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

ГУМАНИТАРНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАНИЙ**

ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Специальность:

43.02.10. Туризм
(базовая подготовка)

Квалификация выпускника:
Специалист по туризму

ПРИНЯТО:
Предметной (цикловой) комиссией
иностраных языков колледжа

Протокол № 1
от «31» августа 2021 г.

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Пояснительная записка

Методические рекомендации по практическим занятиям, являющиеся частью учебно-методического комплекса по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык (английский)» составлены в соответствии с:

1. Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по специальности 43.02.10 «Туризм».
2. Рабочей программой учебной дисциплины.
3. Локальными актами НовГУ
4. Положением о планировании и организации практических занятий студентов колледжей МПК НовГУ.

Методические рекомендации включают 13 практических занятия, предусмотренных рабочей программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский).

В результате выполнения практических заданий обучающийся должен *уметь*:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарём) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен *знать*:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Основные виды практической работы студентов:

- выполнение грамматических, лексических, текстовых заданий, связанных с изучаемой тематикой;
- чтение и перевод профессионально-ориентированных текстов с выполнением предтекстовых и после текстовых заданий;
- составление диалогов с использованием изученной лексики;
- чтение и перевод текстовой литературы, насыщенной изученной лексикой;
- использование источников иноязычной информации;
- нахождение в текстах синонимов и антонимов;
- составление монологических высказываний по изучаемой тематике;
- выполнение письменных заданий, связанных с изучаемой темой;
- прослушивание аудио записей и выполнение заданий по прослушанному;
- изучение речевого этикета и применение его в устной речи и при составлении диалогов;
- чтение текстов с извлечением основного содержания и ответы на вопросы по тексту;
- подготовка презентаций по теме;
- высказывание своего мнения и отношения к проблеме;
- нахождение информации на страницах сайтов в сети Интернет по изучаемой теме;
- пересказ основного содержания прочитанного;
- перевод предложений с английского на русский и наоборот.

В Приложениях к Методическим рекомендациям по организации и выполнению практической работы студентов представлены:

- Приложение № 1 Критерии оценки практической работы.
- Приложение № 2 Методические рекомендации по работе с текстами и выполнению текстовых заданий.
- Приложение № 3 Памятка для студентов по работе со словарем.
- Приложение № 4 Методические рекомендации по выполнению лексико-грамматических заданий.

2. Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, практические занятия, самостоятельная работа обучающихся	Объём часов	Уровень освоения
Раздел 1. Вводный курс Практические занятия		18	
Тема 1.1. Описание людей. Внешность. Характер.	Практическое занятие № 1. Черты характера, темперамент. Описание характера и личностных качеств людей. Внешние черты. Описание внешности людей. Лексический материал по теме. Фонетический материал: - основные звуки (гласные, согласные, дифтонги) английского языка; - знаки транскрипции; - правила чтения гласных звуков; Грамматический материал: - артикли A/ The / Zero. - местоимения (личные, притяжательные, возвратные, указательные) - порядок слов в предложении (утвердительные, вопросительные, отрицательные); - понятие глагола-связки.	8	1,2,3
Тема 1.2 Межличностные отношения	Практическое занятие № 2. Моя семья. Взаимоотношения с родителями. Отношения полов. Любовь и дружба. Взаимоотношения в коллективе (в группе, в колледже). Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - структурный оборот there is / are; - Present Simple (простое настоящее время); построение вопросительных, отрицательных предложений в Present Simple с использованием вспомогательных глаголов. - наречия частотности, их место в предложении	8	1,2,3
	Контрольная работа №1	2	
Раздел 2 Развивающий курс		76	
Тема 2.1 Повседневная жизнь	Практическое занятие № 3. Мой образ жизни. Распорядок дня. Время. Выходной день студента. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: - имя существительное и его основные функции в предложении;	8	1,2,3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - множественное число имен существительных; - исчисляемые / неисчисляемые существительные; - существительные, образованные не по правилу; - употребление глаголов в Present Simple для выражения действий в будущем. 		
	Самостоятельная работа № 1 Составление диалога по теме «Моё свободное время». Составление режима дня студента.	2	
Тема 2.2 Здоровый образ жизни	Практическое занятие № 4. Здоровый образ жизни. Спорт и его роль в жизни людей. Вредные привычки. Правильное питание. Лексический материал по теме. Грамматический материал: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - сложносочиненные предложения: бессоюзные и с союзами: and, but; - образование и употребление времени Past Simple (простое прошедшее время). 	8	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа № 2 Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Подготовить презентацию «Мой любимый вид спорта».	4	
Тема 2.3 Молодежь в современном обществе	Практическое занятие № 5 Интересы и увлечения современной молодежи. Мое хобби. Досуг молодежи. Грамматический материал: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - образование и употребление глаголов в Present Continuous Tense (настоящее длительное время); построение предложений (утвердительных, отрицательных, вопросительных) - использование Present Continuous для выражения будущего. 	4	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа № 3 Составление монолога «Мои личные интересы и увлечения» Подготовить презентацию «Молодежные группировки: современное направление»	4	
Тема 2.4 Средства массовой информации	Практическое занятие № 6 Средства массовой информации в современной жизни. Газеты, журналы. Телевидение и интернет. Грамматический материал: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - образование и употребление глаголов в Present Perfect (настоящее совершенное время); построение 	6	1,2,3

	предложений (утвердительных, отрицательных, вопросительных)		
	Самостоятельная работа № 4 Подготовить заметку в газету о последних новостях в своем родном городе	4	
Тема 2.5 Образование в России и за рубежом	Практическое занятие №7 Особенности системы образования в России. Преимущества и недостатки различных систем образования. Система образования в англоговорящих странах (Великобритании и США). Среднее профессиональное образование (мой колледж). Грамматический материал: - глаголы в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice).	8	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа №5 Подготовить презентацию на тему «Мой колледж» Написать сочинение – рассуждение «Высшее образование – путь к успеху».	4	
Тема 2.6 Отдых и путешествия	Практическое занятие № 8. Страны и континенты. Лучший отдых – это путешествия. Виды путешествий. Как проводят отпуск англичане. Каникулы в Англии. Мои планы на отпуск. Грамматический материал: - Понятие согласования времен.	10	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа № 6 Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений	4	
Тема 2.7 Традиции и обычаи в России и в странах изучаемого языка	Практическое занятие № 9 Культурные и национальные традиции в России. Обычаи и традиции британцев. Английские пабы. Праздники в России и англоговорящих странах. Грамматический материал: - употребление глаголов в Past Continuous (прошедшее длительное); построение предложений (утвердительных, отрицательных, вопросительных)	10	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа №7 Подготовить монологическое высказывание по теме «Новый Год в России». Подготовить презентацию по теме «Чаепитие в Англии».	4	
Тема 2.8 Искусство и	Практическое занятие № 10 Театр и кино. Шекспировский театр в Англии..	10	1,2,3

развлечения	Большой театр в Москве. Мои любимые актеры театра и кино. Мой любимый фильм. Музыка в нашей жизни. Разные направления в музыке. Современный шоу-бизнес. Живопись. Знаменитые художники. Грамматический материал: - инфинитив и инфинитивные обороты. Способы передачи их значений на родном языке.		
	Самостоятельная работа № 8. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений по теме: «Искусство и развлечения»	2	
Тема 2.9 Выбор профессии. Карьера	Практическое занятие № 11. Выбор моей будущей профессии. Современные и востребованные профессии. Деловая молодежь в современном мире. Качества, необходимые для карьерного роста. Грамматический материал: - Распознавание и употребление в речи изученных ранее коммуникативных и структурных типов предложений.	8	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа № 9. Написать сочинение – рассуждение «Факторы, влияющие на выбор профессии»	4	
	Контрольная работа №2	2	
Раздел 3. Профессионально-ориентированный курс.		12	
Тема 3.1 Профессии туризма и их обязанности	Практическое занятие № 12 Выбор профессии в сфере туризма. Туроператор. Турагент. Менеджер по туризму. Гид/экскурсовод. Аниматор. Грамматический материал: - Понятие модального глагола в английском языке. - Модальные глаголы: can, must, should, would. - Способы выражения будущего в английском языке.	6	1,2,3
	Самостоятельная работа №10. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений по теме	4	
Тема 3.2. Устройство на работу	Практическое занятие № 13 Составление и оформление резюме. Составление и оформление сопроводительного письма. Правила поведения с работодателем. Вопросы к кандидату. Интервью с работодателем. Грамматический материал: -образование и употребление глаголов в Present Perfect Continuous; построение предложений	6	1,2,3

	(утвердительных, отрицательных, вопросительных).		
	Самостоятельная работа №11. Написание резюме и сопроводительного письма.	4	
	Контрольная работа № 3	2	
Всего		146	

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 практических занятий

Раздел 1. Вводный курс

Тема 1.1. Описание людей. Внешность. Характер.

Практическое занятие № 1.

Черты характера, темперамент. Описание характера и личностных качеств людей. Внешние черты. Описание внешности людей.

Объем учебного времени: 8 часов.

Цель:

- расширить словарный запас студентов по теме;
- развивать навыки чтения и перевода;
- формировать способности студентов в реализации себя в практической иноязычной деятельности.

Студент должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Введение новой лексики по теме.

Appearance

attractive, good-looking, beautiful, handsome, lovely, pretty, cute, nice;
a pretty girl; a beautiful woman; a handsome man; a good-looking man (woman, girl, boy);
plain, homely (=not good-looking; AmE), unattractive, ugly; an ugly fellow; a plain face;
a pretty (beautiful, ugly, intelligent, round, oval) face; regular features; delicate features;
well-dressed; nicely dressed; casually dressed; poorly dressed; elegant; fashionable;
neat, clean, tidy; untidy, dirty, filthy; a neat person; neat clothes.

Height

tall, very tall, quite tall; six feet tall; not very tall; short;
he is tall; he is taller than his mother; she isn't tall; she isn't as tall as he is;
average height; medium height; middle height;
he is average height; she is of medium height;
she is of middle height.

Weight and Build

thin, quite thin, slim, slender; skinny, underweight; a thin girl; she is thin; she is slim; plump, chubby, stout, overweight, obese, fat; a stout woman; he is overweight;
medium-build; heavily built; thickset; broad-shouldered; he is medium-build;
a slender young girl; a slim figure; a delicate figure; delicate constitution;
strong, muscular, athletic; weak, feeble.

Hair

dark, black, brown, chestnut, red, auburn; blond, light, fair; white, gray (grey);
a brunette, a brunet; a redhead; a blonde, a blond; a dark-haired man; corn-colored hair;
long, short; medium-length; shoulder-length; she has long dark-blond hair;
straight, curly, wavy; thick, thinning, bald; she has curly hair; he is bald;
shiny, smooth, neatly combed hair; soft, silken hair; lank hair; dull hair; oily hair; greasy hair;

tousled hair; disheveled hair; plaits, ponytail;
beard, mustache (moustache).

Eyes

blue, gray (grey), green, brown, dark; she has
blue eyes;
light-blue; dark-gray; grayish-blue; her eyes are
dark brown;
big eyes; large eyes; bright eyes; expressive
eyes; sharp eyes;
eyebrows, eyelashes; thick eyebrows; green eyes
with dark lashes;
nearsighted, shortsighted (near-sighted, short-
sighted); blind;
eyeglasses, glasses, spectacles, sunglasses; a pair
of glasses; he wears glasses.

Age

young, middle-aged, elderly, old; grown-up,
adult;
he is twenty years old; she is in her thirties; he is
about forty;
a child; a kid; a little boy; a little girl; a five-
year-old girl; she is five years old;
a teenager; a teenage boy; a teenage girl; a young
boy; a young girl;
a young man; a young woman; a middle-aged
man; an old man

Related phrases and examples in sentences

What does she look like?

She is young and good-looking, with dark eyes
and long red hair.

He is tall and thin, with brown hair. He is
twenty-five years old.

She is average height, dark-haired, quite thin,
and wears glasses. She's about fifty.

She is of medium height, with straight black hair
and brown eyes.

He is old, short, medium-build, with gray hair
and a beard.

She has dark eyes, wavy blond hair, and a nice
figure. She looks great.

He is a handsome middle-aged man. She is a
pretty young girl.

How do I look?

You look good. You look great. You look nice.

You look terrible. You look awful.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, выполните устный перевод.

My friend's father is tall. He has large hands and his feet are size 44. He has short, dark hair. He is a cheerful person. He wears glasses. His eyes are steel grey. He is 45. His name is Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov. He is a book-keeper.

His mother is a very different person. She is good-looking. She's short and slim. She has small hands and feet. She has long straight fair hair. Her cheeks are rosy. She has long eyelashes which she darkens with mascara. Her favourite colours are red and light-blue. Her name is Ivanova Mariya Nikolayevna. She is 40. She is a teacher of English.

His 20-year-old sister is a secretary at a large business. She uses lots of make-up, and has fantastic hairstyles. She is tall and slim. Her full lips are always red. She's hard-working and nice.

Her boss is an elderly man, rather short and stout. His hair is grey and thin and he's bald on top. He's always clean-shaven. He dresses very well: a white shirt, a dark suit with a matching tie and black leather shoes. He is a serious and punctual man.

Задание 3. Соотнесите описания людей с их изображениями:

1. He isn't very tall. He's short and stocky.
2. She's tall and slim. She's got a lovely figure.
3. He's quite a big guy. He's quite well-built.
4. She's a bit overweight. She's quite plump, isn't she?
5. He's very fat. He's absolutely enormous.
6. He's very thin. He's so skinny.

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



Задание 4. На картинках даны отрывки текстов. Соотнесите отрывки (под буквами) с их источниками (под цифрами).

1. An extract from a novel.
2. An extract from a newspaper report.
3. An extract from the Guinness Book of Records.
4. An advertisement in a lonely hearts section of a newspaper.

a.

Small, slim, blue-eyed blonde, GSH, early 30's WLTm hunky male 28-38 for fun and friendship. Call me on 09765-567892.

b.

The first man was small and wiry, with sharp, strong features. Behind him walked his opposite, a huge man, with wide shoulders; and he walked heavily, dragging his feet a little, the way a bear drags his paws.

c. The police are looking for a man of average height and medium build in his mid-twenties. He was last seen wearing a dark green or grey anorak.

d. The tallest man in medical history is Robert Pershing Wadlow who was born on 22nd February 1918 in Illinois, USA, and who died on 15th July 1940 in Michigan. He was last measured on 27th June 1940 and was found to be 272cm tall.

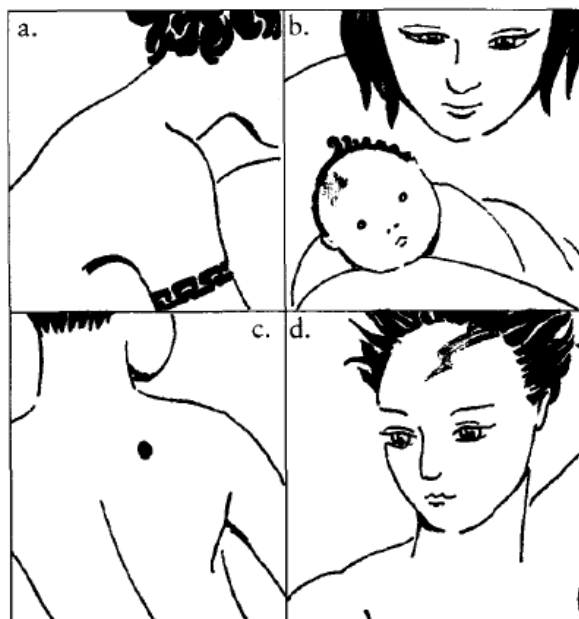
Задание 5. Поставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания:

long nails, big feet, lovely complexion, hairy chest, bad skin, deep voice, long legs, thin legs.

1. Size 12! Are these your shoes? You've got _____, haven't you?
2. You've got such _____. Would you like to move the seat back a bit?
3. I've never seen you in shorts before. You've got such _____. You should go running and try to build up them up a bit!
4. My boyfriend's got a really _____. It's like being with a gorilla.
5. You've got such lovely _____. Are they real?
6. He's got such a _____. I find it very sexy when he speaks to me on the phone.
7. Keith's new girlfriend must spend a fortune on face cream to have such a _____.
8. Poor Tim. He's had really _____ since he was 13.

Задание 6. Вместо пропусков поставьте данные в скобках слова.

1. He's a _____, _____ man with _____, _____ hair.
(short, tall, fair, good-looking)
2. She's a _____, _____ woman with _____ hair.
(tall, long, thin)
3. I've got _____, _____ hair and I'm tall and very _____.
(thin, straight, black)
4. She's very _____ with a _____ tan and _____ hair.
(blonde, lovely, good-looking, long)
5. I wouldn't describe my husband as _____, _____ and _____! Short, overweight, and going thin on top is more accurate!
(handsome, dark, tall)



Задание 7. Соотнесите предложения и картинками:

1. The accident left a scar on his forehead.

2. He's got a birthmark on his head.
3. I've just had a tattoo done.
4. He's got a mole on his back

Задание 8. Answer these remarks with the opposite description.

Example: a. I thought you said he was the short, chubby one.

b. No, quite the opposite, he's the tall, thin – faced one a.

A: Was that his brother, the dark – skinned, wavy – haired one?

B: No, quite the opposite, his brother's ... b.

A: She's always quite well – dressed, so I've heard.

B: What! Who told you that? Every time I see her, she's ... c.

A: So Charlene's that rather plump fair – haired woman, is she?

B: No, you're looking at the wrong one. Charlene's ... d.

A: So, tell us about the new boss; good looking?

B: No, I'm afraid not; rather ... e.

A: I don't know why, but I expected the tour – guide to be middle – aged or elderly.

B. No, apparently she's only ...

Задание 9. Write one sentence to describe each of these people, giving information about their hair and face, their height and build and general appearance.

a. You yourself

b. Your best friend

c. A neighbor

d. Your ideal of a handsome man / a beautiful woman

Now, in the same way, describe somebody very famous, give some extra clues about them, e.g. pop star / politician, and see if someone else can guess who you are describing.

Задание 10. Изучите новую лексику по теме.

Adjectives to characterize people

Positive	Negative
ambitious – честолюбивый	self-satisfied – самодовольный
affectionate – нежный	malicious – злобный
brave – смелый	cowardly – трусливый
compassionate – жалостливый	rigorous – безжалостный
clever – умный	stupid – глупый
curious – любопытный	envious – завистливый
considerate – заботливый	hypocritical – лицемерный
devoted – преданный	mean – подлый
dynamic – динамичный	sluggish – медлительный
disinterested – бескорыстный	mercenary – корыстный
economical – бережливый	extravagant – расточительный
faithful – верный	unfaithful – вероломный
flexible – легко приспосабливаемый	refractory – неподатливый
generous – щедрый	close-fisted – скупой
good-natured – добродушный	malicious – злобный

honest – честный	mendacious – лживый
hospitable – гостеприимный	hostile – враждебный
hard-working - трудолюбивый	lazy - ленивый
inquisitive – любознательный	foolish - глупый
just – справедливый	unjust – несправедливый
kind – добрый	wicked – злой
merciful – милосердный	savage – жестокий
merry – весёлый	sad – грустный
modest – скромный	indelicate - неделикатный
noble – благородный	ignoble - подлый
observant – наблюдательный	absent-minded – рассеянный
punctual – пунктуальный	hasty -торопливый
patient – терпеливый	impatient - нетерпеливый
passionate – страстный	indifferent – равнодушный
proud – гордый	arrogant - самонадеянный
responsible – ответственный	irresponsible - безответственный
resolute – решительный	irresolute – нерешительный
reserved – сдержанный	irascible - несдержанный
reasonable – благоразумный	unreasonable - неблагоразумный
resourceful – находчивый	silly – глупый
skilful – умелый	unskilful - неопытный
sincere – искренний	ill-tongued – злоязычный
straightforward – прямолинейный	secretive – скрытный
shy – застенчивый	vulnerable – ранимый
self-possessed – хладнокровный	haughty - высокомерный
sensitive – чуткий	selfish - эгоистичный
shrewd – проницательный	imprudent - нерассудительный
steady – уравновешенный	hot-tempered - вспыльчивый
soft-hearted - мягкосердечный	cruel –жестокий
tolerant – терпимый	intolerant – нетерпимый
talented – талантливый	untalented – бесталанный
trustworthy – надёжный	unreliable – ненадёжный
well-bred – хорошо воспитанный	rude - грубый
witty – остроумный	cynical – циничный
yielding – уступчивый	stubborn – упрямый

Задание 11. Match these words to their synonyms or partial synonyms. Each word can have more than one synonym or partial synonym.

bright – intelligent – clever

bright, cheerful, clever, difficult, elderly, fat, friendly, glad, happy, hard, intelligent, old, outgoing, overweight, skinny, slim, sociable, thin.

Задание 12. Choose the best alternative in each sentence. If there is no difference, choose both.

1 Don't call your grandmother *old/elderly*! Call her *old/elderly*.

2 Why are you angry, Dad? I didn't say you're *fat/overweight*. I just said you're a little *fat/overweight*.

3 That actor is really *attractive/good-looking*.

4 My cousin is always smiling. She's a really *glad/cheerful* person.

5 You need to eat more. You don't look well. You look a bit *skinny/slim*.

6 This question is really *hard/difficult*. I'm not *clever/bright* enough to do it.

Задание 13. Put these words into the correct categories in the table. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.

shoulder-length, handsome, dyed, straight, scruffy, middle-age, in (their) twenties/ thirties, young, *blonde*, fashionable, beard, well-built, moustache, attractive, spiky, tall, overweight, smart, ugly, thin, wavy, short

Hair	Size	Age	General impression
blonde			

Задание 14. Match the characteristics with their opposites

careful	greedy
clever	unkind
generous	untidy
kind	careless
tidy	silly
polite	bad-tempered
quiet	impolite

Задание 15. Match the adjectives with their characteristics

1. talkative	a) likes to give orders
2. bossy	b) has good manners
3. shy	c) talks a lot
4. selfish	d) shares things with friends
5. lazy	e) is interested only in him/herself
6. generous	f) likes to be around people
7. sociable	g) doesn't say much in front of other people
8. polite	h) doesn't like working
9. honest	i) tells the truth
10. serious	j) thinks deeply about things

Задание 16. Psychologists and common people think that appearance is somehow connected with people's personality. There are many English proverbs concerning this problem, comment on some of them or choose your own:

1. Appearances are deceitful.
2. The face is the index of the mind.
3. A fair face may hide a foul heart.
4. Beauty lies in lover's eyes.
5. Handsome is as handsome does.

Задание 17. Make the biography project about one of your friends / family members / teachers

or people you communicate with. Make use of the outline of a character sketch, the method of interview and present the results in written form.

- APPEARANCE: age, height, weight, build of figure, face, hair, eyes, complexion, clothes
- CHARACTER TRAITS

Требования к результатам работы: задания 2-4 выполняются устно.

Формы контроля: устный опрос.

Критерии оценки: см. приложения.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)
2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Раздел 1 Вводно-коррективный курс

Тема 1.2 Межличностные отношения

Практическое занятие № 2.

Моя семья. Взаимоотношения с родителями. Отношения полов. Любовь и дружба. Взаимоотношения в коллективе (в группе, в колледже).

Объем учебного времени: 8 часов.

Цель:

- расширять словарный запас студентов по теме;
- развивать познавательные способности студентов;
- продолжать работу по формированию устойчивых навыков по всем видам речевой деятельности в рамках заданной темы;
- совершенствовать навыки монологической и диалогической речи с применением лексики по данной теме.

Студент должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Choose one of the following statements and make an argument to support it. Don't hesitate to criticize, you don't have to agree.

- Giving children freedom turns them into responsible adults.
- Society is becoming more violent because parents and schools are not strict enough.
- Strict parents produce rebellious children.
- The main reason parents are strict with their children is because today's society is very dangerous.

Задание 2. Are there any rules in your house? How strict are your parents compared with your friends' parents?

Задание 3. Прочитайте следующий текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Family and Family Problems

A family is an essential part of our society. A family is a little world. According to researches, households of three or even four generations will become typical. Firstly a family has things shared together like dreams, hopes and possessions. I think it is great. Besides, we need a family for comfort and protection. Secondly a family is a place where they respect dwellers, a place where all members can enjoy the dignity of their own. Some people say that privacy is impossible in an extended family. But in my opinion trust is more important for a happy family than any other feature. There are a lot of problems in an extended family, especially between brothers and sisters. They always treat one another badly. Of course, if you have a lot of brothers and sisters, there will be no privacy. But on the other hand, when you have no brothers or sisters, life becomes boring. There are a lot of problems and conflicts that appear between teenagers and their parents. They don't understand each other. Parents always want their children to be clever and learn harder. They don't bother themselves to understand their children. They are always glad when their children have trouble with things that are very valuable for them. Parents always cheat teenagers. They say that school is very important for us and to enter an institute we should have good marks in our school leaving certificates. But it's not what the children want. I think that it is necessary to bridge the generation gap, and parents and children must come to an agreement.

1. What is a generation gap?
2. How should we overcome it?
3. What family is extended?
4. Do you agree that an extended family is better?
5. Is your family an extended one or not?
6. What problems are there in an extended family?
7. Do you agree that parents often cheat you?
8. Do you think that a school certificate with good results is important?

Задание № 4. Прочитайте вступление к тексту и скажите, какие проблемы возможно у девочки.

Sasha is 14 and lives with her mum, dad, an older brother and a younger brother and a sister. She doesn't get on well with any of her family and plans to leave home as soon as she is old enough.

Expressing probability: (Выражение вероятности)

She may

Her Dad might ...

She probably ...

Sasha has a lot of problems: (У девочки Саши много проблем)

"One of the worst things about my house is the lack of privacy."

"I'm treated like an unpaid slave."

"They treat me like a baby."

"They don't do their fair share."

Задание № 5. Discuss in pairs the following: (Обсудите следующие вопросы о проблемах Саши)

1. Do Sasha's complaints seem quite objective and fair to you? Why? Why not?
2. What resolution of her problems has she chosen?
3. What does it tell you about her character?
4. What alternatives would you suggest?

Задание № 6. Match the words and phrases on the left with their meaning on the right. (Соотнесите слова и фразы слева с их значением справа).

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. lack of privacy | a) making you feel nervous and uncomfortable |
| 2. show somebody up | b) look at or examine carefully |
| 3. embarrassing | c) the state of being unable to be alone |
| 4. nag | d) behave towards someone in a particular way |
| 5. act like a baby | e) distribute the responsibilities in a fair way |
| 6. do their fair share | f) to make someone feel embarrassed |
| 7. go through | g) express one's negative attitude to someone's behavior |
| 8. treat | h) behave in a childish way |

Задание 7. Here are the words but the letters are mixed up. Write the correct variant.

1. ights at fstir ovel-
2. shiprelation at a orkw

Задание 8.

1. BUILDING NEW RELATIONS

2. RENT A GRANNY
3. CARE AND SUPPORT
4. KEEPING FAMILY TOGETHER
5. PLAYING FAVOURITES
6. GOING OUT TOGETHER
7. FAMILY VIOLENCE
8. DIFFICULT RELATIVE

1. Of course, as your children grow, marry and have children of their own, it is not that (that) easy to spend each holiday together. Be flexible and either alternate holidays or pick a few specific holidays where the entire family will be together. Sometimes it sounds like an overwhelming feat, especially if you have a large family, but as I said, children, even when they become adults, need those special occasions and traditions and they will go out of their way to make sure they happen.
2. If you are lucky enough to have a sister, you already know that is a special bond unlike any other. Many factors can affect your relationship with your sister as you get older, however, such as age differences, geographic location, new family responsibilities - even sibling rivalry!
3. If your sister-in-law is much younger than you, then it will be very easy for you to win her over. Little girls love spending time with their big brother's girlfriends, and you're this little girl's big brother's wife, so she's going to be elated to spend time with you. Play together with Barbie dolls, or ask her to help you decorate some Christmas cookies. Become her friend, and take an active interest in her, and she will love you forever.
4. When parents are surveyed on the subject of favoritism, nearly all respondents say that despite their best efforts to the contrary, they have favored one child over another at least occasionally. "I see the frustration and behavior problems in our oldest child resulting from the favoritism their father shows our youngest child," said one parent in response to a recent *Vision* survey on the topic. "It is a very serious problem in our family."
5. A new "grannies-for-rent" service in Poland brings together elderly people without families, and people who miss having real grandparents. A local University for the Elderly set up the programme, which aims to benefit people from all generations.
6. Unfortunately for many, home can be anything but a safe haven. Men and women alike may find their home a fierce battleground. For children it may be where they are most vulnerable to assault, misuse or deprivation, ironically at the very hands of those who have a duty to safeguard and nourish them. Even the elderly may have reason to fear those who should be their caretakers.
7. Parents give an enormous amount to their children, and as a result they're extremely invested in them, in helping them grow and thrive. They look out for their interests, stay up with them when they're sick, clean up their messes when they're sick - all of that investment helps the child grow and feel secure.

Задание 9. Underline the correct item.

- 1) Although Patrick works long hours, his family still takes/remains priority over his work.
- 2) Mary rarely agrees / approves with her friend's (friend`s)views, but this doesn't (doesn`t) affect their friendship.
- 3) The swarm/flock of bees that had gathered around us at the park spoiled our picnic.
- 4) Tony is of Italian generation/ origin, but he grew up in England.
- 5) As a teenager, Stella had a strange taste in clothes, so she was picked on/ brought up quite.

Задание 10. Fill in the gaps using the appropriate form of the word in the box.

1. Friend 2. Private 3. Sharing 4. Rare 5. Understand 6. Independent 7. Difference 8.

Please

Olga's family is 1).... and they spend a lot of time together. 2).....is not a problem with her, because she does not have to 3)....her room with anybody. Her parents are very nice to her and they 4)...have problems in 5).... Sometimes she want (wants) to gain greater 6)..... It happens that her parents and she has 7)....views on when she can do some things alone. But on the whole the climate in their family is 8).....and they never quarrel with each other.

Задание 11. Изучите лексику по теме.

boyfriend — парень, возлюбленный

girlfriend — девушка, возлюбленная

close friend — близкий друг

pal/mate – друг

acquaintance — знакомый

penfriend — друг по переписке

colleague — коллега

partner — партнер

couple — пара

stranger — незнакомец

ex — бывший(ая)

respect — уважать

trust — доверять, верить

get on well with — ладить с кем-то

have a lot in common with — иметь много общего с кем-то

admire somebody for — обожать кого-то за

get in touch with — связаться с кем-то

keep in touch with – поддерживать связь с кем-то

lose touch with someone — потерять с кем-то связь, контакты

be kind to — быть добрым к

go on a date — ходить на свидания

date — встречаться

enjoy each other's company — наслаждаться компанией друг друга

fall in love with somebody – влюбиться в кого-то

be in love with — любить кого-то

be well-matched — хорошо подходить друг другу

be into somebody – испытывать симпатию к кому-то

fall out with — разг. ссориться с кем-то

let down — разочаровать

split up/break up — расстаться

be jealous — ревновать

drift apart — отдаляться

Задание 12. Замените словом или фразой.

1. end a relationship

2. be upset and angry because the person you love is interested in another person

3. quarrel, to have a conflict with somebody
4. formally agree to marry each other
5. somebody who is your friend only when you are cheerful and successful
6. have a good relationship with somebody
7. a friend from another country who you write letters to
8. be similar to somebody in interests

Задание 13. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Friendship and Love

A strong friendship takes a significant amount of time to develop. It will not just magically mature overnight. A friendship involves committing oneself to help another person **A** _____. I believe that, nothing can replace a true friend, not material objects, or money, and definitely not a boy.

I met this guy a couple summers ago who I ended up spending almost all of my free time with. His parents did not approve of our dating because of our age difference, **B** _____. He had told me the day we met that he had joined the air force and would leave for overseas that coming October. After three months had past, the time came when he had to leave. This left me feeling completely alone.

I turned to my friends for support, but to my surprise, **C** _____. I had spent so much time with this guy and so little time with them, that they did not feel sorry for me when he left. For so long they had become the only constant in my life, and I had taken them for granted over something **D** _____.

When my boyfriend came back, our relationship changed. I tried to fix all the aspects in my life that had gone so wrong in the previous six months.

This experience taught me that true friendships will only survive if one puts forth effort to make them last. Keeping friends close will guarantee that **E** _____. When a relationship falls apart, a friend will always do everything in their power to make everything less painful. As for me, I try to keep my friends as close as I can. I know they will always support me in whatever I do, and to them, I **F** _____.

1. but we did anyway.
2. whenever a need arises.
3. they did not really care.
4. whenever they need your help.
5. could not guarantee would even last.
6. am eternally grateful for a second chance.
7. someone will always have a shoulder to cry on.

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

Требования к результатам работы: задания 1-5 выполняются устно.

Формы контроля: устный опрос.

Критерии оценки: см. приложения.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)
2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Раздел 2 Развивающий курс

Тема 2.1 Повседневная жизнь

Практическое занятие № 3.

Мой образ жизни. Распорядок дня. Время. Выходной день студента.

Объем учебного времени: 10 часов.

Цель:

- расширять словарный запас студентов по теме;
- развивать познавательные способности студентов;
- продолжать работу по формированию устойчивых навыков по всем видам речевой деятельности в рамках заданной темы;
- совершенствовать навыки монологической и диалогической речи с применением лексики по данной теме.

Студент должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Изучите лексику по теме

Actions Действия

attend classes посещать занятия
be late опаздывать

be on duty дежурить
be over заканчиваться
be ready быть готовым
begin (began, begun) начинать

clean one's teeth чистить зубы
 clean the room убирать комнату
 do (did, done) exercises делать зарядку
 dress одевать(ся)
 fall (fell, fallen) asleep засыпать
 feel (felt) sleepy хотеть спать
 get (got, got) up вставать
 go (went, gone) by bus/on foot добираться
 на автобусе/пешком
 it takes (took, taken) требоваться(по
 времени)
 join присоединяться
 make (made) one's bed заправлять постель
 oversleep (~slept) oneself проспать
 relax расслабляться
 put (put, put) smth on надевать
 resume повторять
 sleep (slept, slept) спать
 stay оставаться
 take (took, taken) off снимать
 get (got, got) добираться
 wake (woke, woken) up будить
 wash умываться
 watch TV смотреть телевизор

quarter четверть
 past/to после/без
 in ... minutes через ...минута
 sharp точно
 at noon в полдень
 at midnight в полночь
 at sunrise на восходе
 at sunset на закате

At the Institute В институте

assignment задание
 lecture on лекция по
 double period пара (академ.)
 seminar семинар по
 time-table расписание
 colloquium коллоквиум
 break/interval перерыв
 dining-room (-hall) столовая
 lecturer лектор, преподаватель
 lecture notes конспекты
 reading room читальный зал
 newspaper shelf полка с газетами
 main catalogue главный каталог
 card catalogue карточный каталог
 examination (on, in) экзамен (по чему-л)
 question card экзаменационный билет
 record-book зачетная книжка

Time Indication Указание времени

at ... o'clock в ... часов
 half половина
 hour час

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My Day

My working days are very busy. I usually wake up at 7 o'clock, do morning exercises, take a shower and have breakfast. For breakfast I have a cup of tea or sometimes instant coffee with sandwich with cheese and butter. At this moment, I like to listen to the morning news on the radio or TV. At 8:00, I take my bag and leave for the University. It takes me half an hour to get there. I usually take a bus and if I am not in a hurry and the weather is fine, I get to the University on foot. In that case I have to start earlier. We usually have three double periods a day. Our schedule is rather heavy: we have two or three different subjects daily and we are supposed to be prepared for each of them. During the studies we fulfil various assignments. Some of the tasks we carry out on our own. The work we do depend on the particular subject. In a math class we can do problems or sums, calculate or prove theorems. In a class of literature, we discuss literary works, their styles and peculiarities. In a history class we speak on different issues and discuss them. In an English class we speak, read and write English. We ask and answer questions and make dialogues and stories. Apart from regular classes, some of us take optional or preparatory courses. They have flexible class hours. Our classes are over at about two o'clock, but my working day continues. I usually go home after classes, but occasionally I drop in at the library, or do some shopping, or just take a stroll with my friends. After lunch, I get down to my homework. When I am through with it, there is some time left for doing something else — reading or going for a walk. But not every day. I am taking my additional preparatory courses on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Besides, I still attend my sport club regularly. Naturally, I have to work more intensively on these days. Sometimes, I visit my friends or just watch a TV programme.

Задание 3. Переведите и употребите в своих предложениях следующие словосочетания.

в четыре часа, в половине шестого, без четверти три, в четверть пятого, в пять минут шестого, без десяти два, в двадцать пять третьего; на закате, ночью; в полночь, утром, на восходе солнца, в обед, вечером, в полдень; в субботу, в воскресенье, в понедельник, в среду, во вторник, в пятницу, в четверг; в этом году, в этом месяце, на этой неделе, весной, зимой, летом, осенью

Задание 4. Распределите слова по группам.

break/interval; card catalogue; colloquium; dining room (-hall); double period; examination (on, in); issue desk; lecture notes; lecture on); lecturer; main catalogue; newspaper shelf; question card/ examination question; reading room; record-book; seminar (in); time-table.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple.

1. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 2. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 3. She (to come) back at three o'clock. 4. The film (to begin) at ten to nine p.m. 5. She (to do) her morning exercises at a quarter to seven. 6. He (to have) lunch at noon. 7. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 8. On Sunday, he (not to go) to the Institute. 9. This week, he (to be) on duty in the dormitory. 10. In spring he (to begin) to swim. 11. In the afternoon he (to have) lunch.

Задание 5. Translate into English:

- быть студентом (студенткой) дневного отделения

- рассказать вам о...
- в будние дни
- просыпаться — вставать в 7 часов утра
- включать магнитофон
- принимать душ
- чистить зубы
- одеваться
- слушать последние новости
- У меня уходит час, чтобы добраться до института
- ездить на автобусе (троллейбусе, трамвае)
- опаздывать на занятия
- заканчиваться в 15:50 вечера
- пропускать занятия
- сдать экзамены успешно
- время от времени
- подготовиться к занятиям
- как правило
- устать
- приходить домой
- быть дома
- иметь свободное время.

Задание 6. Изучите правило образования и употребления простого настоящего времени Present Simple Tense.

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) TENSE

It is formed from the Infinitive without the particle "to"

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I work	I do not work	Do I work?
He works	He does not work	Does he work? Does
She works	She does not work	she work? Does it
It works	It does not work	work?
We work	We do not work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work	Do they work?

do not = don't

does not = doesn't

Present Indefinite (Simple) may denote:

1. a permanent action (a fact):
 - She speaks; English. They live in France.
2. the general truth:
 - The Earth rotates round its axis.
 - Vegetables grow well in this climate.
3. a repeated, customary action:
 - The Browns go to the seaside every summer.
 - We write two tests' each term.
4. a future action if planned beforehand:
 - The train leaves at 10 tomorrow.

Задание 7. Answer the following questions to the model:

Model: What does a driver do? - He drives,

What do drivers do? - They drive.

1. What does a singer do? 2. What does a runner do? 3. What do students do? 4. What does a dancer do? 5. What do cooks do? 6. What do dancers do? 7. What does a painter do? 8. What do teachers do? 9. What does a typist do? 10. What do painters do? 11. What do writers do?

Задание 8. Получите дополнительную информацию, употребляя специальные вопросы.

1. An Englishman's day begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning newspaper (when?). 2. They don't go to work on Sunday (why?). 3. Englishmen are fond of good plain food (what?) 4. Most of the time he lives in the country (where?). 5. There are usually two courses in the midday meal (how many?). 6. Most offices and shops close for an hour from one to two (when?). 7. They go to work by bus (how?). 8. At midday everything stops for lunch (when?).

Задание 9. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Когда вы читаете газеты? Я обычно читаю их вечером. 2. В какое время начинаются ваши занятия? 3. Он знает английский и говорит очень хорошо. 4. Автобус 108 здесь не останавливается. 5. У нас занятия каждый день, кроме субботы и воскресенья. 6. Как ты добираться до института? Сколько это занимает у тебя времени? 7. Обычно он приезжает сюда летом.

Задание 10. Tell about your typical day. The following questions will help you:

1. Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm-clock wake you up?
4. Do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you prefer: a hot or a cold shower in the morning?
6. How long does it take you to get dressed?
7. What do you usually have for breakfast?
8. Some people look through newspapers or listen to the latest news on the radio while having breakfast. What about you?
9. When do you usually leave your house?

10. Do you work? If yes, where?
11. How long does it take you to get to your Academy (Institute)?
12. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
13. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
14. What time do you come home?
15. How long does it take you to do your homework?
16. How do you usually spend your evenings?
17. Do you have a lot of free time?
18. Do you play any musical instrument?
19. Are you fond of listening to music?
20. What kind of music do you prefer?
21. Do you collect anything (stamps, records, postcards, coins, matchboxes, etc.)?
22. What time do you usually go to bed?

Требования к результатам работы: задания 1-2, 6, 8, 10 выполняются устно.

Формы контроля: устный опрос.

Критерии оценки: см. приложения.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)
2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Раздел 2 Развивающий курс

Тема 2.2 Здоровый образ жизни

Практическое занятие № 4.

Здоровый образ жизни. Спорт и его роль в жизни людей. Вредные привычки. Правильное питание.

Объем учебного времени: 8 часов.

Цель:

- ввести новую лексику по теме «Болезни. Прием у врача»; расширить знания учащихся о видах спортивных игр и их значении в жизни человека;
- развивать и выражать свое отношение к спорту и здоровому образу жизни;
- совершенствовать навыки аудирования, монологической и диалогической речи с применением лексики по теме;
- расширять словарный запас по теме.

Студент должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Введение новой лексики по теме:

call for the doctor вызывать врача	prescribe (a) выписывать микстуру
catch cold простудиться	prescription (for) рецепт
diagnose ставить диагноз	put mustard plasters ставить горчичники
examine осматривать	recover выздоравливать
fall (fell, fallen) ill заболеть	run a temperature температурить
follow the instructions следовать советам	sore throat ангина
listen (to one's heart) прослушивать сердце	stay away (from classes) пропускать (занятия)
medicine (for) лекарство	take one's pulse измерять пульс
mixture микстура	

Possible Diseases Возможные болезни

ache боль	quinsy гнойный тонзиллит
appendicitis аппендицит	sneeze чихать
asthma астма	stomach-ache боль в животе
bleeding кровотечение	strain/sprain растянуть
bronchitis бронхит	temperature ~ goes up, rises ~ remains
bruise синяк, кровоподтек	steady температура ~ повышается ~ не
cancer рак	меняется
catching disease заразная болезнь	throat горло
cold in the head насморк	to put (smth) in plaster наложить гипс
constipation запор	toothache зубная боль
cough кашель	vomiting рвота
diarrhoea понос	
disease болезнь	
fall ill заболеть	
flu грипп	
food poisoning пищевое отравление	
headache головная боль	
heart disease сердечное заболевание	
illness нездоровье, болезнь	
inflammation воспаление	
measles корь	
nausea головокружение	
pneumonia воспаление легких	

Complaints on the Internal State Жалобы на внутреннее состояние

It hurts Болит

My nose is clogged up У меня заложен нос

I have to go to the doctor Я должен пойти к врачу

I have a bad cough/a cold, I have a cold in the head, I have a running temperature У меня сильный кашель/простуда, У меня насморк, У меня (повышенная) температура Tongue is coated Язык обложен

Recommendations of the Doctor Рекомендации врача

What's wrong with you? Что с вами?

How long have you been ill? Как давно вы больны?

Strip to the waist Разденьтесь до пояса

Breathe deeply Глубоко вдохните

Let me check your lungs/heart Проверим ваши легкие/сердце

You have all the symptoms of flu У вас все признаки гриппа

Is it hard to swallow? Вам больно глотать?

You have to be X-rayed/pass a blood test Вам необходимо сделать рентген/анализ крови

Take a table (tea)spoonful of this medicine three times a day before (after) meals Принимайте это лекарство по столовой (чайной) ложке три раза в день перед едой(после еды)

Drink hot tea with honey and raspberry jam Пейте горячий чай с медом и малиновым вареньем

Stay in bed Соблюдайте постельный режим

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите следующий текст:

Feeling Unwell

There are certain laws of keeping health which are so simple that even a little child can learn them. Fresh air is very important to good health, perfect cleanliness is also essential. Every room in the house, especially bedroom should be properly cleaned. The whole body should be washed regularly. Certain exercises are necessary to keep fit. The old and the young should do morning exercises. Rest is also important to the health of both body and mind. Plenty of food rich in vitamins is indispensable for our health as well.

If one of these rules is broken, we may fall ill. The public health system has a variety of medical institutions. There are polyclinics, hospitals, dispensaries, and some other medical institutions in our country. The principle of our public health protection is the prevention of a disease. It is a matter of concern not only for doctors, but for the entire society.

Last winter I fell ill. I caught a cold. I felt sick and giddy. I had a bad cough and was running a high temperature. I had also a cold in my head and a terrible sore throat. It hurt me when I swallowed. It was clear that I needed a doctor's aid.

My mother dialed the polyclinic and made an appointment with the doctor. Approximately in an hour the doctor in a white gown came in. Before diagnosing the disease, she asked me to strip to the waist, examined my throat, felt my pulse, sounded my heart and lungs and tested my blood pressure. She said it was quinsy.

The doctor told me to stay in bed for a week to avoid complications after the illness. Then she prescribed me some pills, drops and a mixture. I was to take a table-spoonful of mixture twice a day, three pills a day after meals and some drops of medicine into my nose. Then

my mother went to the chemist's to have the prescription made up. I followed all the doctor's directions.

In a week or so I felt much better. At the end of the week I went to the polyclinic where I had my chest X-rayed and my blood tested. Everything was all right. I recovered. The doctor gave me a sicknote and said that I could attend classes.

Задание 3. Fill in the table with these words.

back; ill; a stomach ache; terrible; arm; foot; a temperature; a headache; leg; a toothache; a sore throat; a cold; sick; better; a cough

I've got a stomach ache _____

I feel ill _____

My ... hurts back _____

Задание 4. Match these phrases to the verbs.

to bed; at home; the day off; some painkillers; home; to the doctor; some cough medicine; in bed; to the dentist; some antibiotics

go to bed, _____, _____

stay at home, _____, _____

take the day off, _____, _____.

Задание 5. Read a sentence about the present and then write a sentence about the past.

Example: Granny usually gets up at 6.30.

Yesterday she got up at 6.30.

1. Granny usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning _____
2. Granny usually walks in the garden. Yesterday _____
3. Granny usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday _____
4. Granny usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening _____
5. Granny usually sleeps very well. Yesterday _____

Задание 6. Напишите рассказ о своей болезни, используя новую лексику и просто прошедшее время Past Simple Tense.

Требования к результатам работы: задания 3-5 выполняются письменно.

Формы контроля: устный опрос.

Критерии оценки: см. приложения.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

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Раздел 2 Развивающий курс

Тема 2.3 Молодежь в современном обществе

Практическое занятие № 5.

Интересы и увлечения современной молодежи. Мое хобби. Досуг молодежи.

Объем учебного времени: 4 часа.

Цель:

- формировать у студентов навыки и умения выражать свое отношение к проведению досуга;
- воспитывать у студентов чувства взаимоуважения и толерантности;
- воспитывать у студентов чувство уважения к семейным ценностям и традициям;
- ориентировать студентов на здоровый образ жизни;
- совершенствовать лексико-грамматические навыки.

Студент должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Hobby It has been a long time since the word “hobby” became a part of our vocabulary. A hobby is an activity which you enjoy in your free time. It may be a quiet activity like collecting stamps, growing roses or playing a musical instrument. Many people use this word to denote everything they like doing. The most popular hobbies are philately, collecting view-cards, coins, stamps badges and books. Some people are interested in modern architecture. Others are interested in photography. A useful hobby is collecting cassettes. You may have recordings of operas and pop music, folk music and jazz concerts. It’s impossible to describe all hobbies known in the world. The main thing is that they enrich our knowledge in some particular field, broaden our outlook and help us to relax. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste, you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. Playing computer games is a relatively new hobby. Making things may contain drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Collecting things is something special. Almost everyone collects something at some period of his life. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. No matter what kind of hobby a person has, there is always an opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things the person is interested in, one is adding something to what he knows so far. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby. As for me, I have a few hobbies: amateur photography, computer games, music, DVD s collecting, and reading. I have always been fond of photography. It gives pictorial records of our lives. I like taking pictures of my family, my friends and some particular events: birthdays, visits, trips, matches, and so on. I am also very keen on computer games. Some of them are really fascinating, absorbing, and beautiful. Playing computer games, you can fly a helicopter, drive a car, find yourself among numerous enemies in an old castle or get back to the era of dinosaurs. I am well aware that some people strongly disapprove of computer games. I enjoy listening to modern music. I prefer music with rhythm you can dance to. I have been collecting various CDs for the last few years and now I have lots of them. Due to this hobby of mine, I learn a lot about the latest trends in modern music. In addition to it, I read magazines and watch television music programs to keep up. Reading has always been my passion. I devour books and magazines. I like to share the best parts of books I read with my friends. There are also many other outdoor and indoor activities I like to take up in my spare time. I participate in a few sports: I ski, cycle, play football and tennis, and swim. Going to the theatre and watching films of different kinds also give me much pleasure as well as visiting museums from time to time. Television is a very popular indoor activity, but being glued to the "goggle box" for hours is not my idea of having good time. Some of my classmates, though, watch three or even more hours of television a day. I think it's crazy! I watch television too, of course, but mostly news programs. Some of my girlfriends are fond of soap opera. As you know soaps have been popular ever since. My parents have their hobbies, too. My mother has been knitting since the time she was a little girl. She says that knitting gives her much satisfaction because she makes beautiful things. Besides, it is very good for both relaxation and concentration of mind. My father is a keen fisherman. In his opinion, fishing is more an intellectual activity than a kind of recreation. Our hobbies are really part of ourselves, aren't they?

Задание 2. Выберите критерии для классификации следующих слов: grow flowers, play chess, read detective stories, make models, collect evidence about UFOs, study foreign languages, operate computers, cook, play the piano (the guitar), collect things (posters, coins, books, etc.), nurse a pet, lift weights, make home video, meet for picnic, relax, run, score a point, send an e-mail, spend time, stretch, surf the Internet, swim, take hikes, win.

Задание 3. Распределите слова по группам. Составьте с этими словосочетаниями предложения.

adventure stories; archery; artist; badminton; brush; canvas; cycling; detective; drawing board; fantasy; figure skating; football; frame; golf; high-jumping; historical novels; judo; love stories; martial arts; memoirs; mix; oil paintings; outline; paints; psychological drama; reminiscences;

running; science fiction; ski archery; soccer; stretch; swimming; table tennis; water colours; wrestling.

Задание 4. Найдите английские эквиваленты:

глотать, поглощать; быть приклеенным к; держаться в курсе; захватывающий; знающий, сведущий; интересоваться; не любить; не одобрять, осуждать (что-л.); ненавидеть; обворожительный; получать удовольствие от; предвкушать; пролистывать, просматривать; сильно увлекаться.

Задание 5. Изучите и переведите новую лексику.

phrase Bank II		
Verbs	nouns	Gerunds
do it yourself(DIY) to make models to play music do some gardening	photography pottery	Cycling, skiing, weight training, ice skating, running, building, painting, fixing, restoring, sanding, screwing, sculpting, singing, dancing, writing, cooking, collecting, sewing, knitting.

Задание 6. Classify the activities in phrase Bank II according to the descriptions in the table below.

Takes no physical effort	improves stamina	develops muscle tone	expends energy	is a bit of fun

Задание 7. Answer the questions matching the parts of the sentences in the table. Complete the sentences with the words from phrase Banks.

What are you into?

What are your interests / hobbies?

What do you like to do in your free / spare time?

Do you do anything for fun?

Do you have any interests / hobbies?

What sort of things do you do to relax? / What sort of things like to do to help you relax?

What sort of hobbies do you have?

What are you keen on?

I am really / quite into...
My interests and/or hobbies are...
I really like / enjoy...
In my spare / free time
I like to...
I am really keen on...
I like to...
My hobby is / hobbies are...
I relax by...

...because it's a great way to relieve stress.
...because it helps me to relax.
...because it's fun and interesting.
...because it helps me to clear my mind.
...because it helps me to think.
...because it's a great way to escape / getaway from the everyday
...because it's a great form of meditation. ...because my mom / dad / friend introduced me to it.

Требования к результатам работы: задания 1, 7 выполняются устно.

Формы контроля: устный опрос.

Критерии оценки: см. приложения.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)
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Раздел 2 Развивающий курс

Тема 2.4 Средства массовой информации

Практическое занятие № 6.

Средства массовой информации в современной жизни. Газеты, журналы. Телевидение и интернет.

Объем учебного времени: 6 часов.

Цель:

- развивать и углублять объем лексики по теме;
- развивать умение собирать, обобщать и систематизировать культуроведческую информацию;

- объединять студентов в коллектив на основе совместной деятельности.

Студент должен **уметь**:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Изучите новую лексику по теме

KEY VOCABULARY

1. **mass media**- средства массовой информации
2. **daily newspaper**- ежедневная газета
3. **weekly newspaper**- еженедельная (воскресная) газета
4. **periodicals** -периодические издания (журналы)
5. **quality newspaper popular/tabloid press** - пресса
6. **national/international news** -национальные/внутренние/международные новости
7. **headline** -заголовок (статьи)
8. **regional papers** -местные (региональные) издания
9. **journal** -серьезный/научный журнал
10. **publication** -издание
11. **comics** - комиксы
12. **cartoon** -карикатура
13. **censorship**-цензура
14. **soap opera** - телевизионные сериалы
15. **channel**
16. **TV serials**
17. **viewing time**
18. **entertainment**
19. **broadcasting, broadcast, to broadcast**
20. **documentary** -документальный фильм
21. **current affairs** -текущие события

Задание 2. Where do they get the information they need?

What they are interested in	The medium they read
a) Mr Sawyer is interested in everything that happens in the world. As a matter of principle he neither listens to the radio nor watches TV.	review (1)
b) Nadine has become unemployed. Now she is looking for a new job.	book review (2)

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| c) Mrs Smart is a bookworm. But before she spends money on a book she wants to know what it is like. | advertisement (3) |
| d) Mrs Spendthrift has always got some money to spend on things she does not really need. | report (4) |
| e) The tourist office is crowded with American and Japanese tourists who want to get some information on the local sights. | brochure (5) |
| f) Mr Clear is a down-to-earth man. He wants to read facts and does not care for personal views. | jobs column (6) |

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 3. Прочитайте следующий текст:

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

"Why should I read newspapers and magazines? I get news on TV and radio." You may have heard people say that. They don't know that there is much more fun than just news in a newspaper or a magazine. You enjoy reading special articles about hobbies, home, sport, and movie stars. Maybe you'll like comics. You read where to buy what you need at a lowest price, what happened yesterday in your town and around the world. Newspapers also tell you where to go for fun. They also tell you about shows and sports. Lots of events happen to people, and newspapers tell you what happened, who did it, where it happened, why it happened and how it happened. No one can read everything in the newspaper every day. But if you read a part of your newspaper every day, you will know a lot. The first American newspaper was published in Boston in 1690. Now lots of magazines and newspapers are published in the USA. They keep up with all the new discoveries and events that are happening every day and bring the world of events into your home. Magazines and newspapers can be divided into two large groups - mass and specialized. Mass magazines and newspapers are intended for large group of people, living in different places and having many different interests. Among them are newspapers and magazines for teachers, for cat lovers, for stamp collectors. In fact, there is a magazine and a newspaper to fit any interest. Most U.S. cities today have only one newspaper publisher. In more than 170 American cities, a single publisher produces both a morning and an evening newspaper. But some cities (fewer than 30) have different owners. The "New York Times," "USA Today" and "Washington Post" can be read everywhere in the United States. Do you want to know the price? Today most sell for 45 cents or more a copy. Surprisingly, many people buy newspaper more for the advertising than for the news. Advertising accounts for 65 percent of newspaper revenues.

Here are some of the magazines you might read.

News magazines. "Time" and "Newsweek." They come out once a week and give summaries of world and national news and background information on the news.

Digests. They are magazines that print articles that have already been published somewhere else.

Fiction magazines. They print short stories. Two popular ones are "Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine" and "Fantasy and Science Fiction."

Magazines for African Americans have articles about African Americans and news of interest to black persons. Some of them are "Sepia" and "Ebony."

Women's magazines deal with many subjects: family life, child care, health, home decorating, beauty, marriage, divorce, and do-it-yourself projects. There are also advice columns, short stories and articles about famous women. Other magazines specialize in beauty, or other tips on face make-up and hair-does.

There are magazines for brides and for teenage girls.

Sports. "Sport Illustrated" is one of the most popular sports magazines. It deals with amateur and professional sports.

If you are interested in model trains, antiques, sewing, cooking, crafts and magic, you can find some magazines for yourself. There are plenty of other magazines to choose from, too.

Задание 4. Answer the questions.

1. Do you and your family read newspapers and magazines?
2. What information can you find in them?
3. You read newspapers every day, don't you?
4. Do you buy them or do you subscribe to them?
5. Many newspapers and magazines are published in Russia, aren't they?
6. Do you know when the first Russian newspaper was published?
7. What are Russian newspapers that can be read everywhere in Russia?
8. What about the price of your local newspaper?
9. What are mass magazines and newspapers?
10. What magazine would you choose if you were interested in sports?
11. Do you personally have a newspaper or magazine to fit your interests?

Задание 5. You know that papers and magazines have lots of sections. Read these headlines and try to guess what sections they belong to.

1. New Plastic Surgery Miracles.	a) Section "Families" (in a newspaper).
2. Dieting? The pill you must take.	b) "Midwest Living" (Everything about Midwest and Midwesterners).
3. Focus on Health.	c) TV and Cable Guide (magazine or newspaper)
4. Where Have All the Manners Gone?	d) "Woman's World" or section "Health" in a newspaper.
5. 1,000 children get HIV each day, study says. (Brussels, Belgium)	e) Section "Daily Briefing World." in a newspaper.
6. Storm Tips.	f) "Cosmopolitan."
7. Fireworks, Music And Fun on the Fourth.	g) "Woman's World"(the Woman's Weekly)
8. Don't Touch That Phone!	h) "Woman's World" or section (How to Resist Calling Him First).

9. Roam Free in South Dakota.

i) Weather.

Задание 6. Read the text. Match the headings below to the paragraphs (there is one extra paragraph).

LIFE WITH THE BOX

A. Television belongs to the twentieth century. John Baird from Scotland was one of the first men send pictures of moving things by electric waves. His friends who lived a few miles away were able to receive these pictures at the same time. In 1928 he showed that colour TV was possible. Although he had discovered all this, there were other people who also wanted to make television systems and later in 1936 a system from America was first used in Britain.

B. Today in Britain and the USA television is very popular. Ninety-nine per cent of all households own at least one TV set and over half of these also own video recorders. Television has an enormous effect on Americans. Politicians know all about this. They try to make their big public speeches at times when they can get the largest audiences on the evening news programmes. Advertisers, too, understand the power of television. They are willing to spend billions of dollars a year on television.

C. In Britain the average adult watches twenty-six hours of television a week and children watch about twenty hours. Some Americans watch twice as much! People say too much television is bad for children because they just watch the pictures and don't think - but they can also learn a lot from TV.

D. At present there are four television channels in operation: BBC 1, BBC 2, ITV and Channel 4. BBC1 concentrates more on programmes of general interest, such as light entertainment, comedy, sport or children's programmes. BBC 2 provides serious programmes: drama, documentaries, classical music, including occasionally full-length operas. If we watch the news programmes, we can see what is happening all over the world.

E. The news about American television is not all bad. For one thing, Americans themselves are turning off the more violent shows and watching more comedy and news programmes. For mother, the news programmes themselves are becoming more interesting. The most popular is "60 Minutes". If you haven't watched it on Sunday, you won't know what your friends are talking about on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

1. The most popular leisure activity.
2. The invention of television.
3. British television channels.
4. Television and children.

Задание 7. Read the article and fill in the missing sentences below. There is one sentence which you don't need to use

CHANGING MINDS, LIVES AND SKILLS

Studies have shown that television and its meteoric rise since the 1950s has had more effect than any other technological development in this century on changing the way many of us live. Used rightly, television can be a wonderful medium to inform, expand and broaden one's life.

(1) It can open up important knowledge about news, events, of different people, of history, the arts and sciences.

Tragically, the typical channels mainly ignore such development. Their programmes are light and amusing. (2) They no longer realize, or care, that they may be neglecting to develop important personal abilities. Let's so easy to let ready-made entertainment take over, to just sit back and let someone entertain us.

One study in the US found that more than half of all elementary school children watched TV while their evening meal. An even larger percentage watched while doing homework. (3)

(4) Logic and putting ideas together are processes supported by regular reading and by having -;e to think about events. TV, by contrast, usually presents its messages in little, rapid clumps :h little information as to how and why the events took shape.

Heavy television viewing kills the initiative to take an active part in outdoor games, which is essential for a child's development. And, at its worst, television entertainment is filled with false deals, morals, ethics, relationships, role-models and, of course, violence.

(adapted from "The Plain Truth", July 1990)

- a) Many adults spend more hours passively before TV than in any other activity except sleep.
- b) It can enlarge our understanding of the world.
- c) Many people have become hooked on certain forms of commercial entertainment.
- d) Educators are also concerned with the steady decline in children's physical skills.
- e) Many authorities have noted a drop in students' ability to think clearly.

Задание 8. Find in the text words or phrases which have a similar meaning to the following:

- 1. extremely quick development meteoric rise
- 2. decrease in students' ability.....
- 3. influence the technological development.....
- 4. ignore to develop personal abilities.....
- 5. wrong ideals.....
- 6. widen our understanding of the world.....

Задание 9. Complete the sentences with the information about our national press

- 1. There are some well known quality newspapers in Russia, such as.....
- 2. Quality newspapers publish
- 3. Nowadays there appeared quite a number of popular papers which publish ...
- 4. You can recognize a tabloid at once due to its.....
- 5. Our regional newspaper..... provides
- 6. There are periodicals such as, we usually buy
- 7. My mother usually reads..... because she.....
- 8. I never read comics because.....

Требования к результатам работы: устный ответ и письменная работа в тетради.

Форма контроля: индивидуальная.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

- 1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная

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2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Раздел 2 Развивающий курс

Тема 2.5 Образование в России и за рубежом

Практическое занятие № 7.

Особенности системы образования в России. Преимущества и недостатки различных систем образования. Система образования в англоговорящих странах (Великобритании и США). Среднее профессиональное образование (мой колледж).

Объем учебного времени: 8 часов.

Цель:

- актуализировать и обогатить знания студентов о социокультурных особенностях систем образования;
- развивать умения делать кросс-культурные сравнения;
- развивать диалогическую и монологическую речь студентов по данной теме.

Студент должен уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Изучите лексический материал:

Vocabulary

concern, <i>n</i>	значение, важность
show a great concern for	придавать большое значение
right (to), <i>n</i>	право (на)
state, <i>v</i>	устанавливать, отмечать
ensure, <i>v</i>	гарантировать, обеспечивать
compulsory, <i>adj</i>	обязательный
school, <i>n</i>	школа
secondary school	средняя школа

primary school	начальная школа
vocational school	проф. тех. училище (ПТУ)
private school	частная школа
fee-paying school	платная школа
intermediate school	неполная средняя школа
senior school	старшие классы средней школы
schooling, <i>n</i>	школьное обучение
education, <i>n</i>	образование
higher education establishment (institution)	высшее учебное заведение (ВУЗ)
extramural courses	заочное обучение
state scholarships and grants	государственные стипендии
core curriculum	основная программа
PT (physical training)	физическая подготовка (физкультура)
profound knowledge	глубокие знания
train, <i>v</i>	готовить, обучать
applicant, <i>n</i>	абитуриент
examination, <i>n</i>	экзамен
competitive examinations	конкурсные экзамены
entrance examinations	вступительные экзамены
take examinations	сдавать экзамены
undergraduate, <i>n</i>	студент старшего курса
post graduate course	аспирантура
thesis, <i>n</i>	диссертация
be in charge of	быть ответственным за
graduate (from), <i>v</i>	окончить (ВУЗ)
graduate, <i>n</i>	выпускник
dean, <i>n</i>	декан
department, <i>n</i>	отдел, кафедра
develop, <i>v</i>	развивать, разрабатывать
in terms of	с точки зрения
rank (among), <i>v</i>	находиться (среди)
contribute, <i>v</i>	способствовать, вносить вклад
advance, <i>n</i>	продвижение вперед, рост
degree, <i>n</i>	степень
objective, <i>n</i>	цель

Задание 2. Прочитайте следующий текст:

Text A. Education in the Russian Federation

Russians have always shown a great concern for education. The right to education is stated in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. It is ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools, and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarships and grants.

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; secondary education including intermediate school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive. If a pupil of a secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a "core curriculum" of academic subjects, such as Russian, Literature, Mathematics, History, a foreign language, PT. Lycees and gymnasiums offer programs giving profound knowledge in some field of study.

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to a vocational school which offers programmes of academic subjects and a programme of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lycee or a gymnasium one can go on in higher education. All applicants must take competitive entrance examinations. Higher education institutions, that is, institutes or universities, offer a 5-year programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as a post graduate course. If one finishes a post graduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree. Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors. Prorectors are in charge of academic and scientific work. Each institute or university has a number of faculties, specializing in a certain field of study. The faculties are headed by the Deans. There are departments within the faculties.

The system of secondary and higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. The main objectives of the reform are: to decentralize the higher education system, to develop a new financial mechanism, to give more academic freedoms to faculties and students. All secondary schools, institutes and universities until recently have been funded by the state. Now there is quite a number of private fee-paying primary and secondary schools; some universities have fee-paying departments.

In terms of the ratio of students to the total population Russia ranks among the top ten countries in the world.

The Russian educational policy is a combination of economic and social objectives. An educated person contributes more to the society, and education on the other hand gives a person the prospect for professional advance.

Задание 3. Read the international words. Guess their meaning. Consult a dictionary if necessary:

- a) guarantee, constitution, course, student, university, faculty, lycee, gymnasium, mathematics, rector, prorector, organization, examination, policy, person, profession, specialization, combination, programme;
- b) academic, professional, total, technical, social, economic, specialized.

Задание 4. Read and translate the following word combinations:

to guarantee the right to education; specialized secondary education; specialized course; academic work; educational policy; the combination of economic and social objectives; technical training schools.

Задание 5. Translate into English rapidly. If you can't, review the list of words again:

а) образование, обязательный, предмет, право, (проф)училище, знания, абитуриент, готовить, диссертация, выпускник, декан, кафедра, факультет, программа, степень;

б) право на образование, средняя школа, платная частная школа, высшее учебное заведение, заочное обучение, государственные стипендии, глубокие знания, вступительные экзамены, быть ответственным (за), вносить вклад.

Задание 6. Complete the sentences:

1. Every citizen of our country has the right to 2. The right to education is guaranteed by
3. Every boy or girl must get 4. At school pupils study 5. Institutes and universities ...
specialists in different fields. 6. A course at institutes or universities ... 5 years. 7. At most
schools ... is free. 8. Students of institutes or universities get

Задание 7. Correct the wrong statements:

1. Children enter school at the age of 9. 2. The academic year begins on the first of January. 3. At
colleges students give lectures to professors. 4. Pupils study 8 years at primary school. 5. Higher
education is compulsory in Russia. 6. A course at institutes or universities usually takes 10 years.
7. There are no private schools in Russia. 8. After finishing 9 forms of secondary school young
people can enter the institute.

Задание 8. Read the text 'Education in the Russian Federation'. Find the English equivalents for
the Russian word combinations:

право на образование, обязательное обучение в средней школе, профессиональное
обучение, начальное образование, среднее образование, высшее образование, заочное и
вечернее обучение, государственные стипендии, начальная школа, продолжать
образование в ВУЗе, высшие учебные заведения, процентное соотношение числа
студентов к числу жителей России, образованный человек, перспективы
профессионального развития, забота об образовании, давать углубленные знания, сдавать
конкурсные экзамены, отвечать за учебную и научную работу, создать новый финансовый
механизм, финансироваться государством.

Задание 9. Find the answers to the following questions. The reading selection will help you:

1. What is the difference between secondary comprehensive schools and lycees and gymnasiums
2. Where can people get post school education ?

Задание 10. Discussing the reading.

A. Answer the questions:

1. Is the right to education guaranteed by the Constitution of Russia ? Prove it. 2. What subjects comprise a “core curriculum” ? 3. What are the main objectives of the Russian higher education system ? 4. What do Russian institutions of higher education include ?

B. Draw a scheme of the Russian education system. Discuss it with your partner.

C. Explain to your foreign friend:

- a) how the system of secondary education works in Russia;
- b) the possibility of getting post school education;
- c) the privileges the state grants to the students of Russia.

D. The system of higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period. Give a presentation of this problem.

Задание 11. Translate into English in written form.

1. Право на образование в России гарантируется конституцией. 2. В средней школе ученики изучают академические предметы. 3. После окончания 9 класса средней школы молодые люди могут пойти в техникум или ПТУ. 4. Там они изучают академические предметы и получают специальное образование. 5. Молодые люди могут продолжить образование в 10 и 11 классе или колледже, дающем углубленные знания по одному или нескольким предметам. 6. Молодые люди, поступившие в институт или университет, учатся там 5 лет. 7. Студенты вечернего и заочного отделений могут получить образование, одновременно работая. 8. Начальное и среднее образование бесплатно в большинстве школ. 9. В частных школах и на некоторых отделениях институтов и университетов нужно платить за образование.

Задание 12. Vocabulary

full range of free educational facilities	широкий спектр бесплатных образовательных учреждений
prescribed curriculum	обязательная программа
Local Education Authority	местный комитет по образованию
publicly-maintained school	государственная школа
tuition fee	плата за обучение
local rates	местные налоги
free nursery-school education	бесплатное дошкольное обучение
current level of academic attainment	текущий уровень успеваемости
practical bias	практический уклон
comprehensive school	общеобразовательная школа
to change over to smth.	перейти к чему-либо

Ordinary level	обычный уровень
Advanced level	продвинутый уровень
independent examining board	независимая экзаменационная комиссия
General Certificate of Education	аттестат об общем образовании
boarding school	школа-интернат
fee-charging independent school	платная независимая школа

Задание 13. Прочитайте следующий текст:

Text B. Schooling in the United Kingdom

The quality of a country's future life, commercially, industrially and intellectually, depends on the quality of its education system. From the end of the World War II the state in the United Kingdom provides a full range of free educational facilities. Those parents who prefer to send their children to private institutions, and could afford it, are free to do so.

The organization of state schooling is not as centralized as in most European countries. Firstly, there is no prescribed curriculum. Secondly, the types of school available and the age ranges for which they cater vary in different parts of the country. In each area Local Education Authority is responsible for education. At any publicly-maintained school no tuition fees are paid. State schooling in the United Kingdom is financed partly by the Government and partly by local rates.

Schooling is voluntary under the age of five, but there is some free nursery school education before that age. Primary education takes place in infant schools for pupils aged from five to seven and junior schools from eight to eleven. Some areas have a different system in which middle schools replace junior schools and take pupils aged from nine to twelve. Secondary education has been available in Britain since 1944. It is compulsory up to the age of sixteen, and pupils can stay at school voluntarily for up to three years longer.

Until 1964 children took an "eleven plus" exam at the age of eleven. At this exam they were selected, or "streamed" according to their current level of academic attainment, for training in different types of secondary schools. Grammar schools provided a mainly academic course for the top 20 percent; modern schools provided general education with a practical bias.

In 1965 non-selective comprehensive schools were introduced. Most local education authorities have now completely changed over to comprehensive schooling.

At the age of sixteen pupils take school-leaving examinations in several subjects at the Ordinary level. The exam was conducted by eight independent examining boards, most of them connected with the university. This exam was called the General Certificate of Education. Pupils of comprehensive school had taken the examination called the Certificate of Secondary Education either with or instead of the General Certificate of Education, Ordinary level.

The examination for the General Certificate of Education of Advanced ("A") level was taken two years after the Ordinary level exam. It was the standard for entrance to University and to many forms of professional training. In 1988 both examinations were replaced by the more or less uniform General Certificate of Secondary Education.

The private sector is running parallel to the state system of education. There are about 2500 fee-charging independent schools in Great Britain. Most private schools are single-sex until the age of 16. More and more parents seem prepared to take on the formidable extra cost for education. The reason is the belief that social advantages are gained from attending a certain

school. The most expensive day or boarding schools in Britain are exclusive public schools like Eton college for boys or St. James' school for girls.

Задание 14. Read the text 'Schooling in the United Kingdom'. Find out what information the following dates and figures deal with:

1944, 1964, 20, 1965, 2500, 16.

Задание 15. Read the text again. Answer the questions:

1. What is State schooling in the United Kingdom characterized by?
2. When do they start education in Britain?
3. What are the stages of schooling in the United Kingdom?
4. Is secondary education selective or non-selective in Britain?
5. According to what principles were children streamed until 1965?
6. What are the recent government measures in the sphere of education?
7. What kind of school-leaving exams do children take at schools in Britain?

Задание 16. Отличие между *job, work, profession, occupation*

Английские слова **work, career, profession, job** и **occupation** связаны темой «Работа».

Можно сказать, что все эти слова — синонимы.

В этом уроке мы рассмотрим значения слов **job** и **occupation**. Чем же они отличаются?

Итак,

1. **job** — работа, труд, сдельная работа, место службы, задание.
2. **occupation** — род занятий, профессия

ПРИМЕРЫ

1. I think I can get this **job**. — Я думаю, я могу получить эту **работу**.
2. What is his **occupation**? — Какой у него **род занятий**?

Отличие слова **job** от **profession** в том, что **job** — это работа, не требующая профессионального подготовки, например, a worker, a babysitter, a **profession** — работа, которая требует длительного обучения, например, a translator, a dentist.

Требования к результатам работы: устный ответ и письменная работа в тетради.

Форма контроля: индивидуальная.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)
2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). —

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Раздел 2 Развивающий курс

Тема 2.6 Отдых и путешествия

Практическое занятие № 8.

Страны и континенты. Лучший отдых – это путешествия. Виды путешествий. Как проводят отпуск англичане. Каникулы в Англии. Мои планы на отпуск.

Объем учебного времени: 10 часов.

Цель:

- расширять словарный запас студентов по теме;
- развивать познавательные способности студентов;
- продолжать работу по формированию устойчивых навыков по всем видам речевой деятельности в рамках заданной темы;
- совершенствовать навыки монологической и диалогической речи с применением лексики по данной теме.

Студент должен уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Прочитайте следующий текст:

Traveling.

Modern life is impossible without traveling. Many people travel every day to our schools, offices and factories. Sometimes they go to another country or city on business. Business people travel a lot. They may have their enterprises abroad or just meet their business partners in other cities or countries.

Millions of people spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other countries and continents. It is always interesting to discover new things, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music.

So people can travel for pleasure or on business. They can use various means of transport. The quickest way is to travel by plane. But some people are afraid of fly.

Traveling by train is slower, but it has its advantages. You can see the country around you, so you are not only traveling, but your holidays have already begun. It is better to book tickets and reserve the hotel room in advance.

Traveling by sea is mostly for those who are going on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. On board of a large cruise ship people traverse oceans and visit other countries.

Many people like to travel by car. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like, you can start from your own front door and take any road you like. It is not convenient sometimes and if the trip is long you can feel tired.

Coach tours are very popular. They are planned as a holidays and there is a chance to do a lot of sightseeing and have a good rest at the same time. It is not convenient sometimes as you have no possibility to have rest.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. When traveling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

Holidaymaking has become one of the most profitable industries and the budget of many countries, such as Turkey, Egypt and Greece depends on tourism a lot.

Vocabulary notes

Impossible – невозможно

Enterprise – предприятие

To travel on business – путешествовать по делу

To travel for pleasure – путешествовать ради удовольствия

Advantage – преимущество

Disadvantage – недостаток

Coach tours – автобусные туры

To do sightseeing – осмотреть достопримечательности

In advance – заранее

To go abroad – ездить за рубеж

Задание 2: answer the questions to the text

- 1 Why do people traveling?
- 2 What is the quickest kind of transport?
- 3 What kind of transport do you prefer?
- 4 Have you ever traveled by air?
- 5 Have you ever traveled by sea? Did you like it?
- 6 What preparations do people usually make before a journey?
- 7 What places would you like to visit?

Задание 3: find in the text English equivalents to the following words

Предприятия, за границей, деловые партнёры, различные виды транспорта, заранее, преимущество, бюджет, туризм, зависеть, прибыльный, пересекать океан.

Задание 4: Fill in the table about different kinds of travelling

kind of transport	advantages	disadvantages
1. by plane		
2. by train		
3. by car		
4. by sea		
5. couch tours		

Задание 5: Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below:

by sea on foot expensive advantages walking tours cars business trips by car pleasure journeys anywhere you wish by air by train

1. Travelling _____ is the fastest way to get somewhere.
2. You can easily get there _____.
3. The most pleasant but the most _____ way to travel to Solovki is _____.
4. Travelling _____ has one big advantage: you can stop _____ and make an ordinary meal a picnic.
5. In the last decade, ecotourism has developed in Russia. Almost every region can offer you _____ in the protected corners of nature.
6. _____ are better to take by plane or train, and _____ – by sea or _____.
7. Traveling in the Russian reserved-seat car is terrible, but there are also sleeping and a dining _____, which will greatly facilitate your existence.

Задание 6: There are some differences between a travel, a trip, a journey, a tour, a voyage, and a crossing. Study the definitions below and check the correct answer below.

TRAVEL – the activity of travelling; a journey (*air/space travel business travel; travel about the Far East*).

JOURNEY – the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle (*I love going on long journeys*).

TOUR – 1. A visit to a place or area, especially one during which you look around the place or area and learn about it (*We went on a guided tour of the cathedral/museum/factory*); 2. A journey made for pleasure, especially as a holiday, visiting several different places in an area (*a cycling tour of Provence*); 3. A planned visit to several places in a country or area made for a special purpose, such as one made by a politician, sports team, or group of performers (*a lecture/concert tour*).

TRIP – a journey in which you go somewhere, usually for a short time, and come back again (*The trip from York to Newcastle takes about an hour by train*).

VOYAGE – a long journey, especially by ship (*He was a young sailor on his first sea voyage*).

CROSSING – a journey across a large area of water, from one side to the other (*It was a really rough crossing – I threw up three times*).

1. A _____ is a long trip for pleasure and sightseeing often consisting of visits to different places.
2. A _____ is a travel made by water - sea or ocean.
3. Our _____ included England, France and Germany.
4. It would be impossible to imagine modern life without _____.
5. In 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg on its first _____ across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.
6. You can _____ by train, by bus, by plane, by ship or in a car, and finally you can go on foot.
7. Unfortunately that _____ ended in a shipwreck, and Robinson Crusoe found himself on a deserted island.
8. Mr. Dower has visited many countries and now he is writing a book about his _____.
9. One day I came back from a few days' _____ made on foot through the island.
10. As far as I am concerned, I prefer _____ by air.

Задание 7: Speak about your latest journey or trip using the scheme below and answering the following questions:

- Where have you been?
- How have you got there?
- What activities did you take part in?
- What things did you need in different situations?

Задание 8. Translate from Russian into English (Переведите с русского на английский):

T: Чем ты занимаешься, Лиза?

L: I'm looking at the holiday brochure. There are four hotels in the town, but I can't decide which one we should stay.

T: Дай мне посмотреть. Почему бы нам не остановиться в Голд Плаза? Он выглядит самым комфортабельным из четырех и не такой дорогой, как Саншайн.

L: But, it's near the main road and I think it'll be too noisy to live there.

T: А как насчет отеля Мэджик Касл тогда?

L: I don't know. It looks dirtier than the other hotels.

T: Но он самый дешевый и возможно там тише, чем в Голд Плаза. Смотри! В брошюре также сказано, что там дружелюбный персонал.

L: Okay! Let's stay at the Magic Castle Hotel. I'm sure it will be fine.

Задание 9. Write the conversation in the correct order

(Запишите разговор в правильном порядке):

A: We'll take a room on the second floor. How much is it?

B: Okay. It suits us. We'll take this room.

A: Seventy dollars a night, sir.

B: Yes, we'll be able to put you up. Which floor would you like, sir?

A: Have you got any vacant rooms?

B: One double-room, please.

A: Single or double, sir?

Задание 10. Find the synonyms for (Подберите синонимы):

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. luggage | a. trip |
| 2. return ticket | b. baggage |
| 3. journey | c. a buffet car |
| 4. cloakroom | d. schedule |
| 5. a dining car | e. round-trip ticket |
| 6. booking-office | f. left-luggage office |
| 7. timetable | g. ticket office |
| 8. fellow-passenger | h. travelling companion |

Задание 11. Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B (Соотнесите слова в колонке А со словами в колонке В):

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. room service | a. остановиться в отеле |
| 2. travel agency | b. прибытие |
| 3. book tickets | c. место у окна |
| 4. arrival | d. бюро путешествий |
| 5. departure | e. отправляться по расписанию |
| 6. leave on time | f. купить билеты |
| 7. stay at the hotel | g. справочное бюро |
| 8. window seat | h. бюро обслуживания |
| 9. passport | i. отправление |
| 10. information office | j. паспорт |

Задание 12. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets (Переведите слова и фразы данные в скобках):

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel **(на поезде)**. 2. Would you like **(носивщика)** for your luggage, miss? 3. Unfortunately there was no **(кафе-ресторана)** on the train and we had to take a lot of food with us. 4. Modern planes have very comfortable **(сиденья)** in all cabins. 5. There are always bustle and confusion **(на станции)**. 6. Before boarding the plane **(пассажир)** must register at the airport. 7. You **(приземлитесь)** in London at ten-fifteen p.m. 8. If you've got something to declare you come through **(красный коридор)**.

Требования к результатам работы: задания 3-12 выполняются письменно.

Формы контроля: устный опрос.

Критерии оценки: см. приложения.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)
2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Раздел 2 Развивающий курс

Тема 2.7 Традиции и обычаи в России и в странах изучаемого языка

Практическое занятие № 9.

Культурные и национальные традиции в России. Обычаи и традиции британцев. Английские пабы. Праздники в России и англоговорящих странах.

Объем учебного времени: 10 часов.

Цель:

- совершенствовать навыки диалогической и монологической речи по теме;
- научить студентов вести диалог – обмен мнениями, используя одиночные суждения по теме;
- читать тексты с выделением ключевой информации и ее воспроизведение по аудио записи;
- развивать умение собирать, обобщать и систематизировать культуроведческую информацию.

Студент должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Прочитайте следующий текст и ответьте на вопросы:

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in other countries.

Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. Foreigners coming to England are struck at once by quite a number of customs and peculiarities in English life. Some ceremonies are rather formal, such as the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, Trooping the Colour, the State opening of Parliament. Sometimes you will see a group of cavalymen riding on black horses through the streets of London. They wear red uniforms, shining helmets, long black boots and long white gloves. These men are Life Guards. Their special duty is to guard the king or the queen of Great Britain and very important guests of the country.

To this day an English family prefers a house with a fireplace and a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. Most English love gardens. Sometimes the garden in front of the house is a little square covered with cement painted green in imitation of grass and a box of flowers. They love flowers very much.

The English people like animals very much, too. Pet dogs, cats, horses, ducks, chickens, canaries and other friends of man have a much better life in Britain than anywhere else. In Britain they have special dog shops selling food, clothes and other things for dogs. In recent years the English began to show love for more “exotic” animals such as crocodiles, elephants, tigers, cobras, camels.

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday and in Scotland it is not observed at all. But six days later, on New Year's Eve the Scots begin to enjoy themselves. All the shops and factories are closed on New Year's Day. People invite their friends to their houses. Greetings and presents are offered.

A new tradition has been born in Britain. Every year a large number of ancient motor-cars drive from London to Brighton. Some of these veteran cars look very funny. This run from London to Brighton is a colourful demonstration. People are dressed in the clothes of those times. It is not a race, and most of the cars come to Brighton, which is sixty miles from London, only in the evening.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What formal ceremonies in England do you know?
2. Most English love gardens, don't they?
3. What animals do the English have in their houses?
4. Name the great English national holiday. Is it observed in Scotland?
5. What new tradition has been born in Britain?

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите тексты.

THE BRITISH YEAR

25December: Christmas

In Britain Christmas is the most important public holiday of the year. It combines the custom of giving gifts with the tradition of spending this day with the family. Every year a huge Christmas tree, a gift of Norwegian people in thanks for Britain's support during the Second World War, graces Trafalgar Square. Christmas is a traditional family reunion day. On this day many people attend a church service, open their presents, eat a Christmas dinner and watch the Sovereign's annual Christmas broadcast on television.

26December: Boxing Day

Boxing Day comes right after Christmas and is celebrated as a bank holiday in Britain (a "bank" holiday is an official public holiday when all banks, post offices, most factories, offices and shops are closed). It was formerly a custom to give "Christmas boxes", or gifts, or money to servants and tradesmen on this day. The custom gave a name to a holiday. This is the day when one visits friends or relatives, goes for a drive or a long walk or just stays at home.

New Year

January 1, New Year's Day is now a public holiday in England. New Year is a big holiday in Scotland. New Year's Eve is called Hogmanay and is an occasion for much joyous and noisy celebration. When the clock strikes 12 people stand in a circle, join hands and sing the famous song "Auld Lang Syne", written by Robert Burns.

25 January: Burns Night

The celebration of the Burns Night is held on the 25-th of January, the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's greatest national poet. It usually takes a form of a supper, at which traditional Scottish dishes are eaten, including haggis, and during which a Scottish piper plays, wearing traditional Highland dress.

14-th of February: St'Valentines Day

February 14 is the day for lovers! Boys and girls, sweetheart and lovers, husbands and wives, friends and neighbors, and even the office staff exchange greetings of affection.

1 March: St'Davids Day

St' David is the national saint of Wales and March 1 is the national holiday of Wales. On this day many Welshmen wear either a daffodil or a leek, pinned to their jackets, as both plants are traditionally regarded as national emblems of Wales.

17 March: St' Patrick's Day

St' Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. The 17 of March, the church festival of St' Patrick, is regarded as national Day in Northern Ireland.

Pancake Day is the popular name for Shrove Tuesday, the day before Lent (the 40 days before Easter). People traditionally eat pancakes on Pancake Day which are made from eggs, flour and milk, fried on both sides in fat on a pan and eaten with lemon juice and sugar. In many towns pancake races are held on Shrove Tuesday in which women run with pancakes. As they run they toss the pancake up and over in the air and catches it again in the pan. It is not at all easy to toss and catch a pancake when running a race!

1 April: April's Fool's Day

This is the funniest Day of the year, when traditionally practical jokes are played. People take them in good part and laugh heartily even if some tricks or jokes have made April fools of them.

23 April: St' Georges Day

St' George is the patron saint of England. It is the church festival of St' George, regarded as England's national day (also not an official bank holiday). On this day some patriotic Englishmen wear a rose pinned to their jackets.

Easter is the most important religious festival. It is traditionally associated with Easter eggs and with the coming of spring and most churches are specially decorated with flowers for the services held on Easter Day. In many towns there are funfairs with roundabouts, coconut shies, switchbakers and other amusements. People who live in London can see the Easter Parade in Battersea Park.

May Day! May is a traditional celebration of coming of spring, when many outdoor events are held, and at which a May Queen may be elected. The girl chosen as the most beautiful on May Day is usually crowned with a garland of flowers and often driven in procession through the streets. Some villages have a maypole. This is the tall pole with ribbons hanging from the top. Children dance round it, holding the ribbons.

Trooping the colour takes place every June as a part of a 200-year-old ceremony to mark the official birthday of the monarch. Trooping the Colour is an impressive military display held at Horse Guard Parade, a huge open space behind Whitehall where the various Royal units troop their regimental flag to the tune of marching music and thundering drums. The military taken part are the Household Cavalry and Brigade of Guards, dressed in ceremonial uniforms. They march past the Queen, dipping their Colours in salute. The ceremony ends with the Queen returning to Buckingham Palace at the Head of the Guards.

Remembrance Day Poppy Day is observed throughout Britain on the Sunday nearest to 11 November, Armistice Day. On this day the fallen in both world wars are remembered in special church services and civic ceremonies, the chief of which is the laying of wreaths at the Cenotaph, London, by members of the Royal family in the presence of leading statesmen and politicians. On and just before that day artificial poppies, a symbol of mourning are traditionally sold in the streets everywhere, and people wear them in memory of those who fall in the wars.

HOLIDAYS IN THE USA

American holidays are strikingly different in origin and show surprising similarities in the manner of their celebration. No matter what the holiday's origin is, they all seem to be the same thing. A holiday has simply become, for most Americans, a day off from work, though some (for example, *Thanksgiving* and *Christmas*) retain some individuality.

The major holidays in the USA are:

New Year's Day, January, 1st:

People stay awake until after midnight on December 31st to "watch the Old Year out and the New Year in." Many parties are given on this night. Theatres, night clubs, restaurants are crowded.

Valentine's Day, February, 14:

Washington's Birthday, February, 22:

It is not a national holiday. Many schools, offices and banks close for this day, some stay open. The US Congress observes the birthday of George Washington with speeches and readings from his works.

Easter:

Easter is a church holiday, and many churches have an outdoor sunrise service.

People give each other presents of coloured or even decorated eggs which are the symbol of new life. There is a popular belief that wearing three new things on Easter will bring good luck throughout the year.

Memorial Day, May, 30:

It is a national holiday. Schools, banks and offices close for the day. On that day, Americans honour the servicemen who gave their lives in past wars. Schools, clubs and churches decorate the cemeteries. They put up the flags on the graves of the army, navy and airmen. They hold memorial services in churches, halls, parks and cemeteries.

In addition to solemn services Memorial Day is often marked by other, more joyful ceremonies: colourful parades, sports competitions.

Independence Day, July, 4:

On this day, in 1776, America signed the *Declaration of Independence*. It is a national public holiday celebrated with fireworks and speeches praising “Americanism, democracy, free enterprise”.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September:

It is a holiday of recreation. It marks the end of summer and the beginning of autumn. Vacation time is over. Resorts, camps and beaches close...Parents go to summer camps and take their children back home.

Задание 3. Personal celebrations (birthdays, wedding anniversaries, etc.) National holidays and celebrations. Religious festivals.

Впишите в таблицу праздники, которые вы отмечаете в каждом месяце, например my birthday, Christmas day, St Patricks day, May day, my wedding anniversary.



Задание 4. Вставьте по смыслу слова в текст.

American Independence Day Halloween Valentine's Day
Special Days

In this week's magazine we take a look at three 'Special Days'. These are holidays that are important in lots of different countries popular around the world and is always on February 14th. It is a day for lovers and you send flowers and a card to the person you love.

In some countries people celebrate the Day of the Dead, but now people often celebrate____, I think it's because lots of people know about it because of films from the USA. People celebrate it on October 31st. Children wear witches clothes and play 'trick or treat' and eat lots of sweets or candy.

_____is a very special day in the USA. Everybody knows the date and the name and date of the holiday is July 4th. Friends and family usually have a meal together and watch fireworks.

Задание 5. Read and translate the following sentences using active vocabulary.

1. The term "bank holiday" dates back to the 19th century.
2. Christmas Day and Boxing Day are observed on the 25th and 26th of December respectively.
3. Besides public holidays there are other days, which are marked by centuries-old traditions. These are different festivals and anniversaries.
4. February, 14 is St. Valentine's Day, it is the day for choosing sweethearts and exchanging signs of love.
5. Valentine was a colourful card with a short love verse composed by the sender.
6. Shop-made valentines are cards with ready-made congratulations and decorations.
7. On Shrove Tuesday Christians confessed their sins to a priest.
8. The customs of Halloween, the eve of All Saints' Day, date back to the time, when people believed in evil spirits.

Задание 6. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions.

1. There are several bank holidays ... the United Kingdom.
2. Most ... the holidays are of religious origin.
3. Certain customs and traditions are connected ...most bank holidays, because many ... them are a part ... holiday seasons like Easter and Christmas seasons.
4. Great Britain consists ... 3 parts.
5. Public holidays do not fall ... the same date each year.
6. Only Christmas Day and Boxing Day are observed ... the 25th and 26th of December accordingly.
7. Great Britain is washed all round ... water.
8. Many rivers are joined ... canals.
9. Good Friday and Easter Monday depend ... Easter Sunday which falls ... the first Monday .. May.

Задание 7. Read the sentences, using the English phrases instead of the Russian ones.

1. A bank holiday is (официальный праздник) when all banks and post offices are closed.
2. (Рождество, 25 декабря) is the day which families traditionally spend together.
3. People usually give some small presents or money to postmen or servants (в день подарков).
4. Scotland (находится)in the north of the island.
5. (В пятницу перед Пасхой) people usually eat (особые булочки с крестом наверху).
6. (Некоторые традиции и обычаи англичан) are famous all over the world.
7. The main industries in Great Britain are (кораблестроение, угледобыча, хлопчатобумажное производство и пищевая промышленность).
8. St. Valentine's Day (празднуется) on the 14th of February.

Задание 8. Translate the phrases below into English and use them in sentences of your own:

Самый популярный официальный праздник, новогодние вечеринки, канун Нового года, отмечать смерть Христа, быть известным во всем мире, посылать валентинки, перед Великим постом, не верить в злых духов.

Требования к результатам работы: устный ответ и письменная работа в тетради.

Формы контроля: устный опрос.

Критерии оценки: см. приложения.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)
2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Раздел 2 Развивающий курс

Тема 2.8 Искусство и развлечения

Практическое занятие № 10.

Театр и кино. Шекспировский театр в Англии. Большой театр в Москве. Мои любимые актеры театра и кино. Мой любимый фильм. Музыка в нашей жизни. Разные направления в музыке. Современный шоу-бизнес. Живопись. Знаменитые художники.

Объем учебного времени: 10 часов.

Цель:

- создание условий для развития творческих способностей, инициативы студентов, развития интереса к искусству;
- развитие умений собирать, обобщать и систематизировать информацию, связанную с темой;
- развитие речемыслительной деятельности.

Студент должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Read, translate and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues:

- 1) *a stage, to stage*. Performances are staged at the theatre;
- 2) *a script*. Theatre includes everything that is involved in production, such as the script, the stage, the performing company and the audience;
- 3) *a playwright*. The theatre specialists include a playwright, performers, a director, a scene designer, a costumier, a lighting designer and various technicians;
- 4) *make-up*. A director of the theatre integrates all aspects of production including scenery, costumes, make-up, lighting, sound effects, music and dancing;
- 5) *a puppet, a puppet theatre*. There are different kinds of theatres, such as drama theatres, musical theatres, puppet theatres, opera and ballet houses;
- 6) *as soon as*. People probably started singing as soon as language developed;
- 7) *activities, social activities*. People use music in personal and social activities;
- 8) *to create*. A famous playwright has created this play;
- 9) *an awe, to awe*. People use music in religious services to create a state of mystery and awe;
- 10) *painting, to paint*. I enjoy [painting](#) for many reasons;
- 11) *to arrange*. I like the way different artists arrange the paint on the surface;
- 12) *fear, grief*. The artists express some human emotions, such as fear, grief, happiness or love;
- 13) *to reveal*. The pictures reveal different human emotions;
- 14) *justice*. It is interesting to know what the artists felt about important events, including death, love, religion and social justice;
- 15) *the plot*. Do you remember the plot of this novel?
- 16) *film*. He tried to load the film into the camera;
- 17) *an award*. This film won several awards;
- 18) *mood*. Music helps set mood.

Задание 2. Find the Russian equivalents for the following words (a) and arrange them in pairs with the words (b): For example: *human* — *человеческий*

a) 'theatre, pro'duction, 'company, 'human, 'culture, 'drama, 'literary, form, 'tragedy, melo'drama, 'comedy, 'complex, 'specialist, di'rector, de'signer, cos'tumier, com'poser, mu'sician, chore'ographer, 'integrate, 'aspect, 'costume, ef'fect, 'music, 'opera, 'ballet, 'centre, 'repertory, 'system, 'regular, pro'fessional, start, re'ligious, 'ceremony, 'classical, 'symphony, jazz, com'bine, film, 'personal, 'social, 'distance, 'instrument, e'motions, 'absolutely, infor'mation, 'history, 'period, 'interest, style, 'visit, 'gallery, 'journalist, 'million, 'actress, ro'mantic.

b) эмоции, интерес, абсолютно, период, информация, история, начинать (стартовать), профессиональный, церемония, классический, симфония, религиозный, стиль, романтический, посещать (наносить визит), галерея, актриса, журналист, миллион, театр, драматургия, культура, производство, компания, джаз, инструмент, расстояние (дистанция), общественный (социальный), сочетать (комбинировать), фильм, личный (персональный), хореограф, объединять (интегрировать), музыка, эффект, костюм, аспект, сложный (комплексный), комедия, трагедия, форма, литературный, мелодрама, регулярный, опера, система, репертуар, балет, центр, музыкант, специалист, композитор, костюмер, дизайн, директор.

Задание 3. Divide the following words into three groups which describe:

a) theatre, b) music, c) painting:

theatre, music, painting, a musician, drama, tragedy, a playwright, a band, costumes, symphony, to sing, theatrical, jazz, popular, the paint, colours, a performance, to be staged, the script, comedy.

Задание 4. a) Decide which word is the odd one out in each of the following groups of words:

- 1) theatre, music, painting, telephone;
- 2) classical, theatrical, rock, orchestral;
- 3) the Egyptians, the Chinese, India, the Babylonians;
- 4) circus, symphonies, operas, ballets;
- 5) the script, the audience, the stage, activities.

Задание 4. Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph:

- 1) What Is Theatre? 2) Theatre around the World; 3) Theatre and Drama; 4) Different Theatre Specialists; 5) Different Kinds of Theatres.

THEATRE

The word “theatre” comes from a Greek word meaning a place for seeing. In this sense the word refers to the space where performances are staged. However, in a broad sense theatre includes everything that is involved in production, such as the script, the stage, the performing company and the audience. In addition, theatre refers to a part of human culture that began in ancient times.

Theatre is not the same as drama, though the words are frequently used interchangeably. Drama refers to the literary part of a performance, that is the play. There are different forms of drama, such as tragedies, serious drama, melodrama and comedy.

Theatre is one of the most complex arts. It requires many kinds of artists for its creation. These specialists include a playwright, performers, a director, a scene designer, a costumier, a lighting designer and various technicians. For many productions composers, musicians and a choreographer (a creator of dances) are needed. A director of the theatre integrates all aspects of production including scenery, costumes, make-up, lighting, sound effects, music and dancing.

There are many people who love and visit different kinds of theatres: drama theatres, musical theatres, puppet theatres, opera and ballet houses. A successful theatrical event is an exciting and stimulating experience.

There are a lot of theatres around the world. The theatrical centre of the United Kingdom is London. There are more than 40 theatres in West End of London, such as the Royal National Theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, which operate a repertory system and use a regular company. The best-known centre of professional theatre in the United States is New York City, though Chicago and Los Angeles have become major centres as well. Moscow and St Petersburg are the two major theatre centres in Russia. The Maly and Bolshoi Theatres are known all over the world.

Задание 5. Answer the following questions about theatre.

1. What does the word “theatre” come from?
2. What does theatre include?
3. Is theatre the same as drama?
4. What does drama refer to?
5. What forms of drama do you know?

6. What does theatre require?
7. Who integrates all aspects of productions in the theatre?
8. What kinds of theatres do you know?
9. Where is the theatrical centre in the UK?
10. How many theatres are there in West End of London?
11. Where are the theatre centres in the USA?
12. What theatre centres in Russia do you know?
13. Have you ever been to Bolshoi Theatre?
14. Do you often visit theatres?
15. What kind of theatre do you prefer?

Задание 6. Read the following texts.

MUSIC

Music is one of the oldest arts. People probably started singing as soon as language developed. Many ancient peoples, including the Egyptians, Chinese, Babylonians and the people of India, used music in religious ceremonies. The first written music dates from about 2500 BC.

Nowadays music takes many forms around the world. There are two chief kinds of music: classical and popular. Classical music includes symphonies, operas and ballets. Popular music includes country music, folk music, jazz, rock music etc.

Music plays a major role in other arts. Opera combines singing and orchestral music with drama. Ballet and other forms of dancing need music to help the dancers. Film and TV dramas use music to help set mood and emphasize the action.

Music plays an important part in all cultures and social activities. Nearly all peoples use music in their religious services to create a state of mystery and awe, a feeling of distance from the daily world. Many people perform music for their own satisfaction. Singing in a choir or playing a musical instrument in a band can be very enjoyable. Music provides people with a way to express their feelings.

Задание 7. Put the words in the following sentences in order. The first word in each sentence is in *italics*.

1. in, cultures, *Music*, all, plays, part, an, important.
2. all, *Nearly*, use, religious, peoples, music, in, their, services.
3. perform, music, own, their, satisfaction, *Many*, people, for.
4. is, drama, *Theatre*, the same, not, as.
5. interchangeably, *The words*, often, used, are.

Задание 8. Mind the word order. a) Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets.

1. *Theatre* requires artists (many, for, kinds, its, creation, of).
2. Many people love theatres (visit, and, kinds, different, of).
3. Some theatres operate a repertory system (company, regular, and, use, a).
4. Moscow is a *theatre* centre (major, Russia, in).
5. Ancient peoples used music (many, religious, in, ceremonies).

Требования к результатам работы: устный ответ и письменная работа в тетради.

Форма контроля: индивидуальная.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное

образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)

2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Раздел 2 Развивающий курс

Тема 2.9 Выбор профессии. Карьера

Практическое занятие № 11.

Выбор моей будущей профессии. Современные и востребованные профессии. Деловая молодежь в современном мире. Качества, необходимые для карьерного роста.

Объем учебного времени: 8 часов.

Цель:

- развитие способности и готовности к самостоятельному изучению иностранного языка, дальнейшему самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в других областях знаний, способности к самооценке через наблюдение за собственной речью на родном и иностранных языках, личностному самоопределению в отношении будущей профессии.

Студент должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

1. Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Secretary | 12. Lawyer |
| 2. Vet | 13. Dentist |
| 3. Librarian | 14. Mechanic |
| 4. Miner | 15. Fireman |
| 5. Docker | 16. Psychologist |
| 6. Chef | 17. Barber hairdresser |
| 7. Newsagent | 18. Shop assistant |
| 8. Clerk | 19. Accountant |
| 9. Estate agent | 20. Electrician |
| 10. Architect | 21. Policeman |
| 11. Surgeon | |

2. Who would you connect or call in the situations given below? Match the situations in the left column with the name of the job or professions in the right column.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1) A filling has come out of one of your teeth | a) a surgeon |
| 2) You need to have your hair cut | b) a lawyer |
| 3) You need legal advice | c) a dentist |
| 4) Your house is on fire | d) a mechanic |
| 5) Your granny's knee needs an operation | e) a fireman |
| 6) In the shop you want advice on what sort of coffee to buy | f) a psychologist |
| 7) All the lights in your house have gone out | g) a barber hairdresser |
| 8) Your neighbour's flat has been burgled | h) an accountant |
| 9) You don't get on well with your parents | i) a shop assistant |
| 10) Your father needs somebody to help | k) a policeman |

his firm with money problems

3. You will have 10 sentences and 5 minutes to complete them with the following words:

Successful, occupation, career, creative, architect, vet, responsible, prestigious, noble, librarian, firefighter.

1. The profession of a photographer is very ...
2. My sister says that teaching is a ... profession.
3. We have always thought that any job in the hospital is ...
4. Careers of computer programmers are very ... nowadays.
5. My cousin wants to be an ...
6. Will you write your ... on this form?
7. A ... is a person who works in the library and helps people to choose books and magazines to read.
8. I am sure that the profession of a ... is rather dangerous.
9. His ... as a driver came to an end after a bad road accident.
10. I am going to be a ... because I like animals and birds.

4. Finish the following sentences with the names of jobs or professions given below:

- 1) a person who deals with office correspondence and records is a
- 2) a person whose job is to treat sick animals is a
- 3) a person who checks in and out books and gives advice on what to read is a
- 4) a person who gets coal from under the ground is a
- 5) a person who loads and unloads ships in a port is a
- 6) a person whose job is to cook in a restaurant is a
- 7) a person who sells newspapers and magazines is a
- 8) a person who works in a government office is a
- 9) a person whose job is to help people buy and sell houses is a
- 10) a person who designs buildings is a

5. Study the vocabulary box and use the words in the sentences of your own. Find the Russian language equivalents to underline the difference in the meaning of the words:

PROFESSION is a job that requires considerable training and/or qualifications.
 TRADE is a skilled manual job and other training (He is...by trade.)
 Some professions are called VOCATIONS, people do them in order to help others (Teaching and nursing are vocations.)

CAREER is a job or profession you follow for your whole life (She made a successful career in the sphere of...).

POST / POSITION are more formal words for a particular job (A position of...is advertised in the newspaper.)

6. Compose the sentences to illustrate the difference between:

- 1) an employer / an employee / an unemployed
- 2) a salary / a wage
- 3) to resign / to retire
- 4) to fire / to hire

7. Прочитайте текст.

CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION

One of the most difficult problems a young person faces is deciding what to do about a career. There are individuals, of course, who from the time they are six years old "know" that they want to be doctors, or pilots, or fire fighters, but the majority of us do not get around to making a decision about an occupation or career until somebody or something forces us to face the problem.

Choosing an occupation takes time, and there are a lot of things you have to think about as you try to decide what you would like to do. You may find that you will have to take special courses to qualify for a particular kind of work, or may find out that you will need to get some actual work experience to gain enough knowledge to qualify for a particular job.

Fortunately, there are a lot of people you can turn to for advice and help in making your decision. At most schools, there are teachers who are professionally qualified to counsel you and to give detailed information about job qualifications. And you can talk over your ideas with family members and friends who are always ready to listen and to offer suggestions. But even if you get other people involved in helping you make a decision, self-evaluation is an important part of the decision-making process.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the most difficult problem for a young person ?
2. Why don't the majority of young people know what they want to be?
3. When do they make a decision about an occupation ?
4. What things do you have to think about when choosing an occupation ?
5. What one should do to функции помогут домой квалификацию for a particular job ?
6. Whom can you turn to for advice when making your decision ?
7. What is the most important part of the decision-making process?

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

- 1) столкнуться с проблемой, 2) пожарный, 3) большинство из нас, 4) выбор профессии, 5) обладать квалификацией для определенной работы, 6) обнаружить, 7) приобрести знания, 8) обсудить, 9) привлечь других людей.

9. In your opinion, which factors below are important for getting a job? Choose the seven most important and explain your choice. Is there anything missing from the list?

AGE; GENDER; APPEARANCE; ASTROLOGICAL SIGN; CONTACTS AND CONNECTIONS; EXPERIENCE; FAMILY BACKGROUND; HANDWRITING; HOBBIES;

INTELLIGENCE; MARITAL STATUS; PERSONALITY; QUALIFICATIONS; REFERENCES; SICKNESS RECORD; BLOOD GROUP.

10. What are the best and the worst things about the occupations listed below? Which do you think are the two most boring and the two most interesting jobs listed? Which of the jobs are 'typical women's jobs' in Russia?

A dentist; a teacher; a secretary; a flight attendant; a salesperson; an actor; a waiter; a soldier; a police officer; a hairdresser; a bodyguard; an accountant; a computer programmer.

11. Make a list of the most important things for you in a job. Put them in the order of importance, for example:

1. Good salary
2. Opportunity to become well-known
3. ...
4. ...

12. What are the worst things about having to work for your living?

While expressing your opinion on this or that job you may use one of the following expressions:

I think it's essential to...

I'd hate a job where I didn't...

The nicest things about this job is...

There is no special advantages in...

Not many people would agree to...

The worst thing about this job is...

Требования к результатам работы: устный ответ и письменная работа в тетради.

Форма контроля: индивидуальная.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)

2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Раздел 3. Профессионально-ориентированный курс.

Тема 3.1 Профессии туризма и их обязанности

Практическое занятие № 12

Выбор профессии в сфере туризма. Туроператор. Турагент. Менеджер по туризму.
Гид/экскурсовод. Аниматор.

Объем учебного времени: 6 часов.

Цель:

- развитие способности и готовности к самостоятельному изучению иностранного языка, дальнейшему самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в других областях знаний, способности к самооценке через наблюдение за собственной речью на родном и иностранных языках, личностному самоопределению в отношении будущей профессии.

Студент должен **уметь:**

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

1. Vocabulary. Read and translate the following texts:

in comparison to - по сравнению с

to generate - производить, создавать; генерировать

tolerant - терпимый

patient - терпеливый

personnel - персонал, личный состав, кадры;

personnel department - отдел кадров

personnel management - руководство кадрами

staff - штат сотрудников

to employ - нанимать на работу; предоставлять работу

employer - предприниматель; работодатель

employee - служащий, работающий по найму

employable ~ трудоспособный

to gain experience - приобрести опыт

expertise — знания и опыт (в данной специальности); компетенция; знание дела

to acquire - приобретать; достигать чего-л.; овладевать каким-л. навыком

'red tape' - бюрократические процедуры

irritation - раздражение, гнев

to be in charge of smth - отвечать за что-л.; руководить чем-л. = to be responsible for

reluctant - делающий (что-л.) с неохотой; неохотный; вынужденный (что-л. делать)

to supervise - надзирать; заведовать наблюдать (за чем-л.); руководить **to** keep up with - следить за новейшими достижениями; не отставать от современных тенденций

lavish - щедрый; обильный; расточительный; e.g. lavish treatment - щедрое угощение

fee - плата; гонорар; вознаграждение

on a fee basis - на платной основе

Introductory text

A tour guide (or conductor) is the person in charge of a tour or an excursion. The terms are interchangeable but some people use 'guide' to refer to the person who accompanies a

sightseeing trip and 'conductor' for the person who makes the travel arrangements.

Free-lancers are people who work for themselves. Many free-lance writers specialise in the travel field.

Consultant is a person who offers his experience and knowledge in a particular field to individual customer on a fee basis. There are consultants and consulting firms in the tourist industry.

Social Director is a person at a resort hotel or on a cruise ship who is in charge of the activities to amuse and entertain the customers.

Front-desk employees are hotel personnel who work at the registration, information and cashier's desks.

CAREERS IN TOURISM

Like most service industries, tourism is labour-intensive; that is, it employs a high proportion of people in comparison to the number that it serves.

The range of jobs is also very wide, from unskilled (like a dish washer in a restaurant) to semi-skilled (like a waiter or a chambermaid), and to skilled (like a travel agent or a tour operator). In addition, tourism generates many jobs that are not usually considered to be within the industry itself- jobs in construction, manufacturing, and merchandising.

A majority of the jobs in tourism have one common feature: contact with the public, including both the positive and negative aspects of dealing with ordinary human beings. Anyone who has chosen a career in tourism should enjoy working with people and be tolerant, especially since the irritations of travel can bring out the worst qualities in some people.

In many jobs in which it is necessary to deal with the public, language skill is necessary or desirable. People who hold jobs of this kind include travel agency employees, ticket and reservations agents, airline flights personnel, front-desk employees in hotels, tour conductors or guides, waiters, barmen and so forth. The degree of language skill may vary from using special terms in catering service jobs to speaking fluently among travel agents and tour guides. The degree of language skill may vary according to the location of the job.

The tourist industry differs from many others as it employs more women than other kinds of business. Indeed, women are found at all levels. Many successful travel agents are women who have established independent enterprises after gaining experience elsewhere in the industry. There are many different ways to acquire the necessary experience. Some agents begin as clerical workers or secretaries in travel agencies or in the transportation companies. Particular jobs that provide useful knowledge include those of ticket agent and reservations agent for the airlines.

In addition to dealing with the public, the travel agent must deal with people who work for the other components in the industry. One of the most important aspects of the job is keeping informed of the highly complex pricing policies of airlines and the resort hotels. The agent must also keep up with other developments in the industry - new resorts, changing travel regulations, new services. So travel agents who go on familiarization tours are given lavish treatment so as to impress them favourably with the services that are being offered.

The people who write about travel also receive lavish treatment from the tourist industry. There are relatively few travel writers, but they fill an important place in publicizing the industry. Some of them work full-time for magazines or newspapers. Others are free-lancers: they work for themselves and sell their articles to any publication that is interested in them. There is also a small industry involved in writing and publishing travel guidebooks.

The tour operators work much more within the framework of ordinary corporate practice than the small retail agencies do. Companies like Cook and American Express employ people in nearly all phases of tourism, ranging from the jobs that would be found in a retail travel agency to those that deal with packaging tours or establishing overall policy for the companies. They also employ a large staff to work on advertising and publicity.

Official and semi-official tourist bureaus also employ many people who perform different kinds

of work. Some of the jobs are related to promotion which is extremely important to the whole industry. Others are involved with research, such as gathering travel statistics and trying to work out systems that increase their accuracy. Others are concerned with planning and development of existing facilities.

Consulting firms also play a part in the tourist industry.

A consultant offers the expertise he has acquired through study and experience to individual clients on a fee basis. In tourism, consultants are

called in to give advice to government tourist bureaus or private developers.

Perhaps the most distinctive and difficult job in the entire industry belongs to the tour guide or conductor.

The term guide is used for one in charge of local sightseeing and 'conductor' is the one accompanying a group throughout its travels and making all the arrangements for the group.

The sightseeing guide must be familiar with the points of interest that he is showing to the visitors. He usually gives a prepared talk that describes the points of interest, but he must also be prepared to answer a lot of questions. And he has to deal with any problems that occur during the tour or excursion, such as bad weather, sudden illness, an accident. A sightseeing guide needs two qualities above all - an outgoing personality and language skill

The conductor, or the guide who stays with a group throughout its trip, needs the same two qualities. He also needs to have a thorough knowledge of all the regulations and 'red tape' that the tourists will meet when going from one country to another. These are the aspects of travel that are likely to cause most problems and create most irritation when they go wrong: handling the luggage of the group, easing them through government formalities, making sure they get the kind of accommodations, food and entertainment they have paid for. Another distinctive job in tourism is that of a social director. Many resort hotels and nearly all cruise ships employ a person who is in charge of the activities that are supposed to entertain and amuse the customers. The social director not only has to organise these activities, he must also involve the willing and the reluctant guests in the fun and games. A good social director should really enjoy the games and parties that are planned for the guests.

In addition to social directors, resorts employ people to supervise activities in which the resorts specialise - golf and tennis pros, or swimming, skiing and scuba diving instructors.

There are many facilities for training in the tourist industry. Many hotel companies, airlines have training programmes and courses for people who will fill both skilled and semi-skilled positions.

Tourism is an industry that is still growing rapidly. It provides people with a variety of occupations that require different kinds of skills. No matter what aspect of the industry one may work in, the final result of the effort should be a satisfied customer who remembers his trip and his holiday with pleasure.

2. Find in the text answers to these questions.

- 1) Why is tourism labour-intensive?
- 2) What is a common feature of all jobs in tourism?
- 3) Why are language skills necessary in many jobs in tourism?
- 4) What is the range of language skills required in various jobs in tourism?
- 5) How can people working in tourism acquire the necessary experience? What are the most important aspects of different jobs?
- 6) Why do travel writers receive lavish treatment?
- 7) What is the range of activities of the tour operators?
- 8) What are the functions of official and semi-official tourist bureaus?
- 9) What does the job of consultants in tourism involve?
- 10) What is the difference between a tour guide and a conductor?
- 11) What does the sightseeing guide have to do in his job?
- 12) What qualities does the conductor need? Why?

- 13) What does the job of a social director involve? Why is this job important?
- 14) What kind of instructors are needed in tourism? Why?
- 15) What should the final result of any job in tourism be?

3. Say what you've learned from the text about

- a) the wide range of jobs in tourism;
- b) the common features of all jobs in tourism;
- c) the ways to acquire necessary skills and experience in tourism;
- d) the travel agents and tour operators;
- e) the sightseeing guides and conductors;
- f) consulting firms and social directors;
- g) the main aim of any job in tourism.

4. Check up the words in the dictionary and match the qualities with these definitions.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1) articulate | 4) diplomatic | 7) optimistic |
| 2) numerate | 5) considerate | 8) dynamic |
| 3) enthusiastic | 6) computer-literate | 9) accurate |
| | 10) energetic | |

- a) is able to use information technology;
- b) thinks of other people's feelings;
- c) is discreet and tactful in delicate situations;
- d) shows a lot of enthusiasm and energy;
- e) is good with figures;
- f) can speak fluently;
- g) is precise, pays attention to detail;
- h) feels confident about the future.

Make a list of qualities you think are most important for anybody working in tourism. Mark the qualities you think you have, make a list of your good points.

5. Words with meaning of remuneration.

Remuneration - вознаграждение; оплата; заработная плата, компенсация

Match the words below with the definitions.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|
| 1) salary | 4) commission | 7) tip |
| 2) bonus | 5) overtime | 8) perks |
| 3) wages | 6) fee | |
- a) the extra things, such as luncheon vouchers or free medical insurance, over and above the basic pay;
 - b) small sum of money given to reward the sendees of people like waiters or taxi drivers;
 - c) money paid every month, but referred to as annual earnings paid to professional and managerial staff;
 - d) money paid to a professional person, e. g. a doctor or lawyer for advice given;
 - e) money paid to a manual worker, usually calculated hourly and paid weekly;
 - f) money added to pay, usually as a reward for good work;
 - g) money that is paid for extra hours of work;
 - h) money earned as a proportion of the goods or services sold by an individual.

6. Fill in the gaps with a word from task 5.

- 1) She left school without any qualifications, then got a factory job, but the__ weren't very good.
- 2) The basic remuneration isn't high but she earns 15%__ on every tour she sells.

- 3) The salary is not exceptional but the__include the use of a car and subsidised accommodation.
- 4) The consultants charged us a __of £2,000 for an hour's work.
- 5) The starting__is £35,000 per annum rising to £40,000 after two years.
- 6) We gave the guide a good__because she made the visit so interesting.
- 7) The company paid each employee a £250 Christmas __as profits had never been so high.
- 8) If they work on Sunday they get__which is double their usual rate of pay.

1. Vocabulary. Read and translate the text:

to gain-добиваться; получать; приобретать; зарабатывать; извлекать выгоду; выгадывать
to gain acceptance- получить признание, быть приятным

to own - владеть

ownership -собственность; право собственности

to emerge -появляться; выходить; возникать; выясняться

emergence - выход; появление

to encourage -ободрять; поощрять; поддерживать; подстрекать

to discourage - обескураживать; расхолаживать; отбивать охоту; отговаривать

sound - здоровый; крепкий; прочный; правильный; здравый; логичный

to strand - сесть на мель (перен.); посадить на мель

stranded - сидящий на мели; выброшенный на берег; без средств; в затруднительном положении

sufficient - достаточный; достаточное количество

a spouse - супруг; супруга; мн. ч. spouses - супружеская чета

principal - главный; основной; ведущий

principal staff - ответственные сотрудники

variety - разнообразие; многосторонность; ряд, множество

for a variety of reasons - по целому ряду причин

fatigue - усталость; утомление; утомительная работа

to be available - быть доступным; иметь в наличии, в распоряжении

to secure - охранять; гарантировать; обеспечивать; страховать;

доставать; получать

access - доступ; проход; подход

accessibility - доступность; легкость осмотра; удобство подхода countless – бесчисленный

Tour operators can be considered the wholesalers of the industry. Their product, which is a service, is the packaged tour.

Packaged tours offer transportation, hotel accommodations and transfer to and from the airport. The tourist pays a lower price for this package than if he were trying to make all the arrangements on his own.

In addition to the basic features, the tour package may also offer meals, entertainment, sightseeing, a rental car and many other extras.

The first tour in the modern sense was put together by Thomas Cook in 1841. Cook was soon offering tours all over the world, and the idea gained acceptance very quickly not only in England but also in other European countries and in the United States.

The firm of Thomas Cook and Sons has remained a major force in the travel industry, despite the number of changes in ownership. The great increase in tourism that took place in the 1960s, especially in Europe, was in part the result of the emergence of a number of firms whose chief business was packaging and operating tours.

The typical package that the European tour operators put together consisted of the least expensive two-week holiday tour. It was primarily intended for northern Europeans who wanted a Mediterranean vacation. As the competition among the operators brought prices down, many

people who had never travelled before were encouraged to try a trip abroad. Both tourism in general and the tour operating companies themselves expanded very quickly.

The rapid expansion, however, has also resulted in many changes in management and methods of operation for the firms in the business. A sounder financial base became necessary, since tour groups were sometimes left stranded because tour operators did not have sufficient cash to pay the price of the aircraft charter.

Tours are also arranged for employees and their spouses by corporations. The corporations typically offer these vacation trips as a reward for superior sales effort or as an incentive to improve performance. This type of tour is not open to the general public, but it is welcomed by the airlines and by hotel operators in the established resorts that frequently attract business of this kind.

It is possible to distinguish between two general types of tours. One is the **holiday package** that has a resort hotel as its destination. While local sightseeing or entertainment may be included in the package, the tours are generally of the 'no frills' variety - in other words, without expensive extras. The major attractions usually include sun, sea and activities such as golf or tennis that are offered by the resort itself. Local colour is not important - many holiday-makers are hardly aware of what country their hotel is in.

The second is the **guided tour** that features sightseeing or some other special attraction. These tours are accompanied by a guide who is in charge of travel arrangement and activities. The activity offered by the tour is its principal attraction. The tour may combine travel with education. Most of these tours include several different destinations and a good deal of local travel within one region. Thus, they require careful arrangement and coordination of accommodations, local transportation, luggage handling, and all the other details that accompany any kind of travel.

The person who leads such tours is the **tour guide**. He is multilingual, he relates well to other people, and he deals with the variety of problems that arise not only in making travel arrangements, but also in carrying them out. He deals with the problems of lost luggage and unsatisfactory hotel accommodations, with rainy days and fatigue, with sudden illness, and with interpersonal problems that arise among the members of the group.

There are many advantages in the packaged tours, the most obvious being the price. When airplane tickets and hotel rooms are reserved in blocks by the tour operators, considerable savings are passed on to the customers. Many people would never travel at all without the price inducements offered by packaged tours.

A second advantage is the opportunity for tourist to make all his travel arrangements in one place at one time.

The independent traveller - one who does not travel as a member of a group - often has to go to considerable trouble to put the different pieces of his trip together. Airline seats may not be available when he wants them, or he may not be able to secure the hotel accommodations that he wants.

Even when a travel agent makes the arrangements, these difficulties still exist. The tour offers convenience as one of its inducements. A third advantage can be summed up in the term accessibility. Tours make it possible for people to visit many remote areas that would otherwise be too difficult for them to try to see on their own. Tour operators have made countless places throughout the world accessible to the general public.

2. Find In the text answers to these questions:

1. Why can tour operators be called 'wholesalers of the tourist industry'?
2. What do packaged tours offer?
3. When was the first packaged tour put together?
4. How did the emergence of a great number of tourist firms influence tourism in general?
5. What was the result of the competition among the tour operators?
6. What did the rapid expansion of tourism lead to?

7. What types of tours does the text mention?
8. What is the difference between a holiday package and a guided tour?
9. What qualities does a tour guide need? Why?
10. What are the advantages of a packaged tour?

3. Sum up what you've learned from the text about

- a. the services offered by packaged tours;
- b. the history of development of this kind of tourism;
- c. different types of packaged tours;
- d. the job of a tour guide;
- e. the advantages of packaged tours.

4. Comment on the following issues:

1. What do you think are the disadvantages of packaged tours?
2. Why are tours less expensive than individual / independent travelling?
3. How are packaged tours developing in Russia?
4. What do you know about the services offered by packaged tours in Russia?
5. Are customers satisfied with the quality of tourist service? Why (not)?
6. Is there a tough competition among tour operators in Russia?
7. If so, what is the result of such competition?
8. What is the best known tour operator in Russia?

Требования к результатам работы: устный ответ и письменная работа в тетради.

Форма контроля: индивидуальная.

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)
2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Раздел 3. Профессионально-ориентированный курс.

Тема 3.2. Устройство на работу

Практическое занятие № 13

Составление и оформление резюме. Составление и оформление сопроводительного письма. Правила поведения с работодателем. Вопросы к кандидату. Интервью с работодателем.

Объем учебного времени: 6 часов.

Цель:

- развитие способности и готовности к самостоятельному изучению иностранного языка, дальнейшему самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в других областях знаний, способности к самооценке через наблюдение за собственной речью на родном и иностранных языках, личностному самоопределению в отношении будущей профессии.

Студент должен **уметь**:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Содержание заданий

Задание 1. Прочитайте следующий текст и ответьте на вопрос: What are the main ways of looking for job?

So, You Are Looking for a Job

What must you begin with? There are several traditional ways of looking for a job.

A civilized and active means of looking for a job is studying the market of offered vacancies to get an idea of necessary demands and size up your own chances.

The best way of doing this is to use the help of employment agencies or to study independently the ads of job opportunities being published.

Announcements of job opportunities can be read in different printed publications. But which of them is worth reading to?

Don't put much trust in ads in the yellow press. Solid companies place ads in prestigious expensive publications with a firm reputation.

Your main task is to understand whether the position being offered is consistent with the levels of your skills, education, and experience in work.

The structure of job opportunities ads is usually the same: the name of the vacant position, the list of the candidate's professional duties, the demands made of the candidate, and the system of compensations and benefits. Ads are often published by employment agencies on behalf of their clients. The address of the office is usually not given - it is suggested that the resume should be sent to a P.O. box or else faxed.

Having carefully studied the demands and duties being offered, an experienced reader may extract information on the activities of the company and prospects of its development.

The phrases often used about «successful work over many years in the Russian market», «New missions being opened» etc., really testify to the company's dependability, serious prospects for its growth, and the durability of its stay in Russia.

First, one must pay attention to the position. To grasp what lurks behind the position's English name, there is a need to visualize at least in general outline the personnel structure at western companies. For instance one may be misled by the incorrect interpretation of the word «Assistant». There is a need to understand that this word does not at all imply secretarial functions. A more exact meaning of this word is: mate, aid, apprentice manager, high-class specialist capable of independently tackling the tasks set to him.

Therefore using all possible means, try to learn as much as possible about this position to prepare yourself as best as possible for a meeting with the employer.

Carefully read the demands made of the given position. The demand to know a foreign language is very important, in most cases there is a need for free command of the language - Fluent English. Free command implies an ability freely to deal with a foreign manager, competently to compile documents and speak on the phone. This demand may prove to be the most important.

Quite often the ads do not decipher other demands in detail. For example, the ability to type in Russian/Latin. According to international standards, an adequate level of typewriting is a speed of 60 words per minute. Therefore, when claiming the given position, you need to check your speed or bring it up to the required level. Besides, a secretary is usually required to be able to work on a personal computer. In general, if the ads meticulously enumerate the software products, systems, languages, etc., which the candidate must necessarily know, remember that these demands have a strictly binding force.

Such special demands set the level of the candidate's indispensable qualifications.

Thus you have decided to find a job, buy «Moscow News », carefully study the ads given by employment agencies. Now you will be faced with the labor-consuming procedure of writing and circulating your resume.

Задание 2. Find in the text Russian equivalents to the following:

1) Потерянная возможность; 2) первая информация; 3) машинописная страница; 4) информация о себе; 5) цель, которую вы ставите при поиске работы; 6) занять должность; 7) высокооплачиваемая работа; 8) произвести благоприятное впечатление; 9) заявление о намерениях; 10) в обратном хронологическом порядке; 11) пройти курс (закончить курс); 12) закончить с отличием; 13) начиная с; 14) последнее место работы; 15) следуйте в обратном (хронологическом) порядке; 16) увлечения (занятия в нерабочее время); 17) могут быть представлены при необходимости; 18) быть вызванным на интервью; 19) заявление (письмо к нанимателю).

Задание 3. Give a word or a phrase for the following definition.

1. professional duties; 2. Talent, skills, education; 3. Appraise, decide the value of; 4. Looking for a job; 5. Statement about a person's character or abilities; 6. Meeting or speaking with a person; 7. Communicate; 8. Person who gives a job.

4. When being interviewed (job, college, by authority figures) the interviewer will use many factors to make a judgement about you. If too many of them are negative, the interviewer will not have a good impression of you. Match the word with the description.

appearance	you have been in school or college and want to continue learning
speech	you are interested in things and eager to take part
health	you are dressed smart and clean, including clothes, skin, shoes, etc
education	people can trust you to be on time and to complete what you start
attitude	you want to work hard and get a good job
enthusiastic	you know what is right and fair and what is wrong and unfair
honest	you are quick to learn and like to learn new things
reliable	you speak clearly and don't ramble or answer with simple yes/no
confident	you believe in your abilities and are not nervous
ambitious	how fit you are, if you exercise, have any physical difficulties
intelligent	you are happy, easy to talk to and like being with people

5. Write the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions someone could ask you in a job interview.

a. nice/ Good afternoon,/ to/ you./ meet/

Good afternoon, nice to meet you.

b. in touch./ Thank you/ We'll be/ for coming today.

c. got/ any questions?/ Have you

d. your/ tell us/ you/ previous work experience, /Can/ about/ please.

e. in a team?/ you/ Do / work well

f. start?/ could/ When / you

g. this job?/ you want/ Why/ do

h. a few questions./ would/ to ask/ We/ you/ like

i. have you got/ help you/ What skills/ that/ in this job?/ would

j. £10.50 per hour/ Sundays. / and work / Wednesdays to / You'll get

6. Complete the job interview conversation. Write the interviewer's questions in the correct places.

Interviewer: Good afternoon, nice to meet you.

Interviewee: Hello. Nice to meet you, too.

Interviewer:

Interviewee: Ok, great. I'll do my best to answer them.

Interviewer:

Interviewee: Yes, of course. I am unemployed at the moment, but my last job was at a supermarket. I worked there for 18 months. Before that, I worked as a cleaner at a school.

Interviewer:

Interviewee: I'm very organised and always on time. I have good people skills and I am polite. I can cook and I have a certificate in food safety.

Interviewer:

Interviewee: I would like the job because this is a good organisation to work for. I like meeting people and talking to customers. Also, I can work at lunch times and in the evenings – the hours are good for me.

Interviewer:

Interviewee: Yes. I like working together with other people.

Interviewer:

Interviewee: Straight away!

Interviewer:

Interviewee: Yes. How much will I get paid per hour? Which days will I have to work?

Interviewer:

Interviewee: Thank you very much. I look forward to hearing from you.

Interviewer:

.....

Требования к результатам работы: устный ответ и письменная работа в тетради.

Форма контроля: индивидуальная.

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образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)

2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Информационное обеспечение обучения

а) Основная литература:

1. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 218 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-12054-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/475368> (дата обращения: 18.08.2021)
2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 267 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11164-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/456006> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

б) Дополнительная литература:

1. Купцова, А. К. Английский язык для менеджеров и логистов (B1-B2) : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / А. К. Купцова, Л. А. Козлова, Ю. П. Волынец ; под общей редакцией А. К. Купцовой. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 355 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09213-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/450944> (дата обращения: 10.06.2021).
2. Английский язык для гуманитариев (B1–B2). English for Humanities : учебное пособие для вузов / О. Н. Стогниева, А. В. Бакулев, Г. А. Павловская, Е. М. Муковникова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 178 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-14982-1. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/486279> (дата обращения: 20.08.2021).

Формы контроля и критерии оценки

Критериями оценки результатов практической работы являются:

- уровень усвоения студентами учебного материала;
- решение коммуникативных задач;
- связность речи;
- лексико-грамматическое оформление речи;
- фонетическое оформление речи;
- оформление материалов в соответствии с требованиями.

Критерии оценки письменных заданий:

- «отлично» ставится студенту, если правильно выполнено 91%-100% заданий;
- «хорошо» ставится студенту, если правильно выполнено 75%-90% заданий;
- «удовлетворительно» ставится студенту, если правильно выполнено 51%-74% заданий;
- «неудовлетворительно» ставится студенту, если правильно выполнено менее 50% заданий.

Критерии оценки чтения и перевода текстов:

- «отлично» ставится студенту, если перевод сделан литературно без стилистических ошибок и неточностей;
- «хорошо» ставится студенту, если перевод сделан при наличии не более двух неточностей или ошибок;
- «удовлетворительно» ставится студенту, если правильно выполнено 51%-74% заданий;
- «неудовлетворительно» ставится студенту, если правильно выполнено менее 50% заданий.

Критерии оценки речевой реализации тематического материала:

- «отлично», если при беглом темпе речи не фиксируется грамматических и фонетических ошибок или имеется одна незначительная ошибка;
- «хорошо» при наличии не более двух грамматических ошибок или ошибок, сделанных при произношении;
- «удовлетворительно» при фиксации в речи не более пяти грамматических или фонетических ошибок;
- «неудовлетворительно» при фиксировании более пяти ошибок.

Методические рекомендации по работе с текстами

Чтение иностранного текста – сложный процесс, который предполагает не только владение техникой и приемами чтения, но и способность понимать мысль, выраженную на другом языке.

При переводе на другой язык потери неизбежны, то есть возможна неполная передача значений слов в тексте подлинника, поэтому текст перевода никогда не может считаться абсолютным эквивалентом текста подлинника; задача переводчика заключается в том, чтобы сводить потери до минимума и научиться передавать не только смысл отдельных слов или даже предложений, а всего текста в целом.

Для отработки навыков последовательного перевода работу с текстом целесообразно осуществлять следующим образом:

1. прочесть текст целиком, не пользуясь словарем (просмотровое чтение);
2. работать с каждым предложением, выписывая слова из словаря и подбирая необходимые значения (анализирующее чтение);
3. прочесть текст еще раз, последовательно переводя его на русский язык, останавливаясь на местах, трудных для чтения и перевода (синтезирующее чтение);
4. для отработки соответствующих навыков целесообразно подготовить письменный перевод текста.

1. Типы чтения

Просмотровое чтение служит для определения общего содержания текста. Это очень важный этап, которым не стоит пренебрегать. Он дает общее представление о характере текста, его направленности и стиле и облегчает поиски правильного перевода.

Например, в тексте, где речь идет о мебели, **chair**–стул, предмет обстановки; в тексте про администрацию университетских факультетов **Chair**–кафедра, а в тексте про парламентские дебаты **Chair**–председатель.

Анализирующее чтение служит непосредственно для определения содержания текста. На этом этапе обращается внимание на чтение незнакомых слов, так и на их перевод. при этом следует пользоваться словарем.

Синтезирующее чтение помогает воспринять текст как общее целое с учетом информации, почерпнутой в словаре. На этом этапе создается целостный устный перевод текста.

2. Принципы работы со словарем при работе с текстами

Для того, чтобы работа со словарем была наиболее продуктивной, словарь должен включать **не менее 45 тыс. словарных статей**. Лексикографические принципы описаны в начале каждого словаря. Авторы рекомендуют ознакомиться с ними, а также с системой специальных помет, используемой в данном словаре. Тогда будет значительно проще ориентироваться во всем многообразии словарных значений и находить те, которые нужны для данного контекста. Наряду с традиционными печатными изданиями рекомендуется также пользоваться электронными словарями, такими как **Multitex** или **Lingvo**, так как помимо общеупотребительной лексики они содержат специальные юридические термины и понятия. Однако не следует увлекаться портативными электронными словарями-переводчиками, так как их словарный запас весьма ограничен и переводы не всегда адекватны. Например, значения могут даваться в алфавитном порядке, тогда как обычный словарь выделяет первое, второе и т.д. значения слов.

3. Работа с незнакомыми словами

При поиске незнакомых слов в словаре следует:

- определить часть речи и морфологический состав слова (значения некоторых слов следует искать без приставок); выписать в свой «словарик» начальную форму слова;
- найти слово в словаре, выписать транскрипцию данного слова (включая ударение);
- выбрать из словарной статьи подходящее по контексту значение и выписать его. Если нет перевода, который бы в точности соответствовал смыслу данного предложения, выписать ближайший по значению, а также записать свой вариант контекстуального перевода. При устной презентации перевода рекомендуется пользоваться записями, сделанными в ходе работы с текстом, при чтении, так и при переводе;
- наиболее полному пониманию текста при работе индивидуально или в учебных группах способствует выполнение следующих видов работы: постановка вопросов к тексту и ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста.

4. Постановка вопросов к тексту:

1. Общий вопрос – General question / ‘Yes – No’ question
2. Альтернативный вопрос – Alternative question / ‘Or’ question
3. Разделительный вопрос – Disjunctive question / ‘Tag’ question
4. Специальный вопрос – Special question / ‘Wh-’ question
5. Вопрос к подлежащему - Question referring to the subject of the sentence / Who – What question

Вопросы рекомендуется задавать к разным предложениям. Вопросы должны иметь смысловую и стилистическую законченность.

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.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению лексико-грамматических заданий.

Задания по лексике и грамматике включают:

1. Восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте;

а) заполнение пропусков в связном тексте нужной формой глагола, который дан в скобках в начальной форме;

б) заполнение пропусков в связном тексте однокоренными словами.

2. Заполнение пропусков нужной формой глагола.

Чтобы выполнить это задание правильно, нужно знать грамматические правила и уметь их применять.

При выполнении задания:

- прочитайте текст, чтобы понять, о чем этот текст;
- прочитайте первое предложение, где есть пропуск и определите время, к которому относится ситуация;
- найдите в предложении слова-определители времени, указывающие на выбор той или иной грамматической структуры, если в предложении нет слов-определителей, прочитайте предыдущее предложение, в нем может быть подсказка;
- заполните пропуски;
- прочитайте снова весь текст снова, чтобы проверить, правильно ли вы употребили глаголы.

Заполнение пропусков в связном тексте однокоренными словами.

Задание представляет собой связный текст с пропущенными словами. Параллельно тексту даны однокоренные слова, которые нужно изменить прежде, чем заполнить пропуск. Чтобы выполнить это задание правильно, нужно знать правила словообразования в английском языке.

При выполнении задания:

- быстро прочитайте текст, чтобы понять, о чем идет речь в тексте;
- для того, чтобы понять, к какой части речи относится пропущенное слово, следует обратить внимание на смысл остальных слов предложения;
- подумайте, как изменить слово, используя правила словообразования;
- сначала заполните пропуски словами, в которых вы уверены;
- подумайте о типичных суффиксах и префиксах, относящихся к той или иной части речи;
- помните, что некоторые слова следует превратить в противоположные по смыслу;
- прочитайте текст снова, чтобы убедиться, что вставленные слова делают текст осмысленным.

**ЛИСТ ВНЕСЕНИЯ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ К МЕТОДИЧЕСКИМ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИЯМ ПО
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИМ ЗАНЯТИЯМ**

Номер изме- нения	Номер листа				Всего листов в докуме нте	ФИО и подпись ответственного за внесение изменения	Дата внесени я изменен ия	Дата введени я изменен ия
	изме ненн ого	заменен ного	ново го	изъя того				