.

holiday — праздник
to celebrate — праздновать
common — общий
popular — популярный
to buy — покупать
to make — делать
to give — дарить
to send — посылать, отправлять
to express — выражать
gratitude — благодарность
ghost — привидение
witch — ведьма
lantern — лампа, светильник
pumpkin — тыква
present — подарок
to dress — надевать, одеваться, наряжать(ся)
to put — ставить
to decorate — украшать
pudding — пудинг
midnight — полночь
eve — канун
to see in — зд. встречать
to see out — зд. провожать
to fight (fought) — бороться
to devote — посвящать(ся)
occasion — случай
harvest — урожай
to carve out — вырезать
national — национальный
World War I — Первая мировая война
World War II — Вторая мировая война
War of Independence — Война за независимость

Упражнение 2. Translate the following word combinations into English.

1. Популярный праздник. 2. Покупать подарок. 3. Привидения и ведьмы. 4. Дарить подарки. 5. Выражать благодарность. 6. Украшать елку. 7. Праздновать Рождество. 8. Посылать валентинки. 9. Делать подарок. 10. Вырезать светильник из (out of) тыквы. 11. Нарядиться (to dress as) ведьмой или привидением. 12. Собирать урожай. 13. Сражаться в двух мировых войнах и Войне за независимость. 14. Национальный праздник. 15. В канун Нового года. 16. Встречать Новый год в полночь. 17. Провожать старый год. 18. Прекрасный

случай. 19. Посвящать людям. 20. Иметь много общего.

Упражнение 3. Read and memorize the following words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

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

Грамматика

Упражнение 1. Study the following information

Simple Sentences (Простые предложения)

1. В нераспространенных (non-extended) предложениях присутствуют только главные члены предложения — подлежащее и сказуемое.
E.g.: Christmas is celebrated.
2. В распространенных (extended) предложениях есть и второстепенные члены — определения, дополнения или обстоятельства.
E.g.: Christmas is celebrated every year.

Упражнение 2. Translate the sentences into Russian, define their types.

1. People eat roast turkey on Christmas.
2. The roast turkey is eaten.
3. The holiday is celebrated.
4. People celebrate Mother's Day in March.
5. Christmas trees are decorated.
6. Christmas trees are decorated once a year.
7. The lanterns out of pumpkins are made by children.
8. People make lanterns out of pumpkins.

Упражнение 3. Study the following information

The Word Order in Simple Sentences (Порядок слов в простых предложениях)

Очень важно знать, что в простом английском предложении строго фиксированный порядок слов. На первом месте стоит подлежащее, на втором — сказуемое, а затем идет все остальное.

Перед подлежащим можно поставить определение. Это правило для утвердительных предложений (т.е. тех, в конце которых стоит точка).

Еще один немаловажный факт! В английском предложении всегда есть сказуемое, выраженное глаголом, даже если в русском переводе данного предложения этого глагола нет. Например: *There are many holidays in Great Britain.* — В Великобритании много праздников.

В русском предложении нет ни одного глагола, но его можно переделать так, что глагол появится:

В Великобритании существует много праздников.

В этом варианте уже имеется глагол — «существует». В английском предложении сказуемое выражено глаголом *to be* в форме *are*.

Упражнение 4. Make up sentences from the words given.

1. decorate, Americans, New Year tree, every year.
2. roast turkey, people, on Thanksgiving day, eat.
3. presents, Americans, to give, like.
4. lives, he, the USA, in.
5. about, we, American, know, holidays.
6. ghost costumes, children, wear.
7. all people, New Year, celebrate.
8. many, give, people, on, parties, New Year's Eve.
9. people, to bed, at midnight, go.
10. USA, national, Independence, is, greatest, holiday, the, Day, in, the.

Упражнение 5. Find the sentences with the wrong word order, correct them.

1. Children to like wear ghost costumes.
2. He mother gave presents on Mother's Day.
3. Jim doesn't like very much Halloween.
4. We go every summer to the sea in the USA.
5. They like to carve out rounded eyes in pumpkins.
6. Christmas presents she adores.
7. In the War of Independence, many people fought.

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text.

HOLIDAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN THE USA

There is a number of holidays which are celebrated in Great Britain every year. One of them is New Year's Day that is on the first of January. In England, this holiday is not so popular as in our country. On that day people usually visit their friends.

The next holiday of the year is St. Valentine's Day. It is on the 14th February. People buy or make Valentine cards and send them to the people they love. In March, there is Mother's Day. All the children, little or adult ones, come to their mothers on that day to express their love and gratitude.

In April, there is Easter. At Easter children eat chocolate Easter eggs. Eggs rolling is very popular as well.

In June, there is Father's Day. On Father's Day children give or send their fathers and grandfathers cards and presents.

On the 31st of October, there is a Halloween. They say ghosts and witches come out on Halloween. People make lanterns out of pumpkins. Some people have Halloween parties and dress as witches and ghosts.

The 25th of December is Christmas Day. It is one of the people's favorite holidays. People put Christmas trees in their houses and decorate them. The traditional Christmas meal is roast turkey and Christmas pudding. And, of course, there are presents in colored boxes.

Some words about the USA. People celebrate New Year as well. People do not go to bed until after midnight on December 31. They like to see "the old year out and the new year in". Many people give parties on New Year's Eve.

Memorial Day, or Decoration Day, is devoted to those who fought in the War of Independence, in World War I, or in World War II.

The 4th of July is Independence Day. It is the greatest national holiday in the USA. Everybody in America knows that the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776.

On the 11th of November, there is Veteran's Day. It is devoted to those who fell in the two World Wars.

Thanksgiving Day is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. It is Day is the only holiday that is spent by the Americans at home. The usual table decorations are a harvest of Indian corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes, and roast turkey.

Halloween is celebrated by Americans as well. On this day, children usually wear ghost and witches costumes or false faces. They like to carve out rounded eyes in pumpkins and put burning candles inside them. And, of course, Christmas. On this day, people like to spend their times with their families and give presents to each other.

Упражнение 2. Translate into English.

1. В этот день люди обычно посещают своих друзей.
2. Люди делают или покупают валентинки и отправляют их людям, которых они любят.
3. На Пасху дети едят шоколадные пасхальные яйца.
4. Говорят, что ведьмы и привидения выходят на Хэллоуин.
5. Люди ставят в домах елки и украшают их.
6. Традиционные блюда на Рождество — жареная индейка и пудинг.

Упражнение 3. Answer the questions

1. What are the most popular holidays in Great Britain?
2. What is celebrated on the 14th of February?
3. What do people do on St. Valentine's Day?
4. What holiday is celebrated in March?
5. What holiday is celebrated in April?
6. What do children eat in Easter?
7. When is Father's Day celebrated?
8. What do children do on Father's Day?
9. What is celebrated on the 31st of October?
10. How is Halloween celebrated?
11. When is Christmas Day celebrated?
12. What do people eat on Christmas Day?

Упражнение 4. Agree or disagree with the following sentences.

It is true that ...

It is false that ...

1. On the first of January, New Year's Day, people go to bed at midnight.
2. A few people give parties on New Year's Eve.
3. Memorial Day is devoted to people who took part in the War of Independence, in World War I, or in World War II.
4. The biggest national holiday in the USA is Memorial Day.
5. The biggest national holiday in the USA is Independence Day.
6. On the 11th of November, there is Veteran's Day.
7. Thanksgiving Day is on the fourth Wednesday in November.
8. On Thanksgiving Day, people usually eat apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes, and roast turkey.
9. On Halloween, children usually wear ghost costumes or false faces.
10. On Christmas, people like to give presents to each other.

Упражнение 5. Read and translate the dialogue

- What holidays are popular in the USA?
- Well, American people celebrate New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Halloween, and, of course, Christmas.
- I see. I know some of them. But what is Memorial Day devoted to?
- Memorial Day is devoted to people who fought in the War of Independence, in World War I, or in World War II.
- What do Americans like to eat on Thanksgiving Day?
- There are corn, apples, oranges, walnuts and grapes, and roast turkey on the table.
- Thank you very much for the information.
- You are welcome!

Упражнение 6. Read and translate the text.

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 with champagne 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'll 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, 1992 the first President of Russia was elected.

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

Упражнение 7. Translate into English.

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.

Упражнение 8. Answer the questions.

1. What are the most popular holidays in Russia?
2. What do people do on New Year Day? 164
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 1992?
8. What is the men's holiday?
9. What is your favourite holiday?

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Complete the following dialogue with appropriate words, role play it.

- Hello, Nick! What do you know about popular holidays in the USA?
- I know such holidays as ...
- What do people do on New Year's Eve?
- ...
- What is the biggest national holiday in the USA?
- ...
- What do people do on Halloween?
- What holidays are devoted to people who took part in two World Wars?
- ... and ...

Упражнение 2. Tell the class about one of the holidays in Great Britain or in the USA.

1. The most popular holidays in Great Britain (the USA) are ...
2. I'd like to tell about ...
3. This holiday is celebrated ...
4. On this day, people (children) ...
5. Also ...
6. ...

Упражнение 3. Complete the sentences and tell about your favourite Russian holiday.

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 ...

РАЗДЕЛ 2
ТЕМА 2.1.
Современные профессии

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по теме "Professions"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Match the English words with their Russian equivalents

Job	библиотекарь
Nurse	работа
Librarian	зубной врач
Lawyer	адвокат, юрист
Dentist	медсестра
Engineer	программист
Computer programmer	инженер
Farmer	водитель
Housewife	писатель
Driver	домохозяйка
Actor	спортсмен
Writer	фермер
Sportsman	актер
Actress	актриса
Artist	художник
Doctor	повар
Waiter	доктор
Cook	продавец
Politician	переводчик
Shop-assistant	политик
Translator	певец
Coach	официант
Singer	тренер

Упражнение 2. Match professions with their descriptions

an architect	a) works with the computer
a teacher	b) designs buildings
a dentist	c) plays football
a vet	d) teaches children at school
a doctor	e) looks after peoples teeth
a photographer	f) looks after sick people
a secretary	g) plays a musical instrument
a lawyer	h) takes photos
	i) looks after sick animals
	j) does projects
	k) knows laws
	l) works with papers

Упражнение 3. Choose the appropriate profession

Possibilities: doctor, driver, artist, stewardess, director, singer

1. She speaks foreign languages. She works very long hours, but she doesn't work every day. She likes people and travel, and she travels a lot in her work.. She is a ...
2. She doesn't work in an office. She is not a teacher. She works very long hours, and she often works at night – it's a hard job. She likes people and she helps them. She loves her job. She is a ...
3. He gets up at half past seven every day, has breakfast at eight o'clock, and starts work at half past nine. He works in an office. He has two secretaries and two telephones. He does not work on Sundays. He likes people. He is a ...
4. He usually gets up at eleven o'clock, and has breakfast at 12. He works at home. Sometimes he may work outside. He works in the afternoons, but not every day. Sometimes he works long hours, sometimes he does not work at all. He loves his job. He is an ...
5. She lives in a big city. She gets up late and has a late breakfast. She works late in the evening. She goes to and from work by taxi. People like to listen to her and sometimes they send her flowers. She is a ...
6. He gets up at five o'clock in the morning. He has breakfast and lunch in motorway restaurants. He works sitting down and travels a lot in his work. He likes his job. He is a ...

Упражнение 4. Guess the profession:

- 1) I work outside and I love flowers. I'm a
- 2) I look after sick people in a hospital, but I'm not a doctor. I'm a
- 3) I work in a small restaurant. I prepare food for out quests. I'm a
- 4) I love animals. Some people call me an animal doctor. I'm a
- 5) I'm an artist and my job is taking photographs. I'm a
- 6) I'm interested in fashion. I make clothes for women. I'm a

Грамматика

Задания

Упражнение 1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени от данных прилагательных.

1. hot
2. small
3. happy
4. expensive
5. bad

Упражнение 2. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени от данных прилагательных.

1. Hot
2. Beautiful
3. Happy
4. Brave
5. Fast

6. Calm
7. Cool
8. Loud
9. Short
10. Strong
11. Dangerous
12. Handsome
13. Nice
14. Sarcastic

Упражнение 3. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в превосходную степень.

Everest is.....(high) mountain in the world.
 A whale is.....(big) animal on our planet.
 He is the.....(good) student in our class.
 This is.....(interesting) story by Dickens.
 I am.....(happy) man in the world.

Упражнение 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Which is (large): the United States or Canada?
2. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?
3. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia.
4. The London underground is the (old) in the world.
5. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.
6. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.
7. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England.
8. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland.
9. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia?
10. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar.
11. Russia is a very (large) country.

Упражнение 5. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.

He is the most oldest student in his group.
 You are taller then me.
 My car is better than his.
 It is one of most beautiful lakes in the world.
 These flowers are more cheap than those ones.

6. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Это очень легкая задача. Дайте мне более трудную задачу.
2. Летом дни длинные, а ночи короткие.
3. 22 июня — самый длинный день.
4. В июле дни короче.
5. В декабре дни самые короткие. 6. «Четверка» — хорошая отметка, но «пятерка» лучше.
7. «Пятерка» — самая лучшая отметка. 8. Самая плохая отметка — «двойка».
9. Твое платье, конечно, очень красивое, но мое платье красивее.

10. Мой папа — высокий мужчина.
11. Это более теплое пальто.
12. Я думаю, что наш учитель английского языка был очень терпелив.
13. Наш старый доктор был очень занят. Наш новый доктор даже более занят.
14. Моя учительница немецкого языка — самый энергичный человек.
15. Мы знаем, твой сосед — очень скучный человек.
16. Я считаю, твой дедушка — самый щедрый человек, которого я когда-либо встречал.
17. Часы Рональда точные, но часы его тети более точные.
18. Она купила часы в Швейцарии, потому что она считает, что швейцарские часы самые точные в мире.
19. Тот телевизионный фильм гораздо хуже, чем сегодняшний.
20. Какая самая смешная телевизионная программа?

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text.

Modern professions

The modern labor market is very variable. And according to the results of the research of a well-known European company in the near future we expect even more changes in the scale of demanded professions.

You can say for sure that very soon the demand of employers will be directed to completely different specialties. Already at the present time, graduates of the faculties of natural sciences, specialists in the field of high technologies and IT specialists are much more appreciated.

But let's sort out the order and make the rating of the new professions of the future.

Engineers. One of the leading positions in the ranking of demanded professions of the future is occupied by such a profession, forgotten by the young generation, as an engineer. Already, on a crowded economists and managers of the labor market, this profession is especially valued. There is a clear lack of technical specialists and professional engineers.

In this regard, their wages will grow, and the demand to rise. If you have several entities – for example, economic, technical and legal, then you will have a high career in the future.

IT professionals

Of course, few of us can imagine their lives without a computer. The same goes for almost any work area. Not surprisingly, IT specialists and programmers will become one of the most needed specialties of the future. The rapidly evolving progress of computer technology leads to the fact that the demand for such professions will only grow with time. Experts in the field of nanotechnology. Science all over the world is rapidly moving forward. Nanotechnology is the greatest field of research that will cover virtually all areas – mechanical engineering, space objects, medicine, food industry, and many others. Therefore, absolutely all specialties related to nanotechnology will be in demand. Nanotechnology is one of the newest professions of the future, which will only develop over time, and employers' demand for it will grow.

Occupations related to the service

The incomes of the population grow every year. People often go to rest, make large purchases, visit beauty salons, use the services of home staff and so on. In this regard, professionals who can provide quality service, in the future will not remain without work.

Chemist. It is a well-known fact that oil reserves will last for another 10 years. Therefore, research on the search for and development of clean energy sources is already being actively conducted in our time. And, as a result, highly skilled specialists-chemists are required.

Logists. One of the modern and new professions that will also be in demand in the future is the logistician. This sphere of activity covers quite a wide range of responsibilities – such as the organization of the delivery of goods from the manufacturer or supplier to the final buyer, the

formation of commodity stocks, the competent tracking of the entire supply chain. Therefore, in our century of trade and market relations, the logistics profession will be in demand for a long time and highly paid.

Ecologist. Probably, very few people can argue with the fact that the ecological situation in the world is steadily deteriorating every year. Abnormal phenomena and ozone holes, problems of environmental pollution and global warming will make ecologists one of the most indispensable people for saving the planet in the very near future.

Physician. The profession of doctors was always in demand. Now the growing demand for certain specialists in the field of medicine is associated with research in the field of life extension. They invest a lot of money, so the scientific specialists specializing in finding means for extending life will be very much in demand in the future.

Working professions with increasing demand in the labor market. Some new professions that do not require higher education will also be in demand in the future, but this does not become less payable.

Groomer. Groomer provides professional care for pets. The scope of services includes haircut, washing, trimming, painting, cosmetic procedures, complete preparation of the pet for the exhibition. Professional groomers are always in demand, as preparation for an exhibition is never without their services. And owners of non-exhibition breeds also constantly turn to animal care specialists, which makes this profession always necessary and highly paid.

Shopper. In fact, a shopper is a stylist. Higher education does not require such a profession. She is trained in image-maker courses for two to three months. Shoppers accompany the client to the shops and help him decide on the choice of clothing and style. In our time of constant business meetings and trips, many people need to look respectable and stylish at the same time, therefore such assistants in the fashion industry will be highly appreciated in the future.

Food stylist. Professional cameras now have many. And if you still have a creative vein and you have a rich imagination, then it is possible that such a new profession as a food stylist will suit you. The duties of a food stylist include such a task as photographing food nicely, brightly and deliciously. In connection with the development of information resources on the Internet, quality illustrations will always be required, so professional photographers in the future will have an increasing demand from employers.

Упражнение 2. Give a short summary of the text.

Упражнение 3. Read and translate the text.

In many ways, David Cunningham is a stereotypical Scottish man. In his free time, he plays golf, goes to football matches, and meets his friends in the local pub, all the things you'd expect a young, active man to do. And like many men, he isn't very good at housework. He's untidy, hardly ever hovers and he's never cooked a meal in his life. However, one thing about him does not fit this stereotype: his job. David Cunningham is a midwife.

Although some women are surprised when they find out that their midwife is a man, David has a good reputation in the part of Scotland where he works. In his opinion, it's because of the way he carries out his duties. 'I really care about the women that I look after' he says. He gets on well with the husbands too. 'Having another man there calms them,' he explains. And many of them feel more comfortable asking a man questions.'

'I've been qualified for fourteen years and I've delivered hundreds of babies,' says David, who used to be a coal miner. 'There are only five or six male midwives in Scotland. When I started, I expected more men to join the profession, but the number hasn't really changed. People still see it as a job which only women do.'

Base 34 is a new garage in Montpellier, in the south of France. Customers who take their cars there for repairs may be surprised to find that all the employees are women.

When Herve Malige advertised for women who wanted to become mechanics, he received 120 applications. After tests and interviews, he chose fifteen. They included a nurse, a secretary, a beauty therapist and two flight attendants. They all wanted a chance to work in this traditionally male environment.

I think a lot of people instinctively trust women more. And female customers might feel more comfortable with somebody who doesn't treat them as if they don't understand anything!' Although most car mechanics are still men, the situation is gradually changing. Men are starting to leave the profession, and women are joining it. Why? In a word, technology. In the past, being a mechanic was a physically tough and dirty job. Now, cars are much more complicated than they used to be. You need patience and intelligence to work out the problem is, not strength. Many people believe that this makes the job more suitable for women than for men.

Упражнение 4. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1. David Cunningham does not have the same hobbies as most other men in Scotland.
2. Most women that David has worked with think that he is good at his job.
3. David gets on well with the women but not with their husbands.
4. David is not very experienced in his work.
5. There are not many male midwives in Scotland, but the number is increasing.
6. What is surprising about Base 34 is that no men work there.
7. Fifteen women applied to work at the garage.
8. The women had different jobs before working at the garage, but wanted a change.
9. The job of mechanic is changing because cars are getting simpler.
10. Many people think that there will be more female car mechanics in the future.

ТЕМА 2.2

Научно-технический прогресс

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Science", "Technology"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Read and memorize the following words.

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

Упражнение 2. Translate into Russian, write down the transcription.

technology
mobile phone
MP3 player
computer
scanner
printer
machine
Wi-Fi modem
Internet
radio
refrigerators
vacuum-cleaner
washing machine
CD-players
e-book
camera
to communicate
microwave
dish washer
blender

Упражнение 3. Translate into English.

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. 10. Ходить в университет с MP3-плеером. 11. Обеспечивать важными приборами.

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Role play the dialogue.

- 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 can not 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.

Упражнение 2. Complete the table

Advantages of scientific and technological progress	Disadvantages of scientific and technological progress
1. ...	1. ...
2. ...	2. ...

Упражнение 3. Complete the sentences/

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.

Упражнение 4. Tell about modern technologies in your life.

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text.

MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

Can you imagine your life without modern technologies nowadays? It is almost impossible to go out without a mobile phone or an MP3 player. You can speak to a person or listen to music anywhere. Indeed, these devices have 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.

More over, technologies surround us at home, in cars, and everywhere. It includes TVs, radios, refrigerators, vacuum-cleaners, washing machines, CD-players, 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.

There are many people who 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, dish washer, blender, and some others have made our mum's life easier.

New technologies are for good.

Упражнение 2. Choose the correct answer.

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

Упражнение 3. Translate the words from a dialogue. Then read the dialogue/

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 —

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 wide-spread that there is no place for a tiger or a panda? I'm 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.

Грамматика

Упражнение 1. Fill in the blanks with a modal verb. There is more than one answer in some sentences.

- 1.- I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you
- 2.-My friend is getting married today, she feel very nervous.
- 3.-Next year I think you to translate any report into your own language.
- 4.-Don't touch that wire because it be dangerous.
- 5.-I swim quite well when I was five years old.
- 6.- Sonia practise so much if she wants to take part in the marathon.
- 7.- You cook those vegetables because they have already cooked.
- 8.-The girl go to the studio for an audition.
- 9.- That diamond bracelet is very elegant but it have cost a fortune.
- 10.-If you are interested in human life, you study biology.
- 11.-He is applying for a job at the university. He get it.
- 12.-That house was really important in her life so she sell it.
- 13.-I'm not sure but perhaps Roberto leave for Australia soon.
- 14.-You have shouted at Thomas yesterday. He is very sorry.
- 15.-Look it has stopped raining. We go for a walk in the country.
- 16.-The old woman fall on the street and break a leg. She carry a stick.
- 17.-Sheila didn't go to work yesterday. She be ill in bed.
- 18.-Last Christmas party was fabulous, you have come with me.
- 19.- I've lost my keys. I have dropped them when I went shopping.
- 20.-It's prohibited to go into that building. You go in.
- 21.-Patricia is driving a new car. She have bought it.
- 22.-My dictionary isn't in my schoolbag. I have left it at home.
- 23.-The boy help his parents in the farm during the summer holidays.
- 24.-Look ! The lights are off so the library be closed.

Упражнение 2. Rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs.

- 1.- Some people just don't know how to sing. (be able to)
- 2.- There's a chance that she's in the airport. (could)
- 3.- I knew how to ride horse when I was six. (could)
- 4.- John isn't sure if he is going to go to Turkey. (might not)
- 5.- Do not block the emergency exit. (mustn't)
- 6.- It is dangerous to use mobile phones on the plane. (mustn't)
- 7.- It is necessary to fasten your seat belt for landing and taking off. (must)
- 8.-It's possible that he'll be there to meet us. (may)
- 9.- This is a surprise. Don't tell anybody about it. (shouldn't)

Упражнение 3. Make up sentences, translate them into Russian.

- 1) I can use computers for ...
 - ... searching for information
 - ... typing and keeping information
 - ... listening to music
 - ... reading books

- ... downloading information
- ... watching films
- ... printing documents
- ... using e-mail
- ... chatting with friends and relatives
- ... using social networks

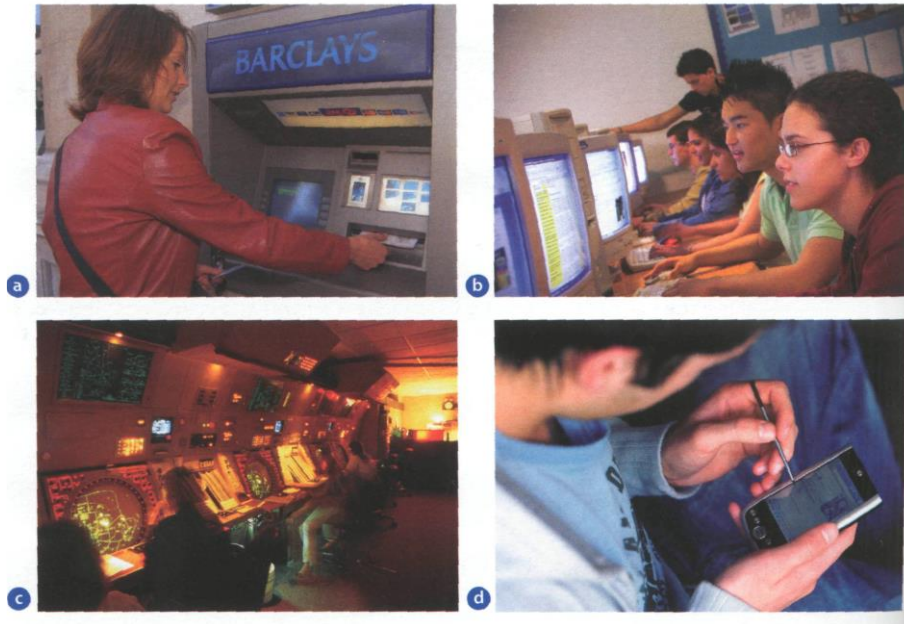
Упражнение 4. Make up sentences about other devices and modern technical means.

ТЕМА 2.3. Промышленные технологии

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Technology", "Manufacturing"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Look at the pictures. What spheres are computers used in? How are computers used in these situations?



Упражнение 2. Match the words (1-8) with the correct location (a-d)

1.games 2.machines 3.tickets 4.wages 5.flight 6.letters 7.barcode reader 8.tills	a.a factory b.a supermarket c.a travel agency d.at home
---	--

Упражнение 3. Study the information in the Helpbox:

HELP box

Collocations 1

Verbs and nouns often go together in English to make set phrases, for example **access the Internet**. These word combinations are called **collocations**, and they are very common. Learning collocations instead of individual words can help you remember which verb to use with which noun. Here are some examples from the text on pages 2–3:

perform operations, do research, make calls, send texts, display data, write letters, store information, complete exercises, carry out transactions.

Упражнение 4. Match the verbs with the nouns to make collocations:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1 give | a money |
| 2 keep | b a PIN |
| 3 access | c databases |
| 4 enter | d presentations |
| 5 transfer | e records |

Упражнение 5. Use collocations to complete the sentences:

- 1 Thanks to Wi-Fi, it's now easy to from cafés, hotels, parks and many other public places.
- 2 Online banking lets you between your accounts easily and securely.
- 3 Skype is a technology that enables users to over the Internet for free.
- 4 In many universities, students are encouraged to using PowerPoint in order to make their talks more visually attractive.
- 5 The Web has revolutionized the way people – with sites such as *Google* and *Wikipedia*, you can find the information you need in seconds.
- 6 *Cookies* allow a website to on a user's machine and later retrieve it; when you visit the website again, it remembers your preferences.
- 7 With the latest mobile phones, you can with multimedia attachments – pictures, audio, even video.

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read the article and tick the computer uses mentioned in it.

Home, hospital, engineering, shopping, television, advertising, art, banking, libraries, film-making, schools.

Computers are part of our everyday lives. They have an effect on almost everything you do. When you buy groceries at a supermarket, a computer is used with laser and barcode technology to scan the price of each item and present a total. Barcoding items (clothes, food, and books) requires a computer to generate the barcode labels and maintain the inventory. Most

television advertisements and many films use graphics produced by a computer. In hospitals, bedside terminals connected to the hospital's main computer allow doctors to type in orders for blood tests and to schedule operations. Banks use computers to look after their customers' money, In libraries and bookshops, computers can help you to find the book you want as quickly as possible.

Упражнение 2. Fill in the gaps: control machines, calculate the bill, look after patient records and medicines, provide entertainment and information, control our money

Computers are now part of our everyday life. In shops they _____. In factories they _____. In hospitals they _____. When we have a bank account, computers _____. At our homes, computers _____.

Упражнение 3. Read and translate the text:

The digital age

We are now living in what some people call *the digital age*, meaning that computers have become an essential part of our lives. Young people who have grown up with PCs and mobile phones are often called *the digital generation*. Computers help students to **perform** mathematical **operations** and improve their maths skills. They are used to **access the Internet**, to **do** basic **research** and to

communicate with other students around the world. Teachers use projectors and interactive whiteboards to **give presentations** and teach sciences, history or language courses. PCs are also used for administrative purposes – schools use word processors to **write letters**, and databases to **keep records** of students and teachers. A school website allows teachers to publish **exercises** for students to **complete** online.

Students can also enrol for courses via the website and parents can download official reports. Mobiles let you **make** voice **calls**, **send** **texts**, email people and download logos, ringtones or games. With a built-in camera you can send pictures and make video calls in *face-to-face* mode. New smartphones combine a telephone with web access, video, a games console, an MP3 player, a personal digital assistant (PDA) and a GPS navigation system, all in one.

In banks, computers **store information** about the money held by each customer and enable staff to **access** large **databases** and to **carry out** financial **transactions** at high speed. They also control the cashpoints, or ATMs (automatic teller machines), which **dispense money** to customers by the use of a PIN-protected card. People use a Chip and PIN card to pay for goods and services. Instead of using a signature to verify payments, customers are asked to **enter a** four-digit **personal identification number (PIN)**, the same number used at cashpoints; this system makes transactions more secure. With online banking, clients can easily **pay bills** and **transfer money** from the comfort of their homes.

Airline pilots use computers to help them control the plane. For example, monitors **display data** about fuel consumption and weather conditions. In airport control towers, computers are used to manage radar systems and regulate air traffic. On the ground, airlines are connected to travel agencies by computer. Travel agents use computers to find out about the availability of flights, prices, times, stopovers and many other details.

Упражнение 4. Find the words (1-10) in the text above. Can you guess their meaning from context? Are they nouns, adjectives or adverbs?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 perform (line 6) | 5 digital (line 25) |
| 2 word processor (line 13) | 7 store (line 27) |
| 3 online (line 16) | 8 financial (line 29) |
| 4 download (line 18) | 9 monitor (line 42) |
| 6 built-in (line 21) | 10 data (line 42) |

Упражнение 5. Match the words from the previous task with their correct meaning:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a keep, save | g collection of facts or figures |
| b execute, do | h describes information that is recorded or broadcast using computers |
| c monetary | i program used for text manipulation |
| d screen | j copy files from a server to your PC or mobile |
| e integrated | |
| f connected to the Internet | |

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Answer the questions:

1. Why is our period called the digital age?
2. Is it easier to study nowadays? Prove your idea.
3. How has teacher's job changed?
4. What lets you stay always online?
5. What devices functions do smart phones have?
6. What do computers enable in banks?
7. How can people verify payments nowadays?
8. What is on-line banking used for?
9. What information can pilots see on monitors?
10. What can travel agents find out with the help of computers?

Письмо

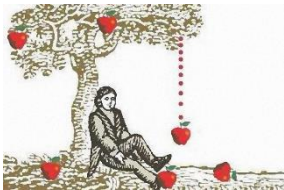
Упражнение 1. Choose one of the areas of our life (e.g. education, medicine, sport, factories, industrial processes, cars etc.) and write what you can do with a computer in these areas (at least 8-10 sentences).

ТЕМА 2.4. Известные ученые

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Science", "Sciences"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Match the inventions and the inventors. Try to use all your knowledge from physics, chemistry and other sciences.



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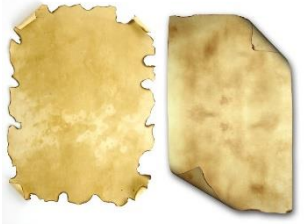
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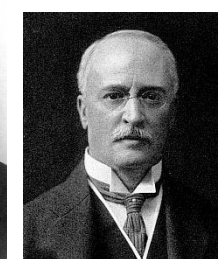
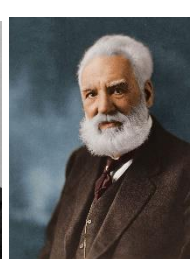
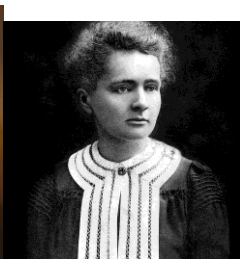
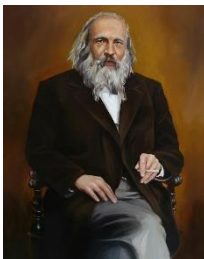
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Периодическая система элементов																																	
Д.И. МЕНДЕЛЕЕВА (1869 год)																																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																
1	Н	He																1	Н	He													
2	Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	2	Ne															
3	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Cobalt	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	3	Kr					
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Cobalt	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	4	Xe			
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	5	Xe
6	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	6	Rn	
7	Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	Rf	Mo	Co	Ro	Da	Db	Sg	Bh	Ht	Yt	Rg	Cn	Fl	Mc	7	Og
8	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr																		

10



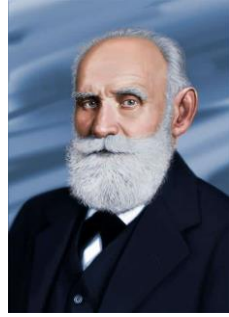
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- a) D.I. Mendeleev b) M. Curie c) W. Roentgen d) A. Bell e) A. Popov f) R. Diesel



g) I. Newton



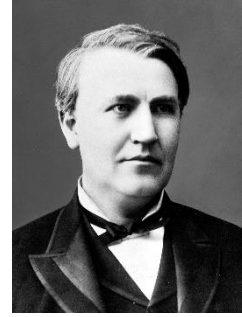
h) I. Pavlov



i) J. Baird



j) T'sai Lun



k) T. Edison

a) periodic table of elements b) radio c) paper d) x-ray e) conditional reflex f) paper
g) telephone h) conditional reflex i) radium

In your answers use the following expressions:

The inventor of was.....

..... was invented/ discovered/ created by

Грамматика

Чтение

Упражнение 1. Read and translate the text.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on March 3, 1847. He had two brothers: Melville James Bell and Edward Charles Bell who both died of tuberculosis. His father was Alexander Melville Bell and his mother was Eliza Grace.

Alexander was a bright boy. He was taught at home by his father and then attended the Royal High School, Edinburgh, which he left at the age of 15. He loved to study the sciences, especially biology.

Alexander's mother started to lose her hearing when he was 12. This made Alex fascinated by sound. He began his career as a teacher of deaf children and taught at the Boston School for Deaf Mutes. It was here he met his future wife Mabel Hubbard. They eventually married and had three children.

Bell wanted to perfect the telegraph. He used vibrating steel strips called reeds. He found that when a reed at one end of the line vibrated, a reed at the other end gave out a sound. He then became interested in the idea of transmitting a human voice over wires. Bell hired Thomas Watson as his assistant. Watson was a skilled electrician.

On March 10, 1876, Bell and Watson were experimenting in their laboratory. Watson heard Bell's voice through a wire. He had received the first telephone call. Bell showed his new invention to the public. People were fascinated. By the early 1900s more than 150,000 people owned telephones.

Bell had to fight many lawsuits as other inventors were claiming that they had invented the telephone first, but he always won.

Alexander Graham Bell died on August 2, 1922, at his private estate, at age 75.

Упражнение 2. Answer the questions.

1. Where was Alexander Bell born?
2. What was the name of Alex's mother?
3. What disease killed Alex's brothers?
4. Who taught Alex before he went to school?
5. How old was Alex when he left the Royal High School?

6. What was Alex's favourite subject?
 - a. Maths
 - b. English
 - c. Biology
 - d. Geography
7. Why did Alex become fascinated with sound?
8. Unscramble the words from the text:
g h t l e r e a p
t i c r l e c e n i a
9. What was the name of Alexander's wife?
10. When was the first telephone call placed?
11. When did Alexander Graham Bell die?
12. Do you use a mobile telephone?

ТЕМА 2.5. Профессиональные требования

Цель: Усвоение и применение в речи лексико-грамматических навыков по темам "Professional Requirements", "Machines & Mechanisms"

Лексика

Упражнение 1. Learn the words, use them in the sentences of your own.

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

Упражнение 2. Translate the words and word combinations.

- 1) machines —
- 2) mechanism —
- 3) machine need energy —
- 4) a propeller in the helicopter —
- 5) a bucket in the excavator —
- 6) a wheel in the bicycle —
- 7) 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 —

Упражнение 3. Translate into English

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.

Упражнение 4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words.

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.

Чтение

Упражнение 3. Read and translate the dialogue

Prof. Robinson: Good day! 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 car 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!

Упражнение 4. Answer the questions.

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 bicycle is called a machine?

Говорение

Упражнение 1. Using dialogue as a model speak about machines and mechanisms. You can use the following phrases.

- 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 ...

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