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МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ
ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ
Учебно-методическая документация

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ

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15.02.07 Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств (по отраслям)

23.02.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта

11.02.11 Сети связи и системы коммутации

Квалификация выпускника: техник

09.02.03 Программирование в компьютерных системах

Квалификация выпускника: техник-программист

09.02.01 Компьютерные системы и комплексы

Квалификация выпускника: техник по компьютерным системам

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Методические рекомендации приняты на заседании предметной (цикловой) комиссии общеобразовательных, общих гуманитарных и социально-экономических и естественнонаучных дисциплин колледжа протокол № 1 от 22.09.2017 г.

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Пояснительная записка

Методические рекомендации (указания) по практическим занятиям, являющиеся частью учебно-методического комплекса по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (Английский) составлены в соответствии с:

1 Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по специальностям
15.02.08 Технология машиностроения

15.02.07 Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств (по отраслям)

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Квалификация выпускника: техник по компьютерным системам

072501 Дизайн (по отраслям)

2 Рабочей программой учебной дисциплины (модуля);

3 Примерной программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный» язык (Английский).

4 Положением о планировании, организации и проведении лабораторных работ и практических занятий студентов, осваивающих основные профессиональные образовательные программы среднего профессионального образования в колледжах НовГУ.

Методические рекомендации включают выполнение практических заданий, предусмотренных рабочей программой учебной дисциплины в объёме 117 часов.

В результате выполнения практических заданий по дисциплине «Иностранный» язык обучающийся должен:

уметь: говорение

–вести диалог (диалог-расспрос, диалог-обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог-побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства;

–рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;

–создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации;

аудирование

–понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;

–понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;

–оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней:

чтение

–читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;

письменная речь

–описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового

характера;

–заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

–использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической и профессиональной деятельности, повседневной жизни.

знать: –значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;

–языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, речевого этикета, и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;

–новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;

–лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;

–тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по выбранной специальности

Перечень формируемых компетенций:

речевая компетенция – функциональное использование изучаемого языка как средства общения и познавательной деятельности: умение понимать аутентичные иноязычные тексты (аудирование и чтение), передавать информацию в связных аргументированных высказываниях (говорение и письмо), планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение с учетом специфики ситуации общения;

языковая компетенция – овладение новыми языковыми средствами в соответствии с темами и сферами общения, отобранными для выбранного профиля, навыками оперирования этими средствами в коммуникативных целях; систематизация языковых знаний, полученных в основной школе, а также увеличение объема знаний за счет информации профильно-ориентированного характера (в частности, терминологии);

социокультурная компетенция – расширение объема знаний о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка, совершенствование умений строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике с учетом профильно-ориентированных ситуаций общения, умений адекватно понимать и интерпретировать лингвокультурные факты;

компенсаторная компетенция – совершенствование умений выходить из положения в условиях дефицита языковых средств в процессе иноязычного общения, в том числе и в профильно-ориентированных ситуациях общения;

учебно-познавательная компетенция – дальнейшее развитие специальных учебных умений, позволяющих совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению иностранным языком, повышать ее продуктивность, а также использовать изучаемый язык в целях продолжения образования и самообразования, прежде всего в рамках выбранного профиля.

Критерии оценки

Критерии оценки за устный ответ:

Оценка 5 «отлично» ставится при условии, что студент способен вести беседу на английском языке, легко взаимодействует с речевым партнёром и адекватно реагирует на

его реплики, использует различную фактическую информацию, выражая своё мнение и отношение к услышанному по определённой проблеме, в сообщении имеются лишь отдельные лексико-грамматические или интонационно-синтаксические ошибки.

Оценка 4 «хорошо» ставится, если студент способен вести беседу и без особых проблем участвует в речевом взаимодействии, используя фактическую информацию, выражая своё мнение и отношение к вопросу или проблеме, испытывает, однако, трудности спонтанно реагировать на реплики партнёра, не всегда понимает, о чём идёт речь, допускает небольшое количество ошибок.

Оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» ставится, если студент может отвечать на вопросы преподавателя, но его ответы односложны, не всегда точны и логичны. Студент пытается использовать заученный текст, несоответствующий обсуждаемой теме, часто делает паузы, не зная, что сказать. Для речи характерно достаточно большое количество ошибок.

Оценка «2» «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент не понимает вопросы преподавателя и не способен отвечать на них, для устной речи характерно большое количество ошибок,

Критерии оценки выполнения письменных заданий проводятся по следующим параметрам:

- решение коммуникативной задачи (насколько полно и точно она выполнима);
- относительная грамматическая корректность (морфологическая и синтаксическая грамотность, допускающая некоторое количество ошибок);
- корректность употребления лексического материала и связность текста.

Оценка 5 «отлично» ставится при условии, что студент точно выполнил задание, правильно определил степень письменного сообщения, корректно использовал языковые средства, выбрал содержательное языковое оформление, которое направлено на решение данной коммуникативной задачи. Письменный текст может содержать единичные ошибки в правописании.

Оценка 4 «хорошо» ставится при условии, что студент в основном решил поставленную коммуникативную задачу, но при этом допустил небольшое количество ошибок лексико-грамматического плана.

Оценка 3 «удовлетворительно» ставится при условии, что студент частично и не совсем точно решил коммуникативную задачу и допустил достаточное количество лексико-грамматических ошибок. Письменное сообщение отличается небольшим объёмом, примитивностью оформления собственных мыслей и построения высказываний.

Оценка «2» «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент не справился с коммуникативной задачей, допустил большое количество лексико-грамматических ошибок, Письменное сообщение отличается небольшим объёмом, отсутствием логики при построении высказываний и небрежным оформлением.

Критерии оценки навыка чтения, умение передать содержание прочитанного на иностранном языке:

При оценке ответа учитывается:

- умение прочитать вслух отрывок из текста с соблюдением фонетических и интонационных норм;
- кратко на иностранном языке передать содержание прочитанного текста и высказать своё мнение по содержанию;
- грамотность ответа.

Оценка «5» «отлично» ставится, если студент:

- читает вслух с соблюдением фонетических и интонационных форм;
- при пересказе полно излагает содержание своими предложениями, используя изредка текст; обосновывает своё мнение;
- излагает материал грамотно, допускает лишь незначительные погрешности (фонетика, грамматика).

Оценка «4» «хорошо» ставится, если студент:

- читает вслух достаточно грамотно и образно;
- обнаруживает при пересказе понимание текста, а имеющиеся ошибки не мешают понимать изложенное.

Оценка «3» «удовлетворительно» ставится, если студент:

- читает вслух достаточно грамотно;
- обнаруживает при пересказе понимание текста, но излагает содержание неполно;
- допускает в ответе значительное количество грамматических, фонетических ошибок.

Оценка «2» «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент:

- обнаруживает непонимание текста.

Рекомендуемое количество часов на освоение рабочей программы учебной дисциплины:

Максимальной учебной нагрузки студента 147 часов, в том числе:

- обязательной аудиторной учебной нагрузки студента 117 часов

- самостоятельной работы студента 30 часов

Тематический план учебной дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, лабораторные работы и практические занятия, самостоятельная работа обучающихся, курсовая работа (проект)	Объем часов	Уровень освоения
1	2	3	4
Введение	Своеобразие английского языка. Его роль в современном мире как языка международного и межкультурного общения. Цели и задачи изучения английского языка в учреждениях начального и среднего профессионального образования.	1	1
Раздел 1 Основной модуль		174	
Тема 1.1 Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> Лексический материал по теме. <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - формы глагола to be в Present Simple Tense; -образование и употребление глаголов в Present Simple Tense.	2	2
	Контрольная работа по грамматическому материалу (входной мониторинг)	2	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Подготовить тематические мини–диалоги, упр.7 стр.7	1	
Тема 1.2 Описание человека(внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий,	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> -предложения с оборотом this is/they are; -образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Future, Simple/Indefinite.	2	2

место работы)			
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Подготовить визитную карточку свою и своих друзей.	1	
Тема 1.3 Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> -ия существительные, его основные функции в предложении; образование множественного числа существительных.	7	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Мини-проект «Я и моя семья», выполнение упражнений № 12, 13 стр. 21	1	
Тема 1.4 Описание жилища и учебного заведения	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - структура there is/ there are	7	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: мини-проект о своем жилище, упр.12 стр.30, упр. 16 стр. 31	1	

Тема 1.5 Распорядок дня студента колледжа	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - количественные и порядковые числительные, дроби, предлоги времени, места и направления.	7	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Написать эссе о своем рабочем дне. Упр.14, 15 стр.44, упр. 7 стр. 50, упр.19 стр. 56	1	
Тема 1.6 Хобби, досуг	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - неличные формы глагола: инфинитив/герундий	7	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: Заполнить анкету, подготовить мини –проект о своих увлечениях , упр. 10 стр. 63, упр. 15 стр. 65.	5	
Тема 1.7 Описание местоположения объекта(адрес, как найти)	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - предлоги места и направления. - специальные вопросы.	7	2

	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: упр. 13, 16, 17, 20 стр. 79 - 80	2	
Тема 1.8 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> -количественные и неопределенные местоимения.	7	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: упр. 12, 14 стр. 99, упр. 15, 16, 18 стр. 100 – 101, подготовить рассказ о посещении магазина	2	
Тема 1.9 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - степени сравнения прилагательных.	7	2
	упр. 5, 6 стр. 105 упр. 12. 13, 14 стр. 109 упр. 7, 8 стр. 117 упр. 122. Написать эссе о занятиях спортом	6	
Тема 1.10 Экскурсии и путешествия	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> -The Present Continuous Tense.	7	2
	упр. 12. 14, 15 стр. 136 – 137 , подготовить мини – проект об одной из достопримечательностей Москвы	6	
	Практические занятия	7	3

Тема 1.11 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство	<u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - The Past Simple Tense. The Future Simple Tense		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: упр. 11, 13 стр. 148, написать эссе об обязанностях президента России.	6	
Тема 1.12 Англо -говорящие страны, географическое положение, национальные символы государственное и политическое устройство, достопримечательности, традиции	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - страдательный залог. Употребление артиклей.	7	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: упр. 6 стр. 153 упр. 12. 14, 15 стр. 157 – 158 упр. 9, 11, 13, 14, 15 стр. 166 – 169, подготовить мини – проект о традициях, обычаях в англоязычных странах, об одном из городов Великобритании.	6	
Тема 1.13 Научно – технический прогресс	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - Неличные формы глагола. Герундий.	7	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: упр. 4, 5 стр. 174 -175, упр. 12 стр. 179	6	

Тема 1.14 Человек и природа, экологические проблемы	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - The Present Perfect Tense. The Past Perfect Tense.	7	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: - упр. 4,5 стр.175, упр. 11, 12, 13 стр. 179, - написать статью для энциклопедии о своем родном городе.	6	
Тема 1. 15 Движения и инновации в области науки и техники	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - модальные глаголы	7	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: - упр. 5,6 стр. 201, упр. 16 стр.194	2	
Тема 1.16 Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме.</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - условные предложения	5	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: - упр. 5 стр. 211, упр. 13, 14, 15, 16 стр. 216 - 218	2	

Тема 1. 17 Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - прямая и косвенная речь. Согласование времен.	7	3
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: - упр. 5 стр. 224, упр. 11 стр. 229, упр. 13. 14, 15, 16, 17 стр. 230 – 232;	2	
Тема 1. 18 Отраслевые выставки	Практические занятия <u>Фонетический материал.</u> <u>Лексический материал по теме</u> <u>Грамматический материал:</u> - The Perfect –Continuous Tenses.	5	2
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся: - упр. 5 стр. 237, упр. 11 стр. 241, упр. 13. 14. 15, 16 стр.242 – 243, упр. 17 стр. 244; - составить резюме; - написать эссе о своей будущей профессии.	2	3
	Контрольная работа	2	
Всего:		175	

Характеристики уровня освоения учебного материала используются следующие обозначения:

1. – ознакомительный (узнавание ранее изученных объектов, свойств);
2. – репродуктивный (выполнение деятельности по образцу, инструкции или под руководством)
- 3.– продуктивный (планирование и самостоятельное выполнение деятельности, решение проблемных задач)

Раздел 1 ОСНОВНОЙ МОДУЛЬ

Цель: совершенствовать орфографические и фонетические навыки, активизировать употребление местоимений (личных, притяжательных, неопределенных, количественных), степеней сравнения прилагательных, артиклей, предлогов, времен групп Simple, Progressive, Perfect, Perfect Progressive, образование множественного числа существительных, освоить перевод предложений из прямой речи в косвенную.

Студент должен:

иметь представление о

- правилах чтения английских гласных и согласных букв, а также их буквосочетаний;
- о правильном произношении английских согласных и гласных звуков, о типичных трудностях в их произношении, об отличии их от русских звуков,
- здоровом образе жизни
- защите окружающей среды
- о современном научно-техническом прогрессе
- о культурных и национальных традициях различных стран
- о государственном устройстве правовых институтов в России и Великобритании

знать:

- лексические единицы по изучаемым темам;
- правила употребления артиклей;
- правило согласования времен;
- правила чтения английских гласных в различных типах слога
- правила чтения сочетаний английских согласных и гласных букв

уметь:

- читать тексты с пониманием основного содержания;
- выполнять лексико– грамматические упражнения;
- составлять утвердительные, вопросительные и отрицательные пр- используя лексику по теме, готовить сообщения;

Тематика текстов: «Мой друг», «Спорт», «Моя будущая профессия», «Выбор профессии», «Как я провел выходные», «Хобби», «Великий Новгород», «Государственное устройство Российской Федерации», «Система правления в Британии», «Вашингтон – столица США», «Как защитить окружающую среду», «Проблемы экологии», «Наша планета Земля», «Образование в России», «Школы в Соединенном королевстве», «Средства массовой информации», «Персональный компьютер».

Грамматика:

- времена действительного залога, артикли, предлоги места и времени, косвенная речь, модальные глаголы.

Виды практических заданий: выполнение фонетических упражнений, выполнение коммуникативных и учебных заданий, в том числе лексических и грамматических упражнений:

- времена действительного залога — упр. 209 с.173, 217 с.179, 219 с. 181, 227 с.188 231 с.191, 232 с.192, 240 с.199, 242 с.201, 244 с.202, 251 с.208, 254 с.213, 260 с.220(Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений.-7-е изд.-СПб.:Каро.-2012.-544с.)
- косвенная речь и правило согласования времен — упр.308 с.257, 311 с. 259, 316 -332 с.263-340
- модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты — упр.487,488с. 397,492с. 399,497 с. 403,509 с.433,556,557,558 с.444
- предлоги — упр.142 с.113,144 с.115. 149 с. 119, 153 с.122, 154 с. 124,155 с. 125
- артикли — упр. 40-45 с. 34-39,47-73 с. 41-60(Голицынский Ю. Б. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений.-7-е изд.,-СПб.:Каро, 2012,-544 с.)

Раздел 1 «Основной модуль»

Тема 1.1: «Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества)»

Практические занятия

Фонетический материал

- основные звуки и интонаемы английского языка;
- основные способы написания слов на основе знания правописания;
- совершенствование орфографических навыков.

Лексический материал по теме.

Грамматический материал:

- простые нераспространенные предложения с глагольным, составным именным и составным глагольным сказуемым (с инфинитивом);
- простые предложения, распространенные за счет однородных членов предложения и/или второстепенных членов предложения;
- предложения утвердительные, вопросительные, отрицательные, побудительные и порядок слов в них;
- безличные предложения;
- понятие глагола-связки.

Контрольная работа по грамматическому материалу (входной мониторинг)

Самостоятельная работа : Мини-проект ,«Лучший друг».

Собери подборку фотографий иллюстрирующих школьные годы, подготовь мини-сообщение.

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл .

Тема 1.2: «Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении,на работе»

Практические занятия :

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

- предложения с оборотом there is/there are;

-образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Future, Simple/Indefinite

Контрольная работа

Самостоятельная работа :

Проект (по выбору): «Семья», «Дом моей мечты», «Я и другой»

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл .

Тема 1.3: «Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни.

Практические занятия:

Лексический материал по теме:

Грамматический материал:

-числительное,

-имя существительное,

Образование и употребление глаголов в Present,Past,Future,Simple/Indefinite.

Самостоятельная работа

Проект (по выбору): «День здоровья», «Здоровый образ жизни», «Мой любимый вид спорта»

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл

Тема 1.4: «Город, деревня, инфраструктура.

Практические занятия

Грамматический материал:

-образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Progressive;

- система модальности

Самостоятельная работа :

Экскурсия – «Мой город», «Мой район», «Любимое место», «Новгород вчера, сегодня, завтра».

Проект: «Маршрут экскурсии для зарубежных гостей» (с использованием карты города)

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл .

Тема 1.5 «Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)»

Практические занятия

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

-неопределенные местоимения, производные от some, any, no, every.

-имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, а так же исключения;

-наречия в сравнительной и превосходной степенях, неопределенные наречия, производные от some, any, every.

Самостоятельная работа :

Проект (по выбору): «Планета – наш дом», «Человек и природа – сотрудничество или противостояние», «Дайте планете шанс», «Природное наследие нации»

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл

Тема 1.6 «Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование»

Практические занятия

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

-использование глаголов в Present Simple/Indefinite для выражения действий в будущем;

-придаточные предложения времени и условия (if, when)

-местоимения: указательные (this/these, that/those) с существительными и без них, личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, объектные

Самостоятельная работа :

Эссе «Иностранный язык в современном мире», «Качество образование – залог успеха выпускника», Подготовка рекламного проспекта «Наш колледж»

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл

Тема 1.7 «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день»

Практические занятия

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

-артикл: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой. Основные случаи употребления определенного и неопределенного артикля. Употребление существительных без артикля.

Самостоятельная работа :

Эссе: «День, который я не забуду никогда»

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл

Тема 1.8 «Досуг»

Практические занятия

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

-артикл: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой. Основные случаи употребления определенного и неопределенного артикля. Употребление существительных без артикля.

Самостоятельная работа :

Проект: «Любимая книга (фильм, спектакль, журнал, передача и т. д.)»

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл

Тема 1.9 «Новости, средства массовой информации»

Практические занятия

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

-образование и употребление глаголов в Future Progressive, Future Perfect;

-употребление предлогов места и времени;

Самостоятельная работа :

Ролевая игра «Я на телешоу»

Проект: «Издание газеты в колледже»

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл

Тема 1.10 «Выбор профессии».

Практические занятия

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

-глаголы в страдательном залоге, преимущественно в Indefinite Passive;

-сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными типа If I were you, I would do English, instead of French.

Самостоятельная работа :

Эссе «Жизнь в обществе»,

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл.

Тема 1.11 «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники»

Практические занятия

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

- глаголы в страдательном залоге, преимущественно в Indefinite Passive;

-предложения с союзами neither...nor, either...or;

Самостоятельная работа:

Проект: «Страны и континенты», «Праздники России»

Письмо другу на тему: «Традиции моей семьи»

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл.

Тема 1.12 «Государственное устройство, правовые институты»

Практические занятия

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

- сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами because, so, if, when, that, why;
- понятие согласования времен и косвенная речь;

Самостоятельная работа:

Эссе «Международные отношения», «Социальная справедливость»

Раздел 2 Профессионально направленный модуль

Тема 2.1 «Цифры, числа, математические действия»

Практические занятия

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

- числительные;
- простые десятичные дроби;
- измерения;
- систематизация знаний о предлогах места и времени

Самостоятельная работа :

Подготовить примеры с математическими действиями для одноклассников

Тема 2.2 «Основные геометрические понятия и физические явления»

Практические занятия:

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

- неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие I, II)

Тема 2.3 «Промышленность, транспорт, детали, механизмы»

Практические занятия:

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

- условные предложения I, II, III типа.

Тема 2.4 «Оборудование, работа»

Практические занятия:

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

- словообразование существительных;
- конструкция I wish ...,so/such that...

Тема 2.5 «Инструкции, руководство»

Практические занятия:

Лексический материал по теме

Грамматический материал:

-словообразование прилагательных;

-систематизация знаний о сложносочиненных и сложноподчиненных предложениях;

Самостоятельная работа :

Руководство по использованию бытовых приборов (по выбору)

Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл.

Раздел 1. Основной модуль.

Тема 1.1 Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т. д.(внешность, характер, личностные качества).

1. Study the following words and expressions.

sociable – общительный

of the same age – ровесник

to be fond of smth. – увлекаться чем - либо

acquaintance – знакомый

to exchange smth. –обмениваться чем – либо

2.Read the text.

Good Friends

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.

3.Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

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.

4.Introduce yourself and your friend(s).Write 10 -15 sentences.

6.Describe yourself or any person of your choice. The following vocabulary will help you.

Appearance	nice	симпатичный
Внешность	beautiful	красивая
	handsome	красивый
	with a beard	с бородой
	with a moustache	с усами
	with glasses	в очках
Height	tall	высокий
Рост	short	невысокий
Body	slim	худой
Телосложение	thin	худой
	slender	стройная
	plump	полненький
	strong	крепкий
	well – built	крепкий, хорошо сложенный
Skin	pale	бледный
Кожа	rosy	румяный
	tanned	загорелый
Dress	smart	нарядный
Одежда	neat	опрятный
Hair	blond/ blonde	светлый
Волосы	fair	русый
	dark	темный
	black	черный
	grey	седой
	straight	прямой
	waved	волнистый
	curly	кудрявый
	long	длинный
	short	короткий
	medium – length	средней длины
Eyes	blue	голубые

Глаза	grey	серые
	green	зеленые
	hazel	карие
Face	round	круглое
Лицо	oval	овальное
Nose	snub	курносый
Нос		

Тема 1. 2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении.

1. Study the following words and expressions.

Strong-сильный	Weak-слабый
Pretty-красивая	Handsome-красивый
Polite-вежливый	Calm-спокойный
Serious-серьёзный	Reliable-надёжный
Patient-терпеливый	Neat-аккуратный
Brave-смелый	Honest-честный
Helpful-готовый помочь	Clever-умный
Forgive (forgave, forgiven)-прощать	Cheer up-подбадривать
Respect each other-уважать друг друга	Rely -полагаться
Let smb. down-подводить	Be fond of-увлекаться
Go to see-навещать	Look after-заботиться
Live on one's own - жить самостоятельно	Stubborn - упрямый
Hardworking-трудолюбивый	Sincere-искренний
Kind-добрый	Understanding-отзывчивый
Well-read-начитанный	Amicable-дружелюбный
Loyal -верный	Punctual-точный, пунктуальный
Remarkable-замечательный	Shy-застенчивый
Vain-тщеславный	Optimistic - оптимистичный
Selfish-эгоистичный	Well-informed-эрудированный

2. Answer the following questions:

What's your father do ?
 Have you got brothers or sisters ?
 How old are they ?
 Do you like music ?
 What kind of music do you like ?
 Do you play an instrument ?
 What is your (favorite) hobby ?
 At what sport are you best ?

How many hours do you watch TV each day ? What are your favorite programs ?
If you could change your appearance, how you would change it ?
Do you have a nick name ? What is it ?
What language do you speak ?
What subjects do you like (dislike) ?
What qualities do you most admire in people ?
What characteristics annoy you most in people ?
Do you have a best friend ?
What's his (her) name ?
Can you rely on him (her) in everything ?

3. Act out the dialogue.

— What is your first name?
— My first name is Sasha.
— What is your surname?
— My surname is Ivanov.
— How old are you?
— I am fifteen.
— When is your birthday?
— My birthday is on the seventeenth of July.
— Have you got any brothers or sisters?
— Yes, I have a brother.
— What are your parents?
— My mother is a teacher. My father is an engineer.
— Do you know anything about your parents' childhood?
— When my father was small, he liked to take everything to pieces. My grandfather told me a story that once my father tried to "repair" their kitchen clock. He managed to put all the wheels and screws back again — but the clock did not work. They had to give it to a repair-man.
— What is your father's hobby?
— It is photography.
— What is your mother's hobby?
— It is knitting.
— Who runs the house (ведет дом) in your family?
— My mum does.
— Do you go out with your parents?
— Yes, I do. I like to go to see my parents' friends, to see amateurish films about their travellings.
— Do they have much in common?
— (Yes, they do.) They have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing .

New words:

Have a good sense of humor - иметь чувство юмора
And what not - и так далее, и тому подобное
Get on well - быть в хороших отношениях
as soon as possible — как можно скорее
block of flats — многоквартирный дом

4. Read the text:

Text: "My Friend"

My best friend's name is Nick. We live in the same block of flats, so we see each other almost every day. So we meet frequently not only at home but at school. We are of the same age and study at the same form. We got acquainted many years ago but he seemed to be a selfish boy and I didn't like him at first. He was a bright pupil. As I got to know him better I understood he was a nice guy and we made friends.

He is very honest and just, understanding and kind. I trust him a lot and I'm sure that I can rely on him in any situation. He never lets people down. Nick is very responsible — he finishes whatever he starts. He's got only one shortcoming. He is a bit stubborn, nevertheless he is pleasant to deal with. I never quarrel with Nick. But if there is some misunderstanding between us we try to make peace as soon as possible. What I like best about him is that he is always willing to help and I share his knowledge, thoughts, feelings.

We have much in common. We often watch video. Sometimes we go to the cinema or to the theatre, or walk around the centre of Moscow, visiting small cafes, museums, art galleries, shops. We talk for hours about all sorts of things (politics, love, teachers, girls). We discuss films, television programmes, books. We go in for sports and like to play chess; we enjoy listening to music. So we get along perfectly. His father is a computer programmer. He is the most brilliant man I've ever met. He knows everything there is to know about computers. His mother is a music teacher. No wonder Nick is so talented. He's got a very good ear for music. He likes jazz and plays the piano very well. He likes any good music.

Now Nick collects compact discs of his favourite groups and singers, he carefully studies the information printed on disc booklets. He also tries to find out everything about the singers he likes. That's why he reads a lot of specialized magazines and never misses MTV shows (he thinks he must keep up with the news in the world of music). He even writes letters to some fan-clubs in other countries, so he has to brush up his English. He never misses a concert of his favourite group (if they come to our city). He brings his compact discs to the concert and asks the singers for their autographs.

I don't know if Nick is handsome or not. I don't care about it. His figure is delicate. He has an oval face with a long straight nose and a high forehead. His hair is fair and curly as his mother's. His manners are quiet.

I respect him for his fairness, strong will, intellect and modesty.

4. Be ready to speak about your friends. These questions will help you.

1. Have you got many friends or just a few?
2. Who is your best friend ?
3. What does he (she) do ?
4. When did you become friends ?
5. How old is he (she) ?

6. How often do you meet ? Is he (she) good at cooking ?
7. What do you speak about ?
8. How do you spend your free time ?
9. Does he (she) live on his (her) own ?
10. Do you think your friend will come to help you when you are in trouble ?
11. What do you have in common with your friend (views, interests, tastes, way of thinking, way of life) ?
12. One friend in a life time is much. Two are many. Three are hardly possible. Do you agree with these ideas ?

Тема 1. 3 Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни.

1. Study the following words and expressions.

to attract attention – привлекать внимание

to develop – развиваться

widely spread – широко распространенный

essential – существенный

tournament – турнир, спортивное соревнование

entirely – целиком, полностью

event – событие

amateur – любительский

conditions – условия

race – гонка

to score points – выигрывать, набирать очки

to compete – соревноваться

to arrange – устраивать, организовывать

to be worth – стоить

to cause – вызывать

to require – требовать, нуждаться

2. Read the text:

Text “Sport”

Sport is the best and the shortest way to health and fitness. Today increasing number of people are involved in activities that help them keep fit and enjoy life. Physical recreation includes cycling, boating, jogging, walking. To keep fit some people attend special classes or take part in aerobics or yoga, do some kind of weight training in a gym. Others play football, badminton, tennis.

But tastes differ and different people have different attitudes to sport and recreation. Some people prefer to participate in them actively others choose to watch different sport events. Watching other people playing is a popular leisure activity. People like to watch national and international sports events that are shown on TV. In many countries there are special TV channels that broadcast sports programmes for 24 hours. The major sporting competitions, such as the Olympic Games, are shown on the central TV channels attracting millions of TV –

viewers who can be thousand of kilometres away from the event. Football, hockey, basketball, tennis competitions and motor racing, especially World Football, Wimbledon Championship, Hockey and Basketball Championships, Grand Prix are very popular among the television audience too.

Although these two kinds of activities are tightly interconnected, participating in sports has more advantages than simply watching sports competitions. Yet, it is an individual preference. And only the individual has the right to decide what is better for him. But whatever the choice is, the pleasure is undoubted.

3. Give a short summary of the text.

4. Read the information and find out how people keep fit.

To keep fit most people do sports. Some of them join a sports club. The most popular individual sports are walking, swimming, cycling and aerobics.

People work hard. They come home late and are busy at weekends. They have no time to go to a sports club or a sports centre which isn't quite near their homes. They can hardly do sport seriously. They just want to relax.

People of all ages and types do exercises at home to improve their health and to keep fit. In the morning they switch on the TV and follow fitness classes at home or go jogging in the park in the evening.

5. Work in pairs. Discuss and name:

a) at least three purposes to keep fit;

b) at least five ways to keep fit;

Compare your opinion with your groupmates' ones.

6. Do you keep fit? Answer the following questions and read the advice.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Do you often eat vegetables and fruit? | Yes | No |
| 2. Do you do sports regularly? | | |
| 3. Do you watch TV more than an hour? | | |
| 4. Do you eat chocolate, sweets, chips and biscuits every day? | | |
| 5. Do you sleep 8 – 10 hours at night? | | |
| 6. Do you sometimes think about how fit you are? | | |

Put "One" for each "Yes".

What is your total score?.....

Now read about yourself:

0 -3: Oh, dear! Forget about sweets and chips. You need fruit and vegetables and lots more exercises.

3 -4: Do more exercises and eat more carefully.

5 -6: You keep fit! Well done!

7. Work in pairs. Ask each other questions. Start with these:

- What do you do to keep fit?
- Are there any fitness clubs in your place(village, town, city)?
- Have you ever gone to a fitness club?
- Do you do any sports?
- What sport is it?
- How often do you do sports?
- What sport is popular in your family?
- Do you take part in any sport competitions?
- Have you ever won a prize or medal there?

Тема 1. 4 Город, деревня, инфраструктура.

1.Study the following words and expressions.

facility – приспособление, средство, удобство, возможность

plumbing, facilities – водопровод и канализация

environment – окружающая среда, обстановка

to pollute – загрязнять

criminal activities – уголовные преступления

noise – шум

vehicle – транспортное средство

to live in harmony and peace – жить в согласии и мире

community – населенный пункт

rush – суета

to keep up with – идти в ногу с

to face – встречаться, сталкиваться

to supply – удовлетворять

2.Read the text.

Living in a City or a Village: Advantages and Disadvantages.

Sometimes you may think that city life is better than village. However there are many advantages and disadvantages of living either in a city or in a village.

There are a lot of facilities for people in the city and they have more opportunities for making money. Children can get a good education. Living in a big city with a large population, you get used to making contacts and in this way you become more socialized. There are large shops, banks, offices, cinemas, hotels, clubs, hospitals etc in and around a city. People have better transport facilities. There are the facilities of electricity, highways, communication, telecommunication, and plumbing. So people can lead a comfortable and enjoyable life.

But there are some disadvantages too. The cost of living is very high in the city. Most goods and food products are expensive. There is no fresh air and pure water. The pace of life is high. The environment is polluted with dust, smoke, garbage and dioxide gases from factories. The streets are dusty and unclean. So it is hard to lead a healthy life. Many criminal activities often take place in the city. The city is always busy and noisy. There are a lot of vehicles and people on the

roads.

There are also many advantages in village life. Generally, people there live in harmony and peace. They have more friends in the community since it is small. The village people always try to protect their traditional habits and culture. The village has clean air, less noise, pollution and rush, and the environment is very beautiful. The village has few vehicles, so roads are less dangerous for driving or cycling. People can easily get fresh vegetables, fruits, meat and milk.

Village life also has its bad points. Some people are not well-educated. Villagers' children go to the village school. They have difficulty in keeping up with new developments in their field or profession. They have to face many difficulties in their everyday lives, like travelling problems, entertainment and culture. They have to go to the city to supply some of their needs.

3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. City life is better than village life.
2. Village life has its bad points.
3. Living in a small community makes you more sociable.
4. The village has few vehicles, so people have better transport facilities.
5. The village has a quieter environment.
6. Village people have many difficulties, so it is hard to lead a healthy life.
7. Village people always try to protect their culture, so they have no cultural problems.
8. Roads in the village are safer for diving and cycling.
9. Plumbing facilities in the city provide people with pure water.
10. Fresh vegetables, fruits, meat and milk are not available in the city.

4. Listen to the text and fill the gaps with the words from the box.

traffic accidents, entertainment,
communications, pollution,
skyscrapers, facilities, living
standards, recreation, comforts and
luxuries

A big city is recognized by its, means of and travel, shopping centres, dwellings and various and..... Life in a big city is hectic. People are always on the run, heading towards their varied destinations. Life is uneasy and restless. The pressure is reduced by the charms that can be found only in a city. City life has many of its own, though there are some drawbacks too. The major threat to life comes from....., etc. People lead a hard life. Still they prefer living in a city because it offers them the opportunities to improve their and make their dreams come true.

5. Compare life in the city and in the village. Use the following prompts.

I live in...

Living in ... (a big city, a small town, a village) has both advantages and disadvantages.

The advantages are

The disadvantages are...

I prefer living in ... because...

6.Comment upon the proverb. Write 10-15 sentences.

Grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. – Везде хорошо, где нас нет.

7.Match the word combination.

1. traffic	a. hour
2. rush	b. transport
3. latest	c. facilities
4. poor	d. accident
5. fast	e. conveniences
6. large	f. living conditions
7. hard	g. air
8. transport	h. worker
9. fresh	i. technology
10. modern	j. population

8.Tell about your hometown using these questions:

I. The location of My Hometown

1. What continent is it in?
2. What part of the continent?
3. What country?
4. What part of the country?
5. What kind of country is it located in (in the mountains, near the sea, in a desert)?

II. The appearance of My Hometown

1. Is it an old or a new town?
2. What does the central section of the town look like?
3. What kind of architecture prevails?
4. Do main streets paved?
5. Are the streets paved?
6. Are there many parks? statues? monuments? arches?
7. Is there a central square?
8. Are there interesting ruins, old churches or other ancient works of men?
9. What kinds of plants grow?
10. What does the residential part of the town look like?

III. The Industries That Support My Hometown

1. How does the appearance of the town and the homes vary with different seasons?
2. Is the produce consumed locally or is some exported?
3. Is the town a manufacturing centre? Are there home industries or is there factory production? Are any of the products famous?
4. Is the town a financial centre or a cultural centre? Explain.

IV. The Way the Seasons Affect My Hometown

1. How does the appearance of the town and the homes vary with different seasons?
2. How do people dress differently in different seasons?
3. What is the weather like in your hometown in winter, summer, autumn and spring?
4. How do activities vary with different seasons?

9. Read the text.

Text: "Velikiy Novgorod"

Velikiy Novgorod - one of the most ancient cities of Russia located in its North-West, near the site where the Volkhov river takes its waters from Lake Ilmen, emerged as a political center of Slavic and Fino-Ugric tribes in the mid-9th century, while as a town it was formed in the middle of the 10th century.

The history of Novgorod is closely linked with all major stages in the life of the Russian state. In those times, when the statehood of Rus was just in the making, the Novgorodians invited Scandinavian prince Rurik to keep law and order, thus giving birth to the prince Rurik dynasty that ruled over all Russian lands throughout more than 750 years.

In the early 10th century, war campaigns of the Novgorodians against Constantinople to secure equal trade with Bizantine resulted in the integration of East Slavic tribes into the ancient Kievan Russian state.

The adoption of Christianity at the close of the tenth century turned Novgorod into a powerful ecclesiastical center. The efforts of Novgorod Bishops in spreading and promoting the Orthodoxy were given high credit in the mid-12th century when they were elevated to the ranks of Archbishops which made the Bishops Chair of Novgorod the most powerful in the Russian Orthodoxy.

The right of Novgorod to select its own princes, that was granted in the middle of the twelfth century, attracted princes to the Novgorod throne. This provided favorable conditions to maintain the unity of Russian lands tending to be feudally divided, while the annexation of the Novgorod republic to the Moscow Principality at the end of the 15th century resulted in the united Russian State with Moscow as the capital.

Throughout many centuries, Novgorod was a political center of vast territories stretching up from the Baltic lands and Finland in the West to the northern Urals in the East. It was also one of the greatest international trade centers on the Baltic-Volga commercial route that tied northern Europe with Asia as early as the mid - 8th century.

Novgorod is the cradle of Russian republican and democratic traditions. In the course of over 600 years, up till 1478, all vital decisions on its life and foreign policy were taken by the "veche" - an ancient parliament comprising the representatives of the town aristocracy families. At crucial times of Novgorod's history, every citizen took part in the veche.

The republic's special political structure, spiritual freedom and territorial independence were highly favorable to the evolution of culture and art.

Novgorod was one of Russia's major centers of literacy and book production. As far back as in the 30-s of the 11th century, by the will of the great Prince Yaroslav The Wise, Novgorod saw the first school to train three hundred children at a time.

First of all you will be fascinated by the cathedral of St. Sophia, the Holy Wisdom of God - the oldest surviving Russian stone monument. It was built in 1045. The powerful monolithic massive structure of the monument still dominates not only the Kremlin, but the whole historic downtown

of Novgorod. In the interior of this palladion your attention will be drawn by the unique historically formed iconostases, ancient mural paintings, icons - national relics of Russia (including the famous icon of the 12th century - Virgin of the Sign, that was returned back to the cathedral in 1991, when divine services were resumed here), and other relics of Byzantine, Western Europe and Russian art. In the course of hundreds of years the Cathedral of St. Sophia was a center of the clerical, political and cultural life of ancient Novgorod.

You are always welcome at the expositions and exhibitions of one of the most ancient and richest museums of Russia - Novgorod State United Museum, that offers visitors a unique collection of historic, cultural and art relics.

Тема 1.5 Природа и человек (климат, природа, экология).

1.Study the following words and expressions.

danger – опасность

species – вид, виды

extinct –вымирающий

to hunt – охотиться

the World Wildlife Fund –Всемирный фонд дикой природы

priest – священник

giant panda – большая панда

rare – редкий

to disappear – исчезать

to survive –выживать

whale –кит

to weigh – весить

mammal –млекопитающее

high – pitched –высокочастотный

cruel – жестокий

2.Read the text.

Animals in Danger

At present a thousand species are almost extinct because we hunt them or damage their environment. Here are some of the animals in danger. The World Wildlife Fund is fighting to save them.

The French priest, Pierre David, was the first European to see a giant panda in China in 1869. Today the giant panda is one of the rarest species in the world. There are perhaps only 300 of them left. It likes to live in bamboo forests, but these are slowly disappearing.

The giant panda can live for up to 20 years, and a big male can weigh 150 kilograms. A new – born panda weighs only 125 grams and measures less than 15 centimetres. The female panda is 800 times heavier than the baby at birth and the baby is 3 –4 months old before it can crawl. It is pinkish – white at birth without dark markings and the familiar black eyes.

Fortunately the Chinese government now protects the panda, so it should survive. The World Wildlife Fund uses the panda as its symbol.

The story of the whale has been another great wildlife tragedy. Some of these are the largest animals that have ever lived. A blue whale can weigh over 125 tonnes. Whales are mammals, not fish and they are highly intelligent. They send messages to each other over long distances with high – pitched sounds.

Whales are now in great danger because hunters killed too many of them. Modern ships and machines have made easy to kill these animals, and they are often killed in a very painful and cruel way. Some countries have agreed to protect the whale, but others have not and still kill too many.

3.Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. The World Wildlife Fund is an organization fighting to save animals in danger.
2. It uses the whale and the panda as its symbols.
3. At present about ten hundred species are almost extinct.
4. It happens because people hunt them.
5. Today the panda is one of the rarest species in the world.
6. Whales and giant pandas are in great danger.
7. A whale is a giant fish: a blue whale can weigh over 125 tonnes.
8. Whales communicate with each other with high – pitched sounds.
9. Fortunately the Chinese government now protects whales
- 10.Nevertheless, other countries still kill too many of them

4.Listen to the text and fill in the gaps with the given words .

Greenpeace, oxygen, jungle rain forests, ecology, breathing, nature, wildlife, flora and fauna

WHO CAN SAVE OUR PLANET?

People depend on the planet, on the Sun, on animals and plants around them. People must take care of the Earth. Our.....becomes worse and worse with every new day. People destroy.....and cut down trees to make furniture. They forget that they can't live without trees and plants, because they fill the air with.....Oxygen is necessary for our.....We can't stay indifferent to these problems.

There are a lot of special organizations which are trying to save our nature. One of them is.....Their aim is to help..... To survive, to rescue animals, to save....., which are in danger

of destruction. We must find the right way to save our land, people and animals. We must take care ofbecause we are a part of it.

5.Describe your personal ways of saving natural resources. Think of the following:

- reusable shopping bags;
- reusable tableware;
- rechargeable batteries;
- walking and biking whenever possible;
- viewing bank statements on screen etc.

6.Act out the dialogue.

Lynn: Oh, what terrible weather! This rain!

Susan: I love the rain. I love to ride my bike in the rain.

Lynn: Susan! You don't ride your bike in this weather, do you?

Susan: Of course I do! I always go to work on my bike.

Lynn: I always take the car. I only ride my bike on Sundays. I think John is like you. He always goes to work on his racing bike.

Susan: Oh, does he? It is better for the environment, isn't it?

Lynn: Yes, of course. David Barton takes the train. That's alright too.

Susan: I guess so. How does Bill get to work?

Lynn: Bill? Oh, Bill Dillon. He usually walks to work.

7.In pairs perform a dialogue using the following questions.

What do you do to preserve natural resources? - I use energy – saving bulbs.

Are you interested in ecological questions?

What do you think is the most important ecological problems?

Should we use public transport more?

Тема 1.6 Научно-технологический прогресс.

1.Study the following words and expressions.

Silkworm – шелковичный червь

Mulberry seeds – семена шелковицы

Smuggle out – вывезти контрабандой

Hollow bamboo cane – полный бамбуковый посох

Movable type – печатный станок

Pinched card – перфокарта

Stimulated emission – индуцированное (вынужденное) излучение

Data processing – обработка данных

Tissues – ткани человеческого организма

Corrective eye surgery – хирургическая коррекция зрения

2. Read the text.

Technological civilisation

We are a technological civilisation and culture. Technology has been with humans from the first use of a stone as a tool and it is impossible to separate technology from our life now. This tool use has since developed to an advanced state, where our human culture is dependent upon the technology that surrounds it. Here are some inventions to consider.

1

According to legend, the wife of Emperor Huangdi developed silk as an industry about 4,700 years ago. Her name was Xilingshi, and she may be the first ever recorded female inventor. People did not bring silkworms to the West until 550 AD as it was a Chinese secret guarded with the threat of death. Eventually two monks smuggled out eggs and mulberry seeds in hollow bamboo canes. China still produces more silk than any other country.

2

At the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Renaissance [CG] the German, Johan Gutenberg (1394/99 – 1467) invented printing with movable type. His Gutenberg Bible of 1455 was the first known printed book. More books were published in the 50 years following Gutenberg than in the previous 1,000 years! So began the first revolution in information technology.

3

The building of ships seems to have begun in Egypt when the first models were designed 5,000 years ago and evolved to the sailing ships that could move easily with the help of wind. But there is still the mystery of how the first inhabitants of Australia were able to come to that continent 60,000 years ago since they had to cross a stretch of ocean of at least 70 kilometres. This most certainly required some means of ocean travel!

4

A Dutch optician, Hans Lippershey built the first documented telescope. Galileo, an Italian astronomer built another a year later and began his study of the sky. He proved the Earth was not the centre of the solar system, destroying existing beliefs of the time. Isaac Newton built a telescope that used a mirror, a design used by most modern optical research telescopes today.

5

In 1888, an American inventor, Herman Hollerith, developed the first successful computer, using punched cards and electricity. This was the first in automated data processing. In 1951, the first commercially available computer was introduced. By the late 1960's, many large companies were using computer. Then in 1975, personal computers were finally introduced. Today we cannot function without them!

6

The principle of the laser was first known in 1917, when physicist Albert Einstein described the theory of stimulated emission. However, it was not until the late 1940s that engineers began to use this principle for practical purposes. These included Charles Townes at the Columbia University, Joseph Weber at the University of Maryland and Alexander Prokhorov and Nikolai Basov at the Lebedev Laboratories in Moscow. Both Townes and Prokhorov were later awarded the Nobel Prize for science in 1964 for their inventions. Today lasers are used, for example, in corrective eye surgery, providing a precise source of heat for cutting tissue.

3. Read the text again and do the task.

Which text (or texts)...

- 1 mentions a world-famous award for scientific discoveries
- 2 describes the short-time effect the inventions had
- 3 mentions a kind of crime
- 4 describes the invention that can benefit human health
- 5 describes the invention whose inventor remains unknown
- 6 describes how the invention helped to destroy an inaccurate theory
- 7 mentions the discoveries made in informational technology
- 8 names the object that is still used in similar equipment today
- 9 gives the names of some famous physicists

4. Read the text.

Future Robots

What role will robots have in our future? Will they only be functional, or will they be our personal companions? Computer scientists in Japan and the USA now believe that robots will be friends and helpers like C-3PO and R2-D2 in the film Star Wars [CG]. Helen Greiner, of the company Robot, says they are good for jobs that are "dull, dirty, and dangerous".

Others believe robots will some day be a part of everyday life. Katsumi Muto of Sony thinks that elderly Japanese people might need mechanical carers. His company has developed Aibo, a robot dog, and Qrio a humanoid, which can walk and play music. Robots like this will help make peoples lives easier, by cleaning the house or delivering the mail, but they will not require care like the family pet.

Scientists see the next step is making robots that can feel and show emotion. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has built a robot called Kismet, which can move its eyes and show emotional expressions. One day, people are likely to accept robots into daily life, as helpers and companions like the family dog, which they can love.

5. Read the text again and answer the following questions.

- 1 How are robots supposed to be used in the future? Add some ideas from to complete your answer.
- 2 Why are robots better companions than dogs, according to the text?
- 3 Why can people look forward to the time when robots will be accepted into daily life?
- 4 Would you like have a robot companion? Why?/Why not?
- 5 How could robots be most useful in daily life? Why do you think so?

Тема 1.7 Повседневная жизнь.

1.Study the following words and expressions.

To do the best – делать все от тебя
зависящее

To achieve – достигать

Goal – цель

radio alarm – радиобудильник

to buzz – звонить, давать сигнал

lazybones – лентяй

to do one's morning exercises – делать
утреннюю гимнастику

health- здоровье

wealth – достаток

to have a shower– принимать душ,
также to take a shower

to get dressed- одеваться

to brush one's hair – причесываться

to take sb some time to do sth -

занимать определенное время,
чтобы сделать что-либо

to be in the habit of doing sth- иметь
привычку что либо делать

to grab – хватать

to rush –бежать, спешить

mood - настроение

to flash by - пролетать

the humanities – гуманитарные науки

to drag - тянутся

break –перерыв, перемена

canteen - столовая

to be over - заканчиваться

groupmate – одноклассник

to be busy doing sth – быть занятым чем-
либо

2. Read the text.

Alexander's Working Day

My usual working days look practically the same. But I do my best to make them more interesting and useful. Life is impossible without work. Teachers and parents always say that hard work is the only way to achieve our goals.

My working day usually starts like this. At exactly 6:00 my radio alarm buzzes. Though I am a lazybones, in winter it is always difficult for me to wake up early. I do my morning exercises every morning. I know that good health is better than wealth. After having a shower I get dressed and brush my hair. It takes me about 40 minutes. I am in the habit of having only a light breakfast. After breakfast I grab my school bag and rush to college. Unfortunately I live far from the college. It takes me about one hour to get there.

Sometimes my mood depends on what classes I have. On some days lessons flash by very quickly, especially if they are on the humanities or Maths, which I like most, but they drag more slowly if they are on Chemistry or Biology and especially when we have to write tests on them. Our classes start at 8:20. Usually we have seven lessons a day. Each lesson lasts 45 minutes, but the breaks are too short: only 5 or 10 minutes. Fortunately we have a large break in the middle of the day which lasts 45 minutes. During this break we go to the canteen.

At 3 o'clock, when the classes are over, I sometimes stay at college to play football with my groupmates. In the evenings I am busy doing my homework, reading or watching TV. At about 8 o'clock all our family have supper. At 11:30 I take a shower and go to bed.

3.Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Alexander's working day starts at 6:30.
2. He is in the habit of having a big breakfast.

3. Alexander's favourite subject is Maths.
4. In the middle of the day the students go to the canteen.
5. Alexander likes to play football.
6. In the evenings he goes for a walk with his friends.

4. Listen to the three texts. What new information about Alexander have you learned?

5. Talk about your working day using the following prompts.

My usual working day starts at...	At... o'clock our classes are over.
I get up at...	I come back home at...
It takes me...	At home I...
My classes start at...	If I have time, I...
We usually have... lessons a day.	I go to bed at...

6. Read the text and be ready to speak about your day off.

Text: "How I Spent the Weekend".

People spend their days off in different ways. As for me, I prefer to spend them in the country. Two weeks ago I took part in the skiing competition of our Institute.

This is how I spent my last weekend. I went to see my sister. Last week I got a letter from my sister inviting me to spend the weekend in the country. I accepted her invitation with pleasure. My sister and her husband live in the country.

Last Saturday, as soon as the classes at the institute were over, I hurried to the station to catch the four o'clock train. My sister lives about 50 kilometres from Moscow. It took me a little more than an hour to get there. My sister met me at the station. We were very glad to see each other. On the way home we asked each other a lot of questions about our life and studies. When we came home, we had tea and then went for a walk as the weather was fine.

It was pleasant to walk in the country in the evening. It was not very cold and it was snowing a little. Everything around was white with snow. The air was so fresh and the moon was shining brightly in the sky. We had a very good time.

On Sunday we got up later than usual. After breakfast we started on a skiing trip. It was snowing when we left the house. There was a lot of snow on the ground. We went skiing in the forest for some hours enjoying the fresh air and the beautiful scenery around us. When we came back home, we were hungry and a little tired. After dinner we had a rest.

I came back to Moscow by the seven o'clock train. After supper I read a little, watched TV and went to bed at 11 o'clock as usual.

Did you go to the country for the last weekend or did you stay in town?

What was the weather like last weekend?

When did you last go to the theatre? What did you see? Did you sit in the stalls or circle? Which row were you in? Were you next to an aisle? Did you have a good view of the stage?

Тема 1.8 Досуг

1. Study the following words and expressions:

hobby – увлечение
concern - беспокойство
to share sb's ideas with sb – делиться мыслями с кем – либо
activity - деятельность
entertainment - развлечение
performance – спектакль, представление
to attend – посещать
leisure – отдых, досуг
sense - чувство
excitement - восхищение
expectation – ожидание, надежды
pursuit - занятие
to pass sb's free time – проводить свободное время
environment - экологический
occupation - занятие
to surf the internet – сидеть в Интернете, бродить по Интернету
to go in for sport – заниматься спортом
contest – состязание, конкурс
pastime - времяпровождение
calm - спокойный
widespread - распространенный
rabbit - кролик
trick - трюк
plant - растение
cacti pl - кактусы
motorbike - мотоцикл
part - деталь
the World Wide Web – Всемирная паутина
reggae – регги (музыкальное направление)
gainer - предпочтение
fantasy - фэнтези
to develop - развиваться
to satisfy - удовлетворять

2. Read the text. Make a list of all the people's activities mentioned in the text.

Alexander thinks that he has too many hobbies and too little time. He wants to share his concern with his friend Peter from Poland. As Peter is coming to Moscow only in two month's time. Alexander decides to write him. But before writing an email, he puts his ideas in his diary:

"Nowadays it's hard to name all the activities, entertainments and hobbies practiced by people in their free time. A growing number of people prefer watching films, performances, sporting events on TV to attending them. There exist quite different sorts of leisure activities which give thousands of people a sense of excitement and expectation. There are various pursuits that people choose to pass their free time. Today people spend hours watching different informative, educational or environment programmes. Other popular occupations are surfing the internet, playing computer games, listening to the radio, reading books (often ebooks!), painting and so on. Many people prefer to go in for different kinds of sports and lead an active way of life. Sometimes they participate in competitions or contests and have a very good pastime. They are fond of walks in parks or gardens. More serious people prefer to visit museums, art galleries or theatres.

Aerobics and shopping are two of the most popular pursuits for women. Cooking is also a very widespread activity among them. But nothing can be compared to your favourite hobby. A hobby is a special interest or activity that you do in your free time. Some people have animals as hobbies. They keep rabbits, or go fishing, or train dogs to do tricks. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow cacti or tropical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms. Others are mad about their cars or motorbikes. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them or buying new parts to make them go even faster. Many people make things as hobby.

3.Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Alexander writes in his diary a list of all activities, entertainments and hobbies practiced by people in their free time.
2. Alexander has no hobby and wants to select one.
3. he meets with his friend to discuss this problem.
4. Hobbies give people a sense of excitement and expectation.
5. Today people spend a lot of time watching different informative, educational or environment programmes.
6. Women prefer aerobics, shopping and cooking.
7. A hobby is an active pastime like sports or training dogs.
8. In order to relax most people prefer a calm way of spending their free time.
9. Animals can also be a hobby.
10. People prefer ready-made things to hand-made ones.

4.Talk about your favourite hobby using the following prompts.

I have ... (many, several, a few, only one)

hobbies/hobby.

My favourite hobby is ...

I enjoy ...

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

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

this hobby is done ... (inside, outside).
I love it because it is ... (funny, relaxing, intellectual ect).
The best thing about my hobby is that ...
But I don't like ...

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

Use a dictionary if necessary.

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

Тема 1.9. Новости, средства массовой информации.

1. Study the following words and expressions:

mass media – средства массовой информации

source - источник

to include - включать

way of life – образ жизни

to improve - улучшать

knowledge - знания

opportunity - возможность

to include - включать

the only way – единственный способ

variety - разнообразие

event - событие

to educate - обучать

current affairs – текущие события

quality paper – серьезная газета

article - статья

according to – в соответствии

to contain - содержать

to depend on – зависеть от

to consider - считать

to receive - получать

to exchange - обмениваться

in search of – в поисках

majority - большинство

to consider - считать

taste - вкус

available - доступный

opinion - мнение

news-sheet - листовка

profound - глубокий, основательный

preceding - предшествующий

portability - портативность

2. Read the text and check your comprehension:

«LEARNING ABOUT the WORLD THROUGH the MASS MEDIA»

Mass media or mass communications are the press, radio, television and the Internet. Mass media are one of the most characteristic features of modern civilization.

Nowadays there are so many newspapers and magazines, radio stations and TV channels that we have to be very selective and give preference to some of them. The earliest kind of mass media was newspaper. The first newspaper was Roman handwritten news-sheet called «Acta Diurna» started in 59 B.C. Newspapers are usually issued daily, weekly, or at other regular time. They provide news, views, features, and other information of public interest and often carry advertising. Magazines appeared in 1700s. They do not focus on daily, rapidly changing events. They provide more profound analysis of events of preceding week. There are specialized magazines for special business, industrial and professional groups and others. Children's magazines contain stories, jokes, articles on subjects especially interesting for children. Radio and TV appeared later.

The most exciting and entertaining kind of mass media is television. It brings moving pictures and sounds directly to people's homes. So one can see events just sitting in his or her chair at home. The name «television» comes from Greek word meaning «far» and a Latin word meaning «to see», so the word «television» means «to see far».

There are public and commercial stations on TV. Commercial stations sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit. Commercial stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs to attract larger numbers of viewers. These programs include light dramas, shows, dancers and singers, movies, quiz shows, soap operas, cartoons. They also include documentaries and talk shows. Public television focuses mainly on education and culture. Public television also broadcasts plays, ballets, symphonies as well as programs about art and history. Public TV attracts less viewers than commercial TV.

Radio appeared earlier than TV. Radio first became a possibility when the English physicist Michael Faraday demonstrated that an electrical current could produce a magnetic field. Radio has not lost its importance with the appearance of TV and the Internet. Radio broadcasts much news and music. Radio is widespread for its portability. People like listening to the radio on the beach or picnic, while driving a car or just walking down the street.

The Internet was created in 1983. The Internet connects many computer networks. It is based on a common addressing system and communications protocols called TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). The World Wide Web expanded during the 1990s to become the most important component of the Internet.

3. Give Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions:

features of modern civilization; to be selective; to give preference to...; handwritten news-sheets; to be issued daily; to provide news; to carry advertising; rapidly changing events; to provide profound analysis of events; preceding events; exciting and entertaining; to make profit; to broadcast programs; to attract viewers; to be widespread; computer networks; communications protocols.

4. Answer these questions:

1. What is the earliest kind of mass media?
2. What was the first newspaper?
3. What do magazines provide?
4. What is the most exciting kind of mass media? Why?

5. What does the word «television» mean?
6. Why do commercial stations broadcast mainly entertainment programs?
7. What are entertainment programs?
8. What does public TV broadcast?
9. When does radio first become a possibility?
10. Why is radio widespread?
11. What is the Internet based on?

5. Read the text and check your comprehension:

«ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION»

It's a matter of common knowledge that the interconnection of media and information technologies changed the world greatly. Computers and cable systems, telephones and satellite transmission and publishers are now being linked and intermixed. There appeared the system of Internet (international networks) which is several thousand interconnected networks used to exchange information, data, scientific ideas, opinions, gossips and so on.

The Internet has changed communication as we know it. This new technological advance has effected practically every aspect of our lives. Magazines, newspapers and even books are «on-line» and can be read on the computer. At present more and more people use the Internet for searching the necessary information, for e-mail with friends around the world or just for entertaining. You can find the information on any topic – the possibilities of Internet are endless. The Internet can instantly connect you to other computers, allowing you to «chat» with people all over the world.

Informed citizens of our information — dependent society should be computer — literate. This means that they should be able to use computers as everyday problem — solving tools. They should know the potential of computers to influence the quality of life. It's actually not very difficult to learn how to use the system, and once you are on — line, you'll never want to turn the computer off.

Today a great deal of the work force of most countries is engaged in creating, processing, storing, communicating and otherwise working with information. Computers have become commonplace in homes, offices, stores, schools, research institutes, plants.

They can perform arithmetic operations, solve a series of problems and make hundreds, even thousands, of logical decisions without becoming tired. The list of applications of PCs (personal computers) is almost endless, including: checking account management, budgeting, planning, telephone answering and dialing, home environment and climate control, appliance control, maintenance of address and mailing lists and what not.

Computers and their many applications are among the most significant technical achievements of the century. They bring with them both economic and social changes. These amazing electronic devices have changed many people's lives forever.

1. What changed the world greatly nowadays?
2. What is the Internet?
3. What did it do with communication?
4. How do people use the Internet?
5. What kind of information can you find through the Internet?
6. What do the words «to be computer _ literate» mean?
7. Is it difficult to learn to use the Internet?
8. What is most of work force engaged in at present?
9. What can PCs do?
10. What changes do computers bring into our life?

Тема 1.10 Выбор профессии.

1. Study the following words and expressions.

to be good at (*Maths*) - хорошо успевать по (*математике*)

to cope with - справляться с (*чем-либо*)

to get into the habit of doing sth – приобрести привычку делать что-либо

everything one gets hold of - все, что попадает кому-либо в руки

tastes in books – вкус к книгам

to take to (*reading*) – пристраститься (*к чтению*)

schooling – учеба в школе

a number of – несколько

heated discussion – горячий спор

system analyst – системный аналитик

software – программное обеспечение

to update – обновлять

to modify – изменять

to expand – расширять

to repair – исправлять

major – главный, основной

milestone – этап

goal – цель

achievement – достижение

prospect – перспектива

relevant – соответствующий

employer – работодатель

to hire – нанимать

logistical – логистический

option - возможность

2. Read the text.

Choosing a Career as a Computer Programmer.

When I was seven, I went to school. I did well at school. I was especially good at Maths and Geometry, but I also coped with the rest of the subjects. At school I got into the habit of reading a lot. At first I read everything I got hold of. But the older I grew, the more definite my tastes in books became. I took to reading technical books and books about computers and everything connected with them, such as mathematics, physics, programming and so on.

In my last year of schooling I often wondered what I would do in the future, what sphere of life I should choose. After a number of heated discussions with my parents and friends I decided to be a computer programmer. So I entered a college of information technology.

After computer engineers and system analysts design software programs, computer programmers write them. Programmers also work on updating, modifying, expanding and repairing existing programs. Programmers often work closely with computer engineers.

Graduating from college is a major milestone. Some students see college as a major goal, when in reality it is simply a step to other future life achievements. Job prospects are excellent for well-educated programmers with relevant experience and a passion for their work. Employers prefer to hire specialist who are familiar with the latest technology. Marketing, sales, technical resources, logistical and technical support are all possible career options for programmers. I think I shall make a good programmer.

3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. At school Alexander coped with all the subjects.
2. He reads everything he gets held of.
3. Alexander has been interested in programming since his childhood.
4. His parents made him enter a college of information technology because they both work in the field of IT.
5. A computer programmer designs software programs.
6. A programmer also installs and repairs computer equipment.
7. Graduating from college is a step to other future life achievements.
8. Job opportunities for any programmer are excellent.
9. A programmer can work either at home or in an office.
10. Alexander is sure he will become a good specialist.

4. Listen to the six extracts from job descriptions and name the jobs.

5. Talk about your future career using the following prompts.

When I studied at school, I was (especially) good at ...

At school I got into the habit of ...

I took to ...

Then I decided to become a ... / I've always wanted to be a ...

Therefore I entered the ... college.

I must study for ... years.

To become a good ... you need ...

The job duties of a ... are ...

To my mind job prospects for ... are ...

The career options are ...

I think I shall make ...

6. Describe your future profession. Consider the following:

- How long have you been interested in this profession?
- What does this specialist do?
- Where does he or she work?
- What education and skills are required?
- How do you prepare for this career?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this profession?
- What are the jobs within this profession?

7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

a. firemen	f. marketing specialists
b. network security professionals	g. cosmetologist
c. salespeople	h. lawyers
d. mechanics	i. computer engineers
e. accountants	j. artists

1. on average hear “no” four to five times before making a sale to a customer.
2. should enjoy working with people because they are representing their legal interests.
3. Many little boys dream of becoming when they grow up.
4. Not everyone working at your local makeup counter is a licenced Most are just sales people.
5. The industries of chemicals, energy, healthcare, financial services, business services and government are hiring the largest number of at present.
6. Years ago advertising agencies hired professionally trained to produce graphics for their magazine and newspaper ads.
7. Some of the most popular career choices for are auto, industrial, diesel and aircraft mechanics.
8. College main subjects for include computer science, mathematics or software engineering.
9. When a company can’t figure out how to connect what they do to people around them, help get people excited about its products and services.
10. A small company may have one or two employed, while a large firm may have a vast team of working in different divisions or branches.

8. Open the brackets. Be ready to act out this dialogue in class.

- Good morning.
- Good morning. I (look for) a job as an office manager.
- What speed you (have)?
- I (type) fifty words a minute.
- What salary you (look for)?
- I’d like about 80 pounds a week.
- Which area you (prefer) to work in?
- In the City, if possible.
- You (care) to work for a small company?
- I’d rather (work) for a company with a large staff. Like the last place I (work) in.
- What about this advertising company I (get) on my list here?
- That (sound) very interesting.
- When could you see them for an interview?
- Any time this afternoon (suit) me.
- You (know) how to go to Regent’s Park?
- I (take) the District line.
- You (let) me (know) if you (get) the job.
- I (ring) you immediately after the interview.
- Goodbye and good luck!
- Thank you very much!

Тема 1.11 Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники.

1.Study the following words and expressions.

custom – обычай

wassail – празднование святок

superstition – суеверие, примета, обычай

precedent - прецедент

politeness - вежливость

feature – черта (характера), особенность

fireplace - камин

lucky draw prize - лотерейный выигрыш (билеты раздаются на входе)

blessing - благословение

priest - священник

to reflect - отражать

Aboriginal culture – культура аборигенов

Prairie - прерия

tribal elder – старейшина племени

carved - резной

bone - кость

2. Read the text.

What are Their Traditions?

Great Britain

Some English customs and traditions are famous all over the world. Tea and talking about the weather, for example. England is a land rich with traditions ranging from wassailing to special holiday events and superstitions.

In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions and precedents. Traditionally the Queen reigns but does not rule.

English people have traditions not only in political, but in social life. They like to spend their free time in pubs where they can have a glass of beer and talk about different things with their friends.

A typical feature of an English house is a fireplace, even when there is central heating in the house. Many families have pets – a dog, a cat or a bird.

Politeness is a characteristic feature of English people. They often say “Thank you”, “Sorry”, “Beg your pardon”.

Australia

Many Australians come together on St Patrick’s Day to celebrate Irish culture and remember St Patrick. Some organizations hold St Patrick’s Day breakfasts and lunches where lucky draw prizes are given and Irish costumes or dress in green.

Ireland

Many families prepare their homes for Easter Sunday by doing “spring cleaning” to prepare the house for blessing by the local priest which is a religious ceremony that dates back hundreds of years.

Canada

Canadian culture reflects a heavy influence of British, American and Aboriginal culture and traditions. For example, according to Canadian prairie etiquette, if a neighbour brings you a plate of food, you must return the plate dirty; washing it will bring bad luck.

New Zealand

Church weddings are the most traditional marriage celebrations in New Zealand. According to custom, the groom should not see the bride before she joins him at the front of the church on their wedding day. The Maori wedding ceremony is conducted by a tribal elder and the couple is blessed in the Maori language. Wedding rings made of carved bone are also popular amongst those wishing to include the ancient culture in their wedding.

3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. All English traditions are famous all over the world.
2. Wassailing is a kind of English superstition.
3. According to the British constitution the Queen reigns but does not rule.
4. English people like to spend their free time at home.
5. You can find fireplace in English houses where there is no central heating.
6. British people are very polite.
7. Many Irish people come to Australia to celebrate St Patrick's Day.
8. Many Australian families do “spring cleaning” on Easter Day.
9. In New Zealand all the wedding ceremonies should be conducted in accordance with Maori customs.
10. Canadian culture reflects an influence of Australian traditions.

4. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

Pumpkins, trick-or-treating, Christmas tree, ghosts, Christmas, witches, Halloween, presents, funny, goblins, decorated, lanterns

1.

- Hello, Alex!
- Hi, Ann! Haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been?
- Oh, I was at my relatives'. We celebrated It was wonderful! We ... the house and the I love this tradition. I bought ... for my relatives and I got a lot of nice
- You're lucky. Did you go out anywhere?
- Yes, we walked a lot. And we also visited some of their friends.
- Do you plan to go there next ... ?
- Yes, I'd love to.

2.

- Hello, Nadia! What are your plans for October 31st?
- Hi, Pete! Don't you know we are celebrating ...? It's an old English tradition and we also like it.

- Yes, I heard something about it, but I never took part in it. Could you tell me about it?
- Sure! Listen. On that day many homes are decorated and lit by ... made from ... that have been hollowed out.
- Really? That's interesting. Go on, please.
- We dress up as ... , ... and ... and go ... to neighbours.
- But why?
- Well, it's an old tradition. Besides, it's rather... .

5. Give simple reasons for liking/disliking different holidays and traditions using the following prompts.

I really love ... It's my favourite holiday.

I enjoy celebrating it because ...

Truly speaking, I don't like the tradition of ... because ...

To my mind the most mysterious holiday is ...

I think that ... (St Valentine's Day etc) is a good way to ...

Personally I would never eat ... I prefer to have ...

6. Choose one of the English-speaking world's holidays and describe it using the following plan.

Is it old or modern?

In what countries do people celebrate it?

How do they celebrate it?

Do you like this tradition? Why? / Why not?

7. Fill in the gaps with the following words and word combinations.

- a. Gifts
- b. The USA
- c. Turkey
- d. February
- e. Polite
- f. Wool sack
- g. Thanksgiving Day
- h. Cranberry sauce
- i. Domestic

1. Halloween or ... of All Saints' Day is celebrated on October 31.

2. Though there are few ... working today, a sweeps Festival is celebrated in Rochester on the first weekend in May, in honour of this old profession.

3. St Valentine's Day is celebrated on ... 14.

4. To present ... on Christmas is a good tradition.

5. ... is a characteristic feature of English people.

6. I know that many English people like ... animals.

7. Thanksgiving Day is very popular in ...

8. The people can spend ... with their families, as it is a four-day holiday.

9. As the ... cooks, make the simple homemade

10. The Lord Chancellor presides over Parliament sitting on a ... , which symbolizes the importance of wool in English history.

Тема 1.12 Государственное устройство, правовые институты.

1. Study the following words and expressions.

to be set up – создаваться
destruction – развал
independent – независимый
sovereign – суверенный
nation – государство
to elect – избирать
branch of power – ветвь власти
commander-in-chief – главнокомандующий
armed forces – вооруженные силы
treaty – договор (международный)
to enforce – проводить в жизнь
law – закон
to appoint – назначать
key judges – главные/верховные судьи
to override – отвергать, отклонять
to dissolve – распускать
bicameral – двухпалатный
the Federal Assembly – Федеральное Собрание
to be involved – участвовать
legislative – законодательный
executive – исполнительный
judicial – юридический
to check and balance – сдерживать и уравновешивать
to vest – наделять, провозглашать
the Federation Council – Совет Федерации
house – палата
vote – голосование
chamber – палата
chairman – председатель
legislature – законодательство, закон
to initiate – брать начало, появляться
bill – законопроект
to approve – одобрять
the Supreme Court – Верховный суд

2. Read the text.

The Political System of Russia

The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1993. After its destruction in 1991, the Soviet Union was broken up into an independent Russia and 14 other new, sovereign nations.

The Russian Federation is a presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed force, he makes treaties and enforces laws, appoints the prime minister, cabinet members and key judges. The President can override and in some cases even dissolve the national parliament, the bicameral Federal Assembly. The President has his administration, but it is not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The 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 the Federation Council (upper house) and the State Duma (lower house). The members of the State Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period. The Federation Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions. Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman. Legislation is initiated in the State Duma, but to become a law a bill must be approved by the lower and upper house and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judiciary branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

- 1) The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.
- 2) The President is the head of state and is elected by the State Duma.
- 3) The President is involved in the work of the legislative and judicial branches of power.
- 4) The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council.
- 5) The executive power is vested in the Federal Assembly.
- 6) The Federation Council is elected by popular vote.
- 7) The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions.
- 8) Each Chamber of the Federation Council is checked and balanced by the President.
- 9) The legislative power is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.
- 10) The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1991.

4. Listen to the texts and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1) privatization, was elected, disintegration,
International Monetary Fund, economic
crisis, radical changes, liberalization

Yeltsin President of Russia in June
1991, in the first direct presidential election
in Russian history. During and after the

Soviet wide-ranging reforms including and market and trade were undertaken, including along the lines of “shock therapy” as recommended by the United States and the All this resulted in a major, characterized by 50% decline of both GDP and industrial output between 1990-95.

2) voluntary, deputies, ballot, Federal Assembly, expression, election

..... of the State Duma of the of the Russian Federation shall be elected by citizens of the Russian Federation on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret Participation of a Russian Federation citizen in the shall be free and Nobody shall compel a Russian Federation citizen to participate or not to participate in the election or shall prevent free of his will.

5. Speak about the political structure of Russia using the following prompts.

I'd like to tell about ...

The Russian Federation was set up ...

Politically it is ...

The head of state is ...

His function are ...

There are three branches of power: ...

The Federal Assembly consists of ...

The State Duma is elected by ...

The Federation Council is formed of ...

The legislative power ...

The executive power ...

The judicial power ...

6. Surf the Internet and write 10 – 15 sentences about the President's duties.

7. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. Russia soon (to become) a key player on the world stage?
2. Russia (to have) political weight in the past.
3. Russia's economy (to depend) on oil prices.
4. Russia (to take) steps to protect itself against terrorist action.
5. Election of the President (to take) place every four years.
6. The political system of Russia (to be) established by the Constitution in 1993.
7. The Russian economy permanently (to grow) due to recent reforms in banking, labour and private property.
8. Russia year by year (to improve) its international relationships and cooperation in areas of mutual interest.

8.Match the words with their explanations.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| a. lower house | 1. the State Duma |
| b. the head of state | 2. United Russia |
| c. the Parliament of the Russian Federation | 3. a bill |
| d. a written proposal for a new law, which is brought before parliament | 4. the President |
| e. the standard unit of money in Russia | 5. the Federal Assembly |
| f. a set of pictures painted on a shield and used as the special sign of the state | 6. the rouble |
| g. the chairman of the Government | 7. the Federation Council |
| h. the main political party | 8. the Prime Minister |
| i. the official song of a nation that is sung or played on public occasions | 9. coat of arms |
| j. the Upper House | 10. the national anthem |

9. In pairs perform a dialogue using the following questions.

Are you interested in politics? Why? / Why not?

How do you stay informed on current events in Russia?

Do you discuss politics with your friends/relatives?

Do you have the right to vote? Do you vote? Why? / Why not?

10. Read the text and be ready to speak about British system of government.

Text: "System of Government"

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch — Queen Elizabeth II — as a head of State.

Today the Queen is not only head of State but also an important symbol of national unity. The royal title in Britain is:

"Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith." In law the Queen is head of the executive, an integral part of the legislature, head of the judiciary, the Commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Crown and the Supreme Governor of the established Church of England.

The Queen and the royal family continue to take part in many traditional ceremonies. They visit different parts of Britain; they are involved in the work of many charities. In practice the monarch has no actual power: they say, the monarch reigns but doesn't rule. Queen's power is limited by the Parliament. Parliament is the supreme legislative authority in Britain and the Prime Minister is the virtual ruler of the country.

Parliament comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Queen in her constitutional role. The Queen summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament. She opens each session with a speech. It is her duty to make appointments to all important state offices. The Queen must see all Cabinet documents. She has the power to conclude treaties, to declare war and make peace.

The Commons has 651 elected Members of Parliament (MPs).

The Lords is made up of 1,185 hereditary and life peers, and the two archbishops and the 24 most senior bishops of the established Church of England. The centre of parliamentary power is the House of Commons. The leader of the party that obtains a majority in the House of Commons is the Prime Minister. The party which has majority of the seats in the House of Commons is called the Government, and the other is the Opposition. The Government may hold office for five years.

All the affairs of the State are conducted in the name of the Queen, but really the Prime Minister is responsible for every measure submitted to Parliament. As a head of the Government the Prime Minister appoints about 100 ministers, of whom about 20 are in the Cabinet (the senior group which takes major policy decisions). Ministers are responsible for government decisions and individually responsible for their own departments.

The Opposition has a duty to challenge government policies and to present an alternative programme.

11. Answer these questions.

1. Is Britain a monarchy?
2. Who rules the country?
3. Who is the Commander-in-chief the armed forces of the Crown?
4. What is the supreme legislative of all authority in Britain?
5. How is the Government formed?
6. What are the duties of the Queen?

12.Explain the meanings of these words and expressions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. The head of State — | 5. To hold office for five years — |
| 2. The power is limited — | 6. To be responsible for — |
| 3. The leader of the party — | 7. To present an alternative programme — |
| 4. Majority of the seats — | |

13.Are these sentences true or false?

1. Britain is a parliamentary monarchy.
2. The Prime Minister is head of State.
3. The Queen only takes part in traditional ceremonies.
4. Queen's power is limited by the Parliament.
5. The Parliament is the supreme legislative authority.
6. The Lords are elected members of Parliament.
7. The centre of parliamentary power is the House of Commons.
8. All affairs of the State are conducted in the name of the Queen.
9. The Prime Minister declares war and makes peace.
10. Ministers are responsible for their own departments.

Прочитать данные тексты и составить диалог

Words to know

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| to confuse — путать | a coast — побережье |
| north-west — северо-запад | industry — промышленность |
| a district — округ | a mainstay — главная поддержка, опора |
| to hide — загораживать | to plan — планировать |
| freeborn — свободнорожденный | a skyscraper — небоскреб |
| to struggle for — сражаться за | independence — независимость |
| to fire — сжигать | to rebuild — строить заново |
| the First Family — семья президента | an interior — интерьер |
| a residence — резиденция | a law — закон |
| to lay out a plan — составить план | to display — демонстрировать |
| to overlook — возвышаться над | outstanding — выдающийся |

an artistic treasure house — сокровищница произведений искусства
a permanent site — постоянное местонахождение
a resident — постоянный обитатель Белого дома на время выполнения им функций президента
the rooms for public functions — зд. помещение официального назначения

Text: “Washington, D.C.”

Washington, D. C, is the capital of the United States and the first carefully planned capital in the world. It is situated between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River. The district is named after Columbus.

The city was planned by a French engineer Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant. This work was completed by Major Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker, a freeborn black man, who was an astronomer and mathematician.

Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the USA. It has little industry. One reason Washington looks different from other cities is that no buildings in the city may be more than 40 meters tall. There are no skyscrapers because they would hide the city's monuments from view.

The federal government and tourism are the mainstays of the city's economy. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital and the monuments to those who in past centuries struggled for the independence of their country.

Text: “The White House”

The White House, the official residence of the President, is at Pennsylvania in Washington, D. C. The building was fired by the British in 1814, during the War of 1812.

From December 1848 to March 1952, the interior of the White House was rebuilt.

The rooms for public functions are on the first floor; the second and third floors are used as the residence of the President and the First Family. There are 132 rooms in the White House.

US Capitol

When the French architect and engineer Major Pierre L'Enfant first began to lay out the plans for a new Federal city (now Washington, D. C), he said that Jenkins' Hill, overlooking the area, was "a pedestal waiting for a monument". That was the place where the US Capitol was built.

US Capitol is the tallest building in Washington, D. C, and the most famous building in the USA, because this is where the laws are made.

Besides, the Capitol Building is also an artistic treasure house. Works of famous artists are displayed on the walls. There are many paintings of events in the US history and sculpture of outstanding Americans.

Don't confuse Washington, D. C with the State of Washington!

Washington, D. C. doesn't belong to a state, you know. It's a city and district — the District of Columbia (D. C). The state of Washington is situated in the north-west of the USA. Washington, D. C, is situated on the East Coast. It was chosen by George Washington as the permanent site for the nation's capital on December 1, 1800.

Раздел 2. Профессионально направленный модуль.

Цель: овладеть грамматическими структурами (временами в пассивном залоге), новой лексикой, неличными формами глагола.

Студент должен:

иметь представление о

- математических действиях, об основных геометрических понятиях и физических явлениях;

знать:

- видовременные формы глаголов в пассивном залоге
- неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие I и II)
- новые лексические единицы

уметь:

- читать и переводить тематические тексты;
- читать и переводить предложения с глаголами в пассивном залоге
- использовать неличные формы глагола в устной и письменной речи, уметь их переводить
- поддерживать диалог в рамках заданной ситуации, используя речевые формы, принятые в повседневном общении
- читать и переводить примеры с математическими действиями
- работать с инструкциями

Грамматика:

- времена пассивного залога, неличные форма глагола(инфинитив, причастие I и II).

Виды практических заданий:

- времена страдательного залога — упр. 275с. 234, 279 с.236, 281 с.237. 292 с.245.294 с.246, 297 с.248, 303 с.252
- инфинитив – упр. 366, 367 с.295-297
- причастие I и II – упр. 377-384 с. 305-311

Тема 2.1. Цифры, числа, математические действия.

1.Read these numbers.

100 — a (one) hundred	102 — a (one) hundred and two
135 — a (one) hundred and thirty-five	200 — two hundred
300 — three hundred	1,000— a (one) thousand
1,001— a (one) thousand and one	1,100 — a thousand one hundred
1,675 — a (one) thousand six hundred	2,000 — two thousand
2,338 — two thousand three hundred	100,000 — a (one) hundred thousand
1,000,000 — a (one) million	1,000,000,000 — a (one) billion

Hundred, thousand, million не имеют окончания "-s", когда перед ними стоят числительные two, three, four и т. д.

Каждые три разряда справа налево отделяются запятой: 1,975.

При счете от 1000 до 2000 англичане нередко считают сотнями.

Годы читаются следующим образом: 1945 — nineteen forty-five

1700 — seventeen hundred

1812 — eighteen twelve

1904 — nineteen hundred and four

2000 — two thousand

2008 — two thousand and eight

2.Read it in English

1.Количественные числительные:

3,5,11,12,13,24,69,325,1005,530425,1.745.033.

2.Порядковые числительные:

1,2,15,23,84,149,150,208,1000,2.000.000

3.Write these dates in numbers.

a) The first of March nineteen seventy-six.

b) The fifth of December two thousand.

c) The sixteenth of May nineteen five.

d) The third of July nineteen hundred.

In (the year) nineteen ninety-seven

In (the year) nineteen hundred eighty-one

In (the year) two thousand five.

5.Fill in the gaps in these sentences.

1. There are _____ months in a year.
2. There are _____ weeks in a year.
3. There are three hundred and _____ days in a year.
4. There are _____ hours in a day.
5. There are seven _____ in a _____.
6. There are _____ minutes in a hour.
7. How many years are there in a century? _____.
8. How many days are there in the month? _____.
9. How many hours are in a day? _____.
10. How many seconds are there in the a minute? _____.

1 year = 365 days

1 year = 52 weeks

1 year = 12 months
 1 century = 100 years
 1 month = 28, 29, 30 or 31 days
 1 week = 7 days
 1 day = 24 hours
 1 hour = 60 minutes

6. Write it in English.

1) 7 Марта 1999 года; 2) 1 Сентября 1974 года; 3) 22 Апреля 1911 года; 4) 11 Марта 1951 года; 5) 12 Декабря 2024 года; 6)

Запомните чтение дробных числительных:

Простые дроби	Десятичные
1/2 a (one) half	0.1 – читается: nought point one или point one
1/3 a (one) third	0.01 - читается: nought point nought one или point nought one
2/3 two thirds	2.35 - читается: two point five
1/4 a (one) quarter (fourth)	32.305 – читается: three two (или thirty-two) point three nought five
3/4 three quarters (fourths)	
1/5 a (one) fifth	
2/5 two fifths	
1/6 one sixth	
5/6 five sixths	
1 1/2 one and a half	
2 1/3 two and a (one) third	

1. В простых дробях числитель выражается количественным числителем, а знаменатель порядковым числителем: 1/3 – a (one) third, 1/5 – a (one) fifth, 1/8 – a (one) eighth. Однако 1/2 читается a (one) half (а не one second), 1/4 – a (one) quarter (реже a fourth).

Когда числитель больше единицы, знаменатель принимает окончание -s

2/3 – two thirds; 3/5 – three fifths, 5/6 – five sixths.

2. Существительное, следующее за дробью, стоит в единственном числе: 2/3 ton (читается: two thirds of a ton); 3/4 kilometre (читается: three quarters a kilometre); 1/2 ton (читается: half a ton **)

3. Существительное, к которому относится смешанное число, употребляется во множественном числе: 2 1/2 tons (читается: four and a half tons или two tons and a third); 4 1/3 tons (читается: four and a third tons или four tons and a third). При чтении смешанного числа, целое число которого равно единице, существительное употребляется во множественном числе, когда оно читается после смешанного числа. Когда же существительное читается между единицей и дробью, оно употребляется в единственном числе: 1 1/2 hours (читается: one and a half hours или one (an) hour and half); 1 1/3 pounds (читается: one and a third pounds или (a) pound and a third).

4. В десятичных дробях целое число отделяется от дроби точкой. При чтении десятичных дробей каждая цифра читается отдельно. Точка, отделяющая целое число от дроби читается point. Ноль читается nought. Если целое число равно нулю, то оно часто не читается: 0.25-nought point two filve или point two five; 14.105-one four (или fourteen) point one nought five.

Существительное, следующее за десятичной дробью, стоит (читается: nought point two five of a ton). В других случаях существительное стоит во множественном числе: 1.25 tons (читается; one point two frive fons); 23.76tons(читается: two three point seven six tons или twenty-three point seven six tons).

7. Write it in English.

Простые:

1) A (one) half. 2) two thirds. 3) a (one) quarter 4) three fourths 5) two and a (one) half 6) five and one sixth 7) a (one) fifth.

Десятичные:

1) Zero (nought/ou) point two 2) two point four five 3) four point five 4) three four (thirty four) point one zero two 5) nought point nought one 6) six point three five 7) fifty eight point three nought five.

Тема 2.2. Основные геометрические понятия и физические явления.

1. Read and act out the dialogue.

Lines and Shapes

1 ●

2 —————

3 —————

Линии и фигуры

4 

5 

Teacher: Look at at these simple figures.
What's this?

Посмотри на эти простые рисунки.
Что это?

Student: This is a point (1).

Это точка в наших отношениях.

Teacher: That's right. And what's this?

Верно. А что это?

Student: This is a straight line (2).

Это прямая линия.

Teacher: Correct. And what are these?

Правильно. А что это?

Student: They are lines.

Это линии.

Teacher: What kind of lines?

Какие это линии?

Student: I don't know.

Я не знаю.

Teacher: What kind of lines?(3)

Какие это линии?

Student: They are parallel lines.

Это параллельные линии.

Teacher: Good. Are these two lines parallel?

Хорошо. А эти две линии параллельны?

Student: No, they are not parallel. They are perpendicular.

Нет, они не параллельны. Они перпендикулярны (друг другу).

Student: What's "perpendicular"?

Что такое «перпендикулярны»?

Teacher: Perpendicular means "at right angle to another line or To a plain". Now, what's No 5? Who can answer my question?

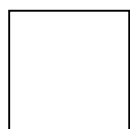
«Перпендикулярный» означает «под прямым углом к другой линии или Поверхности». Ну, а что на рисунке 5? Кто может ответить на мой Вопрос?

Student: I can. This is a curve (5).

Я могу. Это кривая.

Teacher: Quite correct. It's a curve.

Совершенно верно. Это кривая.



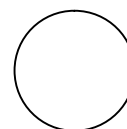
1



2



3



4

Now let's look at these shapes or geometrical figures. What Are they called?

А теперь давайте посмотрим на эти фигуры. Как они называются?

Student: That's simple. The first shape is a square, the second is a triangle, the third is a rectangle and the fourth is a circle.

Это просто. Первая фигура-квадрат, вторая – треугольник, третья – прямоугольник, а четвертая – круг.

Teacher: Right. So, what's this?

Правильно Итак, что это ?

Student: It's a triangle.

Это треугольник.

Teacher: Triangles have three Sides. And what about squares?

Треугольники имеют три стороны. А квадраты?

Student: They have four sides.

Они имеют четыре стороны.

Teacher: Correct.

Правильно.

And their sides are equal. Is it also true about rectangles?

И их стороны равны. Это правильно и в отношении прямоугольников?

Student: No, is not, Their opposite sides are equal and parallel.

Нет, неправильно. Противоположные стороны прямоугольников равны и параллельны.

Teacher: Very Good!

Очень хорошо.

Remember:

Triangles, squares and rectangles have straight sides. They are rectilinear shapes. A pyramid, a cylinder, a cylinder, a cube and a cone are solid figures.

Треугольники, квадраты и прямоугольники имеют прямые стороны. Это прямолинейные фигуры. Пирамида, цилиндр, куб и конус это трехмерные тела.

2.Fill in the right words in the gaps.

1. Perpendicular means at _____ angle to another line or plane.
2. Triangles have three _____ .
3. Squares have _____ sides and their sides are _____ .
4. Triangles, squares and rectangles have _____ sides.
5. A pyramid, a cylinder, a cube and a cone are called _____ shapes.
6. Angles can be right, acute and _____ .
7. This is not a straight line, it is a _____ .
8. The _____ sides of a rectangle are equal and parallel.

3.Translate into English.

1. Эти линии параллельны.
2. Это тупой угол.

3. Какой это угол? – Острый.
4. Треугольник имеет три стороны, а квадрат – четыре.
5. У прямоугольника противоположные стороны параллельны и равны.
6. Это прямолинейные фигуры.

4.Read and translate this dialogue.

What Is Physics?

Teacher : We have discussed science and its subdivisions. Let's remember what subjects studied at school are called sciences.

Student: Well, physics, chemistry, mathematics and biology are called sciences. Philosophy, history, literature, languages are called humanities.

Teacher: Let's talk about physics. What is physics concerned with?

Student: Physics is concerned with the study of matter and natural forces, such as light, heat, movement, etc.

Teacher: That's right. And now let's talk about the word physics. It is derived from the Greek word meaning 'nature'. Some time ago physics was called natural philosophy. It is also sometimes called the science of exact measurements.

What do you think is the work of physics?

Student: I think, the work of physics is to discover, explain and arrange systematically facts and phenomena relating to non-living things.

Teacher: Physics is an exact science and words used in definitions and descriptions must be precise. Several words used in everyday conversation have a more definite meaning in physics. For instance, the words mass and weight, force, energy, speed are used as special terms when applied to physics.

Does anyone know how physics is usually divided into sections for convenience of study?

Student: The sections of physics are mechanics, light, magnetism and electricity.

Teacher: Right. What are the units of all quantities based upon?

Student: Probably they are based on the units of weight, length and time.

Teacher: You are absolutely right. They are based on the units of weight, length and time. Does Britain use the metric system of weight and measures?

Student: Officially, it does, but the imperial system, based on the pound and the mile is still widely used.

Teacher: Where is the imperial system still used?

Tom: Distances on the road signs, for example, are shown in miles. Fruit, vegetables and meat are usually sold by the pound. Milk is sold in pints and litres.

Teacher: The imperial system is used in the US for all usual weight and measures and the metric system is used only in scientific contexts. But there are differences between the British and American liquid measures of ounce, pint, and gallon.

5.Read these information and express your opinion.

LONDON

Founded; 43

Population: 7,600,000

MOSCOW

Founded: 1147

Population: 10,407,000

Area: 1,706 sq km
Rainfall: 799 mm
Winter temperature: +3°C
Summer temperature: +22,5°C

WASHINGTON

Founded: 1790
Population: 1,000,000
Area: 200 sq km
Rainfall: 1,064 mm
Winter temperature: +2°C
Summer temperature: +24°C

WELLINGTON

Founded: 1839
Population: 410,328
Area: 290 sq km
Rainfall: 1,270 mm
Summer temperature: +20 °C
Winter temperature: +6 °C

Area: 1,081 sq km
Rainfall: 581 mm
Winter temperature: —10°C
Summer temperature: +18°C

OTTAWA

Founded: 1820
Population: 1,000,000
Area: 2,757 sq km
Rainfall: 1,250 mm
Winter temperature: +4 °C
Summer temperature: +21°C

SYDNEY

Founded: 1788
Population: 4,200,000
Area: 1,600 sq km
Rainfall: 1,180 mm
Summer temperature: +22 °C
Winter temperature: +12°C

Тема 2.3. Промышленность, транспорт, детали, механизмы.

1.Read and translate the text.

The Personal Computer.

At last we have our own personal computer, PC, at home. We have the Internet, to, and e-mail. My father's firm pays for it every month. Now I want to do all my work on the PC. My sister also loves our PC and wants to do all her homework on it. She doesn't want to write her home tasks in her exercise-books. She wants to write them on the computer and to print them on the printer. But best of all she likes to play computer games. It's her hobby. And they help her English, too. All her friends at school like computer games very much, too. All her friends at school like computer games very much, too. They don't play football in the streets now, they sit at home in front of their PCs and "live" in virtual reality!

Our father doesn't want to use our computer at home. He sits in front of the computer all day in his office. At home he likes to watch TV or video or read his newspapers and journals.

2. Answer the question: What are the pros and cons of computers?

COMPUTERS

CAN THEY ...?

count	print documents
translate	forecast the weather
speak	English check
play chess	spellings
see	make music
do crosswords	have conversations
hear	write books
smell	think
	paint

3. Read and express your opinion.

Computers can do a lot of work for us. They help us at school. They keep useful information. Besides, they can even teach us English as well as other subjects. On the other hand, they have some cons. Viruses are a headache for many users. You shouldn't spend too much time at your PC. It's bad for your eyesight, for instance. Chatting in the Internet with your friend is not the same as a face-to-face talk.

4. Choose the right definitions.

1. cast iron
2. a plastic box
3. a steel pipe
4. an iron bolt

Possible answers:

- a) чугун
- b) стальная труба
- c) железный болт
- d) пластмассовая коробка

Тема 2.4. Оборудование, работа.

1. Choose the right definitions of these English words and their Russian equivalents.

1. Device
2. Circuit
3. To transfer information
4. To change the battery

Possible answers:

- a) Передавать информацию

- b) Заряжать батарею
- c) Цепь
- d) Устройство

2. Read the text and choose the proper headline.

The study of electricity may be divided into three classes or branches: magnetism, electrostatics, and electrodynamics. Magnetism is the property of the molecules of iron and certain other substances through which they store energy in a field of force because the arranged movement of the electrons in their atoms. Electrostatics is the study of electricity at rest, or static electricity. Examples of this type of electricity are charges or condenser plates. Rubbing glass with silk produces static electricity. Electrodynamics is the study of electricity in motion, or dynamic electricity. The electricity which flows through wires for light and power purposes is a good example of latter type of electricity.

Possible answers:

- 1) Dynamic Electricity
- 2) Static Electricity
- 3) The nature of Electricity
- 4) Classes of Electricity

Тема 2.5. Инструкции, руководства.

1. Fill in the gaps in this instruction.

¹ _____, the name of the current system must be present in the display⁴ for example: Home-1. Your charges may vary depending on the cellular carrier used. Enter ² _____ and press SEND. After you have pressed SEND to make the word Dialing appears in the display. When you have ³ _____ a mobile switching center, the confirmation message. ⁴ _____, the word Call will also be displayed along with the approximate duration of the call.

Possible answers:

- a) If the call timer is activated
- b) The number you wish to send
- c) To make a call
- d) Made contact with

2. Fill in the gaps in this instruction.

1. Be careful.
2. Beware of industrial ¹ _____.
3. Don't ² _____ here.
4. Don't walk here.
5. ³ _____ of death.
6. This material is ⁴ _____.

Possible answers:

- a) Corrosive
- b) Vehicles
- c) Smoke
- d) Risk

Приложение:

Английский алфавит

№	Печатные буквы	Рукописные буквы	Название букв	Чтение букв	Аналоги в русском языке
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A a	<i>a a</i>	[ei]	[ei]	[эй]
2.	B b	<i>B b</i>	[bi:]	[b]	[би:] [б]
3.	C c	<i>C c</i>	[si:]	[s] Перед e, i, y [k]	[си:] [с] [к]
4.	D d	<i>D d</i>	[di:]*	[d]*	[ди:] [д]
5.	E e	<i>E e</i>	[i:]	[i:]	[и:]
6.	F f	<i>F f</i>	[ef]	[f]	[эф] [ф]
7.	G g	<i>G g</i>	[dʒi:]	[dʒ] Перед e, i, y [g]	[джи:] [дж] [г]
8.	H h	<i>H h</i>	[eitʃ]	[h]	[эйч] [х]
9.	I i	<i>I i</i>	[aɪ]	[aɪ]	[ай]
10.	J j	<i>J j</i>	[dʒei]	[dʒ]	[джэй] [дж]
11.	K k	<i>K k</i>	[keɪ]	[k]	[кэй] [к]
12.	L l	<i>L l</i>	[el]*	[l]*	[эл] [л]
13.	M m	<i>M m</i>	[em]	[m]	[эм] [м]
14.	N n	<i>N n</i>	[en]*	[n]*	[эн] [н]

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	O o	<i>O o</i>	[ou]	[ou]	[oy]
16.	P p	<i>P p</i>	[pi:]	[p]	[пи:] [п]
17.	Q q	<i>Q q</i>	[kju:]	qu=[kw]	[кью:] [куэ]
18.	R r	<i>R r</i>	[a:]	[r]	[а:] [р]
19.	S s	<i>S s</i>	[es]	[s] [z]	[эс] — [с] — [з]
20.	T t	<i>T t</i>	[ti:]*	[t]*	[ти:] [т]
21.	U u	<i>U u</i>	[ju:]	[ju:]	[ю:]
22.	V v	<i>V v</i>	[vi:]	[v]	[ви:] [в]
23.	W w	<i>W w</i>	[ˈ dʌblju:]	[w]	[даблью:] [уэ]
24.	X x	<i>X x</i>	[eks]	[ks] [gz]	[экс] — [кс] — [гз]
25.	Y y	<i>Y y</i>	[waɪ]	[ai]	[уай] [ай]
26.	Z z	<i>Z z</i>	[zed] [zi:]	[z]	[зэд] [зи:] [з]

№	Гласные	Аналоги в русском языке	Приме- чания	№	Гласные	Аналоги в русском языке	Приме- чания
1.	[a:]	[a:]		1.	[aɪ]	[ай]	
2.	[ʌ]	[a]		2.	[eɪ]	[эй]	
3.	[ɔ]	[o]		3.	[ɔɪ]	[ой]	
4.	[ɔ:]	[o:]		4.	[ɪə]	[иа]	
5.	[ɪ]	[и]		5.	[ɛə]	[эа]	
6.	[i:]	[и:]		6.	[uə]	[уа]	
7.	[æ]	[э]	Откры- тый звук	7.	[aʊ]	[ау]	
8.	[ʼe]	[э]	Закры- тый звук	8.	[ou]	[оу]	
9.	[ə]	[э-а]	Нейт- ральный звук	9.	[əʊ]	[эу]	
10.	[ə:]	[э-а:]	- " -				
11.	[u]	[y]					
12.	[u:]	[y:]					

№	Согласные	Аналоги в русском языке	Примечания
1.	[b]	[б]	
2.	[p]	[п]	С придыханием
3.	[d]	[д]	Кончик языка на альвеолах
4.	[t]	[т]	
5.	[f]	[ф]	
6.	[v]	[в]	Прикусить верхними зубами нижнюю губу
7.	[w]	[уэ]	Губы округлены
8.	[k]	[к]	
9.	[g]	[г]	
10.	[h]	[х]	Напоминает выдох
11.	[s]	[с]	
12.	[z]	[з]	
13.	[m]	[м]	
14.	[n]	[н]	Кончик языка на альвеолах
15.	[ŋ]	[н]	Носовой звук
16.	[l]	[л]	
17.	[ʒ]	[ж]	
18.	[dʒ]	[дж]	
19.	[θ]	Аналога нет	Межзубные: без голоса
20.	[ð]	- " -	с голосом
21.	[r]	[р]	Более вибрирующий звук, чем в русском языке
22.	[j]	[й]	
23.	[ʃ]	[щ]	
24.	[tʃ]	[ч]	

Задание 1.

Студент должен овладеть правилами чтения согласных.

C c	[s]	Перед e, i, y	cent	[ˈsent]	цент
			cinema	[ˈsɪnɪmə]	кино
			cycle	[ˈsaɪkl]	цикл
	[k]	В остальных случаях	cake	[ˈkeɪk]	пирожное
G g	[dʒ]	Перед e, i, y	age	[ˈeɪdʒ]	возраст
			gin	[ˈdʒɪn]	водка, джин
			gyp	[ˈdʒɪp]	мошенник, плут
	[g]	В остальных случаях	go	[ˈɡoʊ]	идти, ехать
		Исключения:	begin	[bɪˈɡɪn]	начинать/ся
			get	[ˈɡet]	получать
			gift	[ˈɡɪft]	подарок
			give	[ˈɡɪv]	давать
			girl	[ˈɡɜːl]	девушка
R r	[r]	1. Перед гласным звуком	riddle	[ˈrɪdl]	загадка
		2. На стыке слов	a teacher of English [ə ˈtiːtʃər əv ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] преподаватель английского языка		

S s	[s]	1. В начале слова	so	[ˈsou]	так, таким образом
		2. Перед глухой согласной	steel	[ˈsti:l]	сталь
		3. В конце слова после глухой согласной	books	[ˈbuks]	книги
	[z]	1. В конце слова после гласной	days	[ˈdeɪz]	дни
		2. В конце слова после звонкой согласной	rains	[ˈreɪnz]	дожди
		3. Между гласными	rose	[ˈrouz]	роза
X x	[ks]	После ударной гласной	six	[ˈsɪks]	шесть
	[gz]	Перед ударным слогом	exam	[ɪgˈzæm]	экзамен

Задание 2.

Студент должен овладеть правилами чтения гласных в ударном слоге.

Ударение в двусложных и многосложных словах

Прежде всего, необходимо установить, является ли читаемое слово корневым или производным.

В английском языке ударение в двусложных и многосложных словах, как правило, падает на первый корневой слог слова-основы. Суффиксы и префиксы обычно безударны.

В большинстве четырехсложных слов, начинающихся как с корня, так и с префикса, ударение падает на второй слог от начала слова.

Многосложное английское слово может иметь два ударных слога: главное ударение, как правило, падает, на первый корневой слог, второстепенное - на первый слог префикса. Если в производном слове имеются два префикса, то первый префикс выделяется ударением.

Во многих трехсложных и в большинстве многосложных слов ударные буквы а, о, е, і читаются кратко.

Если слово имеет суффикс **-ant**, **-ance**, **-ent**, **-able**, **-er** и др., а начало его является приставкой или внешне сходно с приставкой, то ударение в этих словах падает на начало слова, но не на суффикс.

Лишь в отдельных четырехсложных и пятисложных словах сохраняется ударение на первом слоге.

Существует четыре типа чтения гласных в ударном слоге:

I тип - алфавитное чтение (открытый слог оканчивается на гласную);

II тип - краткое чтение (закрытый слог оканчивается на согласную);

тип - к гласной прибавляется буква г (согласная);

IV тип - к гласной прибавляется буква г + гласная

Буквы	I тип (алфавитное чтение)	II тип (краткое чтение)	III тип (+ г (согл.))	IV тип (+ г + гласная)
А а	[eɪ] (эй) на-ме [neɪm] имя	[æ] (э) cat [kæt] кошка	[a:] (а:) car [ka:] машина card [ka:d] карточка	[ɛə] (эа) care [kɛə] забота
О о	[ou] (оу) но [nou] нет	[ɒ] (о) not [nɒt] не	[ɔ:] (о:) for [fɔ:] для fork [fɔ:k] вилка	[ɔ:] (о:) more [mɔ:] более, еще
Е е	[i:] (и:) be [bi:] быть	[e] (э) pet [pet] любимец	[ə:] (э:) her [hə:] ей, ее	[ɪə] (иа) here [ˈhɪə] здесь, вот
У у	[ju:] (ю:) cu-be [kju:b] куб	[ʌ] (а) bus [bʌs] автобус	[fə:] (э:) fur [fə:] мех	[juə] (юа) pure [ˈpjʊə] чистый
I i Y y*	[aɪ] (ай) li-ke [laɪk] нравиться my [maɪ] мой, моя, мое, мои	[ɪ] (и) film [fɪlm] фильм myth [mɪθ] миф, выдумка	girl [gɜ:l] девушка myrtle [mɜ:tl] мирт (бот.)	[aɪə] (айа) fire [faɪə] огонь, пожар tyre [ˈtaɪə] шина, покрышка

Пояснения к таблице
Обратите внимание!

1. Буква **А а** читается [ɛə] в IV типе:
care [kɛə] *забота*

2. Буква **О о** читается одинаково [ɔ:] в III и IV типах:
for [fɔ:] *для*
more [mɔ:] *более, еще*

3. Все гласные, кроме **а, о**, читаются одинаково [ə:] в III типе:
her [hə:] *ее, ей* girl [gə:l] *девушка*
fur [fə:] *мех* myrtle [mə:tl] *мирт (бот.)*

4. Чтение всех гласных, кроме **а, о**, в IV типе можно вывести из I типа, убрав знак долготы и прибавив на конце звук [ə]:

e [i:] —→ [ɪə]	here [hiə]	здесь, вот
u [ju:] —→ [juə]	pure [pjue]	чистый
i [aɪ] —→ [aɪə]	fire [faɪə]	огонь, пожар
y [aɪ] —→ [aɪə]	tyre [taɪə]	шина, покрышка

Исключения из правил чтения гласных в ударном слоге

a*	have	[hæv]	иметь
	manual	[ˈmænjuəl]	руководство, справочник
	dynamic	[daɪˈnæmɪk]	динамический
	latitude	[ˈlætɪtjuːd]	широта
	example	[ɪɡˈzɑːmpl]	пример
	are	[aː]	форма мн. ч. наст. вр. глагола <i>to be</i> – быть, находиться, являться
o*	do	[duː]	делать
	to	[tuː] перед гласной [tə] перед согласной	1. Предлог (отвечает на вопрос куда? кому?) 2. Частица перед инфинитивом
	two	[tuː]	два
	move	[muːv]	двигать/ся
	prove	[pruːv]	доказывать, оказываться
	remove	[rɪˈmuːv]	передвигать/ся
	does	[dʌz]	3-е л. ед.ч. глагола <i>to do</i> – делает
	love	[lʌv]	любить, любовь
	oven	[ˈʌvən]	духовка, печь

	colour/ color	[ˈkʌlə]	цвет
	most	[ˈməʊst]	наибольший
	post	[ˈpəʊst]	почта, посылать по почте
e*	English	[ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]	английский
	where	[ˈweə]	где, куда
	there	[ˈðeə]	там, туда
u*	После l, r	[u:]	
	blue	[ˈblu:]	голубой
	flue	[ˈflu:]	грипп (разг.)
	rule	[ˈru:l]	правило
		[u]	
	put	[ˈput]	положить
	full	[ˈfʊl]	полный, целый
	pull	[ˈpʊl]	тянуть, тащить
	push	[ˈpuʃ]	толкать
	bush	[ˈbʊʃ]	куст, кустарник
i*	give	[ˈɡɪv]	давать
	live	[ˈlɪv]	жить
	minute	[ˈmɪnɪt]	минута
	opinion	[əˈpɪnjən]	мнение
	litre	[ˈli:tə]	литр
	efficient	[ɪˈfɪʃnt]	эффективный

	machine	[mə'ʃi:n]	машина
	benzine	[bən'zi:n]	бензин
	pint	[ˈpaɪnt]	пинта (мера емкости)
	technique	[tek'ni:k]	техника; метод, способ
y*	physics	[ˈfɪzɪks]	физика
	cylinder	[ˈsɪlɪndə]	цилиндр

ck	[k]	clock	[klɒk]	часы
/	[tʃ]	chess	[tʃes]	шахматы (в словах англ. происх.)
ch -	[k]	chemistry	[ˈkemɪstri]	химия (в словах лат. и греч. происх.)
\	[ʃ]	machine	[mə'ʃi:n]	машина (в словах фр. происх.)
tch	[tʃ]	match	[ˈmætʃ]	спичка
gh /	[f]	enough	[ɪˈnʌf]	достаточно
\	[-]	high	[ˈhaɪ]	высокий
		light	[ˈlaɪt]	свет; легкий
gn	[n]	sign	[ˈsaɪn]	подписывать/ся
kn	[n]	know	[ˈnou]	знать
/	[ŋ]*	morning	[ˈmɔ:nɪŋ]	утро (в конце слова)
ng \	[ŋg]**	English	[ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]	английский (в середине слова)
nk	[ŋk]	bank	[bæŋk]	банк
ph /	[f]	photo	[ˈfəʊtəʊ]	фото
\	[v]	nephew	[ˈnevju:]	племянник (исключение)

sc	[sk]	screen	[ˈskri:n]	экран
	[s]	scene	[ˈsi:n]	сцена
sh	[ʃ]	she	[ʃi:]	она
ss	[s]	possible	[ˈpɒsɪbl]	возможный
	[ʃ]	pressure	[ˈpreʃə]	давление
th	[ð]***	they	[ðeɪ]	они (в служебных словах)
	[θ]****	three	[θri:]	три (в начале слова)
		month	[mʌnθ]	месяц (в конце слова)
	[t]	Thames	[ˈtemz]	Темза (река) (исключение)
wr	[r]	write	[raɪt]	писать

Задание 3.

Студент должен овладеть правилами чтения сочетания согласных .

Задание 4.

Студент должен овладеть правилами чтения сочетания согласных с гласными, гласных с согласными, сочетания гласных.

cial	[ʃə]	official	[ə'fɪʃəl]	служебный, официальный
cient		sufficient	[sə'fɪʃənt]	достаточный
dier	[dʒə]	soldier	['souldʒə]	солдат
dure		procedure	[prə'si:dʒə]	процедура
gue	[g]	dialogue	['daɪələg]	диалог
gui		guide	['gaɪd]	гид, экскурсовод
qu	[kw]	quite (well)	['kwait]	вполне, совершенно (хорошо)
que	[k]	cheque	['tʃek]	чек
sion	[ʒn]	television	[,teli'vɪʒn]	телевидение (после гласной)
	[ʃən]	pension	['penʃən]	пенсия (после согласной)
ssion	[ʃən]	mission	['mɪʃən]	командировка
Исключение:		combustion	[kəm'bastʃən]	горение, сгорание
sure	[ʒə]	measure	['meʒə]	измерять (после ea, ei)
	[ʃə]	pressure	['presʃə]	давление (после согласной)
tion	[ʃn]	dictation	[dɪk'teɪʃn]	диктант
tual	[tʃuəl]	actual	['æktʃuəl]	фактический
	[tjuəl]	mutual	['mju:tjuəl]	взаимный

ture — tury —	[tʃə]	future	[ˈfju:tʃə]	будущий (в конце слова)
		century	[ˈsentʃəri]	век, столетие
Исключение:		mature	[məˈtʃuə]	зрелый
		premature	[ˌpreməˈtʃuə]	преждевре- менный
wh+o	[h]	who	[hu:]	кто
wh+ другая гласная	[w]	what	[ˈwɒt]	что, какая
		where	[weə]	где, куда
		white	[ˈwaɪt]	белый
		why	[waɪ]	почему
w+er	[ə]	answer	[ˈa:nsə]	ответ, отвечать
w+or	[wə:]	work	[ˈwə:k]	работа, работать
w + a; qu + a				
+ r, l	[ɔ:]	war	[ˈwɔ:]	война
		wall	[ˈwɔ:l]	стена
		quarter	[ˈkwɔ:tə]	четверть
+ другая соглас- ная	[ɔ]	want	[wɒnt]	хотеть
		quantity	[ˈkwɒntɪti]	количество

а [a:]			
a+ft	after	[ˈa:ftə]	после, после того как
a+lf	half	[ˈha:f]	половина
a+lm	calm	[ˈka:m]	спокойный
a+nc	enhance	[ɪnˈha:ns]	увеличивать
a+nch	branch	[ˈbra:ntʃ]	ветвь; отрасль, филиал
a+nd	demand	[dɪˈma:nd]	требовать
a+nt	plant	[ˈpla:nt]	завод; растение, сажать растения
a+ns	answer	[ˈa:nsə]	ответ, отвечать
a+sk	ask	[a:sk]	просить, спрашивать
a+sp	grasp	[ˈgra:sp]	схватывать
a+ss	class	[ˈkla:s]	класс
Исклю- чения:	mass	[ˈmæs]	масса
	passage	[ˈpæsidʒ]	проход
a+st	fast	[ˈfa:st]	быстрый
a+th	bath	[ba:θ]	ванна
Исклю- чения:	gather	[ˈgæðə]	собирать
	bathe	[ˈbeɪð]	купаться
	lathe	[ˈleɪð]	токарный станок
а [ɔ:]			
a+lk	talk	[ˈtɔ:k]	разговор, беседа
a+ll	all	[ˈɔ:l]	все

a+lr	already	[ɔ:l'reɪdɪ]	уже
a+ls	also	[ɔ:lsəu]	тоже, также
a+lt	salt	[sɔ:lt]	соль
a+lw	always	[ɔ:lwəz]	всегда
о [ʌ]			
o+m	some	[sʌm]	несколько, некоторый
o+n	son	[sʌn]	сын
o+rr	worry	[wʌrɪ]	беспокоиться
Исклю- чение:	sorry	[sɔ:ri]	огорченный, сожалеющий
o+th	mother	[mʌðə]	мать
Исклю- чение:	both	[bəuθ]	оба
o+ve	love	[lʌv]	любовь, любить
Исклю- чения:	over	[oʊvə]	над
	prove	[pru:v]	доказывать, оказываться
	move	[mu:v]	двигать/ся
	approve	[ə'pru:v]	одобрять
о [ou]			
o+ld	old	[əʊld]	старый
o+ll	roll	[rəʊl]	вращать
o+lt	volt	[vəʊlt]	вольт
u [u]			
u+ll	full	[fʊl]	полный
	pull	[pʊl]	тянуть, тащить

u+sh	push	[ˈpuʃ]	толкать, открывать от себя (дверь)
	bush	[ˈbuʃ]	куст, кустарник
u+t	put	[ˈput]	положить
u [u:]			
j+u	June	[ˈdʒu:n]	июнь
	junior	[ˈdʒu:njə]	младший
i [aɪ]			
i+gh	high	[ˈhaɪ]	высокий
i+ght	light	[ˈlaɪt]	свет; легкий
	right	[ˈraɪt]	правый
i+gn	sign	[ˈsaɪn]	подписывать/ся
Исклю- чение:	resignation	[ˈreziɡˈneɪʃən]	отказ от должности, отставка
i+ld	child	[ˈtʃaɪld]	ребенок
Исклю- чения:	children	[ˈtʃɪldrən]	дети
	wilderness	[ˈwɪldənɪs]	пустыня
i+nd	kind	[ˈkaɪnd]	добрый; сорт
Исклю- чения:	window	[ˈwɪndəʊ]	окно
	cylinder	[ˈsɪlɪndə]	цилиндр

ai	[eɪ]	rain	[ˈreɪn]	дождь
ay		day	[deɪ]	день
ai+r	[ɛə]	air	[ɛə]	воздух
au	[ɔ:]	August	[ˈɔ:gəst]	август
aw		law	[ˈlɔ:]	закон
au	[a:]	aunt	[a:nt]	тетя
		laugh	[la:f]	смеяться
oa	[ou]	coat	[ˈkəʊt]	пальто
oa+d	[ɔ:]	broad	[brɔ:d]	широкий
		abroad	[əˈbrɔ:d]	за границей
		board	[ˈbɔ:d]	доска
oi	[ɔɪ]	oil	[ˈɔɪl]	нефть, масло
oy		boy	[bɔɪ]	мальчик
ou+gh	[ou]	though	[ˈðəʊ]	хотя
Исклю- чение:		through	[θru:]	через, сквозь
ou	[ʌ]	enough	[ɪˈnʌf]	достаточно
		country	[ˈkʌntri]	страна; местность, расположенная за городом
		young	[ˈjʌŋ]	молодой
ou+bl	[ʌ]	double	[ˈdʌbl]	двойной

ou+l	[ou]	soul	[ˈsoul]	душа
ou	[au]	out	[ˈaʊt]	вне, снаружи
ow		now	[ˈnaʊ]	сейчас, теперь
r+ou	[u:]	group	[ˈgru:p]	группа
		route	[ˈru:t]	маршрут
ow	[ou]	low	[ˈlou]	низкий (в начале слова)
Исклю- чение:		knowledge	[ˈnɒlɪdʒ]	знания
ou+r	[auə]	our	[ˈauə]	наш, наша, наши
Исклю- чения:		four	[ˈfɔ:]	четыре
		your	[ˈjɔ:]	твой, твоя, твои
		tour	[ˈtuə]	путешествие
		labourer	[ˈleɪbərə]	рабочий (без ударения)
ower	[auə] [u:]	flower	[ˈflauə]	цветок
oo				
oo+d		food	[ˈfu:d]	пища
Исклю- чения:		good	[ˈgʊd]	хороший
		blood	[ˈblʌd]	кровь
		flood	[ˈflʌd]	поток
oo+f		roof	[ˈru:f]	крыша

oo+l		school	[ˈsku:l]	школа
oo+n		moon	[ˈmu:n]	луна
oo + k	[u]	book	[ˈbuk]	книга
oo+r	[ɔ:]	door	[ˈdɔ:]	дверь
		floor	[ˈflɔ:]	пол, этаж
Исклю- чение:		poor	[ˈpuə]	бедный
ea > ee >	[i:]	tea	[ˈti:]	чай
		see	[ˈsi:]	видеть
		read	[ˈri:d]	читать
Исклю- чения:		break	[ˈbreɪk]	ломать
		great	[ˈɡreɪt]	великий
		coffee	[ˈkɒfi]	кофе (без ударения)
		steak	[ˈsteɪk]	кусок мяса
ea	[e]	read	[red]	читать (2-я и 3-я формы глагола)
ea+d		already	[ɔ:lˈredɪ]	уже
ea+lth		health	[ˈhelθ]	здоровье
ea+th		weather	[ˈweðə]	погода
ea+v		heavy	[ˈhevi]	сильный
Исклю- чение: ea+d	[i:]	to read	[ri:d]	читать (1-я форма глагола)

ear >	[ɪə]	ear	[ˈɪə]	ухо
eer >		beer	[ˈbiə]	пиво
ear+	[ə:]	earn	[ˈə:n]	зарабатывать
согласная				
Исклю- чение:		heart	[ˈha:t]	сердце
ei	[i:]	receive	[rɪˈsi:v]	получать
		ceiling	[ˈsi:lɪŋ]	потолок
ei+gh	[eɪ]	eight	[ˈeɪt]	восемь
Исклю- чение:		height	[ˈhaɪt]	высота
eu	[i:]	key	[ˈki:]	ключ
Исклю- чения:		they	[ðeɪ]	они
		grey	[ˈgreɪ]	серый
		obey	[əˈbeɪ]	повиноваться, подчиняться
eu >	[ju:]	neutral	[ˈnju:trəl]	нейтральный
ew >		new	[ˈnju:]	новый
Исклю- чения:				
l,r,j+ew	[u:]	flew	[ˈflu:]	летал
		screw	[ˈskru:]	винт
		jewel	[ˈdʒu:əl]	драгоценный камень

ue+l	[uəl]	cruel fuel	[ˈkruəl] [ˈfjuəl]	жестокый топливо
ui	[ju:]	suit	[ˈsju:t]	костюм
	[u:]	fruit	[ˈfru:t]	фрукты
Исклю- чение: r+ui	[uɪ]	ruin	[ˈruɪn]	разрушать
ui	[aɪ]	quite guide	[ˈkwaɪt] [ˈgaɪd]	вполне гид, проводник
Исклю- чение: ui	[ɪ]	build	[ˈbɪld]	строить
uy	[aɪ]	buy	[ˈbaɪ]	покупать

		year	[ˈjɜ:]	год
ue перед S	[e]	guess	[ˈges]	угадать
		guest	[gest]	гость
ue	[ju:]	due due to	[ˈdju:]	должный благодаря
Исклю- чения: l,r+ue	[u:]	blue true	[ˈblu:] [ˈtru:]	голубой верный

Ознакомиться с разговорными клише социально бытовой сферы общения.

1) Как выразить согласие, несогласие с мнением собеседника

Of course (not). — Конечно (нет).

Certainly (not). — Конечно (нет).

All right (I am afraid not). — Да (Боюсь, что нет).

I (don't) agree with you. — Я (не) согласен с вами.

I don't mind (I'd rather not). — Я не возражаю (Я против).

You are (not) right. — Вы (не)правы.

It's a go (No go)! — Пойдет! (Не пойдет!)

I am all for it (I am against it). — Я полностью «за» (Я против этого).

I (don't) think so. — Я так (не)думаю.

Naturally (Hardly). — Конечно (Вряд ли).

Far from it. — Далеко от этого.

You are welcome. — Всегда пожалуйста.

You are mistaken. — Вы ошибаетесь.

It's a great idea! — Это замечательная идея!

Nothing of the kind. — Ничего подобного.

It goes without saying. — Безусловно.

It's out of the question. — Об этом не может быть и речи.

I wish I could. — Если бы я мог.

On the contrary. — Наоборот.

Dialogue

— Are you going to visit your grandmother?

— Of course. It goes without saying.

— Could you help her? Some trees in her garden need cutting.

— I am afraid not. I have no time. I'll do it next time.

— And could you do me a lift?

— Naturally. You are welcome!

2) Как выразить восторг, удивление

Great! — Грандиозно!

Terrific! — Потрясающе!

Grand! — Здорово!

That's fine! — Это прекрасно!

Fantastic! — Фантастика!

How wonderful! — Как чудесно!

Really? Is that really so? — Неужели? Неужели это так?

You don't say so! — Не может быть!

That's surprise! — Это сюрприз!
That's news to me. — Это новость для меня.
How come? — Как это может быть?
Believe it or not! — Верьте или не верьте!
Just fancy! — Только представьте!

Dialogue

— Hi! You look so happy.
— Hi! I've won the first prize at the conference!
— Is that really so? That's surprise! My congratulations on your excellent results!
— Thanks! I'd like to invite you to our party. Does 6 o'clock suit you?
— It's O.K. Are you going to invite your friends?
— Of course. It goes without saying.
— And could you do me a lift now?
— Sorry. I'm afraid not. I'm in a hurry now.
— No need to be sorry. We'll meet soon.
— See you soon.

3) Как выразить сомнение, предостережение, совет, предложение
It can't be helped. — Этому нельзя помочь.
I don't know. — Я не знаю.
If I am not mistaken. — Если я не ошибаюсь.
As far as I remember. — Насколько я помню.
It seems to me. — Мне кажется.
I can't answer right now. — Я не могу ответить прямо сейчас.
I wish I knew. — Если бы я знал.
It's hard to say. — Трудно сказать.
I doubt it. — Я сомневаюсь в этом.
I am not sure of it. — Я не уверен в этом.
Look at. — Осторожно.
Mind the steps. — Осторожно, ступеньки.
Don't take chances. — Не рискуй.
Don't jump to conclusions. — Не торопись с выводами.
Come on, stop it. — Перестань, прекрати.
You'll wait and see. — Поживем — увидим.
Mark my words. — Помяни мои слова.
The sooner... the better. — Чем быстрее... тем лучше.
Hurry up! — Потопливайся!
Don't be long! — Не задерживайся!

Dialogue

—Hi! What's the matter with you?
 —I can't find my wallet. Maybe I've lost it.
 —As far as I remember it was a black one. It seems to me that you left it in the last shop.
 —I doubt it. I am not sure of it.
 —Don't jump to conclusions. Go back and make it clear.
 —All right!

Read and translate this dialogue

Student 1: How has the life changed since the beginning of the 20th century? Do you have an idea what life was like at the beginning of the century?

Student 2: Well, there weren't any television or video-recorders. There were very few cars on the roads. People traveled on foot, by bicycle, by bus or by train. Aeroplanes were very small and dangerous.

Student 1: What has changed since then?

Student 2: Well, cars have become cheaper and the number of cars has risen. Aeroplanes have become larger and faster.

Student 1: So, transport has changed a lot since 1900. More people travel, and the journeys have become faster and easier. What about radio, television, computers, the Internet?

Student 2: All of these have become part of our everyday life. We can watch television programmes from many countries. A lot of people have got computers and videos.

Student 1: Has life become better?

Student 2: I think so. People are free to travel to most parts of the world. We now know more about how people live in other countries. The world has become a smaller place.

Student 1: Do you think things have become better in every way?

Student 2: No, there's been overpopulation and more pollution because of all the cars and factories. Pollution is causing the greenhouse effect and damage to the ozone layer.

Student 1: The greenhouse effect is global warming. The earth is getting warmer. The climate in many parts of the world has changed. The temperature in the North Atlantic has risen by 1C, deserts have become larger, there have been several hurricanes in Europe which are very rare here. They have destroyed millions of trees.

Student 2: How do you think what our life will be like in the future?

Student 1: In the 21st century we will have run out of many essential materials like oil and coal. We may even have run out of water to drink. Some experts say that we will be living like chickens in incubators and eating artificial food.

Student 2: As for me I'm optimistic about the future. I'm sure atmospheric pollution will be stopped. We'll drive electric cars and live in houses with lots of plants and special air-cleaning gadgets. I hope people will learn to live in peace and understand each other. There will be no more wars, no more criminals and no more terrorists.

Student 1: You're a romantic.

Student 2: I think it's up to us to look after our planet and try to make it a better place to live.

**Ознакомиться с разговорными клише социально - бытовой сферы общения:
 на основе данной лексики составить диалог.**

1) Как подбодрить, посочувствовать, предложить свою помощь.

Don't worry. — Не волнуйтесь.

Everything will be alright. — Все будет хорошо.

Relax. — Расслабьтесь.

Take it easy. — Воспринимайте это легко.

Don't take it to heart. — Не принимайте это близко к сердцу.

Let's hope for the best. — Давайте надеяться на лучшее.

Things happen. — Всякое бывает.

Let me help you. — Позвольте мне помочь вам.

Let me do it. — Позвольте мне сделать это.

What can I do for you? — Что я могу сделать для вас?

Give it to me. — Оставьте это мне.

Can I help you? — Могу я помочь тебе?

Good luck. — Удачи вам.

Dialogue.

—What's about your exams results?

—Don't know yet. I hope that everything will be alright. But I am a little bit nervous about it.

—Don't worry and relax. Let's hope for the best.

—Thanks. We'll wait and see.

2) Как поблагодарить, ответить на благодарность.

Thanks a lot. — Спасибо большое.

Thanks awfully. — Ужасно благодарен.

Thank you very much. — Спасибо вам большое.

A thousand thanks. — Тысячу благодарностей.

I would like to thank you. — Мне бы хотелось поблагодарить вас.

Thank you for... — Спасибо за...

My gratitude cannot be expressed in words. — Моя благодарность не может быть выражена в словах.

I don't know how to thank you. — Я не знаю, как поблагодарить вас.

Don't mention it. — Не стоит упоминать об этом.

Not at all. — Не стоит благодарностей.

You are welcome. — Всегда пожалуйста.

It's O.K. — Все хорошо.

That's all right. — Все хорошо.

It was no trouble at all. — Мне это ничего не стоило.

It was a real pleasure for me to do it. — Мне было приятно сделать это для вас.

Dialogue

—Good morning, Tom! How are you getting on?

—Good morning, Jane! Not too bad. Can't complain.

—You were great at the exam yesterday. My congratulations on your excellent results!
 —Thank you very much. And what about your exam results?
 —Don't know yet.
 —Don't worry and relax. Don't take it to heart. I'd like to invite you to our party.
 —Thank you for inviting me. At what time?
 —Does 8 o'clock suit you?
 —O.K.! Can I help you?
 —Give it to me. See you soon.
 —Bye for now!

3) Как извиниться, ответить на извинения.

Sorry. — Извините.

Excuse me. — Извините меня.

I must apologize to you. — Я должен извиниться перед вами.

I beg your pardon. — Я прошу прощения.

Forgive me please. — Простите меня, пожалуйста.

Excuse my interrupting you. — Извините, что перебиваю вас.

Sorry for being late. — Извините, что опоздал.

That's alright. — Ничего страшного.

It's O.K. — Все хорошо.

No need to be sorry. — Нет нужды извиняться.

Don't worry. — Не волнуйтесь.

Forget it. — Забудьте это.

Please, don't apologize. — Пожалуйста, не извиняйтесь.

Never mind. — Ничего страшного.

Dialogue.

—I'm terribly sorry I'm late. It was very difficult to find your office.

—That's quite all right. Sit down, please. Perhaps now I could start asking you questions... Why do you want to leave your present job and join us?

—I don't feel my qualifications are being properly used and what does the job of general assistant in your office involve? What...

—Excuse my interrupting you, but you may read all about this job in this leaflet.

Climate in Great Britain

The British Isles which are surrounded by the ocean have an insular climate.

There are 3 things that chiefly determine the climate of the United Kingdom: the position of the islands in the temperate belt; the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and south-west and the warm current — the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England. All these features make the climate more moderate, without striking difference between seasons. It is not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer.

So, the British ports are ice-free and its rivers are not frozen throughout the year. The weather on the British Isles has a bad reputation. It is very changeable and fickle. The British say that there is a climate in other countries, but we have just weather. If you don't like the weather in England, just wait a few minutes.

It rains very often in all seasons in Great Britain. Autumn and winter are the wettest. The sky is usually grey and cold winds blow. On the average, Britain has more than 200 rainy days a year. The English say that they have 3 variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, and when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily, that they say «It's raining cats and dogs».

Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.

Climate and Natural Resources

The United States of America is a very diverse country. Its nature, climate, population varies from the East Coast to the west, from the northern border to the southern.

Climate is mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the Great Plains west of the Mississippi River, and arid in the southwest.

Natural resources include coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, and timber.

Natural hazards are a great deal of problems for the USA. Every year, they lose hundreds of millions of dollars, because of natural hazards. The USA is famous for hurricanes along the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico coasts and tornadoes in the Midwest and southeast; mud slides in California; forest fires in the west; flooding.

Sometimes there are tsunamis, volcanoes and earthquakes happen. Earthquakes are very often in California.

Talking about environment, one should add that air pollution results in acid rains in both the US and Canada. The US is the largest single emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels.

Water pollution from runoff of pesticides and fertilizers takes place here.

The Weather in England

The English say «Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather*. It happens because the weather changes more often than in other countries. British winters are mild and springs are cool because of the winds that blow from the Atlantic Ocean. They blow 2 days out of every 3.

In spring sunshine and showers follow each other so often during the day that an umbrella or a raincoat is absolutely necessary in England. The weather changes so frequently that it is difficult to forecast. It is not unusual for people to complain that the weathermen were wrong.

The weather in spring is generally mild but sometimes the days are really fresh. Spring is the season when nature awakens from its long winter sleep: the temperature grows, the sky becomes blue, and the sun grows warmer. Everything is full of new life again. The days grow longer and warmer; the ground gets covered with green grass.

Summer is the hottest season in England. The sunrays become hot, the days are long, and the nights are short and warm. It's time for holidays, when people go to the seaside for sunbathing and swimming. It usually gets hot in July. The summer nights are short, but they are wonderful.

As for autumn it isn't so nice. It's a season of winds and beautiful sunsets. The leaves turn yellow and reddish and fall to the ground and the birds migrate to warm countries. In autumn the days become shorter. A spell of sunny weather in September is called Indian summer or «Golden Autumn». In England September and October are warm and dry, but November is

the foggiest month. Late autumn is generally an unpleasant season. Everything begins to take a different colour. The trees look bare. The flowers have faded away. The sky is overcast with low clouds. Everything looks gloomy.

In winter in England they can hardly forecast their weather. Sometimes it rains and sometimes it snows. In England it isn't so cold in winter as in our country and they don't get so much snow as we get here in Ukraine. The rivers in England never freeze, that's why children there go skating very seldom. When there are 8 degrees of frost in England everyone complains of hazards.

My Friend

I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former schoolmates. But my bosom friend is Lena. She is 16. Lena isn't very tall, but she is pretty in her own way.

She has red curly hair and a turn-up nose. Lena wears spectacles and when spring comes there are plenty of freckles on her cheeks, forehead and nose. But all that doesn't make her plain or ugly. I like Lena because she is well-bred, jolly and kind.

She does well at school though she has an unbreakable rule: never to study at night no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning. She is also fond of reading plain books, and Lena sometimes thinks that one book isn't enough to read, she has two or three books going at once. My friend has a lot of books at home, and she buys them wherever she goes.

She says that the books are of great help any time and they always must be at her hand. Her idea is that it's much easier to have a library of her own comprising lots of books than to try keeping everything in her head. Lena goes in for sports and she is a member of our school basket-ball team. She is terribly quick and strong.

It's a pleasure to watch her playing basket-ball: while others are hopping about in the air she always gets under their feet and grabs the ball. I don't like people who are bored at everything and who never make the slightest effort to be pleasant. That's why my friend is Lena, the most amusing person in the world. She thinks everything is funny — even flunking an exam.

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

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

Overpopulation

The world's population is an important issue. For hundreds of thousands of years, the human population grew at a low but steadily increasing rate. Then, in less than last 200 years, the world population went from several hundreds of millions to more than 6 billion people.

The Earth has certain limitations and in particular, there are limits to growth of things that consume the Earth resources.

Many people believe that these resources, both the Earth and the human intellect are endless and population growth can continue and that there is no danger that we will ever run out of anything. "Yet, many people had predicted catastrophic shortages of natural resources that would follow, because of continued population growth. Countries try not to raise this subject to the public much, because they do not want to raise panic.

Nowadays they have to do something about it before it gets out of hand. They try to censor it and sometimes lie. Do you know that the USA itself consumes 50 per cent of all electricity produced on the Earth? The population of the USA is just around 285 millions people. It is an interesting fact.

Overpopulation is like a big magnifying glass making little problems into big ones.

Overpopulation is destroying our environment, lowering the standard of living, and generally degrading the quality of life.

Overpopulation also causes more violence, environmental pollution that reflects on land degradation, tropical forest destruction, global warming and destruction of coral reefs. 6 billion member society has to get a huge food infrastructure, so society start producing genetically made food, which is cheaper than ordinary one but might reflect in the nutrient balance. For example, in China it is prohibited to have more than one child for a couple. There is a very dangerous situation in India. By the year 2025 its population might reach 1.5 billion people.

The planet urgently needs population control. Birth control, abortion and quotas need to be supported, if the planet is to remain habitable in the long term.

Every second five people are born and two people die, so there is a gain of three people. At this rate, the world population is doubling every 40 years and would be: 12 billions in 40 years, 24 billions in 80 years and 48 billions in 120 years. But the Earth could provide food only for 20 billions people.

Sport in Our Life

People all over the world are fond of sports and games.

Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined.

It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-building, etc.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In city, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me, I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourites as Jim Courier, Stephan Edberg, Pete Sampras, Boris Becker, Per Korda, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily

The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of

sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games.

For the period of the Games all the wars stopped. So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later.

In 1894 French Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed all the sports governing bodies and pointed out the significance of sport and its educational value.

Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition.

In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policy-making body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries, which take part in the Olympic Games.

Summer and Winter Games are held separately.

My future profession

Finishing school is the beginning of the independent life for millions of school leavers. Many roads are open before them: technical schools, institutes and universities. But it is not easy thing to choose a profession out of more than 2000 existing in the world. Some pupils follow the advice of their parents, others can't decide even after leaving school. As for me I have made my choice long ago. I want to become a teacher of the Russian language and literature. My choice of this occupation didn't come as sudden flash. During all school years literature was my favourite subject. I have read a lot of books by Russian and foreign writers. I understand that reading books helps people in self-education and in solving different life problems. My parents are also teachers and I know that teaching is a very specific and difficult job. Teachers do not only teach their subjects. They develop their pupils' intellect, form their views and characters, their attitudes to life and to other people. It's a great responsibility. It's not as easy as it may seem at first. But I think that love for children combined with the knowledge I'll get at the Institute would be quite enough to succeed in my work. I'm applying to the philological Department and I am sure my dream will come true sooner or later.

World of jobs

We spend great part of our lives at our jobs, so choosing a right career is one of the most important decisions you will make in your life. Many students finish high school and begin college without a clear idea of what they want to do in future. Part of the problem is the size of the job market itself. With so many kinds of jobs (2000) how can you tell which will interest you? Some of occupations are already overcrowded. In old industries there may be little need for new workers, while new and growing industries will offer jobs now and in the future. Therefore, it is extremely important to explore your choice of occupations from every angle, collect as much information as you can. But above all you must evaluate yourself. Find out where your interests and talents lie. Postponing a decision is an error people make. "I'll get started tomorrow or next week, or next year," - many people think. These people refuse to face the problem, hoping it will go away. But if you don't take the first step now, how can you plan for the future, how can you take the right way? Such people miss many opportunities. First start with yourself, make a list of your interests, talents and abilities. Most people have a lot of these, but at the beginning they are undeveloped and may not seem outstanding. By concentrating on a few, or on one you may surprise yourself at how good you can get. The interest inventory that follows covers the major fields in which most people find careers: science, art, social service, business, sales and so on.

Sometimes we say that someone we know is 'a square peg in a round hole'. This means that person we are talking about is not suited for the job he is doing. Unfortunately, many people in the world are 'square pegs'. But to be a 'square peg' is not a real problem, a real problem for millions of people is to be unemployed. Unemployment especially hits poor and working class families the hardest, not because this people are more likely to be unemployed, but because they don't have financial resource to fall back on. Unemployment exists primarily for two reasons: first - the existence of millions of unemployed people tends to present most of those working from asking for higher wages since they can be replaced easily, second - in their search for profits, corporations are interested in finding the cheapest labor. As for our country more than 10% of our people are unemployed. There is no lack of work force in Russia, but at the resent moment the need for professional workers is increasing. Old industries are overcrowded and it is hard to get new education for people whose age is 35-40 years. The problem of unemployment is also connected with the economic crisis in our country. And I think when this crisis comes to an end the problem of unemployment will not be so urgent.

Newspapers

Newspaper is a publication that presents and comments on the news. Newspapers play an important role in shaping public opinion and informing people of current events. The first newspapers were probably handwritten news-sheets posted in public places. The earliest daily newsheet was "ActaDiurna" ("Daily Events") which started in Rome in 59 B.C. The first printed newspaper was Chinese publication called "Dibao" ("Ti - pao") started in A.D.700's. It was printed from carved wooden blocks. The first regularly published newspaper in Europe was "Avisa Relation" or "Zeitung", started in Germany in 609

Newspapers have certain advantages over other mass me-dia — magazines, TV and radio. Newspaper can cover more news and in much detail than TV or radio newcast can do.

Magazines focus on major national and international events of the preceeding week. But newspaper focuses on local news as well and provides information and comments faster than magazine can do. There are about 1 700 daily and 7 500 weekly newspapers in the US. The circulation of some weeklies is no more than a few hundred of copies per issue and the circulation of some dailies is over a million of copies

There are daily newspapers and weekly newspapers. Daily newspapers print world, national and local news. Many dailies are morning papers, others are afternoon papers. Sunday issues of the dailies are usually larger than the weekday ones. They may include special sections on such topics as entertainment, finance and travel or Sunday magazine, a guide to TV programmes, colored comics. The major dailies in the US are "Christian Science Monitor", "New York Times", "USA Today", "Wall Street Journal", "Washington Post". Weekly newspapers serve usually for smaller areas. They are printed in small communities where people know each other and are interested in activities of their friends and neighbours. Weeklies report of weddings, births, deaths and news of local business and politics. Most weeklies do not print world or national news

Television

Television, also called TV, is one of our most important means of communication. It brings moving pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. The name "Television" comes from Greek word meaning "far", and a Latin word meaning "to see", so the word "tele-vision" means "to see far". About three-fourths of the 1 500 TV stations in the US are commercial stations. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make profit. The rest are public stations, which are nonprofit organizations.

Commercial TV stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs because they must attract larger numbers of view-ers in order to sell advertising time at high prices. These programs include light dramas called situation comedies; ac- tion-packed dramas about life of detectives, police officers, lawyers and doctors; shows featuring comedians, dancers and singers; movies; quiz shows; soap operas; cartoons. Commercial TV broadcasts also documentaries and talk shows. Documentary is dramatic, but nonfictional presentation of information. It can be programs about people, animals in faraway places or programs on such issues as alcoholism, drug abuse, racial prejudice. On talk shows a host interviews. politicians, TV and movie stars, athlets, authors. There are also sport programs and brief summaries of local, national and international news. Advertising is an important part of commercial TV. Commercials appear between and during most programs. They urge viewers to buy different kinds of products - from dog food to hair spray, and from cars to insurance policies

Public television focuses mainly on education and culture. There are programs on wide range of subjects - from physics and literature to cooking and yoga. Public TV also broadcasts plays, ballets, symphonies as well as programs about art and history. Public TV attracts less viewer than commercial TV

Summer Holidays

The beach is a traditional summer destination for thousands of people. Everyone wants to go to the beach! Sun, surf, and sand are a magnetic lure for millions of visitors. The wealth of things to do includes sunbathing, jogging, boating, fishing and surfing. Ever presented breezes keep the temperature comfortable and the water warn.

Beach cities are the centres for easygoing life styles. The newest trends in youth culture often originate there. For example, the roller-skating craze started on the Venice boardwalk.

Though sea, sun and sand are the same, people try to go to a different place every year, because fauna, and flora, and the air are different.

Spending holidays on the beach is a great rest though many people combine sunbathing with visiting museums and places of interest.

Travelling/Holidays

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through.

Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country.

As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish, and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there.

But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there.

Sometimes, we can place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long.

As a rule, I make new friends there. In the day-time we play volley-ball, tennis, swim in the warm water of the sea and sunbathe. In the evening.

I like to sit on the beach watching the sea and enjoying the sunset. I'm fond of mountaineering. So I do a lot of climbing together with my friends. Time passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home sunburnt and full of impressions.

Customs and traditions

I am going to tell you about English customs and traditions. First of all, it concerns United Kingdom political system. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions and precedents. After the English Revolution of Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy headed by King (now Queen, Elizabeth the second). Traditionally the Queen acts only on the advice of her Ministers. She reigns but she does not rule.

Englishmen have traditions not only in political, but in social life. For example, London, the capital of England, is traditionally divided into three parts: the West End, the East end, and the City. The City is a historical, financial and business center of London. The East End is the district inhabited by the workers, and the West End is a fashionable shopping and entertaining center. English people like to spend their free time in numerous pubs where they can have a glass of beer and talk about different things with their friends.

The English are traditional about their meals. They eat eggs and bacon with toasts for breakfast, pudding or apple pie for dessert. Every English family has five o'clock tea. A typical feature of an English house is a fireplace, even when there is central heating in the house.

English people like domestic animals. Every family has a pet: a dog, a cat or a bird.

Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Russian people, I think, have to learn this good custom.

Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St.Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others.

Theatres, music halls and cinemas

Theatres are very much the same in London as anywhere else; the chief theatres ,music halls and cinemas are in the West End. If you are staying in London for a few days, you'll have no difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend an enjoyable evening. You'll find opera, balley, comedy, drama, revue, musical comedy and variety. Films are shown in the cinemas during the greatest part of the day.

The best seats at theatres theatres and music halls have good orchestras with popular conductors.

You ought to make a point of going to the opera at least once during the season if you can. There you can get the best of everything - an excellent orchestra, famous conductors, celebrated singers and well dressed audience. But, of course, if you are not fond of music and singing, won't interest you.

At the West End theatres you can see most of the famous English actors and actresses. As a rule, the plays are magnificently staged - costumes, dresses, scenery, everything being done of the most lavish scale. Choose a good play, and you'll enjoy yourself thoroughly from the moment the curtain goes up to the end of the last act. Get your seats beforehand, either at the box-office of the theatre itself or at one of the agencies. When you go to a theatre, you'll probably want to seat as near to the stage as possible. But if you are at the cinema, you may prefer to seat some distance from the screen. In fact, I would say, the further away the better. Are those in the stalls, the circle and the upper circle. Then comes the pit, and the last of all the gallery where the seats are cheapest. Boxes, of course, are the most expensive most.

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