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Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
«Новгородский государственный университет имени Ярослава Мудрого»

ГУМАНИТАРНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ  
ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

**ОП.08 СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)**

Специальность:  
44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах  
(заочная форма обучения)

Квалификация выпускника: учитель начальных классов с дополнительной подготовкой в области  
иностранного (английского/немецкого) языка  
(углублённая подготовка)

ПРИНЯТО:  
Предметной (цикловой) комиссией  
иностранных языков колледжа

Протокол № 1  
от «31» августа 2021 г.

Председатель предметной (цикловой)  
комиссии

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## Пояснительная записка

Методические рекомендации по практическим занятиям, являющиеся частью учебно-методического комплекса по дисциплине ОП.08 Страноведение составлены в соответствии с:

1. Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по специальности 44.02.02 Преподавание в начальных классах.

2. Рабочей программой учебной дисциплины.

3. Локальными актами НовГУ.

Методические рекомендации включают внеаудиторную работу студентов, предусмотренную рабочей программой учебной дисциплины в объёме 72 часов.

В результате выполнения практических заданий обучающийся

*должен уметь:*

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

*должен знать:*

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

Основные виды практической работы студентов: чтение текстов с извлечением основного содержания и ответы на вопросы по тексту; чтение и перевод текстов страноведческой направленности с выполнением предтекстовых и послетекстовых заданий; пересказ основного содержания прочитанного; составление монологических высказываний по изучаемой тематике; составление презентаций по теме; выполнение тестовых заданий.

Критерии оценки представлены в Приложении № 1.

Памятка для студентов по работе со словарем представлена в Приложении № 2.

Требования к оформлению устных презентаций на иностранных языках представлены в Приложении № 3.

## 2.2 Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины

### ОП.08 Страноведение (английский)

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, лабораторные работы и практические занятия, самостоятельная работа обучающихся, курсовая работа (проект) (если предусмотрены)	Количество часов	Коды компетенций, формированию которых способствует элемент программы/ Уровень освоения
Раздел 1.			
Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии			
Тема 1.1 Географическое положение Великобритании и Северной Ирландии	Содержание учебного материала Лекция Административное деление Объединенного Королевства. Географическое положение Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. Крупные реки и озера. Столица Британии – Лондон. Крупные города Великобритании.	2	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа № 1 Работа с текстом по теме. Выполнение тестовых заданий	6	
Тема 1.2 Климат Великобритании. Животный и растительный мир страны	Самостоятельная работа № 2 Работа с текстами по теме. Выполнение тестовых заданий	6	1,2
Тема 1.3 Культура Великобритании	Самостоятельная работа № 3 Работа с текстами по теме. Подготовка презентации «Спорт в Великобритании»	6	1,2
Тема 1.4 Государственный строй Великобритании	Содержание учебного материала Лекция Политическая жизнь Великобритании. Государственные символы. Парламент Британии, политические партии. Экономика страны.	2	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа № 4 Работа с текстом «Королевская семья. Роль монарха в управлении страной». Заполнение семейного древа «Члены королевской семьи»	6	
Раздел 2.			
Соединенные штаты Америки.			
Тема 2.1 Географическое положение Соединенных штатов Америки	Содержание учебного материала Лекция Геологические, климатические особенности, водные ресурсы. Столица США. Крупные города.	2	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа № 5 Подготовка проекта «Соединенные штаты Америки»	6	
Тема 2.2 Климат США. Животный и растительный мир страны	Самостоятельная работа № 6 Работа с текстом по теме	6	1,2
Тема 2.3 Культура Соединенных штатов Америки	Самостоятельная работа № 7 Работа с текстами по теме	6	1,2,3

<b>Тема 2.4 Государственный строй США</b>	<b>Самостоятельная работа № 8</b> Работа с текстом по теме. Заполнение таблицы «Системы образования в США»	<b>6</b>	1,2
<b>Раздел 3. Англоговорящие страны</b>			
<b>Тема 3.1 Австралия Тема 3.2 Канада Тема 3.3 Новая Зеландия</b>	<b>Практическое занятие № 1</b> Подготовка проекта «Англоговорящие страны»	<b>2</b>	1,2,3
<b>Тема 3.1 Австралия</b>	Административное деление Австралии. Географическое положение Австралии. Крупные реки и озера. Столица Австралии. Крупные города. Достопримечательности страны. Уникальный животный мир Австралии. Заповедники и национальные парки. Традиции и обычаи Австралии. Праздники страны: национальные, государственные, религиозные. Политическая жизнь Австралии: парламент, правительство страны. Государственные символы. Экономика страны.		1,2,3
	<b>Самостоятельная работа № 9.</b> Работа с текстом. Выполнение тестовых заданий по теме «Географические особенности Австралии»	<b>8</b>	
<b>Тема 3.2 Канада</b>	Административное деление Канады. Географическое положение страны. Столица Канады. Крупные города. Климат Канады. Растительный мир страны. Животный мир страны. Традиции и обычаи Канады. Праздники страны: национальные, государственные, религиозные. Народ Канады. Достопримечательности страны. Политическая жизнь Канады. Экономика страны		1,2,3
	<b>Самостоятельная работа № 10.</b> Работа с текстом. Выполнение тестовых заданий по теме «Географические особенности Канады»	<b>8</b>	
<b>Тема 3.3 Новая Зеландия.</b>	Географическое положение Новой Зеландии. Крупные реки и озера. Столица Новой Зеландии. Крупные города. Климат Новой Зеландии. Растительный мир страны. Животный мир страны. Традиции и обычаи Новой Зеландии. Народ Новой Зеландии. Политическая жизнь страны. Государственные символы		1,2,3
	<b>Самостоятельная работа № 11.</b> Работа с текстом. Выполнение тестовых заданий по теме «Географические особенности Новой Зеландии»	<b>8</b>	
<b>Всего</b>		<b>80</b>	

Для 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).

## Содержание самостоятельной работы

### Раздел 1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.

#### Тема 1.1 Географическое положение Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

##### Самостоятельная работа №1.

Работа с текстом по теме. Выполнение тестовых заданий

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 6 часов

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

**Содержание заданий:**

#### 1. Read the following text:

##### Typical Britain: Myths and Reality

Great Britain... How much we have already managed to tell about it, and the interesting information that we want to share is not getting less. Today we will share some myths and facts about Britain. Some of them can make you look at Britain with completely different eyes!

*The British invented football and should play it perfectly.*

Is this really the case? Debatable. Yes, the modern football that we see today is actually considered a "descendant" of other similar ball games in the UK. The first real rules of the game that separated football and rugby appeared in 1863. Yes, maybe England invented football. But let's face it: the England national team has only once become world champion...

*Everyone in England drinks tea all the time.*

Yes, it's impossible not to start the day without a cup of English Breakfast with milk, but... let's face it again: everyone in the UK prefers beer more. According to WHO, the UK is one of the most drinkable countries in the world, so that's it.

*Britons often travel and know more than one foreign language.*

Unfortunately, according to the latest data, in 2011 only about 5% of British students studied two or more foreign languages. And this is the worst indicator in the European Union according to Eurostat. In principle, there is nothing surprising in this... After all, English is the international language, and the British expect that I will understand them everywhere and everywhere. So they can even be forgiven for this lack of motivation.

*The weather in the UK is always terrible.*

The English like to talk about the weather, that's a fact. But it's not that she's always bad. Rather,

changeable. In any case, it is impossible not to agree that the weather in our homeland is no less changeable and unpredictable. And yes, in the south-east of England, the average annual rainfall is only 700 mm per year.

*English cuisine also leaves much to be desired.*

English cuisine does not have the best reputation, especially according to the French. But everything is prone to change, and to change for the better. More and more Englishmen began to spend time in the kitchen (maybe you can be grateful to Jamie Oliver for this), and there are more restaurants with two Michelin stars in London than in all other European countries!

## **2. Tell about:**

1. *The British football.*
2. *The tradition of drinking tea.*
3. *Travelling and foreign languages.*
4. *The weather in the UK.*
5. *English cuisine.*

## **3. Read the text:**

### **UK Attractions**

The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Each of these countries is beautiful in its own way, with its own traditions, history, architecture and local residents.

England is the most visited part of the UK by tourists. The number of interesting places here is incalculable. This country is also known for its castles, cathedrals and other structures. Among the most famous castles in England are such architectural masterpieces as Windsor Castle.

The capital of England is London, and it is here that the majority of tourists traveling in England stay. London's attractions include the Tower of London, Big Ben, Westminster and Buckingham Palace.

The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh — one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Here is the famous Edinburgh Castle, the most popular among the castles of Scotland. The central street of the city is the main attraction of Edinburgh, and is included in the list of the most beautiful streets in the world.

Stonehenge is a World Heritage—listed stone megalithic structure (cromlech) in Wiltshire (England). It is located about 130 km southwest of London, about 3.2 km west of Amesbury and 13 km north of Salisbury.

One of the most famous archaeological sites in the world, Stonehenge consists of circular and horseshoe-shaped structures built of large menders. It is located in the center of the densest complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in England. The monument itself and its surroundings were included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1986 together with Avebury. Stonehenge was transferred by the British Crown to the management of English Heritage, while the immediate surroundings belong to the National Trust.

Big Ben is the name of the largest of the six bells of the Palace of Westminster in London, often this name refers to the clock and the Clock Tower as a whole, which since September 2012 has been officially called the "Elizabeth Tower". This clock on the tower of the Parliament of the United Kingdom is heard all over the world. The microphones of the Air Force radio service transmit their fight every hour with the first blow of Big Ben on the night of 31 to 1, the planet officially passes into the New Year according to the international time standard.

The Palace of Westminster is a building on the banks of the Thames in the London borough of Westminster, where meetings of the British Parliament are held. It houses the British Parliament: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of the British monarchs. When the monarch is in the palace, the royal standard flutters over the roof of the palace. Buckingham Palace serves as



the residence and study of Her Majesty the Queen, as well as the location of the main administrative department of the Royal Court. It is one of the few functioning royal palaces in the world nowadays.

Tower of London — fortress. The Tower of London is one of the main symbols of Great Britain, occupying a special place in the history of the English nation.

The Tower, a fortress standing on the north bank of the Thames, is the historical center of London and one of the oldest buildings in England. As the Duke of Edinburgh wrote in his book dedicated to the 900th anniversary of the Tower, "throughout its history, the Tower of London has been a fortress, a palace, a repository of royal jewels, an arsenal, a mint, a prison, an observatory, a zoo, a place that attracts tourists."

Tower Bridge is a drawbridge in central London over the River Thames, near the Tower of London. It was opened in 1894. It is also one of the symbols of London and Britain. The Tower Bridge was commissioned in 1894.

*The Tower and Tower Bridge are one of the main attractions of Great Britain, standing on a par with the famous Big Ben.*

#### **4. Answer the questions:**

1. What is the capital of England?
2. What is the population of London?
3. What river does London stand on?
4. What places of interest of London do you know?
5. Where is the home of the queen of Britain?
6. What is Big Ben?
7. What is Westminster Abbey?
8. What can you see from the Tower Bridge?

#### **5. Correlate names:**

Big	Bridge
House of	Parliament
London	Column
Westminster	Eye
St. Paul's	Abbey
Nelson	Cathedral
Tower	Parliament

#### **Тест по теме: «Географическое положение Великобритании»**

В заданиях 1-7 дайте краткий ответ на вопрос; в задании 8 сопоставьте страну с её географическим положением (например: England – а); в задании 9 сопоставьте страну, её столицу, символ, святого покровителя и население (например: Wales – агкр); в заданиях 10 и 11 сопоставьте достопримечательности и особенности стран со странами (например: England – 1,2,3,4).

1. What is the official name of the country?
2. Where is it located?

3. What is it washed by?
4. What is the area, the population of the UK?
5. What languages are spoken in the UK?
6. How is the national flag of the UK called?
7. What type of climate does the UK have?
8. Where are the countries situated?

England a) the north of Great Britain, not far away from the Arctic Circle

Scotland b) the northeast of the island of Ireland

Wales c) the southeast of Great Britain

Northern Ireland d) the west of the island of Great Britain

9. Match the parts of the UK and their capitals, emblems, patron saints and population:

England            a) Cardiff            e) the thistle            i) St. Patrick            m) > 3 mln

Scotland            b) Edinburgh            f) the shamrock            j) St. George            n) > 53 mln

Wales            c) Belfast            g) the rose            k) St. David            o) > 1.8 mln

Northern Ireland    d) London            h) the daffodil            l) St. Andrew            p) > 5 mln

10. What is situated in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland?

1) Ben Nevis, 2) the Giant's Causeway, 3) Loch Ness, 4) the Erne, 5) the Clyde, 6) the Pennines, 7) the Northwest Highlands, 8) Stonehenge, 9) the Antrim M-s, 10) Loch Lomond, 11) the Cheviot Hills, 12) the Severn, 13) the Brecon Beacons, 14) the County of Kent, 15) the Grampians, 16) the Taff, 17) the Southern Uplands, 18) the Thames, 19) the Cambrians, 20) the Lake District, 21) the Shannon, 22) the ruins of Hadrian's wall, 23) Snowdon, 24) the Mourne M-s, 25) the Spey, 26) Loch Neagh, 27) the Tweed, 28) the Midlands, 29) St. David's Cathedral

11. What is peculiar to these countries: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland?

1) a highland country, 2) the smallest component of the UK, 3) a lowland country, 4) a clan system, 5) a bagpipe, 6) a harp, 7) Eisteddfod, 8) the Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama, 9) the largest industrial part of the UK, 10) "the Emerald Island", 11) the people are fond of folk music, singing, poetry and drama, 12) kilt, sporran, tartan, 13) is called Ulster

**Требования к результатам работы:** текст читать и переводить со словарем устно, задания выполняются письменно.

**Формы контроля:** устный/письменный опрос.

**Критерии оценки:** см. приложения.

**Список рекомендуемой литературы:**

1. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для среднего

профессионального образования / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11950-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474166> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).  
2. Быкова, А. Ф. История Англии / А. Ф. Быкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 297 с. — (Антология мысли). — ISBN 978-5-534-11642-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/445809> (дата обращения: 28.08.2021).

## **Раздел 1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.**

### **Тема 1.2 Климат Великобритании. Животный и растительный мир страны**

#### **Самостоятельная работа № 2.**

Работа с текстами по теме. Выполнение тестовых заданий

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 6 часов

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;

- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;

- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;

- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;

- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);

- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;

- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

**Содержание заданий:**

### **1. Read the text “The British Vegetation”**

#### **The British Vegetation**

*These are plants and flowers that grow in Great Britain:*

poppy — мак

thistle — чертополох

daffodil — нарцисс

leek — лук-порей

shamrock — трилистник

clover — клевер

heather — вереск (вечнозеленый кустарник с напоминающими колокольчик цветами, распространен в Шотландии)

oak — дуб

beech — бук

elm — вяз

ash — ясень

The humid and mild climate of Great Britain is good for plants and flowers. Some of them have become symbols in the UK. Probably you know that the poppy is the symbol of peace, the red rose is the national emblem of England, the thistle is the national emblem of Scotland, the daffodil and the leek are the emblems of Wales, the shamrock (a kind of clover) is the emblem of Ireland.

The UK was originally a land of vast forests, mainly oak and beech in the Lowlands (низменная часть Великобритании) and pine and birch in the Highlands (холмистая часть Великобритании). Also it consists of great areas of marshlands and smaller areas of moors. In the course of time, vast forests were cut down and almost all the Lowlands were put under civilization.

Extensive forests remain in the east and the north of Scotland and in the south, the east and the west part of England. Oak, elm, ash, and beech are the most common trees in England, while Scotland has much pine and birch. The Highlands are largely moorlands with heather and grasses.

The English oak is the best known and loved of British native trees. It is the most common tree in the UK, especially in southern and central British woods.

### Words to learn:

1. humid — влажный
2. mild — мягкий
3. extensive — обладающий протяженностью, громадный, большой
4. vast — обширный, громадный, безбрежный
5. common — распространенный
6. cut down — вырубать
7. put under civilization — освоены людьми
8. remain — остаться
9. moor — вересковая пустошь, заросли вереска
10. marshland — болотистая местность

## 2. Read the text “The British Wildlife”

### The British Wildlife

*These are animals and birds that live in Great Britain:*

Robin redbreast — красногрудая малиновка (национальная птица Британии)

blackbird — черный дрозд

starling — скворец

sparrow — воробей

reindeer — северный олень

seal — тюлень

squirrel — белка

reptile — пресмыкающееся

insect — насекомое

salmon — лосось

The wildlife of the UK is **much like** that of northwestern Europe, as the British Isles **used to be** part of it. In the old times, the **common** animals in the forests were **bears, wolves, foxes** and **reindeer**. On the coast there were a lot of **seals**. Now many animals are protected by law as some of them as **bears and wolves** have been hunted to **extinction**. The **seals** are in danger now as the sea and the coast is used as a **dustbin**. **Reindeer** is common mainly in Scotland.

Among larger animals only **foxes** have **managed** to survive and many of them are still seen in different parts of the UK. There are also smaller animals such as **rats, squirrels, hares**, etc.

Among the birds the most **numerous** are **the blackbird, the sparrow, the starling, the robin**. **The Robin Redbreast** is the national bird of the UK. There are about 430 kinds of birds, many of them are songbirds.

In spring and just before the winter colds begin, millions of birds flying from the north to the warmer lands stop for a rest on a little rocky island off the west coast of Britain. The rocks **are absolutely covered with** birds. And the **local** people bring food and water for them while the long-distance travelers are there.

As for **reptiles**, they are few. There are three types of **snakes** and only one of them is dangerous. There are no snakes in Ireland and there is a legend that Saint Patrick got rid Ireland of snakes.

**Words to learn:**

1. wildlife – животный мир
2. be like – быть похожим
3. used to be – когда-то были
4. extinction – вымирание
5. dustbin – свалка
6. manage – удаваться
7. survive – выжить
8. numerous – многочисленный
9. are absolutely covered with – полностью покрыты
10. local – местный
11. distance – расстояние

**3. Read the text and choose the title of each its four parts**

1. The symbol of the country
2. Common Birds
3. Common Animals
4. Common Plants

**4. Find the names of birds and animals**

Y U I S W A N H U I O T I G E R B N J K L  
S P A R R O W P H G F E L E P H A N T P  
C R O W B N M H I P P O N B G F O W L  
B K T N I G H T I N G A L E P S W O L F  
S H P I G E O N B V G M O N K E Y P P Q  
X C R O C O D I L E J H F L L A R K P U  
E L K N H G F W O O D P E C K E R P B  
G H K F O X V H L B E A R M L X K G F S  
B O S T R I C H K L W H A R E M L Y N X  
N G I R A F F E N H E D G E H O G M X Z

**5. Your task is to read the sentence and say if it is true or false.**

- 1) The warm and wet climate of Great Britain is very bad for plants.
- 2) The most common trees in England are palms.
- 3) Wales has a lot of pines and firs.

- 4) Many larger animals don't live on the British Isles.
- 5) There are also different kinds of fish and snakes.
- 6) A lot of waterbirds live on the lakes and rivers of Great Britain.

## 6. Tell about the flora or fauna of the British Isles.

**Требования к результатам работы:** текст читать и переводить со словарем устно, задания выполняются письменно.

**Формы контроля:** устный/письменный опрос.

**Критерии оценки:** см. приложения.

### Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11950-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474166> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).
2. Быкова, А. Ф. История Англии / А. Ф. Быкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 297 с. — (Антология мысли). — ISBN 978-5-534-11642-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/445809> (дата обращения: 28.08.2021).

## Раздел 1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.

### Тема 1.3 Культура Великобритании

#### Самостоятельная работа №3.

Работа с текстами по теме. Подготовка презентации «Спорт в Великобритании»

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 6 часов.

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

### Содержание заданий:

#### 1. Работа с текстами по теме.

1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты
2. Составьте по 10 вопросов к каждому тексту
3. Подготовьте викторину «Британские праздники и традиции» (не менее 10 вопросов)

## **Holidays and festivals in Great Britain**

There are 8 holidays in Great Britain. On these days people do not go to work. They are: Christmas Day, Boxing day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, Late Summer Bank Holiday.

Most of these holidays are of the religious origin. But nowadays they have lost their religious significance and are simply days on which people relax, visit their friends. All the public holidays, except New Year's Day, Christmas and Boxing Day, are movable. They don't fall on the same date each year.

Besides public holidays, there are other festivals, anniversaries, on which certain traditions are observed. But if they don't fall on Sunday, they're ordinary working days.

### *New Year*

In England New Year is not as widely observed as Christmas. Some people just ignore it, but other celebrates it in one way or another.

At midnight people listen to the chiming of Big Ben and sing "Auld Lang Syne" (a song by Robert Burns "The days of long ago").

Another popular way to celebrate New Year is to go to a New Year dance.

The most famous celebration is round the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus. People sing, dance and welcome the New Year.

### *May Day*

May Day - the first day of May - is associated more with ancient folklore than with the workers. In some villages the custom of dancing round the maypole (майское дерево) is acted out.

### *Halloween*

Halloween is celebrated on 31<sup>st</sup> of October. This is the day before All Saint's Day in the Christian calendar and is associated with the supernatural. People hold fancy-dress parties (people dress up in witches and ghosts).

### *Christmas*

Christmas day is observed on 25<sup>th</sup> of December. On Christmas Day many people go to church. On returning from church the family gathers round the tree and opens the parcels. Everyone gets something.

Christmas meal is really traditional stuffed turkey, boiled ham, mashed potatoes to be followed by plum pudding, mince pies, tea or coffee and cakes.

People travel from all parts of the country to be at home for Christmas.

### *St Valentine's Day*

St Valentine's day is celebrated on February, 14. Every St Valentine's day thousands of people travel to a small village on Scotland's border with England to get married.

On this day boys and girls, sweethearts, husbands and wives, friends and neighbors exchange greetings of affection and love. People send each other greeting cards, chocolate and flowers. Valentine's cards are very colorful, with a couple of human hearts on them.

### *Easter*

Easter is a time when certain traditions are observed. In England presents traditionally take the form of an Easter egg. Easter eggs are usually made from chocolate.

Easter eggs always grace breakfast tables on Easter Day. Sometimes they are hidden about the houses for the children to find them.

## **British theatres**

Until recently the history of the English theatre has been built around actors rather than companies. It has been hard to find any London theatre that even had a consistent policy. There are no permanent staffs in British theatres. A play is rehearsed for a few weeks by a company of actors working together mostly for the first time and it is allowed to run as long as it draws the audience and pays its way.

Another peculiarity of the theatres in Great Britain is as follows: there are two kinds of seats, which can be booked in advance (bookable), and unbookable ones have no numbers and the

spectators occupy them on the principal: first come - first served. And ancient time plays were acted inside churches and later on the market places.

The first theatre in England "The Blackfries" was built in 1576, and "The Globe" was built in 1599, which is closely connected with William Shakespeare. Speaking about our times we should first of all mention "The English National theatre", "The Royal Shakespeare Company" and "Covent Garden".

"Covent Garden" used to be a fashionable promenade - it was, before then, a convent garden - but when it became overrun with flower-sellers, orange-vendors and vegetable-growers, the people moved to more exclusive surroundings farther west, such as "St. Jam's Square".

The first "Covent Garden theatre" was built in 1732. It was burnt down in 1808 and rebuilt exactly a year after. It opened in September 1809, with Shakespeare's "Macbeth". Since the middle of the last century "Covent Garden" became exclusively devoted to opera.

Now "Covent Garden" is busier than ever, it is one of the few well-known opera houses open for 11 months of the year and it employs over 600 people both of the Opera company and the Royal Ballet.

## 2. Работа над презентацией «Спорт в Великобритании»

Подготовить презентацию в Point Power и представить готовый продукт однокурсникам.

### **Практические рекомендации по выполнению:**

Этапы работы над презентацией

1. Выбор темы и целей проекта
2. Определение источников информации
3. Планирование способов сбора и анализа информации
4. Планирование итогового продукта
5. Сбор информации, решение промежуточных задач.
6. Анализ информации. Формулировка выводов.
7. Оформление результата в виде презентации в Point Power.
8. Представьте продукт однокурсникам.

**Требования к результатам работы:** текст читать и переводить со словарем устно, задания выполняются письменно.

**Формы контроля:** устный/письменный опрос.

**Критерии оценки:** см. приложения.

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## **Раздел 1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.**

### **Тема 1.4 Государственный строй Великобритании**

#### **Самостоятельная работа № 4.**

Работа с текстом «Королевская семья. Роль монарха в правлении страной». Заполнение семейного древа «Члены королевской семьи»

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 6 часов

**Студент должен**



**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

**Содержание заданий:****1. Read the text about the Royal family in Great Britain.****"The royal family. The role of the monarch in the governance of the country"**

The British Royal Family is a group of close relatives of the monarch of Great Britain. In the UK, there is no clear legal or formal definition of a member of the royal family, as a rule, the members of the royal family are: the monarch, the spouse of the monarch, the widowed spouse of the monarch, the children of the monarch, the grandchildren of the monarch in the male line, the spouses and widowed spouses of the sons and grandchildren in the male line of the monarch.

For a long time, the country was ruled by Queen Elizabeth II (1952-2022). All day on September 8, alarming news about the health of the monarch first came from the UK, and in the evening it became known about the death of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. This news really shocked the whole of Britain, and the whole world as a whole. The new king of Great Britain was the Queen's eldest son Charles. He took the name Charles III, but in Russia he will be called Charles III – which is explained by the Latin tradition of transliteration of Western European names of kings. He ascended the throne on September 10. Well, long live the king! Now the British will sing God Save the King again!

**Members of the British Royal Family:**

- Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen's husband
- Charles, Prince of Wales, the Queen's son
- Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, wife of Prince Charles.

By marriage with Charles, Camilla received all his titles, but prefers not to use her title of Princess of Wales as a sign of respect for the late princess To Diana.

- William, Duke of Cambridge, grandson of the Queen, son of Prince Charles

Before his marriage, he was called Prince William of Wales

- Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, wife of Prince William
- Prince George, the Queen's great-grandson, son of Prince William and the Duchess of Cambridge
- Charlotte of Cambridge, great-granddaughter of the Queen, daughter of Prince William and the Duchess of Cambridge
- Prince Harry of Wales, the Queen's grandson, the second son of Prince Charles
- Andrew, Duke of York, second son of the Queen, the title of Duke of York is traditionally given to the second son of the monarch

- Edward, Earl of Wessex, the Queen's third son. The first British prince wearing having the title of an earl, not a duke, he is the heir to his father's title – the Duke of Edinburgh
- Sophie, Countess of Wessex, wife of Prince Edward

Since the title of Countess was obtained as a result of marriage, therefore the title sounds so wild from the point of view of the Russian language: Princess Edward, Countess of Wessex

- Anna, Princess-Tsarevna, daughter of the Queen, second child

Since 1987, she has been bearing the title "Princess-Tsarevna", which is traditionally assigned to the eldest daughter of the reigning monarch.

- Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester, cousin of the Queen, grandson of George V, son of Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester

In the direct male line, Prince Richard is the eldest in the Windsor family, descendants of Queen Victoria and Albert of Saxe—Coburg-Gotha, that is, if there was a salic law in the UK that does not allow female inheritance, he would be king. Grand Prior of the Most Glorious Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

- Birgitta, Duchess of Gloucester, wife of Prince Richard

Since the title of Duchess was obtained as a result of marriage, therefore the title sounds like this: Princess Richard, Duchess of Gloucester

- Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, cousin of the Queen, grandson of George V, son of Prince George, Duke of Kent
- Catherine, Duchess of Kent, wife of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent

Since the title of Duchess was obtained as a result of marriage, therefore the title sounds like this: Princess Edward, Duchess of Kent Presented awards at the Wimbledon Tennis Tournament Converted to Catholicism

- Alexandra of Kent, cousin of the Queen of England, granddaughter of George V, daughter of Prince George, Duke of Kent
- Prince and Princess Michael of Kent

Michael, named after the younger brother of Russian Tsar Nicholas II, cousin of the Queen, grandson of George V, second son of Prince George, Duke of Kent

### ***The role of the monarch in the governance of the country:***

Theoretically, the monarch in the UK is considered the source of a significant share of state power, he is the head of state. Theoretically, executive power also belongs to him. In addition, as mentioned, the monarch is an integral part of parliament. In fact, he does not participate in legislation (he does not use the right of veto), he does not have executive power. The country is led by the "government of his (her) Majesty", more precisely, its narrow part — the Cabinet of Ministers, in which the Prime Minister plays the main role. The government, as noted, by virtue of the British two-party system, largely controls the parliament.

The head of state in the UK holds his post not by election, as in the United States, but by inheritance. The Castilian system of succession is applied: the throne of the late king from the Windsor dynasty passes to the eldest son, if there is no son — to the eldest daughter.

The monarch in the UK is a symbol of the unity of the nation, the continuity of the state. It is seen as a guarantee of stability in society. There is no serious movement to replace the monarchy with a republic.

The monarch is an inviolable person, he is not subject to criminal, administrative, civil liability, cannot be detained, etc. (although there was a conviction and execution of King Charles I during the English Revolution). The monarch is politically neutral, is not a member of any party, is not subject to political responsibility in connection with the governance of the state: his ministers are responsible for the monarch.

Legally, the British monarch has significant powers, which are collectively called the royal prerogative. These are exclusive rights established by tradition, constitutional customs, sometimes fixed by judicial precedent and independent of the will of parliament. In relations with Parliament,

the monarch exercises these rights, as well as some of his other powers, at the direction of the government (specifically, the Prime Minister). He signs laws and has the right of veto (although he has not used it since 1707). The monarch is an integral part of Parliament, but he can attend its meetings only by special invitation. He opens the annual session of Parliament by delivering a throne speech at a joint session of the chambers. This speech sets out the program of action for the coming year. But since the monarch only reads out the text prepared by the Prime Minister, he cannot change a word in it. The monarch has the right to dissolve the House of Commons with the appointment of a date for new elections, he does this only on the instructions of the government.

The powers of the monarch in the field of relations with the Government include the appointment of the Prime Minister. In fact, it becomes the leader of the party that won the elections to the House of Commons, because the government needs to get a vote of confidence — the votes of the majority of the members of the house for its approval. Therefore, in fact, the monarch only formalizes the will of the party majority in parliament. However, there were cases when the ruling party could not nominate a single candidate due to disagreements in it, or when the party did not have a clear majority and the decision was made by the monarch (1957, 1963, 1974). The government issues its acts on behalf of the monarch (usually this is an "order in council", although the council includes not only members of the government), the Prime Minister is obliged to inform the monarch about the state of affairs.

The monarch has foreign policy powers. He is the head of the British Commonwealth, represented in some of its countries by the Governor-General, and as such promulgates the constitutions of these countries and countries that have gained independence. He is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces (legally), appoints the highest military commanders, assigns military ranks and himself has a military rank (the reigning Queen Elizabeth II is a colonel). The traditional prerogative of the King is matters of war and peace.

The monarch has personal prerogatives: royal regalia (crown, throne, mantle, orb, scepter, title, the necessary address to the monarch "Your Majesty"), the royal court, consisting of persons serving the king and his family members (these persons have different court titles), civil list — annually voted by parliament money for the personal needs of the king and the maintenance of his court (currently about 8 million pounds), exemption from taxes (Elizabeth II voluntarily refused this privilege). The monarch, the heir to the throne, and some members of the royal family have significant immovable property (lands, palaces, etc.) that can bring them income, but they cannot sell it. They are also holders of many securities, which they dispose of freely.

It follows from the above that although legally the monarch has extensive powers, in fact they cannot be exercised independently by him. These are "sleeping prerogatives". All acts emanating from the monarch are subject to countersignature (signature) of the Prime Minister: without his consent, the act of the monarch is invalid.

Under the monarch there is a Privy Council consisting of members of the royal family, bishops, ministers (about 300 people in total). The Council meets on solemn occasions, but most often it does not meet or several people gather (its quorum is 3 people), and on behalf of the Council the monarch issues "orders in Council". These orders formalize cabinet decisions.



## 2. Answer the questions:

- What countries does UK consist of?
- What is the national symbol of England?
- What is the national symbol of Scotland?
- What is the national symbol of Wales?
- What is the national symbol of Northern Ireland?
- What is the name of the UK's flag?

## 3. Listen to the descriptions of the members of the Royal Family and find out them:

- 1) He is one of the members of the Royal family. But he is not a monarch. He was born in Greece. He is a qualified pilot. Sometimes he gives interviews. The sphere of his interests is very wide: environment, wildlife, science and technology and sport. He is... (Prince Edward).
- 2) He is one of the members of the Royal family. But he is not a monarch. He was born in Greece. He is a qualified pilot. Sometimes he gives interviews. The sphere of his interests is very wide: environment, wildlife, science and technology and sport. He is... (Prince Philip).
- 3) She is one of the members of the Royal Family. She finished Beneden School in Kent. She is the hardest working member of the family. She made an excellent sports career. In recent years she has become quite popular with public. She doesn't wear expensive dresses but she always looks very elegant. She is... (Princess Anne).
- 4) He is one of the members of the Royal Family. He was born in 1948. He is interested in many

things: architecture, environment, history, alternative medicine, and farming. His favorite sport is pole. He is well-known as a keen-promoter of British interests. He has 2 children. He is... (The Prince of Wales).

#### 4. Discussion. Abolish the British monarchy - yes or no?

<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Your opinion</i>
Although the monarch plays only a ceremonial role without political power, the monarch is still the head of state	
Although the monarchy doesn't have a political role, it is its symbolic features and what it represents that mean we have to abolish it. The monarchy, like slavery, sexual and class discrimination is wrong and needs to be abolished.	
The British people have never had the chance to vote for or against a monarchy	
A hereditary monarchy (Erbmonarchie) is intolerable in a modern democratic state. Britain must become a meritocracy (Leistungsgesellschaft), where people are given opportunities because of their abilities, not their birth. As long as the monarchy survives, so will the class system in Britain	
It is unacceptable that the British tax payer has to pay £75,000,000 a year to support one of the richest families in Britain (wealth taken from the people during previous centuries). It may generate income from tourism, but this would increase if the monarchy was abolished and all the palaces opened as museums, hotels or restaurants.	
It is a relic of an age which no person living in Britain should be proud of. The British empire signifies all that is wrong with society. Those who created the wealth, the working classes, were forced to live in unimaginable suffering. Abroad, Britain sold human beings into slavery, and treated inhabitants of her colonies as second-class citizens.	
79% of people believe that the monarchy has lost touch with society.	
The British people don't respect the monarchy. The bad behaviour of members of the royal family makes them unfit to be the head of this country.	
The monarchy has no political power and is purely symbolic. The monarchy is of no real importance, so we might as well keep it	
The real point of the monarchy is constitutional. The monarchy represents the state in a different identity from the politicians of the day.	
A Head of State who does not owe his or her position to a vote can more properly represent all the people. So, the accident of birth is the best way to appoint a Head of State. Someone who has no special favours to repay. Someone who represents all people of the country equally, not just one party.	
The monarchy does not support the class system. Both Norway and the Netherlands are highly meritocratic societies and both are monarchies. Oppression and class injustice is rampant (grassiert) in South American countries, almost all of which are republics.	
We will continue to need Heads of State: people who can represent the nation to itself and to the world. A Head of State can provide a personal identity to an impersonal State.	
With its traditions, its history, its ceremonies, the British monarchy represents a unique national treasure (Schatz), without which the UK would be culturally impoverished (verarmt).	
The real point of the monarchy is the work the Royals do, opening schools and hospitals, bringing business and attracting tourists to Britain.	
The annual cost of around £37 million is good value for money.	

All the ceremonies around the monarchy help to create a national icon that we can be proud of.	
The behaviour of individual Royals is irrelevant to the institution of monarchy.	

**Требования к результатам работы:** текст читать и переводить со словарем устно, задания выполняются письменно.

**Формы контроля:** устный/письменный опрос.

**Критерии оценки:** см. приложения.

**Список рекомендуемой литературы:**

1. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11950-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474166> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).
2. Быкова, А. Ф. История Англии / А. Ф. Быкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 297 с. — (Антология мысли). — ISBN 978-5-534-11642-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/445809> (дата обращения: 28.08.2021).

## **Раздел 2. Соединенные штаты Америки.**

### **Тема 2.1 Географическое положение Соединенных штатов Америки**

#### **Самостоятельная работа № 5.**

Подготовка проекта «Соединенные штаты Америки».

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 6 часов

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

**Содержание заданий:** подготовить презентацию в Point Power и представить готовый продукт однокурсникам.

**Практические рекомендации по выполнению:**

Этапы работы над презентацией

1. Выбор темы и целей проекта
2. Определение источников информации
3. Планирование способов сбора и анализа информации

4. Планирование итогового продукта
5. Сбор информации, решение промежуточных задач.
6. Анализ информации. Формулировка выводов.
7. Оформление результата в виде презентации в Point Power.
8. Представьте продукт однокурсникам.

**Основные требования к результатам работы:**

- Презентация должна быть не более 15 слайдов: первый слайд – титульный лист с указанием названия проекта, фамилии и имени автора, названия колледжа, номера группы и специальности, второй слайд - содержание;
- Требования по оформлению слайдов – сочетаемость цветов, подбор шрифта, ограниченное количество объектов на слайде, минимальное количество текста;
- Текст презентации должен быть составлен лексически и грамматически правильно.
- Представление продукта: грамотность изложения и владение материалом.

**Критерии оценки:**

- грамотность изложения;
- логичность;
- степень уверенности владения материалом;
- коммуникативные качества;
- уровень представления доклада;
- оформление презентации;

«отлично» - текст презентации составлен грамматически и лексически грамотно, полностью раскрыта тема, студент отвечал без ошибок в хорошем темпе речи, презентация оформлена технически правильно;

«хорошо» - текст презентации составлен грамматически и лексически грамотно, полностью раскрыта тема, но при ответе были допущены незначительные лексические, фонетические или грамматические ошибки, презентация оформлена технически правильно;

«удовлетворительно» - при составлении допущены лексические и грамматические ошибки, тема раскрыта не полностью, темп речи замедленный, допущены технические недочеты в оформлении презентации;

«неудовлетворительно» - допущены грубые речевые ошибки, которые не позволяют понять смысл сказанного, презентация в Point Power не подготовлена.

**Форма контроля:** индивидуальный устный опрос

**Список рекомендуемой литературы:**

1. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11950-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474166> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).
2. Быкова, А. Ф. История Англии / А. Ф. Быкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 297 с. — (Антология мысли). — ISBN 978-5-534-11642-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/445809> (дата обращения: 28.08.2021).

**Раздел 2. Соединенные штаты Америки.**

**Тема 2.2 Климат США. Животный и растительный мир страны**

**Самостоятельная работа № 6.**

Работа с текстом по теме.

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 6 часов

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

**Содержание заданий:**

1. Работа с текстом по теме

**Vocabulary:**

to range — зд. Варьироваться

wet — мокрый, сырой

semi desert — полупустыня

desert — пустыня

severe — суровый

to determine — определяют

main land mass — континентальная часть

vast — обширный

rainfall — дождевые осадки

to grow (past grew, p.p. grown) — расти, произрастать

the Sierra Nevada Mountains — горы Сьерра Невада

average — средний;

similar — подобный

to stretch — простираться

shores — побережье

to remain — оставаться

icebergs — айсберги

to be buried — быть похороненным, захоронены

permanently frozen land — вечная мерзлота

midnight sun — полярное солнце

to melt — растопить, расплавить

two thirds of — две трети чего-либо

to drop — падать, погружаться

to fall (past fell, p.p. fallen) — выпадать, падать

**diverse** — разнообразный

semiarid — полупустынный (о климате)

mud — грязь

slide — оползень

earthquake — землетрясение

**Climate, natural resources and nature of the USA**



The USA is the fourth largest country in the world, after Russia, Canada and China. Including the states of Alaska and Hawaii, the US covers an area of 9 millions square km. 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.

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American Continent. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, by the Pacific Ocean in the west and by the Gulf of Mexico in the south. The climate varies from moderate to subtropical. Along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts it is oceanic. The United States has many kinds of climate. The weather ranges from the warm, wet conditions of the Appalachians to the semi-desert or desert conditions in some of the western states. There are all kinds of differences in the climate of the US.

There are all kinds of differences in the climate of the US. For instance, all along the western coast, the temperature changes little between winter and summer. 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.

For instance, all along the western coast, the temperature changes little between winter and summer. In some places, the average difference between July and January is as little as 10 degrees Centigrade. The climate along the northern part of this coast is similar to that of England.

Most of the USA territory is marked by sharp differences between winter and summer. Average winter temperature is about 25 degrees below zero in Alaska and up to 20 degrees above zero in Florida. Average summer temperature varies from 14 degrees above zero in the western part and up to 32 degrees above zero in the southeast. The largest amount of rainfall is noted in Alaska and the southwest of the country. In winter the northern part of the USA usually has a steady snow cover.

The largest rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Yukon, the Columbia, and the Colorado. The Great Lakes are situated in the northeast of the country. The region of the Cordilleras has semi deserts, while the rest of the territory is rich in forests.

In California, where the climate is usually mild, the famous fruit-raising area is located. Californian oranges, grapefruit and lemons are sold all over the USA and other parts of the world.

The plains of Wyoming, stretching for hundreds of miles, are covered with short grass and sagebrush. This is the land of cattle- and sheep breeding. The south of the country has been an agricultural region for many years. It raises the nation's cotton and tobacco. The USA also grows wheat, corn and different vegetables.

There are a lot of national parks in the USA, the aim of which is to preserve the beauty and treasures of the nature.

It varies from southern Arizona and southern Florida, where almost there is no winter at all, to the territory of Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, where there are long, very cold and severe winters. In other words, the US has practically all the climatic zones.

The main land mass of the US is in the temperate zone. The climatic conditions of the country are determined by the great mountains and the wind.

West of the Rocky Mountains, running all the way from the Canadian border to Mexico, there are vast areas where almost no trees grow. In this section of the country there are deserts, which receive as little as 12-13 centimeters of rainfall a year. Yet, west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, there are places in which 250 centimeters of rain fall annually. It is one of the wettest places in the USA.

Hawaii, the 50th state, is a chain of over 100 islands, lying in the Pacific and stretching from southeast to northwest for 2,575 kilometers. The situation in Alaska is different. In those parts of the state which lie above the Arctic Circle, Alaska still is a land of icebergs and polar bears. Ice masses lie buried in the earth, which is permanently frozen land to a depth of 90 or more meters.

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.

## **Animal and plant life in USA**

Many species were hunted to extinction or near extinction, most conspicuously, perhaps, the American bison, which ranged by the millions nearly from coast to coast. But now rarely lives outside of zoos and wildlife preserves. The coyote, opossum, armadillo, and several species of deer are among the animals that now occupy much larger ranges than they once did.

The United States is rich in the variety of its native forest trees, some of which, as the species of sequoia, are the most massive known. More than 1,000 species and varieties have been described, of which almost 200 are of economic value.

A coniferous forest of white and red pine, hemlock, spruce, and balsam fir extends interruptedly in a narrow strip near the Canadian border from Maine to Minnesota and southward along the Appalachian Mountains. There may be found smaller stands of tamarack, spruce, paper birch, willow, alder, and aspen or poplar. Southward, a transition zone of mixed conifers and deciduous trees gives way to a hardwood forest of broad-leaved trees. This forest, with varying mixtures of maple, oak, ash, locust, linden, walnut, hickory, sycamore, beech, once extended uninterruptedly from New England to Missouri and eastern Texas.

Pines, palmettos, and live oaks are replaced at the southern tip of Florida by the more tropical palms, figs, satinwood, and mangrove.

The alpine tundra, located in the conterminous United States only in the mountains above the limit of trees, consists principally of small plants that bloom brilliantly for a short season. Sagebrush is the most common plant of the arid basins and semideserts west of the Rocky Mountains, but juniper, nut pine, and mountain mahogany are often found on the slopes. The desert, extending from south-eastern California to Texas, is noted for the many species of cactus, some of which grow to the height of trees, and for the Joshua tree and other yuccas, creosote bush, and acacias.

### **Questions:**

1. What is the climate in the USA?
2. What are the climatic conditions of the country determined by?
3. Where are there semi desert and desert climate conditions in the USA?
4. Where is the severe and very cold winter in the USA?
5. Where are the wettest places of the USA situated?
6. Where are the temperature changes between winter and summer little in the USA?
7. What part of the USA coast is similar to that of England?
8. Where are great temperature changes between winter and summer in the USA?
9. Why is the climate favourable in Hawaii?
10. Where can we find the permanently frozen land in the USA?
11. Where can we find the midnight sun in the USA?
12. What are the natural resources of the USA?
13. What country is the largest single emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels?
14. What natural hazards are common in the USA?

## **The National Parks of the USA**

*Подберите заголовок к каждому тексту. Из 7 предложенных два заголовка лишние.*

- A. The Hottest place in the World.
- B. Mystery people.
- C. Isn't it great.
- D. The biggest trees.
- E. Death Valley.
- F. Rock art.
- G. Fantastic plants.

1. Going to this place once meant danger and even death. It's the hottest place in the United States and summer temperatures there can reach 54 degrees C! Today, it is a national park and thousands of people drive there (in air-conditioned comfort, of course) to enjoy the beauty of this strange land.

There are lots of ghost towns in this place. In the 1800s people streamed here looking for gold and silver. The terrible heat combined with hard work made people leave the towns. Today, you can visit these eerie ghost towns and look inside old houses, prisons and banks to see how people lived back then.

2. The Redwood National Park in California is home to the oldest trees in the world. One of them, called General Sherman, is more than 3,000 years old. It's about 84m tall.

The Saguaro National Park in Arizona is the only place in the United States where you can find the magnificent saguaro cactus. It's one of the slowest-growing plants -it takes seventy-five years before it even grows its first branch!

3. The Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado is famous for its 'cliff dwellings'. The Anasazi Indians, who lived there over a thousand years ago, built many houses, both underground and on the tops of the cliffs. For some unknown reason, the Anasazi Indians disappeared suddenly and mysteriously in 1300 AD.

4. In the Capitol Reef National Park in Utah you'll see lots of beautiful cliffs. Many of them are covered with petroglyphs (rock carvings) and pictographs (rock paintings). They were made by the Fremont Indians, who -just like the Anasazi - mysteriously disappeared in 1300 AD.

5. It is one of the true natural wonders of the world. It makes up most of the Grand Canyon National Park and millions of tourists visit it every year.

The Grand Canyon is over 320 km long and up to 6 km deep. The top and the bottom of the canyon have very different weather and vegetation. In fact, going from the top to the bottom is somewhat like going from Canada to Mexico. There are signs that people lived in the Grand Canyon 4,000 years ago.

**Требования к результатам работы:** текст читать и переводить со словарем устно, задания выполняются письменно.

**Формы контроля:** устный/письменный опрос.

**Критерии оценки:** см. приложения.

**Список рекомендуемой литературы:**

1. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11950-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474166> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).
2. Быкова, А. Ф. История Англии / А. Ф. Быкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 297 с. — (Антология мысли). — ISBN 978-5-534-11642-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/445809> (дата обращения: 28.08.2021).

**Раздел 2. Соединенные штаты Америки.**

**Тема 2.3 Культура Соединенных штатов Америки**

**Самостоятельная работа № 7.**

Работа с текстами по теме

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 6 часов

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

**Содержание заданий:**

## **1. Main National and Religious Holidays**

### **1. Kinds of holidays**

1. holiday — 1. выходной день 2. праздник
2. festival — праздник
3. holidays – каникулы (мн.ч.)
4. day off – выходной
5. family holiday – семейный праздник
6. religious holiday – религиозный праздник
7. public holiday = national holiday = state holiday – государственный праздник
8. pagan holiday — языческий праздник

## **2. Main National and Religious (Pagan) Holidays**

1. New Year's Day
2. Hogmanay
3. St. Valentine's Day
4. Pancake Day = Shrovetide
5. Defender of Motherland Day (23 февраля — День защитника отечества)
6. Women's Day
7. St. Patrick's Day
8. Easter
9. April Fool's Day
10. May Day
11. Victory Day

12. Independence Day
13. Day of Knowledge
14. Teacher's Day
15. Thanksgiving Day
16. Guy Fawkes Night
17. Halloween
18. Christmas
19. Boxing Day

### 3. Main American Holidays

➤ National festivals in the USA are **New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day, St. Patrick's Day, Mother's Day and Memorial Day.**

➤ **New Year's Day** is a national holiday, people make promises, for example, to give up smoking, to change their life. It is not so important as in Russia, very small presents are given.

➤ **New Year Resolution** is a promise which many people make before New Year. Usually they want to improve their behavior and to give up bad habits.

➤ **Valentine's Day** is on February, 14. It is not a national holiday, but the holiday of love and friendship. It is one of the most loved holidays. There are romantic cards and gifts for those who are in love. The most popular wish: "Be my Valentine!" There are also cards for wives, husbands, mothers, fathers, and even grandparents.

➤ **St. Patrick's Day** is on March, 17. It was a religious holiday. Now everybody wears green this day. Former Irish holiday (the Irish believed that St. Patrick freed Ireland from snakes.) Day of fun and parades.

➤ **April Fool's Day** is on April, 1. No one is sure how April's Fool day got started. Most countries seem to have a day when people play tricks on each other. Children specially like these days. Some people think that trick days begin in India. People there celebrate a spring holiday called Holi. A favourite trick on Holi is to fill a bamboo pipe with coloured powder and blow the powder at people. Sometimes children fill the pipe with water and squirt each other.

➤ **Mother's Day, Father's Day** are the days when the Americans thank their parents, give them flowers and presents. In the UK there is only *Mother's Sunday*.

➤ **Good Friday** is the Friday before Easter (страстная пятница). On that day people eat hot cross buns.

➤ **Easter Sunday, Easter Monday.** The symbol of the holiday is Easter Bunny who brings the eggs. The traditional presents coloured eggs and chocolate eggs.

➤ **Memorial Day** is the last day in May. It is a national holiday (since 1917) to remember the soldiers killed in battles.

➤ **Independence Day** is on July,4. This day the USA became independent from the United Kingdom in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was accepted.

➤ **Labour Day** is the day to honor all the workers.

➤ **Columbus Day** is on October, 12, 1492 Columbus discovered America. Now it is celebrated on the second Monday in October.

➤ **Thanksgiving Day** is on the 4th Thursday in November. It is a national holiday, family holiday. The first Europeans on American land wanted to thank God and the Native Americans for their help during their first winter which was cold and hungry. Traditional food is turkey, mashed potatoes, pumpkin pies. The original celebration was held in 1621 after the first harvest in New England.

➤ **Halloween** is on October, 31. It is not a national holiday. Children make costumes and go from house to house. They say “Trick or treat”. People give them tasty things.

➤ **Christmas** is a national and religious holiday which is celebrated on December, 25. Santa Claus visits children and puts their presents into their stockings.

## **2. The American Family**

### **1. Read the following text:**

#### **“The American Family”**

The American family is a family, consisting usually of a husband, wife and children who live in their own house or apartment. Grandparents rarely live in the same home with their married sons and daughters, and uncles and aunts almost never do. Americans have fewer children than in other cultures. The typical American couple has two children, so that average American family has four people living together as a household unit.

Marriages are not “arranged” in the US. Young people are expected to find a husband or wife on their own; their parents do not help them. Americans believe that young people should fall in love and then decide to marry someone they can live happily with.

The majority of American women value companionship as the most important part of marriage. Other values, such as having economic support and the opportunity to have children, although important, are seen as less important.

If the couple is not happy, they may choose to get a divorce. A divorce is relatively easy to obtain in most parts of the United States. Some states have “no-fault” divorce. To obtain a “no-fault” divorce, a couple states that they can no longer live happily together and that it is neither partner’s fault.

The divorce rate has risen rapidly in the United States over the last twenty years. Approximately one out of every three marriages ends in divorce, and the numbers are rising. Americans believe that unhappy couples should not stay married for the sake of the children, they do not want to sacrifice individual happiness for the sake of the children. The current generation thinks that unhappy marriages do not contribute to the happiness of the children.

Americans are strongly attached to the idea of the family as the best of all life styles. Families are seen by many Americans as places where one can find refuge from the highly competitive world outside.

**Vocabulary to the text:**

Average American family- средняя американская семья

Couple- супружеская пара

Household unit- семейный союз

Value companionship- ценить дружеские отношения

Obtain divorce- получить развод

Divorce rate- процент разводов

Sacrifice individual happiness- жертвовать личным счастьем

**2. Choose the best options:**

- 1) How many children has the typical American couple?
  - a) two children;
  - b) one child;
  - c) five children.
- 2) How do the Americans usually get married?
  - a) marriages are “arranged” in the US;
  - b) marriages are not “arranged” in the US.
- 3) What do the Americans women value as the most important part of marriages?
  - a) economic support;
  - b) opportunity to have children;
  - c) companionship.
- 4) What does the current generation think about unhappy marriages?
  - a) unhappy couples should stay married for the sake of the children;
  - b) unhappy families should sacrifice individual happiness for the sake of the children.
- 5) What do most Americans think about the family?
  - a) it is the best of all life styles;
  - b) it is the worst of all life styles.

**3. Mark TRUE/FALSE:**

- 1) The American family is a family, consisting usually of a husband, a wife and children, who live in their own house or apartment.
- 2) Grandparents usually live in the same home with their married sons or daughters.
- 3) Americans have more children than in many other cultures.
- 4) The average American family has four people living together as a household unit.
- 5) Young people are expected to find a husband or a wife on their own.
- 6) The majority of American women value the opportunity to have children and economic support as the most important part of marriage.
- 7) A divorce is difficult to obtain in most parts of the United States.

**Требования к результатам работы:** текст читать и переводить со словарем устно, задания выполняются письменно.

**Формы контроля:** устный/письменный опрос.

**Критерии оценки:** см. приложения.

**Список рекомендуемой литературы:**

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## **Раздел 2. Соединенные штаты Америки.**

### **Тема 2.4 Государственный строй США**

#### **Самостоятельная работа № 8.**

Работа с текстом по теме. Заполнение таблицы «Системы образования в России и США»

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 6 часов

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

### **Содержание заданий:**

#### **1. Read and translate the text:**

##### **The US education system.**

In the USA, the education system consists of:

1. Preschool institutions where children aged 3-5 years are brought up;
2. Primary school (grades 1-8), which teaches children aged 6-13 years;
3. Secondary school (grades 9-12) with the task of educating boys and girls aged 14-17 years;
4. Educational institutions of the last level of training included in the system of higher education.

The US educational system includes 4 main levels: - primary education,

- secondary education,
- higher education,
- postgraduate education.

The education system in the United States requires compulsory 12-year education, that is, all children under the age of 18 are required to study, and parents are primarily responsible for this.

Schools, colleges and universities are divided into private and public. Education in public schools is free. Tuition at public colleges and universities should be paid, although less than in private educational institutions. There are many parochial schools attached to churches and even parochial schools. School rules can be relatively strict and vary from state to state and from county to county. In some schools, it is forbidden to wear shorts or clothes above the knees. Some



educational institutions have such a form. Each school, college or university has its own symbol, its own traditional colors, its own anthem and, as a rule, its own football team.

The academic year in the USA usually lasts 9 months, but it does not start on the same day throughout the country, as in Belarus, but depends on the order and climate of the state or district. (The start dates of the school year vary from August 20 to mid-September, and the end dates vary accordingly). Exams are also held at different schools at slightly different times.

Subjects are usually designed for 1-2 semesters. After each completed topic, the teacher arranges a test or quiz. In the natural sciences classes, such as biology, physics, etc., practical classes and laboratory classes are held. Most of the work is based on reading textbooks. To successfully pass the subject, you must attend classes and, if you miss them for a good reason, do all the work that the class did without you. The final score consists of percentages or points for attendance, class work, tests, quizzes and grades for the last (final) exam. If a student or a student has missed more than a certain percentage of classes during the semester, it is considered that he has not mastered the material and the assessment is not given to him, even if he has successfully passed all the exams.

With a large selection of subjects, everyone can choose courses of appropriate complexity, up to the college level (the latter are credited to the student upon admission to the university). The choice of subjects is not entirely free. There are compulsory subjects, for example English, where the student is free to choose only the level of difficulty (from ordinary to honorary/ graded and tallied). Other items are selected within the areas. For example, a student or a school student must gain a certain number of credits (a certain number of credits are given for each subject) in various fields: in exact sciences, in social sciences, etc. The student can freely choose which subjects from this field he will receive credits for.

Students receive a report card with grades in each of the subjects studied at least 2 times a year, and in some areas - up to 6 times.

### **Elementary Schools, High Schools and Institutions of Higher Learning**

There are eight years of elementary schooling. The elementary school is followed by four years of secondary school, or high school. Often the last two years of elementary and the first years of secondary school are combined into a junior high school.

The school year is nine months in length, beginning early in September and continuing until about the first of June, with a vacation of week or two at Christmas time and sometimes a shorter one in spring. There are slight variations from place to place. Students enter the first grade at the age of six and attendance is compulsory in most states until the age of sixteen or until the student has finished the eighth grade.

The elementary schools tend to be small. The high schools are generally larger and accommodate pupils from four or five elementary schools. A small town generally has several elementary schools and one high school. In some rural communities the one-room country school house still exists. Here may be found from five to twenty-five pupils in grades one through eight, all taught by the same teacher.

Admission to the American high school is automatic on completion of the elementary school. During the four-year high school program the student studies four or five major subjects per year, and classes in each of these subjects meet for an hour a day, five days a week. In addition, the students usually has classes in physical education, music and art several times a week. If he fails a course, he repeats only that course and not the work of the entire year. Students must complete a certain number of courses in order to receive a diploma, or a certificate of graduation.

Institutions of higher learning supported by public funds are not absolutely free. The state colleges and universities charge a fee for tuition or registration. This fee is higher for those who come from outside the state. Working one's way through college is common-place.

Usually there is no admission examination required by a state university for those who have finished high school within the state. Sometimes a certain pattern of high school studies is necessary, however, and some state universities require a certain scholastic average, or average of high school grades.

Private colleges and universities, especially the larger, well-known ones such as Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, have rigid scholastic requirements for entrance, including an examination. It usually takes four years to meet the requirements for a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree. A Master of Art or Master of Science degree may be obtained in one or two additional years. The highest academic degree is the Doctor of Philosophy. It may take any number of years to complete the original research work necessary to obtain this degree.

**2. Find sentences that give the information about:**

- . the school year;
- . a one-room country school house;
- . the subjects studied at high school;
- . fee for tuition;
- . academic degrees.

**3. Find sentences with the following words and phrases in the text and translate them into Russian:**

vacation, attendance is compulsory, to accommodate, rural community, a one-room country school house, to be taught by the same teacher, admission to school, major subjects, to receive a diploma, a fee for tuition.

**4. Answer the questions:**

1. When does the school year begin?
2. Are elementary schools big or small?
3. Do one-room country school houses still exist?
4. What does the curriculum in high school include?
5. Are there any admission exams required by universities?
6. Is higher education free of charge or fee-paying?
7. What academic degrees exist in the USA?
8. What does the education system in the USA consist of?
9. What are the 4 main levels included in the US educational system?
10. What are schools, colleges and universities?
11. Is public school tuition paid or free?
12. What should be the education in public colleges and universities?
13. What are they wearing in US schools?
14. How long does the school year last in US schools?

**5. Fill in the table about educational systems in Russia and the USA.**

	Russia		The USA	
	schools	universities	schools	universities
Types of institutions				
Duration				
Assessment system				
Subjects				
Extracurricular activities				

Examination system				
Cost				

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### Раздел 3. Англоговорящие страны

#### Тема 3.1 Австралия

##### Самостоятельная работа № 9.

Работа с текстом. Выполнение тестовых заданий по теме «Географические особенности Австралии»

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 8 часов

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
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- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

**Содержание заданий:**

#### 1. Read the following text about Geographical position of Australia

##### Geographical features of Australia

The state of Australia is completely situated in the Southern Hemisphere, consisting of Australia, Tasmania and islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The population is over 24 million. Canberra is the capital and political center of the country. The biggest and most populated cities are Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide.

The largest coral reef on earth, the Great Barrier Reef, stretches along the northeastern coast. The landscape of the country is mostly low-lying plains. Huge territories are occupied by deserts: the Great Victoria Desert, the Great Sandy Desert, and the Great Artesian Basin semi-desert. The highest mountain on the mainland, Kosciuszko, is located in the Australian Alps. There are no major rivers in Australia. The largest river on the mainland, the Murray, with a large tributary, the Darling, flows into the Great Australian Bight and belongs to the Indian Ocean basin.

Australia's climate varies dramatically across regions. In the central part, the climate is arid. The northern coast of the continent has a subequatorial climate. It is humid in summer and rather dry in winter. The southern and eastern territories of Australia are located in the subtropical climate zone.

Australia is quite isolated from other continents; therefore, it has unique flora and fauna. Many species from this area do not exist on any other land in the world. Platypus and echidna have survived in Australia, and many marsupials are found here. Many plants have adapted to the arid climate of the mainland, in particular the eucalyptus and bottle tree. It is home to ostriches, kangaroos, dingo dogs, wombats, marsupial bears, rodents, and many birds. Palm, ficus, beeches, banana and breadfruit trees grow here.

Australia is rich in mineral resources with rich deposits of zirconium, bauxite, and uranium. Coal mining is also very well developed. Gold deposits are scattered throughout Australia. The country also has reserves of oil and natural gas. The most developed branches of industrial production in Australia are the oldest mining industry, automotive industry, heavy engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical production, food and light industries. In agriculture, the leading positions are occupied by pasture animal husbandry, where an important place is given to sheep breeding. The process of growing as well as harvesting wheat is also in the lead.

### *Words from the text:*

- ✓ **to be situated in** – находиться в.
- ✓ **the Southern Hemisphere** – Южное Полушарие.
- ✓ **coral reef** – коралловый риф.
- ✓ **to stretch** – простираться, растягивать (-ся).
- ✓ **along the coast** – вдоль берега.
- ✓ **plain** – равнина.
- ✓ **desert** – пустыня.
- ✓ **mainland** – материк.
- ✓ **tributary** – приток.
- ✓ **to flow into** – впадать (о реке).
- ✓ **arid** – засушливый (климат).
- ✓ **subequatorial climate** – субэкваториальный климат.
- ✓ **humid** – влажный.
- ✓ **subtropical climate zone** – субтропическая климатическая зона.
- ✓ **therefore** – следовательно.
- ✓ **species** – биологический вид или виды (слово species не меняется по числам).
- ✓ **platypus** – утконос.
- ✓ **echidna** – ехидна.
- ✓ **marsupials** – сумчатые.

- ✓ **eucalyptus** – эвкалипт.
- ✓ **bottle tree** – бутылочное дерево.
- ✓ **ostrich** – страус.
- ✓ **dingo dog** – собака динго.
- ✓ **wombat** – вомбат.
- ✓ **marsupial bear** – сумчатый медведь.
- ✓ **rodent** – грызун.
- ✓ **beech** – бук.
- ✓ **breadfruit tree** – хлебное дерево.
- ✓ **to be rich in smt** – быть богатым чем-то.
- ✓ **deposits** – залежи.
- ✓ **zirconium** – цирконий.
- ✓ **uranium** – уран.
- ✓ **coal mining** – добыча угля.
- ✓ **natural gas** – природный газ.
- ✓ **mining industry** – горнодобывающая промышленность.
- ✓ **automotive industry** – автомобилестроение.
- ✓ **heavy engineering** – тяжелое машиностроение.
- ✓ **ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy** – черная и цветная металлургия.
- ✓ **chemical production** – химическое производство.
- ✓ **food industry** – пищевая промышленность.
- ✓ **light industry** – легкая промышленность.
- ✓ **agriculture** – сельское хозяйство.
- ✓ **pasture animal husbandry** – пастбищное животноводство.
- ✓ **harvesting** – сбор урожая.

## 2. Complete information

1. Official name of the country	
2. Continent	
3. Capital	
4. The Largest cities	
5. Total area	
6. Population	
7. The head of the state	
8. Climate	
9. Average temperature	
10. Minerals	
11. Export	

## 3. Answer the questions:

1. What is Australia washed by?
2. What occupies about one half of its territory?
3. What are summer and winter months in Australia?
4. What are the main industries in Australia?

**4. Which of the sentences the information is true, false.**

- |   |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. Australia is a smallest continent                            | True | False |
| 2. It lies between the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean      | True | False |
| 3. Canberra is a capital, but not the biggest city of Australia | True | False |
| 4. The Aborigines are not Australian natives                    | True | False |
| 5. There are a lot of kinds of kangaroo.                        | True | False |
| 6. The emu is the best loved of all Australian animals.         | True | False |
| 7. The kookaburra has a very unusual laughter                   | True | False |
| 8. Eucalyptus tree are not strong tree.                         | True | False |

**5. Look at the text again. What information do they give about these things? Write one or two sentences about each one:**

1. Canberra;
2. Animals;
3. Sydney.

**1. Read and translate the following text:**

Words and word combinations to the text

Oceania – Океания

Polynesia – Полинезия

Micronesia – Микронезия

Melanesia – Меланезия

a single name – единое название

continental islands – материковые острова

volcanic islands – вулканические острова

coral islands – коралловые острова

very little rain – малое количество осадков

to displace – замещать, вытеснять

eucalyptus – эвкалипт

ever-green – вечнозелёные

native animals – местные животные

kangaroo – кенгуру

koala – коала wombat – вомбат

Tasmanian devil – сумчатый волк (в Тасмании)

young – детёныш

stomach pouch – сумка

parrot – попугай

lyrebird – лирохвост

plumage – оперение

to represent – представлять

Commonwealth of Australia – Австралийский Союз

Governor-General – Генерал-губернатор

**Australia and Oceania**

Scattered across the Pacific Ocean are thousands of islands. They range in size from Australia

to tiny islands, so small that no one has ever lived on them. Years ago a European geographer thought that he needed a single name for this region. He decided that since the region was located “in the Great Ocean”, he would call it Oceania. Because Oceania is so vast, another geographer divided it into four parts: Australia, Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia. Australia means “southern island” in Latin. The other three names come from Greek. Polynesia means “many islands”, and Micronesia means “small islands”; and Melanesia, “black islands”, so-called because of the dark-skinned people who live there. Geologically all the islands are of three types: continental islands, volcanic islands and coral islands.

Australia, the smallest continent and one of the largest countries on Earth, lies between the Pacific and Indian oceans in Southern Hemisphere. The continent is bounded by latitudes 100 and 440 S and by longitudes 1120 and 1540 E. Australia is separated from Indonesia by the Timor and the Arafura seas; from Papua New Guinea by the Torres Strait; from the Coral Sea Islands Territory by the Great Barrier Reef; from New Zealand by the Tasman Sea and from Antarctica by the Indian Ocean. The territory of Australia (including Tasmania) is about eight million square kilometers. The western part of Australia forms a plateau which occupies half of the continent. The Central Lowlands, a great part of which is very dry, lie between the Western Australian plateau and Eastern Highlands. Through the eastern part of these central Lowlands run Australia’s greatest rivers, the Murray and the Darling. Australia has several different climatic regions, from warm to subtropical and tropical. The climate in the west is very dry and more than half of Australia gets very little rain. There are two hot deserts in the central and western parts of the continent. Tropical forests are situated in the north-east because the winds from the sea bring heavy rainfalls. The tropical forests are displaced by savanna or grassland. In the south-east and on the sides of the mountains there are forests of eucalyptus and other ever-green trees.

The native animals of Australia include some of the strangest mammal on the earth, such as the kangaroo, koala, wombat and Tasmanian devil, all of which carry their young in stomach pouches. Australia’s bird life includes a great variety of parrots, the lyrebirds, with its unusual plumage, the brush turkey, and other interesting species.

Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is the federal state within the Commonwealth of Nations. Formally the head of the state is the King or Queen of England represented by the Governor-General. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of six states and two territories: New South Wales (the capital is Sydney), Victoria (Melbourne), Queensland (Brisbane), South Australia (Adelaide), Western Australia (Perth), Tasmania (Hobart), Northern Territory (Darwin), Australian Capital Territory (Canberra).

## **2. Find these Pacific Islands on the map and name the capitals of the countries**

American Samoa (United States), Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia (France), Guam (United States), Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia (France), New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands (United States), Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands (United Kingdom), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau (New Zealand), Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna (France).

## **3. Say whether the following statements are true or false**

1. Thousands of islands scattered across the Pacific Ocean were called Oceania.
2. New Zealand is the largest island among the Pacific Islands.
3. Australia has three dominant landforms: the highlands, the lowlands and the plateaus.

4. Central and western parts of the continent are characterized by abundant rainfall.
5. Eucalyptus and other ever-green trees are predominant forest types in the southeast and on the sides of mountains.
6. Australia has animals and plants found nowhere else.
7. Australia is an independent federative state within the Commonwealth of Nations headed by the British Queen.

#### **4. Complete the following sentences**

1. Oceania is divided into .....
2. Melanesia is called “black islands” because of .....
3. Geologists describe the Pacific Islands as .....
4. Australia is bounded by .....
5. Australia (including Tasmania) has an area about .....
6. The Central Lowlands are located .....
7. Tropical forests are situated in the north-east of the continent because .....
8. Flora and fauna of Australia include .....
9. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of .....

#### **5. Read the texts and reproduce them in the form of a dialogue**

\*\*\*

Hundreds of years ago there were stories about a large continent in the Southern Hemisphere. But no one could say what it was like and whether it was inhabited. People called this land “terra australis incognita” or “the unknown southern land”. The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. They discovered it while making their journeys to the island of Java, a Dutch colony in Southeast Asia. When the Dutch found themselves on the west of Australia they gave the name New Holland to this western part of the continent. In 1770, the English captain James

Cook discovered the east coast of Australia. In 1788, the first English settlement was established at Port Jackson, the site of the present city of Sydney.

\*\*\*

The brown-skinned Aborigines of Australia, of whom about 50,000 pureblooded representatives and about 150,000 mixed bloods, are an ancient people with a rich cultural inheritance. This race has existed for 25,000 years. During this time the Aborigines established a life style that is very different from European culture. The Aboriginal people did not practise agriculture or keep domestic animals other than the dog. Natives supported themselves by hunting, gathering and fishing. When European settlers arrived and started grabbing lands from them, the Aborigines were doomed to starvation. Like the American Indians, Australia’s Aborigines are strangers in their own land.

\*\*\*

Australia ranks among the world’s top ten gold producers. The continent has very large iron deposits. Steel mills in Japan and South Korea depend on Australian mines for iron ore. Australia also leads the world in mining bauxite, while Australian oil fields produce only about two-thirds of what the country needs. The rest is imported. Today, manufactured goods account for 25 per cent of Australia’s gross national exports. The largest manufacturing industries are those that make steel,



automobiles, machinery, chemicals, and electronic equipment.

\*\*\*

Ecologists call the Great Barrier Reef one of the seven natural wonders of the world. Biologists classify it as the largest living organism on earth. Geographers describe it as the largest coral reef in the world. This vast coral reef forms an almost continuous wall off the eastern shore of Australia, from the Torres Strait to the Tropic of Capricorn. The reef received the name “barrier reef” because it forms a barrier between the water of the open ocean and the water near the shore. The multi-hued structure is made of billions and billions of coral polyps, tiny animals that live in warm tropical water. The underwater world of coral provides shelter for an unbelievable diversity of marine life, including starfish, sea urchins, lobsters, and millions of fish.

\*\*\*

Speaking of Australia and neighboring islands don't forget that the seasons are the opposite way round in that part of the world. December to February is summer; March to May, autumn; June to August, winter, and September to November, spring. Due to the general changeableness of the weather at all times and the predominance in almost any landscape of ever-green trees and bush, you will find the change of seasons far less noticeable than in Britain. And when it is midnight in Britain, it will be exactly midday of the following day.

## 6. Answer the following questions

What part of the world do we call Oceania?

Why is it called Oceania?

Of how many parts does Oceania consist?

Explain the origin of the Pacific Islands.

Where does Australia lie?

How is Australia separated from neighboring islands?

Where are the Central Lowlands situated?

What climatic regions are found in Australia?

What is the state system of Australia?

## 7. Speak on:

- |                                       |                        |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Oceania                            | 4. flora and fauna     |
| 2. geographical position of Australia | 5. cities of Australia |
| 3. landforms and climate              |                        |

**Требования к результатам работы:** текст читать и переводить со словарем устно, задания выполняются письменно.

**Формы контроля:** устный/письменный опрос.

**Критерии оценки:** см. приложения.

**Список рекомендуемой литературы:**

1. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11950-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474166> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).
2. Быкова, А. Ф. История Англии / А. Ф. Быкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. —

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### **Раздел 3. Англоговорящие страны**

#### **Тема 3.2 Канада**

##### **Самостоятельная работа № 10.**

Работа с текстом. Выполнение тестовых заданий по теме «Географические особенности Канады»

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 8 часов

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);
- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

**Содержание заданий:**

#### **1. Read and translate the text about Canada:**

##### **CANADA**

Canada is an independent federative state. It is one of the most developed countries. Canada consists of ten provinces and two territories.

It is situated on the North American continent. The country is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west, by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Arctic Ocean and its seas in the north. About 2 percent of the Canadian territory is covered by glacier ice.

The eastern parts of the country are mainly valleys and plains. The western territories are occupied by the Cordilleras.

The main Canadian islands are Newfoundland, Victorian Island, Baffin Island and others. There are a lot of rivers and lakes in Canada. The largest rivers are the Nelson, the Ottawa, the Mackenzie and the Yukon.

In size Canada is the second in the world after Russia. Its area is almost 10 million km<sup>2</sup>. The capital of Canada is Ottawa, which is situated on the bank of the Ottawa River. It is famous for its beautiful parks. It is also known as the city of bridges.

The most developed industries are timber, mining, chemical, meat and milk and food industries. Canada grows wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also one of the prosperous industries.

Official languages of Canada are English and French. Canada is a founding member of the United Nations. It has been active in a number of major UN agencies.

*Interesting facts:*

1. By area, Canada is in second place in the overall ranking and is second only to Russia.
2. The country holds the record for the length of the coastline - 265 thousand kilometers.
3. Canada is among the TOP 5 most educated countries in the world as of 2018. More than 50% of its residents have higher education.
4. The minimum winter temperature in Canada was recorded in the Yukon in 1947 and was - 62C.
5. There are many times more lakes in Canada than in any other country in the world. There are almost 2 million of them here.
6. Canada has 9% of the world's water supply.
7. The world capital of polar bears, Churchill, is popular among tourists. And local residents are forced to cope with the invasion of bears - they don't even lock cars so that a pedestrian can hide from a wild beast. There is also a temporary prison for especially dangerous bears!
8. Some signs on cars in northern Canada are made in the shape of a polar bear.
9. The USA attacked Canada twice, in 1775 and in 1812.  
The name of the country "Canada" obviously came from the Indian word "kanata", which means "village" or "settlement". When the French, led by Jacques Cartier, arrived in new lands, the Iroquois tribe invited them to the village. And they mistook this word for the name of the entire region.
10. The capital of Canada, Ottawa, was founded in the 1820s and was named after Lieutenant Colonel John By - Bytown. In 1855, the city was renamed Ottawa.
11. The current monarch heading Canada is Elizabeth II, Queen of Great Britain.
12. Canada is home to about 55 thousand species of insects, as well as 11 thousand species of spiders and ticks.
13. The official languages in this country are English and French. Repeatedly throughout history, conflicts have arisen between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians.

**2. Answer the questions:**

1. What does Canada consist of?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What oceans is Canada washed by?
4. What are there in the eastern part of the country?
5. What are the main Canadian islands?
6. What are the largest rivers?
7. What is the size of Canada?
8. What is its area?
9. What is the capital of Canada? Where is it situated? What is it famous for?
10. What are the most developed industries?
11. What are grown in Canada?
12. What are the official languages?

**3. Fill in the missing words.**

Largest / flax / continent / an / eastern / Ocean / parks / provinces / developed western
---

Canada is 1) ... independent federative state. It is one of the most 2) ... countries. Canada consists of ten 3) ... and two territories. It is situated on the North American 4) .... The country is washed by the Pacific 5) ... in the west. The 6) ... parts of the country are mainly valleys and plains. The 7) ... territories are occupied by the Cordilleras. The 8) ... rivers are the Nelson, the Ottawa, the Mackenzie and the Yukon. Ottawa is famous for its beautiful 9) .... Canada grows wheat, barley, 10) ..., potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

#### 4. True or false.

- 1) Canada is the most developed country.
- 2) Canada consists of two provinces and ten territories.
- 3) It is situated on the South American continent.
- 4) The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the south.
- 5) The largest rivers are Newfoundland, Victorian Island, Baffin Island and others.
- 6) In size Canada is the first in the world.

#### 5. Quiz.

- 1. Canada is surrounded by \_\_\_\_ oceans.  
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- 2. What is the capital of Canada?  
A. Ottawa B. Québec C. Vancouver D. Montreal
- 3. Canada's national animal is the...  
A. Grizzly bear. B. Moose. C. Beaver. D. Eagle.
- 4. Canada owns \_\_\_\_% of the world's forests.  
A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
- 5. Who were the first inhabitants of Canada?  
A. American people B. Aboriginal people C. European people D. Eskimos
- 6. Ice hockey is the national winter sport of the country. What is the national summer sport?  
A. Lacrosse B. Basketball C. Football D. Rugby
- 7. Niagara falls belongs to...  
A. Canada. B. The USA. C. Both of them. D. None of them.
- 8. How big is the population of the country?  
A. More than 10 million people B. More than 20 million people C. More than 30 million people  
D. More than 40 million people
- 9. In 2010 the Winter Olympic Games were held in Vancouver. There was another occasion when Canada was a host for the games. When was it?  
A. 1948 B. 1956 C. 1972 D. 1988

#### Key:

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. D

#### 1. Read and translate the text:

##### Canada

Canada is an independent federative state. It is one of the most developed countries. Canada consists of ten provinces and two territories. It is situated on the North American continent. The country is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west, by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Arctic Ocean and its seas in the north. About 2 percent of the Canadian territory is covered by glacier ice.

The eastern parts of the country are mainly valleys and plains. The western territories are occupied by the Cordilleras.

The main Canadian islands are Newfoundland, Victorian Island, Baffin Island and others. There are a lot of rivers and lakes in Canada. The largest rivers are the Nelson, the Ottawa, the Mackenzie and the Yukon.

In size Canada is the second in the world after Russia. Its area is almost 10 million km<sup>2</sup>. The capital of Canada is Ottawa, which is situated on the bank of the Ottawa River. It is famous for its beautiful parks. It is also known as the city of bridges.

The most developed industries are timber, mining, chemical, meat and milk and food industries. Canada grows wheat, barley, flax, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also one of the prosperous industries.

Official languages of Canada are English and French. Canada is a founding member of the United Nations. It has been active in a number of major UN agencies. Canada is the second largest country in the world. It covers 9,976,185 square kilometres. This area is as big as the whole Europe. The population is 27 million people. It is less than half the population of Britain.

Most of the Canadians have their roots in families of immigrants from European countries: the United Kingdom and Ireland, France and Germany. Today a lot of immigrants come from Asia. The original population were the Eskimos and the Indians. Most of them live in the north of Canada.

In winter Canada is very cold and has a lot of snow. Winter sports are very popular here.

For many years Britain and France fought for Canada. It is an independent country now. But the British Queen is still the head of the state. Most of the population speak English, but about 6 million Canadians speak French.

This is the CN Tower in Toronto. Toronto is the largest city in Canada. Other big cities are Montreal, Vancouver and Calgary. We live in Winnipeg. The capital is Ottawa. It is not very big but comfortable.

## 2. Read these geographical names.

Canada; the North American continent; the Pacific Ocean; the Atlantic Ocean; the Arctic Ocean; Canadian islands; Newfoundland [ˈnjuːfən(d)lænd]; Victorian Island; Baffin Island; the Nelson; the Ottawa; the Mackenzie and the Yukon.

## 3. Remember the words.

independent federative state – независимое федеративное государство

the most developed – наиболее развитый

provinces - провинции

territories - территории

the west - запад

the east - восток

percent - процент

is covered - покрыты

glacier ice - ледник

are occupied by - заняты

bank - берег

bridge - мост

timber – лесная промышленность

mining – горная промышленность

chemical – химическая промышленность

wheat - пшеница

barley - ячмень

flax - лен

prosperous - процветающий

founding member - основатель

United Nations – Организация Объединенных Наций

major UN agencies – основные учреждения ООН

## 4. Find 11 words.

<b>p</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>s</b>
w	q	e	h	r	a	w	t	x	e

<b>b</b>	f	<b>w</b>	h	<b>o</b>	s	a	r	x	<b>a</b>
<b>a</b>	o	<b>h</b>	j	<b>v</b>	<b>t</b>	q	v	z	o
<b>r</b>	l	<b>e</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>g</b>	l
<b>l</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>a</b>	g	<b>n</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>n</b>
<b>e</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>t</b>	p	<b>c</b>	b	<b>f</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>y</b>	s	c	<b>p</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>t</b>
c	<b>t</b>	c	k	s	r	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>k</b>

### 5. Make up these sentences.

- 1) on the North American continent / is / it / situated.

---

- 2) a lot of / there are / in Canada / rivers and lakes.

---

- 3) of Canada / are / English and French / official languages.

---

- 4) consists of / Canada / ten / territories / and / provinces / two.

---

### 6. Answer the questions.

1. What does Canada consist of?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What oceans is Canada washed by?
4. What are there in the eastern part of the country?
5. What are the main Canadian islands?
6. What are the largest rivers?
7. What is the size of Canada?
8. What is its area?
9. What is the capital of Canada? Where is it situated? What is it famous for?
10. What are the most developed industries?
11. What are grown in Canada?
12. What are the official languages?

### 7. Do the test.

#### 1. Fill in the missing words.

Largest / flax / continent / an / eastern / Ocean / parks / provinces / developed western
--

Canada is 1) ... independent federative state. It is one of the most 2) ... countries. Canada consists of ten 3) ... and two territories. It is situated on the North American 4) .... The country is washed by the Pacific 5) ... in the west. The 6) ... parts of the country are mainly valleys and plains. The 7) ... territories are occupied by the Cordilleras. The 8) ... rivers are the Nelson, the Ottawa, the Mackenzie and the Yukon. Ottawa is famous for its beautiful 9) .... Canada grows wheat, barley, 10) ..., potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

#### 8. True or false.

- 1) Canada is the most developed country.

- 2) Canada consists of two provinces and ten territories.
- 3) It is situated on the South American continent.
- 4) The country is washed by the Arctic Ocean in the south.
- 5) The largest rivers are Newfoundland, Victorian Island, Baffin Island and others.
- 6) In size Canada is the first in the world.

## **9. Quiz «Animal world»**

### **1. What is the national animal of Canada?**

- a) the wolf
- b) the moose
- c) the beaver

### **2. What is Canada's national tree?**

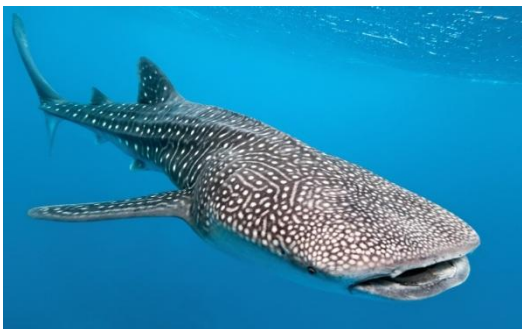
- a) the oak tree
- b) the maple tree
- c) the pine tree

### **3. What is the name of this animal?**



- a) caribou
- b) reindeer
- c) cow

### **4. What is the name of this animal ?**



- a) beluga
- b) orca

c) whale shark

**5. What of these is not a symbol of Canada?**

a) Local horse

b) Beaver

c) Maple

d) Snake

**6. What tree leaf is shown on the flag of Canada?**

a) Alder

b) Maple

c) Oak

**Требования к результатам работы:** текст читать и переводить со словарем устно, задания выполняются письменно.

**Формы контроля:** устный/письменный опрос.

**Критерии оценки:** см. приложения.

**Список рекомендуемой литературы:**

1. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11950-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474166> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).
2. Быкова, А. Ф. История Англии / А. Ф. Быкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 297 с. — (Антология мысли). — ISBN 978-5-534-11642-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/445809> (дата обращения: 28.08.2021).

**Раздел 3. Англоязычные страны**

**Тема 3.3 Новая Зеландия.**

**Самостоятельная работа № 11.**

Работа с текстом. Выполнение тестовых заданий по теме «Географические особенности Новой Зеландии»

**Вид самостоятельной работы:** внеаудиторная.

**Объем учебного времени, отведенный на самостоятельную работу:** 8 часов.

**Студент должен**

**знать:**

- историю и языковые реалии страны изучаемого языка, связанные с географическими понятиями, традициями и обычаями немецкого народа, особенностями национальной культуры, общественно-политической жизни, государственного устройства, экономики;
- лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для овладения устными и письменными формами общения на иностранном языке;
- правила пользования специальными терминологическими словарями;
- правила пользования электронными словарями.

**уметь:**

- вести беседу (диалог) страноведческой направленности на иностранном языке;
- составлять и осуществлять монологические высказывания по страноведческой



тематике (презентации, выступления и т.д.);

- профессионально пользоваться словарями, справочниками и другими источниками информации;
- пользоваться современными компьютерными переводческими программами.

**Содержание заданий:** подготовить презентацию в Power Point и представить готовый продукт однокурсникам.

New Zealand is a state with a whole area of 268,700 square meters. It is located on the South-West of the Pacific Ocean, on the large North and South islands. It is divided by the Cook Strait, and includes the small islands of Chatham, Antipodes, Kermadec, Campbell, Cook and Tokelau.

The population is presented by two cultural groups: New Zealanders of European origin and the very small Polynesian Maori people. The official languages are English and Maori, with Wellington as the capital. For everyday communication and business meetings, it is English that is used, but Maori is officially recognized as the co-official language. The largest cities, which have territory larger than the capital, are Hamilton, Auckland and Christchurch.

The climate of New Zealand is smooth and humid. The seasonal temperature difference is small, it rains a lot, but there is no shortage of sunny days either. Climatic conditions vary from one region of the country to another. This is partly due to the significant longitudinal extent of New Zealand, which leads to the fact that in its far north the climate is warm and humid, without frost, and in the far south, in the inner part of the island — cold and dry. A certain role is also played by mountain ranges located in the west and in the center of the islands which protect the eastern coasts from the winds blowing from the west.

New Zealand is a forest area. In terms of the composition of the flora, it is very peculiar. In the extreme north of the North Island, the vegetation is subtropical. This area is characterized by forests of New Zealand kauri pine, ancient relict evergreen forests. Numerous conifers grow in them — araucaria, incense cedars, various pines, evergreen southern beeches, even some palms and tree ferns. The forest is braided with lianas, and abounds in mosses and lichens.

The most famous representatives of New Zealand fauna are: the national symbol of the country, the Kiwi bird, the kakapo or owl parrot, the kea parrot, the takahe, and the saddleback. Five types of penguins live here. The nature of New Zealand is especially amusing in the territory of national parks. New Zealand's unique landscapes, bird species, and other natural features are carefully protected.

New Zealand is one of the most environmentally friendly countries in the world. The basis of the country's economy is agriculture, although not so long ago, the processing and food industries, tourism, and the film industry began to acquire importance. There are a lot of oil and gas deposits and there are also reserves of gold and coal.

### **Choose the best option:**

#### **1. New Zealand is:**

- a) an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth;
- b) federal state and a member of the Commonwealth;
- c) a self-governing federal state and a member of the Commonwealth.

#### **2. The country consists of three large islands, called:**

- a) North Island, South Island and Tasmania;
- b) North Island, South Island and West Island;
- c) North Island, South Island and Stewart Island.

#### **3. New Zealand is :**

- a) a country of plains;
- b) a mountainous country;
- c) a country of lakes.

**4. There are many lakes lie in the:**

- a) central part of North Island;
- b) central part of South Island;
- c) western part of North Island.

**5. New Zealand is rich:**

- a) timber, coal, natural gas, metal ores;
- b) timber, coal, natural gas, iron ores;
- c) coal, natural gas, iron ores, oil.

**6. New Zealand has a very few native animals and birds. For example:**

- a) an ostrich;
- b) a kiwi;
- c) an emu.

**7. The capital of New Zealand is:**

- a) Auckland;
- b) Wellington;
- c) Dunedin.

**8. New Zealand is famous for its:**

- a) a sugar and cotton;
- b) a dairy products;
- c) fruits, vegetables and flowers.

**9. The population of New Zealand is over:**

- a) five million people;
- b) three million people;
- c) four million people.

**10. The parliament consists of :**

- a) House of Representatives;
- b) House of Commons;
- c) House of Representatives and Senate.

**4. Answer questions:**

1. What kind of state is New Zealand?
2. What is the total area of New Zealand?
3. What is the capital of New Zealand?
4. Has New Zealand a mineral resources?
5. In what New Zealand is rich?
6. Name the chief rivers in the country?
7. What is the most interesting bird in the country?
8. Does the Parliament consist of one House only?
9. How many political parties are there in New Zealand? What?
10. Who is the head of the government?
11. Does New Zealand export apples and honey?
12. Name big cities in New Zealand?

**5. Correct. Yes, you are right. No, you are wrong.**

1. New Zealand is an independent state, am I right?
2. It has got total area of 100,000 square kilometers, am I right?

3. Nearly 4 million people live in the country, am I right?
4. The capital of New Zealand is Auckland, Wellington or Dunedin, am I right?
5. The official language is English, am I right?
6. There are many mountains in New Zealand. The highest is Mount James, am I right?
7. The chief rivers are the Waikato and the Wairu, am I right?
8. The Parliament consists of House of Common and House of Representatives, am I right?
9. New Zealand exports apples and honey, am I right?

## **6. Match the title and the text**

1. New Zealand population
2. Getting to New Zealand
3. New Zealand climate
4. Some facts from history
5. What to do in New Zealand
6. Geography of New Zealand
7. New Zealand traditions
8. Education in New Zealand

**A.** New Zealand is made up of three main islands as well as many other smaller islands. The main islands of New Zealand are, as their names suggest, the North and South Islands. Stewart Island is the third, much smaller island, located at the far bottom of the South Island. The South Island is larger than the North, however it is less densely populated. Here you will find vast alpine ranges, wide flat plains and cascading glaciers. Christchurch is the largest city in the South Island.

**B.** The islands of New Zealand lie between 37 and 47 degrees south of the Tropic of Capricorn, in the Southern Hemisphere of the world. New Zealand enjoys a moderate, maritime weather and temperatures. The North Island is warmer than the South Island, with sub-tropical weather in the far north of the North Island. The warmest months in New Zealand are December, January and February (summer), and the coldest are June, July and August (winter).

**C.** New Zealand has an unlimited range of tourist attractions and activities, located throughout the country. Whether you are looking for adrenaline-pumping adventure, or a relaxing game of golf, there is an activity or attraction to suit everyone's tastes, age, culture and budget. Attractions and activities in New Zealand include bungy jumping, sky diving, glacial hiking, horse trekking, health and beauty relaxation treatments, scenic flights, fishing and so much more.

**D.** The Maori are believed to be the native people of New Zealand, immigrating here from Polynesia on canoes around 800 AD. These Polynesian people settled in New Zealand and became known as the Maori. They formed their own unique culture, language and traditions. Land wars broke out with the arrival of the European settlers. In 1840, several Maori Chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi which gave the British monarchy control over parts of New Zealand.

**E.** New Zealand has a reputation as a provider of excellent study opportunities and support services in a safe learning environment. It is fast becoming a popular choice for international students. Academic, profession and vocation studies are offered at universities, polytechnics, colleges, secondary schools and private training establishments. A number of English Language Institutes

and private English Language Schools are also throughout the country.

**F.** For many tourists travelling to New Zealand will include a long haul flight and at least 1 stop en-route. Depending on the length of your flight you can either split the journey up and include a “stop over” staying one night or more in another country on the way or just travel straight through only stopping for a few hours at an airport before departing again. The choice of “stop over” countries will depend on what country you are travelling from and the company you are flying with.

**G.** While the land masses of the North Island and South Island are similar, approximately two thirds of the country’s people live in the North Island and the remainder in the South Island. The majority of New Zealand’s inhabitants is of European decent while Auckland, the largest city in New Zealand, is the most ethnically diverse in the country and has the largest number of Polynesians of any city in the world.

**Требования к результатам работы:** текст читать и переводить со словарем устно, задания выполняются письменно.

**Формы контроля:** устный/письменный опрос.

**Критерии оценки:** см. приложения.

**Список рекомендуемой литературы:**

1. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11950-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474166> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).
2. Быкова, А. Ф. История Англии / А. Ф. Быкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 297 с. — (Антология мысли). — ISBN 978-5-534-11642-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/445809> (дата обращения: 28.08.2021).

### **Информационное обеспечение обучения**

#### **а) Основная литература:**

1. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11950-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474166> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).

2. Комарова, А. И. Английский язык. Страноведение : учебник для вузов / А. И. Комарова, И. Ю. Окс, В. В. Колосовская. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 456 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11328-0. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/473353> (дата обращения: 26.08.2021).

#### **б) Дополнительная литература:**

1. Быкова, А. Ф. История Англии / А. Ф. Быкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 297 с. — (Антология мысли). — ISBN 978-5-534-11642-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/445809> (дата обращения: 28.08.2021).

## Критерии оценки

### Критерии оценки навыков чтения. Умения передать содержание прочитанного на английском языке

При оценке ответа учитывается:

- Умение прочитать вслух отрывок из текста с соблюдением фонетических и интонационных норм;
- Умение кратко на немецком языке передать содержание прочитанного текста и высказать свое мнение по содержанию;
- Грамотность ответа.

Отметка «5» ставится, если студент:

- читает вслух с соблюдением фонетических и интонационных норм;
- при пересказе полно излагает содержание своими предложениями, используя изредка текст, обосновывает свое мнение;
- излагает материал грамотно, допускаются лишь незначительные погрешности в области фонетики и грамматики.

Отметка «4» ставится, если студент:

- читает вслух достаточно грамотно и образно;
- обнаруживает при пересказе понимание текста;
- имеющиеся фонетические, лексические или грамматические ошибки не мешают понимать изложенное;

Отметка «3» ставится, если студент:

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

Отметка «2» ставится, если студент:

- обнаружил полное непонимание текста.

### Критерии оценки устных сообщений

При оценке устного ответа учитывается:

1. Полнота и правильность ответа, наличие в речи изученных лексических единиц и грамматических структур;
2. Степень осознанности в изложении материала;
3. Уровень фонетического, грамматического и лексического оформления ответа, темп речи.

Отметка «5» ставится, если студент:

- излагает материал в нормальном темпе в пределах 3-5 минут, владеет необходимой лексикой и различными грамматическими формами;
- обнаруживает полное понимание материала, может ответить на дополнительные вопросы, обосновать свое суждение;
- строит ответ грамотно с точки зрения норм литературного языка. Слышит свои ошибки и исправляет их сам, отдельные неточности может исправить сам после замечания учителя.

Отметка «4» ставится, если студент:

- излагает материал в нормальном темпе речи в пределах 3-4 минут, допускает однако

незначительные фонетические, лексические или грамматические ошибки, не мешающие пониманию сказанного;

- раскрывает достаточно полно содержание темы;
- может ответить на вопросы учителя по данной теме.

Отметка «3» ставится, если студент:

- излагает материал в замедленном темпе, при этом речь не отличается разнообразием грамматических форм, имеют место фонетические, лексические и грамматические ошибки;
- отвечает на вопросы учителя односложными словами «да», «нет», не может обосновать свой ответ.

Отметка «2» ставится, если студент:

- излагает материал неполно, поверхностно, речь примитивна;
- допускает грубые речевые ошибки, которые не позволяют понять смысл сказанного;

### **Критерии оценки проекта**

При оценке ответа учитывается:

- грамотность изложения;
- логичность;
- степень уверенности владения материалом;
- коммуникативные качества;
- уровень представления доклада;
- оформление презентации;

Отметка «отлично» - текст презентации составлен грамматически и лексически грамотно, полностью раскрыта тема, студент отвечал без ошибок в хорошем темпе речи, презентация оформлена технически правильно;

Отметка «хорошо» - текст презентации составлен грамматически и лексически грамотно, полностью раскрыта тема, но при ответе были допущены незначительные лексические, фонетические или грамматические ошибки, презентация оформлена технически правильно;

Отметка «удовлетворительно» - при составлении допущены лексические и грамматические ошибки, тема раскрыта не полностью, темп речи замедленный, допущены технические недочеты в оформлении презентации;

Отметка «неудовлетворительно» - допущены грубые речевые ошибки, которые не позволяют понять смысл сказанного, презентация в PowerPoint не подготовлена.

### Памятка для студентов по работе со словарем

Приступая к работе со словарем, необходимо, прежде всего познакомиться с его структурой. Несмотря на то, что существует множество различных типов словарей, большинство из них состоит из нескольких основных разделов:

- 1) предисловие;
- 2) о пользовании словарем;
- 3) о фонетической транскрипции;
- 4) список помет и условных сокращений;
- 5) алфавит (например, английским в англо-русском словаре);
- 6) собственно словарь;
- 7) приложение.

В результате анализа структуры словаря студент должен:

- знать объем словаря (т.е. количество слов);
- знать, где находятся в словаре алфавит, краткий фонетический справочник, список помет и условных сокращений;
- ознакомиться с приложением к словарю (это может быть список географических названий, наиболее употребительных сокращений, таблица неправильных глаголов и т. д.).

Для успешной работы со словарем необходимы следующие знания и умения:

#### 1. Твердое знание английского алфавита.

Слова в словаре расположены строго в алфавитном порядке, последовательность алфавита соблюдается также и внутри слова.

#### 2. Умение поставить слово в исходную форму.

Слова в словаре даются в их исходной форме:

- существительное - в общем падеже, единственном числе: country;
- глагол - в неопределенной форме, то есть в инфинитиве: send;
- прилагательное - в положительной степени: good;
- наречие - в положительной степени: well.

Однако в предложениях слова не всегда стоят в исходной форме, поэтому ее необходимо уметь образовывать.

Следует помнить:

- 1) у в конце слова и с предшествующей согласной меняется на i при образовании:
  - множественного числа существительных: city – cities;
  - степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий: easy – easier;
  - 3-го лица единственного числа в Present Simple: study – studies, а также при образовании Past Simple and Past Participle;

2) в односложных прилагательных и глаголах с кратким гласным при образовании различных форм конечная согласная удваивается:

big – bigger – biggest;

to stop – stopped;

3) слова, оканчивающиеся на – ing, образованные от глаголов, следует искать в словаре, отбросив окончание – ing;

Discovering – ing = discover;

Reading – ing = read;

4) для неправильных глаголов формы Past Simple and Past Participle даются в словарях в круглых скобках: take v (took; taken).

#### 3. Знание правил словообразования.

Многие новые слова могут быть образованы с помощью префиксов и суффиксов, знание которых значительно облегчают самостоятельную работу над текстом с использованием словаря.

#### 4. Умение различать различные обозначения при словах в словаре:

- следует помнить, что каждое слово (в том числе и сложное слово, пишущееся через дефис или раздельно) со всеми относящимся к нему материалом образует самостоятельную словарную статью;

- при словах иностранного происхождения, сохранивших свое написание и иногда происхождение, дается указание на происхождение слова. Например: *vice versa* (лат.) *наоборот, напротив*;

- слова в словаре помечаются сокращениями.

5. Умение выбрать в словаре нужное для данного контекста значение слова.

Следует помнить, что поиску слова в словаре должен предшествовать анализ предложения. Чтобы уметь анализировать предложение, необходимо знать:

- структуру предложения в английском языке;

- формальные признаки различных частей речи.

При переводе текста с помощью словаря ПОМНИТЕ:

1. Перевод текста не является переводом всех слов в предложении подряд. Необходимо понять смысл данного предложения.

2. Поискам слова в словаре должно предшествовать определение его грамматической функции в предложении.

3. Не следует брать из словаря первое значение слова, не прочитав всю словарную статью.

4. Если в словаре нет значения слова, соответствующего контексту, следует выбрать наиболее близкий синоним или, исходя из общего содержания, самому подобрать наиболее подходящее значение.

5. Если в словаре нет нужного слова, его значение можно установить по строевым элементам на основе правил английского словообразования.

6. При переводе текстов по специальности старайтесь запоминать встречающиеся в них термины, что впоследствии значительно облегчит работу над текстом.



### Требования к оформлению устных презентаций на иностранных языках

Презентация выполняется в Power Point;

Титульный слайд должен содержать следующую информацию на иностранном языке: название проекта, фамилия и имя студента, номер группы, специальность, название колледжа;

Второй слайд должен содержать перечисление основных моментов проекта.

Количество слайдов не более 10.

### Критерии оценки устной презентации

- Грамотность изложения;
- Логичность;
- Степень уверенности владения материалом;
- Коммуникативные качества;
- Уровень представления доклада;

### Требования к оформлению презентаций

Оформление слайдов	
СТИЛЬ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• СОБЛЮДАЙТЕ ЕДИНЫЙ СТИЛЬ ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ.</li> <li>• ИЗБЕГАЙТЕ СТИЛЕЙ, КОТОРЫЕ БУДУТ ОТВЛЕКАТЬ ОТ САМОЙ ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИИ.</li> <li>• ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ(УПРАВЛЯЮЩИЕ КНОПКИ) НЕ ДОЛЖНЫ ПРЕОБЛАДАТЬ НАД ОСНОВНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИЕЙ (ТЕКСТ, РИСУНКИ).</li> </ul>
ФОН	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ДЛЯ ФОНА ВЫБИРАЙТЕ БОЛЕЕ ХОЛОДНЫЕ ТОНА (СИНИЙ ИЛИ ЗЕЛЕНЬ)</li> </ul>
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЦВЕТА	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• НА ОДНОМ СЛАЙДЕ РЕКОМЕНДУЕТСЯ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ НЕ БОЛЕЕ ТРЕХ ЦВЕТОВ: ОДИН ДЛЯ ФОНА, ОДИН ДЛЯ ЗАГОЛОВКОВ, ОДИН ДЛЯ ТЕКСТА.</li> <li>• ДЛЯ ФОНА И ТЕКСТА ИСПОЛЬЗУЙТЕ КОНТРАСТНЫЕ ЦВЕТА.</li> <li>• ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ НА ЦВЕТ ГИПЕРССЫЛОК (ДО И ПОСЛЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ).</li> </ul>
АНИМАЦИОННЫЕ ЭФФЕКТЫ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ИСПОЛЬЗУЙТЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЙ АНИМАЦИИ ДЛЯ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ НА СЛАЙДЕ.</li> <li>• НЕ СТОИТ ЗЛОУПОТРЕБЛЯТЬ РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ АНИМАЦИОННЫМИ ЭФФЕКТАМИ, ОНИ НЕ ДОЛЖНЫ ОТВЛЕКАТЬ ВНИМАНИЕ ОТ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ НА СЛАЙДЕ.</li> </ul>
Представление информации	

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИИ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ИСПОЛЬЗУЙТЕ КОРОТКИЕ СЛОВА И ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.</li> <li>• МИНИМИЗИРУЙТЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО ПРЕДЛОГОВ, НАРЕЧИЙ, ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ.</li> <li>• ЗАГОЛОВКИ ДОЛЖНЫ ПРИВЛЕКАТЬ ВНИМАНИЕ АУДИТОРИИ.</li> </ul>
РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИИ НА СТРАНИЦЕ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ПРЕДПОЧТИТЕЛЬНО ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНОЕ РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИИ.</li> <li>• НАИБОЛЕЕ ВАЖНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ДОЛЖНА РАСПОЛАГАТЬСЯ В ЦЕНТРЕ ЭКРАНА.</li> <li>• ЕСЛИ НА СЛАЙДЕ РАСПОЛАГАЕТСЯ КАРТИНКА, НАДПИСЬ ДОЛЖНА РАСПОЛАГАТЬСЯ ПОД НЕЙ.</li> </ul>
ШРИФТЫ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ДЛЯ ЗАГОЛОВКОВ - НЕ МЕНЕЕ 24.</li> <li>• ДЛЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ – НЕ МЕНЕЕ 18.</li> <li>• ШРИФТЫ БЕЗ ЗАСЕЧЕК (ARIAL, ARIAL BLACK, ТАНОМА, И Т. Д.) ЛЕГЧЕ ЧИТАТЬ С БОЛЬШОГО РАССТОЯНИЯ.</li> <li>• НЕЛЬЗЯ СМЕШИВАТЬ РАЗНЫЕ ТИПЫ ШРИФТОВ В ОДНОЙ ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИИ.</li> <li>• ДЛЯ ВЫДЕЛЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ СЛЕДУЕТ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ ЖИРНЫЙ ШРИФТ, КУРСИВ (КАК МОЖНО РЕЖЕ). ПОДЧЕРКИВАНИЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ НЕЛЬЗЯ.</li> <li>• НЕЛЬЗЯ ЗЛОУПОТРЕБЛЯТЬ ПРОПИСНЫМИ БУКВАМИ (ОНИ ЧИТАЮТСЯ ХУЖЕ СТРОЧНЫХ БУКВ).</li> </ul>
СПОСОБЫ ВЫДЕЛЕНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИИ	<p>СЛЕДУЕТ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• РАМКИ, ГРАНИЦЫ, ЗАЛИВКУ;</li> <li>• РАЗНЫЕ ЦВЕТА ШРИФТОВ, ШТРИХОВКУ, СТРЕЛКИ;</li> <li>• РИСУНКИ, ДИАГРАММЫ, СХЕМЫ ДЛЯ ИЛЛЮСТРАЦИИ НАИБОЛЕЕ ВАЖНЫХ ФАКТОРОВ.</li> </ul>
ОБЪЕМ ИНФОРМАЦИИ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• НЕ СТОИТ ЗАПОЛНЯТЬ ОДИН СЛАЙД СЛИШКОМ БОЛЬШИМ ОБЪЕМОМ ИНФОРМАЦИИ: ЛЮДИ МОГУТ ЕДИНОВРЕМЕННО ЗАПОМНИТЬ НЕ БОЛЕЕ ТРЕХ ФАКТОВ, ВЫВОДОВ, ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЙ.</li> <li>• НАИБОЛЬШАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ДОСТИГАЕТСЯ ТОГДА, КОГДА КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ПУНКТЫ ОТОБРАЖАЮТСЯ ПО ОДНОМУ НА КАЖДОМ ОТДЕЛЬНОМ СЛАЙДЕ.</li> </ul>
ВИДЫ СЛАЙДОВ	<p>ДЛЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ РАЗНООБРАЗИЯ СЛЕДУЕТ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ РАЗНЫЕ ВИДЫ СЛАЙДОВ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• С ТЕКСТОМ;</li> <li>• С ТАБЛИЦАМИ;</li> <li>• С ДИАГРАММАМИ.</li> </ul>

**ЛИСТ ВНЕСЕНИЯ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ К МЕТОДИЧЕСКИМ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИЯМ ПО  
ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

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