

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ  
ОБЛАСТНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
СРЕДНЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ИРКУТСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ  
МАШИНОСТРОЕНИЯ ИМ. Н.П. ТРАПЕЗНИКОВА

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ**  
**ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**  
**ОУД.03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

для обучающихся по профессии по профессии 43.01.02 Парикмахер

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с Рабочей программой по дисциплине  
ОУД.03. Иностранный язык

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РАССМОТРЕН  
на заседании ЦК преподавателей  
гуманитарного цикла  
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## 1. Пояснительная записка

Учебная дисциплина ОУД.03. Иностраный язык относится к общему гуманитарному и социально-экономическому циклу основной профессиональной образовательной программы и изучается на протяжении всего курса обучения в учебном заведении СПО. Главная цель обучения - внедрение продуктивных методов и средств обучения, которые обеспечивают деятельностное участие студентов в учебном процессе, развитие их способностей творчески применять знания в профессиональной или иной сфере. Актуальность такого подхода усиливается и требованиями стандартов.

Как известно, главными задачами обучения иностранным языкам в учебных заведениях СПО является дальнейшее развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно-познавательной), а также развитие и воспитание способности и готовности к самостоятельному и непрерывному самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности.

Поэтому **все** аудиторные **занятия** проводятся как **практические**, чтобы студент умел:

-заполнить анкету/заявление (например, о приеме на курсы, в отряд волонтеров, в летний/зимний молодежный лагерь) с указанием своих фамилии, имени, отчества, даты рождения, почтового и электронного адреса, телефона, места учебы, данных о родителях, своих умениях, навыках, увлечениях и т. п.;

– заполнить анкету/заявление о выдаче документа (например, туристической визы);

– написать энциклопедическую или справочную статью о родном городе по предложенному шаблону;

– составить резюме.

Профессионально ориентированное содержание нацелено на формирование коммуникативной компетенции в деловой и выбранной профессиональной сфере, а также на освоение, повторение и закрепление грамматических и лексических структур, которые наиболее часто используются в деловой и профессиональной речи.

знал:

- лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов на повседневные темы.

## 2. Тематическое планирование

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#### Практическое занятие №1

**Тема 1. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке**

**Цель:** Активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

#### Содержание работы

**Задание 1. Расскажи о себе, используя клише**

1. My name is.....
2. My full name is .....
3. I was born on ..... of .....in .....
4. I am ..... years old.  
From ..... till ..... I studied at school ..... in .....
5. I live in .....
6. From 2015, I studied at ..... in .....
7. My favourite subjects are .....
8. I will become a ....
9. My best friend .....
10. I have .... (about family)
11. My father is .....
12. He was born in .....
13. He works as a .....
14. My mother is.....
15. She was born in ....
16. She works as a .....
17. My address is ...

**Задание 2. Прочитай текст и выполни задание**

#### HARRY BARKER

Harry Barker was born on 16th September 1965 in a farmer's family. He spent his early years on his father's farm. They always had a lot of animals. Harry usually helped his parents and worked on the farm. He fed the cows, sheep and horses, watered the plants in the garden. He often asked his father questions about his animals and got answers. Harry was interested in medicine. He wanted to know how to help the animals. But his dream was how to help people: he wanted to become a doctor, a children's doctor. When Harry was eighteen, he left his home for London and began doing medicine. His university years were the happiest years of his life. He did what he liked doing. When Harry was 23 he met Margaret. They married and had two children – a boy and a girl. They are a happy family. Now Harry is working in a new hospital in the south-west of London. He loves his job and is making a wonderful career. His little patients and their parents like him very much because he is a very good doctor.

1. Harry's father was a ... .
2. When a young boy, Harry was interested in ... .
3. Harry's dream was to be a ... .
4. When Harry was 18, he went to ... .
5. Now Harry is a children's doctor in a ... .
6. His patients like Harry Barker because ....

**Задание 3. Ответь на вопросы**

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Are you a student?
4. What college are you in?
5. Where are you from?
6. Are your parents there?
7. Are you fond of your hometown?
8. It is a beautiful town, isn't it?
9. Is your hometown far from here?
10. Have you got many friends?
11. Who is your best friend?
12. Is he/she a student?
13. How old is he/she?
14. Is he/she married or single?

**Задание 4. Переведи текст:**

1. My name is Leonard.

2. I live in Glasgow.
3. My father is a surgeon and my mother is a secretary.
4. I am the only child in the family.
5. I study at college.
6. My favourite subjects are English, History and Geography.
7. I like reading historical books, mainly about the history of my native land.
8. My hobby is playing chess.
9. I play chess with my friends and my group mates twice a week.
10. I have many friends. Many of them are my group mates.

#### **Список литературы:**

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## **Практическое занятие №2**

**Тема 2. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личные качества).**

**Цель:** Активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение..

### **Содержание работы**

**Задание 1:** Из данных слов, составить топик.

Height (рост): tall, short, medium height.

Build (телосложение): frail, stocky, slim, thin, plump, fat, skinny.

Age (возраст): young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager.

Hair (волосы): fair, blond, red, grey, sleek (smooth), braids, bald, straight, curly, wavy.

Face (лицо): round, oval, square, wrinkled, freckled, sun-tanned, pale.

Complexion (цветлица): dark, fair.

Skin (кожа): delicate, rough.

Forehead (лоб): broad, doomed, high (tall), large (open), low, narrow.

Nose (нос): aquiline, flat, hooked, snub, fleshy, turned up.

Eyebrows (брови): arched, bushy, penciled, shaggy.

Eyes (глаза): big round blue eyes, hazel, small, kind/warm.

Eyelashes (ресницы): curving, straight, thick.

Cheeks (щеки): chubby, hollow, ruddy, dimples in one's cheeks.

Mouth (рот): large, small, vivid.

Lips (губы): full, thick, rosy, painted.

Teeth (зубы): close-set, even/uneven.

Smile (улыбка): charming, engaging, pleasant, sweet, cunning, sad, enigmatic.

Chin (подбородок): double, pointed, protruding, round, massive.

Hand (рука): puffy, soft.

Legs (ноги): long, short, slender, shapely.

Отчет о проделанной работе: составлен письменно топик по теме.

### **Задание 2. Прочитайте и переводите текст.**

First of all I want to tell you that my best friend's name is Irina and she is 15. She is the best person I have ever met.

A few words about her appearance. Her height is nearly 149 cm. But she'd like to be a bit taller. Well, she is not slim but she is not fat either.

Irina has a round face as everyone has, a bit long nose and big cheerful grey eyes. Her skin is a bit pale but she likes this fact, she doesn't like ruddy faces. She has no freckles as my friend Nina has. Her forehead is open. I think Irina has a charming smile.

Her hair isn't very short but it's not long either. It is straight and black. Irina has rich hair.

I think that she looks like her father.

Irina is very active and creative, cheerful and curious. But the best thing is that she is reliable. We spend much time together. We go for a walk, we play tennis, watch TV, do things which we like.

I love my friend.

### **Vocabulary**

#### **body build - телосложение**

figure - фигура

slim - стройная

little, small - маленькая

thin - худая

tall - высокий

short - низкого роста.

fat - тучный, толстый

large, big - большая

stooping - сутулая

beautiful - красивое (о женщине)

handsome - красивое (о мужчине)

#### **face - лицо**

oval - овальное,

round - круглое

square- квадратными

freckles - веснушки.

wrinkles- морщины

ruddy- румяное

pale - бледное

pretty, nice - приятное, симпатичное

plain - некрасивое

ugly - уродливое



horrible - ужасное  
thin- худое

**hair- волосы**

black - черные  
red - рыжие  
grey - седые.  
blond(e) блондин  
fair - белокурые  
brown - шатен  
brunette - брюнет .  
long - длинные,  
short- короткие,  
shoulder-length - доплечей,  
bald - лысый, с лысиной  
straight - прямые,  
curly - кудрявые, вьющиеся.  
rich,thick - густые волосы  
thin - редкие

**nose - нос**

straight - прямой  
snub - курносый  
aquiline - орлиный  
flat - приплюснутый

**.eyes - глаза**

narrow - узкими

big - большие  
brown - карие  
green - зеленые  
blue - голубые,  
dark - черные.

**lips - губы**

thin - тонкими  
thick- толстые

**chin- подбородок**

dimpled - с ямочкой  
(подбородок),  
flat - плоский ,  
pointed - острый,  
square - квадратный,  
protruded - выступающий.

**forehead- лоб**

high - высокий  
open - открытый  
narrow - узкий  
low - низкий  
broad - широкий

**skin – кожа**

cream-white - белоснежная  
sunburnt / tanned - загорелая

sluggish – дряблой

**features of character –  
черты характера**

clever - умный  
bright – сообразительный  
talented – талантливый  
stupid / foolish – глупый  
optimistic–оптимист  
pessimistic – пессимист  
nervous – нервный  
weak – слабый  
strong - сильный  
gregarious – общительный  
cruel - злой  
polite - вежливый  
rude – грубый  
reliable - надежный  
kind - добрый  
amiable - любезный  
considerate - внимательный  
shy - застенчивый,  
jolly - весёлый  
serious - серьёзные

**Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

As you know people from different countries do not look the same. For example, people from countries such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden are usually tall. They have fair hair, blue eyes and a pale complexion.

Most people in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece are rather short. They have usually got black or dark brown wavy hair, brown eyes and light brown skin.

Most people from central and southern parts of Africa have got black curly hair and very dark skin. They have also got dark brown eyes, full lips and a wide, flattish nose.

People from Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya have usually got dark hair and dark brown eyes. They have also got dark skin.

The northern Chinese are quite short, with thick black hair and dark, slanting eyes. They have got a small nose and a yellowish complexion.

Those who live in hot countries wear light clothes like shorts, T-shirts and slippers. People from northern countries such as Canada, Russia and Finland wear too much clothes in winter – coats, hats, scarves, winter boots and other warm things.

In my opinion character does not depend on appearance. So, a very beautiful girl can be angry, nervous person who hates everybody and everything. But an ugly plump person can be really nice and friendly. It can be a good friend, who can always help you. So I advice everybody not to judge people by their appearance.

**Задание 4. Темы для устного сообщения.**

1. Describe your mother/father.
2. Describe the portrait of any star.
3. You met a wonderful man on the street. Tell about him.
4. You have never met your uncle before. Your father tells you about him.

5. Tell about your pet's (cat, dog) character.

### Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

### . Список литературы:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык: учебное пособие. – М.: Проспект, 2016. – 288 с.
2. Голубев А.П. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges: учебник. – 9-е изд. – М.: Издательский дом «Академия», 2018. – 208 с. – ISBN 978-5-4468-7712-6. – Режим доступа: <http://www.academia-moscow.ru/reader/?id=368952>.
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## Практическое занятие №3

### Тема 3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста

### Содержание работы

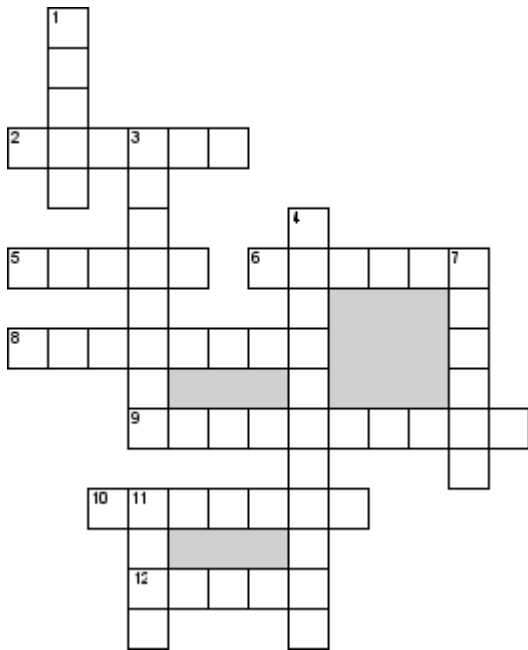
#### Задание 1. Выпишите номера, под которыми, даны переводы следующих английских слов.

- а) 1. surname; 2. parents; 3. grandfather; 4. member; 5. turner; 6. experienced; 7. part-time student; 8. full-time student; 9. to want; 10. to tell; 11. tall; 12. to come.
- б) 1. бабушка; 2. студент дневного отделения; 3. рабочий; 4. студент; 5. хотеть; 6. имя; 7. токарь; 8. родители; 9. неопытный; 10. говорить; 11. дедушка; 12. идти; 13. фамилия; 14. студент вечернего отделения; 15. приходиться; 16. член; 17. рассказывать; 18. техник; 19. опытный; 20. высокий.

**Задание 2. Переведите предложения и отметьте предложения, соответствующие тексту "My Family".**

I am Peter Smirnov. 2. Our family is small. 3. My mother is a doctor. 4. She works at a hospital. 5. My father is a worker. 6. He is a turner. 7. His hobby is football. 8. I play the guitar and we sing together. 9. My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. 10. My granny is a pensioner. 11. Ann is a full-time student. 12. My brother Nick is a student. 13. I go to the technical school. 14. I am a part-time student. 15. I want to be a technician.

**Задание 3. Заполните кроссворд**



**По горизонтали**

- 2. Aunt's son
- 5. Mother's brother
- 6. Child without parents
- 8. Daughter's son
- 9. Father's second wife
- 10. Mother and father
- 12. Brother's daughter

**По вертикали**

- 1. Woman whose husband died
- 3. Brother and sister
- 4. Mother's mother
- 7. Sister's son
- 11. Father's sister

**Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме "Родственные отношения":**

1. I have an .... У меня есть дядя.  
 a) uncle b) aunt c) son

2. They have a .... У них есть дочь.  
 a) daughter b) son c) grandmother
3. My ... live in Samara. Мои бабушка и дедушка живут в Самаре.  
 a) parents b) grandparents c) friends
4. His ... is a pensioner. Его дедушка - пенсионер.  
 a) grandmother b) father-in-law c) grandfather
5. Her... is fifty years old. Ее бабушке пятьдесят лет.  
 a) grandmother b) stepfather c) stepmother
6. Their... is a student. Их сын студент.  
 a) son b) nephew c) niece
7. Do you have a ...? У тебя есть сестра?  
 a) brother b) father c) sister
8. She has... У нее есть брат.  
 a) cousin b) brother c) son
9. I love my.... Я люблю своих родителей.  
 a) parents b) relatives c) grandparents
10. His ... is a pupil. Его племянник - ученик.  
 a) niece b) nephew c) friend
11. What is their...? Кто их племянница по профессии?  
 a) niece b) girl-friend c) mother
12. What are you ...? Кто твоя мама по профессии?  
 a) stepmother b) father c) mother
13. His ... is in Moscow. Его отец в Москве.  
 a) grandfather b) great-grand mother c) father

**Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы.**

- 1. What is your папаше?
- 2. How old are you?

3. Where are you from?
4. Have you got a family?
5. Are you a family of four or three?
6. Have you got a sister or a brother?
7. What is her (his) name?
8. How old is she (he)?
9. Do you like to play with your sister (brother)?
10. What is she (he)?
11. What is your father's name?
12. What is he?
13. Where does he work?
14. What is your mother's name?
15. What is she?
16. Where does she work?
17. Have you got other relatives?
18. What can you tell us about your relatives?
19. Do you love your family?

**Задание 5. Приведите антонимы**

A father – (a mother),  
 a sister – (a brother),  
 a dad – (a mum),  
 a man – (a woman),  
 an uncle – (an aunt),  
 a son – (a daughter),  
 a granddad – (a grandma),  
 a nickname – (a real name),  
 many children – (an only child)

**Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:**

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

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## Практическое занятие №4

### Тема 4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)

**Цель:** совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке

#### Содержание работы

#### *Задание 1. Прочитай текст*

##### A Modern Flat

My friend's parents have a new flat on the second floor of a 16-storeyed block of flats. It has all modern conveniences (gas in the kitchen and central heating everywhere). There are four rooms (a sitting-room, a dining-room, two bedrooms), a kitchen, a toilet, a hall and a bathroom. One room is Pete's bedroom and another — his parents' bedroom.

Pete's bedroom is not large but it is rather cosy and comfortable. It has two windows. The windows face a garden in front of the house. There is a daybed in the room, a bookcase where Pete keeps his books, a desk at which he usually sits and does his homework and a chair.

His parents' sitting-room is a large room with two windows and two doors. One door is leading to the hall, another to the balcony. There is a sofa in the room. There are also two armchairs, a table, a wall fitment at one of the walls, a TV set in the corner of the room and a bookcase. The nets are white and the curtains are green.

The dining-room is also very nice. There is an extending table in the middle of the room. There are four chairs around the table. At one of the walls there is a cupboard wall unit for plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons. A lamp with a nice lampshade hanging from the ceiling above the table makes the room nice and cosy. Pete's mother is very proud of her kitchen. There is a gas stove with a kitchen cabinet next to it. There are also several kitchen units, a sink with two taps (for cold and hot water), wall units on the walls.

Look at the picture of the kitchen. Isn't it nice? In the hall there is a big built-in cupboard where they keep a vacuum-cleaner, bags and other things. There is also a hat and coat rack in the hall.

#### *Задание 2. Прочитай диалог в парах.*

##### **DIALOGUE**

A. Where do you live?

B. 10, Pushkin street, flat 6.

A. Do you live on the first floor?

B. Yes, I do. You see, there are four flats on the ground floor, numbers 1 to 4. Ours is six, on the first floor.

A. How many rooms have you got?

B. Three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a big hall.

A. Is there a lift in your block of flats?

B. Certainly. But we don't use it.

A. I think your family likes the new flat.

B. Of course? it is very nice and cosy.

**Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Наша квартира на третьем этаже.
2. Наша гостиная светлая и удобная.
3. На кухне есть плита, холодильник, стол и четыре стула.
4. В ванной есть ванна, краны с горячей и холодной водой и раковина.
5. Я помогаю маме по дому.

**Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Where do you live?
2. Do you live in a large or a small house?
3. Is your flat comfortable?
4. Is your room cosy?
5. How many rooms are there in your flat?
6. What are they?
7. You have got a kitchen and a bathroom, haven't you?
8. Have you got modern furniture?
9. What is there in your living-room?
10. Will you describe your room?
11. Is your kitchen large or small?
15. Do you like your flat?
16. What do you usually do at home?

**Задание 5. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:**

1. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ in my study room. (Table, kitchen, desk)
2. Is there any \_\_\_\_\_ in my room? (Cooker, furniture, fridge)
3. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ in the house, it is cold in winter. (Mirror, fireplace, telephone)
4. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in your kitchen? (Hot water, garage, computer)
5. There is no balcony in my \_\_\_\_\_ (Garden, room, bathroom)
6. There are two large \_\_\_\_\_ in the sitting room. (TV set, wardrobe, windows)
7. Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ in your sitting room? (Bath, desk, TV set)
8. We have a table and some \_\_\_\_\_ in the dining room. (Chairs, bookshelves, beds)
9. Have you any bookshelves in your \_\_\_\_\_? (Kitchen, garden, study room)
10. They have two \_\_\_\_\_ near the fireplace. (Beds, armchairs, tables)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa he has a bookcase. (Under, to the right of, over)

**Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:**

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

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## Практическое занятие №5

### Тема 5. Распорядок дня студента техникума

**Цель:** совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

### Содержание работы

#### Задание 1 Изучите новую лексику



#### Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст

### My Days off

I go to school five days a week, so I have two days off — Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend.

I am not an early  
when I get up before 9  
don't have to hurry  
We have late



riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday  
o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I  
anywhere.  
breakfast at 10 and watch TV. Usually

we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie

If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the music, read, the books. After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me we go roller — blading near the Opera theatre. I like roller — blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun.

In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read. Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert. I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week. I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

### Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

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## Практическое занятие №6

### Тема 6. Хобби, досуг

**Цель:** совершенствованиии развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

### Содержание работы

#### **Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания..**

#### **Leisure time**

Everybody sometimes has a free time. Somebody prefers only to sleep in their leisure time, but most of us prefer to do a great number of interesting things. It may be reading, various types of sport games, watching TV, listening to music and so on. If we have a few days or a week we prefer to go to the attractive places. Many people think that pupils and students have too much leisure time, but in my opinion, they are wrong. We are very busy. Many pupils have six or seven lessons a day and go to school five or six days a week. Even during weekend we learn our lessons. And we just have no time to go somewhere. Some of us work after school or institute. As for me my free time is devoted to reading. I like to read books about other countries, another times and another worlds. Also I read books about history of our country. Besides reading I like to do physical exercises. I and my school friends often gather after lessons and play basketball, football or other active games. But my favourite hobby is travelling. Usually I travel in summer and often it is a trip to the south, to the warm sea. I think all people must have other occupations besides their basic work, because it extends the boundaries of the familiar world and teaches us something new about people and things.

#### **Задание 2. Переведите словосочетания:**

Free time, leisure time, to prefer, to do things, weekend, gather, favourite hobby, occupation, boundary, to be devoted to, to the south, familiar world.

#### **Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

- 1) What do people prefer to do in their free time?
- 2) Do pupils and students have much leisure time?
- 3) Why are they very busy?
- 4) How do you spend your free time?

#### **Задание 4. Подберите соответствия**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. leisure                          | a. свободное время                             |
| 2. spare time                       | b. хобби                                       |
| 3. go out                           | c. развлекать                                  |
| 4. stay-at-home                     | d. получить удовольствие от...                 |
| 5. favourite occupation             | e. досуг                                       |
| 6. hobby                            | f. любимое занятие                             |
| 7. entertain                        | g. развлечение, увеселение, представление      |
| 8. entertainment                    | h. хорошо провести время                       |
| 9. enjoy oneself (have a good time) | i. домосед                                     |
| 10. enjoysmth                       | j. бывать в обществе, проводить время вне дома |

### Задание 5. Составьте предложения:



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## Практическое занятие №7

### Тема 7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

### Содержание работы

#### Задание 1. Словарь:

**As well as** – а так же

**surface** – поверхность

**Grand Duke** – Великий герцог

**significant** – значительный

**to flow through** – течь через

**church** – церковь

**masterpiece of architecture** – шедевр архитектуры

**scientific** – научный

**magnificent** – великолепный

**Tsar-cannon** – Царь пушка

**Tsar-bell** – Царь колокол

#### Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

### THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY — MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the main economic, political, educational and cultural centre of our country.

In Moscow there are most important state institutions. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated here as well as the President.

Moscow is a modern mega polis. With over 10 million people it is one of the most populated in the world. It is also one of the largest with the surface of 880 sq km.

Moscow has a long history. It was founded over 800 years ago by Grand Duke YuryDolgoruki in 1147. In the beginning it was a rather unimportant town, but year after year it grew into a significant city when, finally, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century it became the capital of the country. For the period from 1712 to 1917 the capital was moved to St Petersburg.

Moscow is situated on the Moskva river, which flows through the whole city.

The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city inside the city. It was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. There are many churches and museums inside the Kremlin as well as various governmental institutions. The Kremlin is a real masterpiece of architecture.

On the territory of the Kremlin there are the Tsar-cannon and the Tsar-bell which have never been actually used.

There are also many museums and galleries in Moscow holding masterpieces of fine arts.

In Moscow, there are many theatres of world level.

Moscow is also a scientific city. Moscow State University is the oldest and the most important in Russia. It was founded by famous Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov in 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Moscow is a magnificent city.

#### Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. How large is the population of Moscow?
3. When Moscow was founded?
4. By whom Moscow was founded?
5. When the Kremlin was build?
6. When Moscow did become the capital of Russia?
7. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?

#### Задание 4. Дополните предложения

1. Moscow is the main ....., ....., ..... and ..... centre of our country.
2. Moscow is a modern .....
3. For the period from .... to ..... the capital was moved to .....
4. Moscow is situated on the ....

5. The heart of the city is .....
6. The Kremlin is a real .... of .....
7. Moscow State University was founded by .... in .....

**Задание 5. Выберите правильный вариант:**

1. Moscow was founded over ..... years ago.  
a. 700 b. 800 c. 600
2. Moscow is also one of the largest with the surface of .... sq km.  
a. 790 b. 870 c. 880
3. Moscow State University is .... in Russia.  
a. the most important b. more important c. much important
4. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated in Moscow as well as the .....  
a. Prime-minister b. President c. State Duma
5. The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city ..... the city.  
a. inside b. outside c. round
6. Moscow State University was founded by famous Russian ....  
a. architect b. scientist c. engineer
7. Moscow is one of .... in the world.  
a. much populated b. more populated c. the most populated

**Задание 6. Определите- верно или неверно утверждение:**

1. In the beginning Moscow was a rather unimportant town.
2. Moscow stands on the Lena River.
3. The heart of the city is Moscow State University.
4. There are many theatres of world level in Moscow.
5. On the territory of the Kremlin there are many theatres.

**Задание 7. Расскажите о своем городе или деревне.**

**Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:**

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

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## Практическое занятие №8

### Тема 8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.

**Цель:** совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке

### Содержание работы

#### **Задание 1. Прочитай и переведи текст**

#### **Shopping in the USA**

Americans go shopping in four main types of stores: supermarkets, grocery stores, convenience stores and delis.

Supermarkets are the largest. They often have a wide variety of dairy products, cereals, bread and baked goods, prepared, canned and frozen food, ice cream and desserts, paper products, film and much more. You can also develop film in supermarkets. Prices are usually marked on the packages or on signs near the goods. There are usually carts and baskets, so you can carry the goods, which you have chosen, around the store. Usually supermarkets have several cashiers. In general, they are open Monday to Friday from 9 am to 6 pm, and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 pm. Some supermarkets are open on Sundays as well.

Grocery stores are smaller than supermarkets. As a rule, they carry most of the same types of products, but in smaller quantity and less variety. Prices are usually similar to those in the supermarkets. In general, grocery stores work the same hours as supermarkets.

Convenience stores are called this because of their hours of operation — usually from at least 7 am to 12 pm and sometimes round the clock. They usually carry a very limited selection of goods and brands.

Delis usually carry only cold cuts (sliced ham, turkey, salami, chicken, roast beef and cheese) to use in sandwiches, breads, beverages and condiments. Some delis also carry selections of prepared foods and other items.

#### **Задание 2. Ответь на вопросы**

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?
5. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
6. What store do you like best and what store do you like least?
7. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things?
8. Do you sometimes buy things that you do not need?
9. Do your parents give you pocket money?

- a. How much?
  - b. What do you use it for?
  - c. How often do they give it to you?
10. How much did you spend yesterday?
  11. What is the most expensive thing you have ever bought?
  12. How much do you usually spend each month on food?
  13. Have you ever found any money? If so, what did you do with it?
  14. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
  15. What is something that you want to buy, but do not have enough money to buy.

**Задание 3. Составь кроссворд по теме**

**Задание 4. Переведи письменно**

In Great Britain people use pounds (£) and pence (p). The coins are 1 penny, 2 pence, 5 pence, 10 pence, 20 pence and 50 pence. There are also £1 and £2 coins. The coins are round. Nevertheless, two coins have seven sides. The little coin with seven sides is the 20-pence coin and the big: one with seven sides is the 50-pence coin. There is a portrait of the Queen of England on every coin. There are £5, £10, £20, and £50 banknotes.

In the USA, people use dollars and cents. American coins are sometimes called change. Each coin has its own name. A one-cent coin is called a penny. A 5-cent coin is called a nickel. A 10-cent coin is called a dime. A 25-cent coin is a quarter. There are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100-dollar banknotes in the USA. You can see a portrait of an American president on one side and a picture of a famous building on the other.

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## Практическое занятие №9

### Тема 9. Еда, способы приготовления пищи, традиции питания

**Цель работы:** активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

#### Содержание работы

##### Задание 1. Прочитай текст

#### Meals

There are four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and consists of porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs — boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. Instead of porridge, they may have fruit juice, or they may prefer biscuits.

The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. Then follows some meat or poultry with potatoes — boiled or fried, carrots and beans. Then a pudding comes. Instead of the pudding, they may prefer cheese and biscuits. Last of all coffee — black or white. Englishmen often drink something at lunch. Water is usually on the table. Some prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea. On the table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam. Friends and visitors are often present at tea.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together.

Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables — potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, sweet pudding, fruit salad, ice cream or cheese and biscuits. Then after a talk, they have black or white coffee.

This is the order of meals among English families. However, the greater part of the people in the towns, and nearly all country-people, has dinner in the middle of the day instead of lunch. They have tea a little later — between 5 and 6 o'clock, and then in the evening, before going to bed, they have supper.

Therefore, the four meals of the day are either breakfast, dinner, tea, supper; or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

##### Задание 2. Выполни тест

#### Choose the wrong answer:

1) English take four meals a day. 2) In England breakfast time is between 10 and 11. 3) Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. 4) The traditional British breakfast is porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs. 5) Tea is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea.

#### Match the names of the Russian dishes with their descriptions:

1. Pelmeni	a) Thin fruit jelly желе made from fruit or berry juice and potato flour.
2. Vinaigrette	b) Pudding is made of oats, rice, and buckwheat.
3. Shchi	c) Meat soup with fresh or sauerkraut квашенная cabbage.
4. Kasha	d) Small meat pies boiled in water.
5. Kissel	e) Russia salad; it is a mixture of vegetables, boiled and chopped.

#### Choose the right translation of the Russian proverbs:

1. A spoon is dear when lunchtime is near. a) Дорого яичко к Великому дню. b) Обед дорог, когда есть ложка. c) Дорога ложка к обеду. d) Завтраками сыт не будешь

2. One with a plough плуг, seven with a spoon. a) Один с ложкой, а семеро – с поварёшкой. b) Один с поварёшкой, а семеро – с ложкой. c) Семеро одного не ждут. d) Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь.

3. A home is made by pies, not by walls. a) Дом украшают пироги, а не стены. b) Дома и солома еда. c) Изба красна не углами, а пирогами. d) Первому гостю первое место и красная ложка.

4. The first pancake is always a flop. а) Первый блин всегда комом. б) Попытка не пытка. в) Последняя капля переполняет чашу. г) Слезами горю не поможешь.
5. Every vegetable has its season. а) Каждый сезон имеет свой овощ. б) Каждый купец свой товар хвалит. в) Хрен редьки не слаще. г) Всякому овощу своё время.

**Задание 3. Вставьте пропущенные буквы.**

Sup..er, afterno..n, sandwic..es, l..nch, s..up, me..t.

**Задание 4. Закончите предложения.**

1. In England breakfast ... nine.
2. Many English working ... in the daytime.
3. Some people ...
4. For dinner they ...

**Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. How many meals do English take a day?
2. What meal is the biggest in any English families?
3. Have any English their dinner late in the evening?
4. What do any English eat for dinner?

**Задание 6. Согласитесь с данными высказываниями или опровергните их.**

1. The English take four meals a day.
2. In England breakfast time is between nine and twelve.
3. Some English working class families eat dinner in the daytime.
4. Lunch is the biggest meal of the day in all English families.
5. People in England never eat sandwiches.
6. English people have soup for breakfast.
7. It's good to have a walk after supper.
8. The English proverb says, "After supper sleep a while, after dinner walk a mile".

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## Практическое занятие №10

### Тема 10. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке

#### Содержание работы

#### Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

#### Healthy Way of Life

Today we are going to discuss the problems of the healthy way of life and its advantages.

Before speaking on health problems I'd like to tell you some words about the health services (1) in Russia.

The public health services in Russia embrace (2) the entire population and are financed by the state budget. The private medical services are steadily expanding (3) and constitute (4) a certain part in medicine in Russia. Unfortunately (5), because of economic problems in Russia the government can't afford (6) to make medicine a major item (7) in the state budget. The network of polyclinics, hospitals and dispensaries are not funding (8) enough to modernize the equipment (9) and develop the medical knowledge. But in spite of this there are a lot of talented and highly educated doctors who are devoted to their work and people.

Main emphasis (10) in Russia is laid on prevention (11) or prophylactics. The saying has it that 'an ounce (12) of prevention is worth a pound (13) of cure (14).

There are a lot of problems in Russia but nevertheless medicine is advancing (15) further (16) and is successfully combatting (17) cancer (18), the disease (19) that takes a lot of human lives.

A lot of diseases are preventable (20) through the healthy way of life. A primary public health goal is to educate the general public about how to prevent a lot of diseases. Public health campaigns teach people about the healthy way of life — the value (21) of avoiding (22) smoking, avoiding foods high in (23) cholesterol and fat (24), having a certain amount (25) of exercise and maintaining (26) a healthy body weight (27).

Is there anything more important than health? I rather doubt it. If your body suffers (28) from any disorder (29) your mind suffers with the body, too. You can't be good either at work or at studies. Aches (30) and pains lead to irritation, nervous breakdown (31) and stress. So, the advantages of the healthy way of life are obvious (32). We must remember that laws of the healthy way of life — moderate eating and drinking, regular physical exercises, reasonable hours of work and rest, perfect cleanliness, positive attitude towards people and things around us — lay the foundations (33) for long happy life.

#### Vocabulary

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. health service – служба здравоохранения | 16. further - далее                              |
| 2. embrace - охватывать                    | 17. combat - бороться                            |
| 3. expand - расширяться                    | 18. cancer - рак                                 |
| 4. constitute - составлять                 | 19. disease - болезнь                            |
| 5. unfortunately - увы                     | 20. preventable - такие, что можно предотвратить |
| 6. afford - разрешить                      | 21. value - ценность, важность                   |
| 7. item - пункт                            | 22. avoid - избегать                             |
| 8. fund - финансировать                    | 23. high in - богатые                            |
| 9. equipment - оснащение                   | 24. fat - жир                                    |
| 10. emphasis - акцент                      | 25. amount - количество                          |
| 11. prevention - профилактика              | 26. maintain - сохранять, поддерживать           |
| 12. ounce - унция (мера массы)             | 27. weight - масса                               |
| 13. pound - фунт (мера массы)              | 28. suffer - страдать                            |
| 14. cure - лечение                         | 29. disorder - расстройство, болезнь             |
| 15. advance - развиваться                  |  |

30. ache - боль

31. breakdown - удар, расстройство

32. obvious - очевидный

33. foundation - основа

*Questions:*

1. What are the public health services financed by?
2. What can you say about the private medical services?
3. What is main emphasis in Russia laid on?
4. What do you mean under the notion of healthy way of life?
5. What are the laws of healthy way of life?

**Задание 2. Прочитайте и обсудите.**

## II. Привычки здоровья в британии

2. Эта информация об англичанах взята из газет и журналов.

1) Каково ваше отношение к следующим фактам? Они кажутся вам удивительными?

People care about their health. They are trying to loose weight. Some of them join different clubs. The most popular ways to loose weight are: to cut out snacks and desserts, to eat less of everything and to exercise more. Eating habits has changed now. People eat less fat and sugar and more fibre. They prefer healthy food. Many people go in for sports. Less people smoke now. All these facts affect our health positively.

2) Как англичане поддерживают себя в форме?

The British try to keep fit by the following ways: they try to avoid gaining weight or they lose weight. They go in for sports. They eat more fibre-rich food and less fat and sugar. They gave up smoking and drink less alcohol. Some of them follow a diet.

**Задание 3. Посмотрите на картинку и ответьте на вопросы:**

 What sports are popular in Britain?

 football	 tennis	 rugby
 swimming		 running

**Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:**

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

Грамматика

Орфография и пунктуация

Устная речь

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## Практическое занятие №11

### Тема 11. Экскурсии и путешествия.

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

### Содержание работы

#### Задание 1. Словарь занятия:

overseas — за граница

majority — большинство

to seem — казаться

to book — заказывать

resorts — курорт

straight — прямо

a tropical beach — тропический пляж

to breathe — дышать

to hitchhike — путешествовать автостопом

advantage — преимущество

to explore — исследовать  
 to climb — взбираться, карабкаться  
 restriction — ограничение  
 indeed — действительно  
 curious — любопытный  
 inquisitive — любознательный  
 leisure — досуг  
 jet-airliner — реактивный самолет  
 security — безопасность  
 variety — разнообразие  
 city-dweller — городской житель  
 to take pictures — фотографировать  
 castle — крепость, замок  
 waterfall — водопад

to remind — напоминать  
 picturesque — живописный  
 to broaden one's mind — расширить кругозор  
 take part in negotiations —  
 принимать участие в переговорах  
 exhibition — выставка  
 in order to — для того чтобы  
 to push the goods — рекламировать товары  
 achievement — достижение  
 successful — успешный  
 advantages and disadvantages —  
 преимущества и недостатки  
 according to — согласно

## Задание 2. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

### Tourism



Twenty years ago not many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller.

It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea.

We can travel by car, by train or plane, if we have got a long distance tour. Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. It

has great advantages for the tourists, who want to get the most out of exploring the world and give more back to the people and places visited. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe and there is only one restriction. It is money. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. Modern tourism has become a highly developed industry, because any human being is curious and inquisitive, we like leisure, visit other places. That is why tourism prospers.

People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life. This way human beings populated the whole planet Earth. So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

Nowadays tourism has become a highly developed business. There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

If we travel for pleasure, by all means one would like to enjoy picturesque places they are passing through, one would like seeing the places of interest, enjoying the sightseeing of the cities, towns and countries.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations, for signing some very important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer.

### **Questions:**

1. Did the majority of people leave their country to spend holidays twenty years ago?
2. Can we book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world today?
3. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world from home?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What countries depend mainly on tourism?
6. Why does tourism prosper?
7. Where do people like going on vacation?
8. What is the most interesting means of travelling for you? Why?
9. Why do most travellers carry a camera with them?
10. What does travelling give us?
11. How does travelling on business help you?
12. What are the means of travelling?

### **Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:**

Very well

OK

A little

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

Грамматика

Орфография и пунктуация

Устная речь

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## Практическое занятие №12

**Тема 12.Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство**

**Цель:** совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

### Содержание работы

#### *Задание 1. Прочитайте текст*

#### **THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It is situated in both Europe and Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres.

The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic.

Russia has borders with 16 countries: Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan and the U.S., and the Republic of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west, it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA and Japan. The length of the Russian border is 62 269 km.

There are different types of climate on the territory of our country: Arctic, Subarctic, Continental and Monsoon. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has a Continental climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot or warm. In the South, the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. At the south of our big country, there are wonderful towns, which stay near the sea, such as Anapa, Sochi, and Gelendzhik. In the Sochi, the winter is warm and the summer is hot and wet.

We have steppes in the south; forests are in the central part, tundra and taiga in the north. There are two Great Plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. The highest peak in Russia is Elbrus, 5642 m.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian Rivers - the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena— flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, ores, natural gas, gold, copper, nickel, and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly comprising two chambers: the Council of Federation (upper Chamber) and the State Duma (lower Chamber). The Speaker heads each chamber.

The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and federal courts. Our country has a multiparty system. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. There are also many other beautiful big cities in Russia.

The population of Russia is about 143 million. 81 per cent of the populations are Russians, 4 per cent - Tatars. 74 per cent of the population lives in cities. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red banner and a double-headed eagle.

#### *Задание 2 Ответить на вопросы*

1. What is the official name of your home country?
2. What part of the earth's surface does Russia occupy?
3. What countries does Russia border on?
4. What natural resources is Russia rich in?

5. What mountains divide Russia into two parts?
6. What river is the longest in Europe?
7. When was the Constitution adopted in Russia?
8. What is the Federal Assembly?
9. What can the President do under the Constitution?
10. What is the first action of the Chairman of the Government on appointment?

### **Задание 3. Соотнесите**

1) Russia occupies ...	a)... thick forests and barren deserts
2) The federation comprises ...	b)... Mongolia and China in the south
3) Russia borders on ...	c)... Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-west
4) There are many ...	d)... continental
5) Our country is bordered by	e)... two million rivers in Russia
6) The main Siberian rivers are	f)... 17 million square kilometres
7) There are ...	g)... 21 republics
8) The climate in the central part of the country is	h)... the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena
9) The climate in the south is ...	i)... subtropical
10) The people in the north live	j)... under the Arctic climate

### **Задание 4. Дайте правильный ответ**

1. The official name of our homeland is...
  - a) Russia
  - b) the Russian Federation
  - c) the Republic of the Russian Federation
2. Russia is washed by 12 seas of three oceans: ...
  - a) the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic
  - b) the Pacific, the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Indian
  - c) the Pacific, the Arctic and the Indian
3. The Caucasus Mountains are...
  - a) in the East of the country
  - b) between the Black and the Caspian Seas
  - c) along the border with Mongolia
4. The largest mountain chain ..., separates Europe from Asia.
  - a) the Urals
  - b) the Altai Mountains
  - c) the Caucasus
5. The river Ob is situated...
  - a) on the East European Plain
  - b) on the West Siberian Lowland
  - c) in East Siberia
6. The five ancient Russian towns which are known as Zolotoe Koltso include Rostov Velikiy, Suzdal, Vladimir, Zvenigorod and ...
  - a) Tver
  - b) Smolensk
  - c) Yaroslavl

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### **Практическое занятие №13**

**Тема 13. Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции.**

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

#### **Содержание работы**

##### ***Задание 1. Запиши и выучи слова и выражения.***

1. British Isles — Британские острова
2. chamber — палата
3. chemical — химический
4. climate — климат
5. density — плотность
6. government — правительство
7. high — высокий
8. industry — промышленность
9. lake — озеро
10. land — земля, страна
11. low — низкий
12. mild — мягкий
13. plain — равнина
14. population — население
15. ruling — правящий
16. shipbuilding — кораблестроение
17. surface — поверхность
18. textile — текстильная
19. to be situated — быть расположенным
20. to develop — развивать
21. to export — экспортировать
22. to occupy — занимать



23. to produce — производить

24. vast — огромный

### **Задание 2. Прочитай и переведи текст**

#### **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles – a large group of islands lying off the northwestern coast of Europe and separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover in the south and the North Sea in the east. The British Isles consist of two large islands – Great Britain and Ireland – separated by the Irish Sea, and many small islands. Historically the territory of the United Kingdom is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The total area of the United Kingdom is 244 square kilometers.

The territory of Great Britain can be divided into three natural regions:

- 1) Scotland with highland and upland relief and coniferous and mixed forests;
- 2) Wales and mountainous England with upland considerably cut by ravines and valleys and covered with meadows, moorland and cultivated farmland, with patches of broadleaf forest;
- 3) South-east England with plain landscape, fertile soils, the predominance of cultivated farmland, with patches of broadleaf forest.

Great Britain is situated in the temperate zone of Europe. The nature of Great Britain is greatly affected by the sea: there is no place situated more than 100-120 km from the seashore, in the northern parts only 40-60 km.

Great Britain enjoys the humid and mild marine West-Coast climate with warm winters and cool summers and a lot of rainfall throughout the year. As to temperature, Great Britain has warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude. It is due in large measure to the prevalence of mild south-west winds. Another factor is the Gulf Stream, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico and brings much warmth from the equatorial regions to northwestern Europe.

The rivers of Britain are short; their direction and character are determined by the position of the mountains. British rivers are not navigable for ocean ships, but they form deep estuaries. Most of the large ports of Great Britain are situated in the estuaries. The most important rivers are the Severn, the Thames, the Tyne and the Trent.

The United Kingdom was the first country in the world, which became highly industrialized. Until recent times, Britain's heavy industry was mainly concentrated in the centre of England and in the London region. Such towns as Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield produced heavy machines, railway carriages and motorcars. In the 20th century new branches of industry appeared: electronics, radio, chemical industry and others.

Great Britain produces a lot of wool. Sheep farming, cattle farming and dairy farming are also important branches of Britain's economy. The south of England is often called the "Garden of England", because there are many gardens and orchards there.

### **Задание 3. Из ряда данных слов выберите одно, по какому-либо признаку не сочетающееся с остальными.**

- 1) England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Strait of Dover.
- 2) Meadow, landscape, moorland, valley.
- 3) Short, large, warm, highly, cold.
- 4) Sea, Gulf Stream, island, Gulf of Mexico, river, estuary, ocean.
- 5) Heavy machine, railway carriage, motorcar, wool, fertile soils.

### **Задание 4. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

- 1) Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland situated?
- 2) Which waters separate the British Isles from the continent of Europe?
- 3) What natural zone is the United Kingdom situated in?
- 4) What climate does Great Britain enjoy?
- 5) Why does Great Britain have warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude?
- 6) Which are the most important rivers in Great Britain?
- 7) Why aren't British rivers navigable for ocean ships?
- 8) What branches of industry appeared in Great Britain in the 20th century?

- 9) What industry is mostly developed in Great Britain?  
 10) Why is the south of England often called the “Garden of England”?

**Задание 5. Используя материал текста и известную вам дополнительную информацию, расскажите о преимуществах и недостатках проживания в Великобритании.**

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**Практическое занятие №14**

**Тема 14. Обычай, традиции, поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран.**

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

**Содержание работы**

**Задание 1. Прочитай и переведи.**

**Some special days in Britain**

**Saint Valentine’s Day**

**14th February**, when traditionally people send a valentine (=special card) to someone they love, often without saying who the card is from. They may also send flowers or other presents as a sign of love.



Cupid



a daffodil      a leek

**Saint David’s Day**

Saint David, the patron saint of Wales, is celebrated on **1st March** each year. This is the Welsh national holiday. Many Welsh people wear one or both of the national emblems of Wales. Boys usually wear leeks whilst girls wear daffodils.

### Saint Patrick's Day

The patron saint of Ireland, who helped to spread the Christian religion there and who people think got rid of snakes in Ireland. St Patrick's Day, **17th March**, is celebrated in Ireland where people drink Irish beer and often wear green clothes.



a shamrock



an Easter Bunny

### Easter

A Christian holiday in March or April when Christians remember the death of Christ and his return to life. People give each other chocolate eggs. Children believe the Easter bunny brings the chocolate eggs.

### Saint George's Day

This is the patron saint of England. The national holiday is celebrated on **23rd April**. This day is not celebrated as much in England as other National Days are around the world. People wear a rose or fly the St. George's Cross flag



St. George's Cross



a pumpkin

### Hallowe'en

The night of **31st October**, which is now celebrated by children, who dress in costumes and go from house to house asking for sweets. This is called trick-or-treating. In the past, people believed the souls of dead people appeared on Hallowe'en.

### Guy Fawkes Night

People celebrate this night on the 5th November. Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605. He didn't succeed. Now people celebrate this with fireworks, burning dolls and a song: remember, remember the fifth of November!



fireworks



a thistle

### Saint Andrew's Day

He is the patron saint of Scotland and St Andrew's Day, **30th November**, is celebrated as the Scottish national day. They wear a thistle on this special day.

### Christmas

Christmas Eve is celebrated on the **24th December**. Children leave socks and hope Father Christmas will bring some presents. Christmas Day, **25th December** is a family day. People usually have dinner and sit around the Christmas tree.



Father Christmas



a box

### Boxing Day

This name goes back to the tradition that richer people gave the poor a box, filled with all kinds of food. Even today some companies give their workers a kind of Christmas box. This bank holiday is celebrated on **26th December**.

## New Year's Eve

On 31st December, the last day of the year, many people go to parties. They also make some New Year's resolutions (a decision to do something better or to stop doing something bad in the new year).



a party

### Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести

#### Holidays in Russia

There are many national holidays in Russia, when people all over the country do not work and have special celebrations. The main holidays are New Year's Day, Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day, and Independence Day.

The first holiday of the year is New Year's Day. People see the New Year in at midnight on the 31st of December. They greet the New Year with champagne and listen to the Kremlin chimes beating 12 o'clock. There are many New Year traditions in Russia. In every home there is a New Year tree glittering with coloured lights and decorations. Children always wait for Father Frost to come and give them a present. Many people consider New Year's Day to be a family holiday. Nevertheless, the young prefer to have New Year parties of their own.

A renewed holiday in our country is Christmas. It is celebrated on the 7th of January. It is a religious holiday and many people go to church services on that day.

On the 8th of March, we celebrate Women's Day when men are supposed to do everything about the house, cook all the meals and give women flowers.

The greatest national holiday in our country is Victory Day. On the 9th of May, 1945, our army completely defeated the German fascists and the Great Patriotic War ended. We will never forget our grandfathers and grandmothers who died to defend our Motherland. We honour their memory with a minute of silence and put flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Independence Day is a new holiday in our country. On the 12th of June, 1992, the first President of Russia was elected.

We also celebrate Day of the Defender of Motherland on the 23d of February, Easter, Day of Knowledge and many professional holidays, which are not public holidays and banks, offices, and schools do not close.

### Задание 3. Соотнесите даты и праздники

a) 1 January	1. Russia Day
b) 7 January c) February \ March	2. Orthodox Christmas
d) 23 February	3. Pancake week
e) 8 March	4. New Year Holiday
f) March \ April	5. Victory day
g) 1 May	6. Day of people's Unity
h) 9 May	7. Easter
i) 12 June	8. International Women's Day
j) 4 November	9. day of Spring and Labour
	10. The Motherland Defender's day

### Задание 4. Ответить на вопросы

1. What are the three types of holidays in Russia?
2. What are family holidays? How does your family celebrate them?
3. What are the state holidays in Russia?
4. What is the major holiday in the country? What do Russians do on this day? What are the traditions of this holiday?
5. What is Victory Day and when is it celebrated?
6. What do religious holidays include?
7. What foreign holidays celebrations are there in Russia?
8. What are your favourite holidays?

### Задание 5. Заполнить пробелы

In Russia and other countries Victory Day, or....., is one of the great holidays of the year. It is the ..... of all people.

In all the towns there are..... in the streets, in the shop windows and on the front of large buildings.

On Victory Day there are meetings and demonstrations of the veterans who fought in.....

On that day there usually is ..... in all big cities of our country.

There are many people in ....., at theatres, cinemas and concert halls.

**flags and slogans / holiday /military parade /the 9th of May /the Great Patriotic War /the streets and squares**

**Задание 6. Сопоставьте праздники и их описание:**

1. ... is a night when people have parties and stay up until midnight to see the New Year in.

a) New Year b) Christmas c) New Year's Eve

2.... is a very happy day with decorated fur-tree and presents.

a) Christmas b) New Year c) Easter

3.... is a day when pupils and students start the new academic year.

a) Labour Day b) Easter c) The Day of Knowledge

4.... is a religious holiday when people have parties, light candles and give each other presents.

a) New Year b) Christmas

5.... is a religious holiday when people have gatherings eating dyed eggs, pasha and kulich.

a) Christmas b) New Year c) Easter

6.... is a day when people play jokes on friends.

a) New Year b) April Fool's Day c) Christmas

7... is a holiday when people honour members of the armed forces.

a) Labour Day b) Day of the Defender of Motherland c) New Year

8.... is a day when people honour women by giving those flowers and presents.

a) Women's Day b) Labour Day c) Easter

9... is a holiday when people have parades and ceremonies to honour those who died in the Great Patriotic War.

a) Women's Day b) Victory Day c) May Day

10.... is a holiday when people dress up in costumes of ghosts and witches and have fun.

a) Maslenitsa b) Easter c) Halloween

## Практическое занятие №15

**Тема 15. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы**

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

### Содержание работы

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите скороговорку.**

Whenever the weather is cold.

Whenever the weather is hot.

We'll weather the weather,

whatever the weather, whether we like it or not.

**Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

#### Seasons

The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

In spring nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new life, the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun, and the weather gets gradually milder. The fields and meadows are covered with fresh green grass. The sky is blue and cloudless. At night millions of stars shine in the darkness.

When summer comes the weather gets warmer still and sometimes it's very hot. It's the farmer's busy season: - he works in his field from morning till night. The grass must be cut and the hay must be made, while the dry weather lasts. Sometimes the skies are overcast with heavy clouds. There are storms with thunder, lightning and hail.

Autumn brings with it the harvest-time when crops are gathered in and the fruit is picked in the orchards. The days get shorter and the nights longer. The woods turn yellow and brown, leaves begin to fall from the trees, and the ground is covered with them. The skies are grey and very often it rains.

When winter comes, we're obliged to spend more time indoors because out-of-doors it's cold. We may get fog, sleet and frost. Ponds, lakes, rivers and streams are frozen, and the roads are sometimes covered with slippery ice or deep snow. The trees are bare. Bitter north winds have stripped them of all their leaves.

(from "The London Linguaphone Course")

**Vocabulary:**

earth – земля  
gradually – постепенно  
darkness – темнота, потемки  
hay – сено  
dry – сухой  
crop – урожай, жатва  
orchard – фруктовый сад  
to turn yellow – становиться желтым  
to oblige – обязывать, принуждать, вынуждать  
pond – пруд  
stream – ручей  
bare – голый, обнаженный  
to strip – сдирать, снимать, лишать

**Задание 3** *Перескажите текст*

**Задание 4.** *Прочитайте текст.*

### **The Problem of Environmental Protection**

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately. Ten years ago, the word 'ecology' hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we cannot help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development of the natural world, which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact, the state of environment has greatly worsened of late.

There is no doubt that soil; water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence.

Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up process and its major reason — the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is created by carbon dioxide emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars. Thus, it is of vital importance that the world should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. What is the reason for people getting so much worried about the state of environment? The answer to this question is fairly simple. The thing is the deterioration of the environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. In addition, it is obvious what all people need is a healthy environment.

To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international centre for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous illnesses and diseases.

**Задание 5.** *ответить на вопросы.*

- What can cause air pollution?
- What does acid rain harm?
- What do you call scientists who study the weather?
- Is there a lot of trash in your town?
- What do you think you should do to protect the environment?

**Задание 6.** *Разыграть диалог.*

- Do you know what Greenpeace is?
- I have heard about it, but I am not sure I know what they do.
- It is a public organization against nuclear energy. I have seen a program on TV about them.
- Do you think they can help to control the use of nuclear power?

– I do not know. Nevertheless, they are very energetic. They dressed up as corpses, walked about the shopping area, and whispered to people that they should be careful because there might be a radioactive cloud over their heads on that day.

– It looks funny to me. Why did you watch that program? There was an important football match on television the same evening.

**. Задание 7. Заполнить пробелы.**

- 1). When we (pollute) the air, the climate (change).
- 2). Nature (damage) when people (throw) away plastic bottles.
- 3). Animals (hurt) when we (leave) litter in the forest.
- 4). When trees (break), birds (disturb).
- 5). When litter (throw) in the river, water pollution (cause).

**Задание 8. Ответить в краткой форме.**

1. What environment groups/organizations do you know? (name at least three)
2. What was the first national park in the world?
3. What are the two aims of national parks?
4. What is the difference between a national park and a nature reserve?
5. What are the three R's?

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## **Практическое занятие №16**

### **Тема 16. Жизнь в городе и деревне**

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

### **Содержание работы**

#### **Задание 1. Прочитай и переведи текст:**

### **THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY — MOSCOW**



Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the main economic, political, educational and cultural centre of our country.

In Moscow there are most important state institutions. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated here as well as the President.

Moscow is a modern mega polis. With over 10 million people it is one of the most populated in the world. It is also one of the largest with the surface of 880 sq km.

Moscow has a long history. It was founded over 800 years ago by Grand Duke Yury Dolgoruki in 1147. In the beginning it was a rather unimportant town, but year after year it grew into a significant city when, finally, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century it became the capital of the country. For the period from 1712 to 1917 the capital was moved to St Petersburg.

Moscow is situated on the Moskva river, which flows through the whole city.

The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city inside the city. It was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. There are many churches and museums inside the Kremlin as well as various governmental institutions. The Kremlin is a real masterpiece of architecture.

On the territory of the Kremlin there are the Tsar-cannon and the Tsar-bell which have never been actually used.

There are also many museums and galleries in Moscow holding masterpieces of fine arts.

In Moscow, there are many theatres of world level.

Moscow is also a scientific city. Moscow State University is the oldest and the most important in Russia. It was founded by famous Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov in 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Moscow is a magnificent city.

**Задание 2. Ответь на вопросы:**

10. What is the capital of Russia?
11. How large is the population of Moscow?
12. When Moscow was founded?
13. By whom Moscow was founded?
14. When the Kremlin was build?
15. When Moscow did become the capital of Russia?
16. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?

**Задание 3.заполни пропуски:**

8. Moscow is the main ....., ....., ..... and ..... centre of our country.
9. Moscow is a modern .....
10. For the period from .... to ..... the capital was moved to .....
11. Moscow is situated on the ....
12. The heart of the city is .....
13. The Kremlin is a real .... of .....
14. Moscow State University was founded by .... ... in .....

**Задание 5. Выбери правильный вариант:**

1. Moscow was founded over ..... years ago.  
a. 700 b. 800 c. 600
2. Moscow is also one of the largest with the surface of .... sq km.  
a. 790 b. 870c. 880
3. Moscow State University is .... in Russia.  
a. the most important b. more important c. much important
4. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated in Moscow as well as the .....
- a. Prime-minister b. President c. State Duma
5. The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city ..... the city.  
a. inside b. outside c. round
6. Moscow State University was founded by famous Russian ....  
a. architect b. scientist c. engineer
7. Moscow is one of .... in the world.  
17. much populated b. more populated c. the most populated

### **Задание 6. Верно или неверно:**

6. In the beginning Moscow was a rather unimportant town.
7. Moscow stands on the Lena River.
8. The heart of the city is Moscow State University.
9. There are many theatres of world level in Moscow.
10. On the territory of the Kremlin there are many theatres.

### **7. Расскажи о своем родном городе или деревне.**

#### **Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:**

	<b>Very well</b>	<b>OK</b>	<b>A little</b>
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

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## **Практическое занятие №17**

### **Тема 17. Переговоры, разрешение конфликтных ситуаций. Рабочие совещания.**

#### **Отношения внутри коллектива.**

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

#### **Содержание работы**

#### **Задание 1. Переведите диалог используя лексику занятия:**

salary negotiation – обсуждение зарплаты  
increase – повышать

pay-платить

the company development-развитие компании

request-просьба

Human Resources manager-начальник отдела кадров

bonus system-премиальная система

paid education-оплачиваемое обучение

### **Salary negotiation**

- Good morning, Miss Swan. I am here to inquire about my request. Probably you know that I applied for a salary increase last month.

- Yes, Mr. Jackson. I've seen your request and forwarded it to our Human Resources manager.

- I hope you will consider the matter. I have been here long enough and my last 2 annual performance reviews were perfect, so I suppose my salary no longer reflects my contribution to the company development. And I haven't had a salary hike for 2 years.

- I am aware of that, but the salary issues are handled entirely by Human Resources Department.

- I must admit it's really disappointing. I am sure it's high time to ask for a raise.

- The manager responded that it's not our policy to increase salary by 30%. We cannot provide you such a hike.

- I see. Can I expect a 25% increase on my base then?

- Well, I wish you could. I will talk to the manager again about it but unfortunately 10% is a standard in our company. We cannot pay you more than your colleagues, Mr. Jackson.

- Thank you, Miss Swan. I really want to keep working for the company but I should also be able to afford it. And if I don't get any positive responses from my boss there is probably some way that you can look at my bonus system? Some non-financial benefits like a longer vacation time or paid education, for instance?

### ***Задание 2. Составить диалог по решению ситуации используя фразы:***

I am here to inquire about....

Probably you know that....

I hope you will...

I must admit it's really...

...there is probably some way that you can...

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## **Практическое занятие №18**

**Тема 18. Этикет делового и неофициального общения. Дресс-код. Телефонные переговоры. Правила поведения в ресторане, кафе, во время делового обеда.**

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

### **Содержание работы**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и обсудите дресс-код по профессии.**

#### **Business formal dress code**

If you meet with executives and managers, work in law, or hold a high position in your company, you may be asked to come in business formal or what they also dub as boardroom attire. In terms of professional dressing, this is perhaps the highest level.

**Men:** A tailored 1-, 2-, or 3-button suit that is in a neutral and solid colors such as black, navy, or gray – no colorful suits; Ties and other accessories that are conservative in style and color; stay away from novelty ties like cartoon characters or patterns for sports teams; White, collared button-up shirts; no tee shirts; Closed-toe oxfords in black or brown; do not wear loafers.

**Women:** A well-cut skirt suit or pantsuit in modest and neutral colors, like black, brown, navy, or grey; White button-ups with a collar; Closed-toe heels in a neutral color like black, gray, taupe, or brown; do not expose your toes (e.g., sandals); Tights, particularly in a dark color; Conservative earrings – go with diamond studs instead of large hoop earrings; For skirts, make sure they are no more than two finger widths above your knees.

**Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги:**

1.

- Hello? Is that Gloria?

- Yes! Hello? Who's speaking?

- It's Nick. Nick Edmonds.

- Oh, hi, Nick! I didn't recognize your voice. How are you?

- I'm OK, thanks, Gloria. Is Cathy in?

- Yes, she must be in her room. Could you hang on, please? I'll just get her.

- OK, thanks.

2.

- Good afternoon. «Tower Investment Bank». May I help you?
- Hi. I would like to talk to Mr. Clinton from the accounting department, please.
- May I ask you who is calling?
- My name is Bruno Ponti. I'm calling from an advertising agency.
- Thank you, Mr. Ponti. Just a moment, please. Let me check if Mr. Clinton is in his office.
- Sure.
- Thank you for waiting. I'm sorry but Mr. Clinton isn't available at the moment. Would you like to leave a message or shall I ask him to call you back? Does he have your number?
- I believe he does. But I can give it to you, just in case.
- All right. Go ahead, please.
- My number is 046 78345.
- OK. And would you mind repeating your name?
- Sure. Bruno Ponti. I can spell it: B-R-U-N-O P-O-N-T-I.
- Thank you, Mr. Ponti. I'll ask Mr. Clinton to call you back as soon as possible today.
- Thanks a lot. Bye.

3.

- "Jordan Furniture". Mandy is speaking. Can I help you?
- Good morning. I'm calling on behalf of Mr. Franks from «London Design Studio». Could I speak to someone who deals with reconstruction works?
- Sorry, I didn't catch that. Could you speak up, please?
- I'd like to talk to your chief engineer, please.
- Certainly, sir. Hold on a moment. I'll put you through.
- Thank you.

***Задание 3. Разыграйте диалоги в парах.***

***Задание 4. Изучите и заполните.***

**Образец написания личного письма**

1) 2 Victoria Street  
Oxford  
OX2 006

January 15th

3) Dear Sally,

4) Thank you for your lovely birthday card, I have not written sooner as I wanted to invite you round and would never find a suitable time.

5) We are having a small party next Friday night to celebrate Tony's return from Canada, and

we would be very happy if you and Simon could join us, around 8 p.m.

Do come if you can.

- 6) Looking forward to seeing you.
- 7) Yours,
- 8) Margery

**Задание 5. Заполните бланк следующими фразами:**

- a) I am writing with reference to your advertisement in today's paper concerning possible work with English-speaking tourists
- b) I look forward to hearing from you in the near future
- c) Before I can consider the job I need to know what the hours of work and pay would be
- d) I can communicate well and fairly fluently

Dear Sir/Madam,

1\_\_\_\_\_. I am very interested in doing this kind of job and will be available from the beginning of the next month. I need to know exactly when the job would start. I should say that my level of English is good. 2\_\_\_\_\_. I have spent time on holiday in Britain and really enjoy meeting people from other countries. I have always been interested in the history and culture of my local area. 3\_\_\_\_\_. I would like to know more about what "be responsible for the general welfare of your group" means and what they could involve. I am afraid that I will only be available for interview in the evening (due to present work commitments). 4\_\_\_\_\_.

Yours faithfully,  
Ingrid Nelson

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**Задание 5. Изучите и выполните задания.**

**Образец написания личного письма**

1) 2 Victoria Street  
Oxford  
OX2 006

January 15th

3) Dear Sally,

4) Thank you for your lovely birthday card, I have not written sooner as I wanted to invite you round and would never find a suitable time.

5) We are having a small party next Friday night to celebrate Tony's return from Canada, and we would be very happy if you and Simon could join us, around 8 p.m.

Do come if you can.

- 7) Looking forward to seeing you.
- 7) Yours,
- 8) Margery

**Задание 6. Заполните бланк письма следующими фразами:**

- a) I am writing with reference to your advertisement in today's paper concerning possible work with English-speaking tourists

- b) I look forward to hearing from you in the near future
- c) Before I can consider the job I need to know what the hours of work and pay would be
- d) I can communicate well and fairly fluently

Dear Sir/Madam,

1\_\_\_\_\_. I am very interested in doing this kind of job and will be available from the beginning of the next month. I need to know exactly when the job would start. I should say that my level of English is god. 2\_\_\_\_\_. I have spent time on holiday in Britain and really enjoy meeting people from other countries. I have always been interested in the history and culture of my local area. 3\_\_\_\_\_. I would like to know more about what “be responsible for the general welfare of your group” means and what they could involve. I am afraid that I will only be available for interview in the evening (due to present work commitments). 4\_\_\_\_\_.

Yours faithfully,  
Ingrid Nelson

**Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:**

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

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## Практическое занятие №19

**Тема 19. Выдающиеся исторические события и личности. Исторические памятники.**

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

### Содержание работы

#### **Задание 1. Прочитай и переведи текст**

##### **D.I. Mendeleev (1834—1907)**

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev is a famous Russian chemist. He is best known for his development of the periodic table of the chemical elements. Mendeleev was born in the village of Verkhnie Aremzyani in 1834, near Tobolsk in Siberia. His father was a teacher of fine arts, politics and philosophy and the director of the town gymnasium. Mendeleev attended the Gymnasium in Tobolsk.

He received his secondary education at Tobolsk and then entered the Petersburg Pedagogical Institute. After graduation, he worked as teacher for two years. In 1859, he was sent to study at the University of Heidelberg. Mendeleev returned to St. Petersburg and became Professor of Chemistry at the Technical Institute in 1863. He became Professor of General Chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg in 1866. Mendeleev was a well-known teacher, and, because there was no good textbook in chemistry at that time, he wrote the two-volume "Principles of Chemistry", which became a classic textbook in chemistry. In this book, Mendeleev tried to classify the elements according to their chemical properties. In 1869, he published his first version of his periodic table of elements. In 1871, he published an improved version of the periodic table, in which he left gaps for elements that were not known at that time. His table and theories were proved later when three elements were discovered.

Mendeleev investigated the chemical theory of solution. He found that the best proportion of alcohol and water in vodka is 40%. He also investigated the thermal expansion of liquids and the nature of petroleum. In 1905, Mendeleev was elected a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

In 1893, he became director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in St. Petersburg and held this position until his death in 1907. The crater Mendeleev on the Moon, as well as element number 101 is named after him. Russian Academy of Sciences yearly awards since 1998 Mendeleev Golden Medal (originally started by USSR Academy of Sciences in 1962) for achievements in chemical science and technology.

#### **Работа с презентацией**

#### **Задание 2. Выполните упражнения**

##### **Упр. 1. Think of the possible Russian equivalents**

Periodic table

Chemical symbol

Chemical element

Non-metal

Inert gases

Periodic law

Metric system

Periodicity

Atomic weight

##### **Упр. 2 Look through the text again and match the date and the fact**

1907 A famous periodic table appeared

1859 Mendeleev was born

1869 A great scientist died

1893 He finished his work on water and alcohol

1834 Mendeleev lived and worked in Germany

1865 Mendeleev started to develop the principles of metrology

##### **Упр. 3 Write True (T) or False (F)**



1. Each element has 2 cells in the table.
2. There are 7 periods in the Periodic table.
3. The Periodic table has 8 groups.
4. All the elements are classified as metals and non-metals.
5. There are 108 chemical elements in the table.

**Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:**

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

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**Практическое занятие №20**

**Тема 20. Финансовые учреждения и услуги.**

**1**

**Цель:** Совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

**Содержание работы**

**Задание 1. Изучите лексику:**

deal with- иметь дело с

s tore- хранить

loan - кредит  
percentage- процент  
withdraw the required amount-снять  
требуемую сумму  
short-term-краткосрочный

repay the loan-погасить кредит  
account- счет  
develop-развивать  
purchases- покупки

***Задание 2. Переведите текст:***

A bank is a financial company that deals with money, securities and precious metals. If you need a certain amount of money, you can come to the bank and apply for a cash loan. After the bank approves your application, a contract is concluded between the client and the bank in which all conditions are stipulated. Loans are short-term or long-term, and are issued at a certain percentage. The client is given a schedule, according to which he must pay a fixed amount of money every month. This amount includes the loan itself, and the interest for using money. The client can also repay the loan in full with a one-time payment, thereby reducing the interest rate. Banks give their customers plastic cards, from which ATMs can always and everywhere withdraw the required amount. Plastic cards can also pay for any purchases or services. Banks can provide money not only to individuals, but also to huge companies, industries.

Also people in banks can store their savings. The bank not only protects other people's money, but also pays interest to its depositors for the right to use this money. When the depositor needs to withdraw the entire amount from his account, he comes to the bank and receives the money deposited.

For any bank it is very important to earn an excellent reputation and try to keep it. The quality of the bank's work will depend on the number of depositors and other customers wishing to avail themselves of banking services.

Without banks, any economy can not develop. Investors will remain without money, and will not be able to implement their projects. Such industries as engineering, agriculture, chemical industry, mining and forestry, will not be able to successfully develop and progress.

***Задание 3. Заполните анкету на получение карты банка.***

**Application Form**

First name

Surname

Address

Tel

E-mail

Date and place of birth

Citizenship

Marital status

Occupation

Hobby

Signature

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