

ФГБ ПОУ «КИСЛОВОДСКИЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»
МИНЗДРАВА РОССИИ

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

учебной дисциплины

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Практическое занятие №1 «Входное тестирование»

Лексико-грамматический тест.

Вариант 1

Choose the correct answer:

1. I ... a first year student.
a) are b) is c) am d) have got
2. My family ... rather big.
a) are b) is c) am d) have got
3. I ... a mother, a father and a brother.
a) are b) is c) am d) have got
4. Alice ... swim when she was young.
a) can b) could c) must d) cannot
5. Bob and Tim ... doctors.
a) was not b) is not c) were not d) has not
6. She is ... university teacher.
a) a b) an c) one d) the
7. She is taller...me.
a) than b) as c) that d) -
8. Her eyes ... blue.
a) are b) have c) has d) is
9. ... help me?
a) Can you to b) Do you can c) Can you d) Are you
10. His friend ... football very well.
a) does b) plays c) play d) do
11. Martin and Mary ... at school.
a) do not study b) does not study c) do not studies d) does study
12. ... your mother a nurse?
a) Are b) Does c) Will d) Is
13. ... Nick get up early?
a) Are b) Does c) Will d) Is

14. Russia is ... country in the world.

a) big b) large c) the biggest d) bigger

15. Our book is ... than his magazine.

a) more interesting b) the most interesting c) most interesting d) interesting

16. Sally's bag is

a) less b) little c) littler d) smallest

17. This ... is not strong.

a) sportsman b) sportsmen c) sportsmans d) sportsmens

18. Those ... are noisy.

a) child b) childs c) children d) child'

19. My mother ... cook dinner tomorrow.

a) will b) do c) did d) does

20. His parents ... in the park yesterday.

a) did walked b) walk c) walk did d) did not walk

21. ... is the capital of Russia.

a) Moscow b) St. Petersburg c) London d) New York

22. ... is the capital of UK.

a) Moscow b) St. Petersburg c) London d) New York

23.. is your telephone number?

a) Which b) What c) How d) How old

24. My working day at 7 o'clock.

a) begins b) is beginning c) am beginning d) begin

25. What birds live in the Tower of London?

a) doves b) ravens c) swans d) parrots

Лексико-грамматический тест.

Вариант 2

Choose the correct answer:

1. I like ... small animals.

a) the b) – c) a d) an

2. I ... a student of an industrial college.

a) are b) have c) am d) is

3. My working day at 7 o'clock.

a) begins b) is beginning c) am beginning d) begin

4. He ... at a factory yesterday.

a) worked b) did work c) did worked d) did not worked

5. What ...tomorrow?

a) does she do b) will she do c) she do d) do she

6. a lot of books on the shelf.

a) There is b) Is c) There are d) Is there

7. We do not French.

a) studying b) study c) studies d) will study

8. My friend is ... than me.

a) tallest b) tall c) more tall d) taller

9. Those ... are my neighbours.

a) woman b) women c) womans d) womens

10. The symbol of England is

a) a lion b) a rose c) a dragon d) a lily

11. Her surname.....Williams.

a) are b) am c) - d) is

12. Sometimes she.....new books in this shop.

a) buys b) buy c) is buying d) are buy

13.a boy in the room.

a) There is b) Is c) There are d) Are there

14. This team like a champion yesterday.

a) plays b) played c) is playing d) play

15. This school is..... than that University.

a) better b) good c) gooder d) the best

16. I have ... small dog.

a) the b) – c) a d) an

17.....are you reading now?

a) Which b) What c) When d) Where

18. Where ...tomorrow?

a) does she go b) will she go c) she go d) she will go

19. ...he often go to the cinema?

a) does b) do c) doing d) did

20. How many parts does Great Britain consist of?

a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5

21. ... is the capital of Russia.

a) Moscow b) St. Petersburg c) London d) New York

22. ... is the capital of UK.

a) Moscow b) St. Petersburg c) London d) New York

23. I ... a first year student.

a) are b) is c) am d) have got

24. I ... a mother, a father and a brother.

a) are b) is c) am d) have got

25. Alice ... swim when she was young.

a) can b) could c) must d) cannot

Лексико-грамматический тест.

Вариант 3

Choose the correct answer:

1. The lessons ... interesting.

a) are b) have c) am d) is

2. These children ... a very rich imagination.

a) has b) have c) is d) are

3. I ... shopping yesterday.

a) came b) made c) went d) go

4. ... two floors in this theatre.

a) There are b) There is c) am d) Is there

5. Tom and Jane ... to spend this summer in the country.

a) wants b) are wanting c) want d) do want

6. Anna and Kate ... to the cinema last Sunday.

a) didn't went b) don't go c) didn't go d) did go

7. What ... tomorrow?

a) does she do b) will she do c) she do d) she will

8. ... you go to the park?

a) does b) did c) doing d) do

9. I have got ...big family.

a) the b) a c) - d) an

10. The British Queen lives in....

a) Tower of London b) Paris c) Buckingham Palace d) Trafalgar Square

11. ... is the capital of Russia.

a) Moscow b) St. Petersburg c) London d) New York

12. ... is the capital of UK.

a) Moscow b) St. Petersburg c) London d) New York

13. Russia is ... country in the world.

a) big b) large c) the largest d) bigger

14. Our book is ... than his magazine.

a) more interesting b) the most interesting c) most interesting d) interesting

15. Those ... are my neighbours.

a) woman b) women c) womans d) womens

16. Look at ...

building.

a) that b) these c) those d) such

17. What is ... name? –

Jane.

a) her b) their c) my d) his

18. There ... some water in the bottle.

a) are b) were c) am d) is

19. Look at

...trees.

a) this b) such c) these d) that

20. Do it ...!

a) myself b) yourself c) ourselves d) itself

21. There ... a lot of children in the swimming- pool.

a) is b) were c) was d) am

22. Look at ...

boy.

a) those b) these c) such d) this

23. She is taller...me.

a) than b) as c) that d) -

24. Her eyes ... blue.

a) are b) have c) has d) is

25. ... help me?

a) Can you to b) Do you can c) Can you d) Are you

T 1.1. Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи.

Лексика:

- города;
- национальности;
- профессии;
- числительные;
- члены семьи (mother-in-law/nephew/stepmother, etc.);
- внешность человека (high: shot, medium high, tall/nose: hooked, crooked, etc.);
- личные качества человека (confident, shy, successful, etc.);
- названия профессий (teacher, cook, businessman, etc).

Грамматика:

- глаголы to be, to have, to do (их значения как смысловых глаголов и функции как вспомогательных);
- простое настоящее время (образование и функции в страдательном залоге; чтение и правописание окончаний, слова-маркеры времени);
- степени сравнения прилагательных и их правописание;
- местоимения личные, притяжательные, указательные, возвратные;
- модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

Фонетика:

- Правила чтения. Звуки. Транскрипция.

T 1.1.1 «Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке»

Практическое занятие № 2 «Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке»

Официальное приветствие

Используйте следующие примеры приветствий:

Good morning /Good afternoon/ Good evening – Доброе утро /день /вечер.

Такое приветствие считается самой распространенной формой обращения.

Good morning, everyone. I hope you are doing well this morning.–

Доброе утро всем. Надеюсь, у вас все в порядке.

Чтобы выразить особое почтение используйте фразу: **Good morning, MrSmith** –

Доброе утро, мистер Смит. Если вы хорошо знакомы, используйте имя вместо фамилии.

Hello. How do you do? – Здравствуйте. Как ваши дела?

Nice to meet you/ Pleased to meet you – Рад встрече.

Также подойдет при первом знакомстве в деловой обстановке.

How have you been doing? How have you been? – Как у вас обстоят дела?

Более уважительный, простой и вежливый вариант неформальной фразы **How are you?**

При формальном общении:

Good morning! You must be Ann?

Yes, good morning. I'm sorry, **and your name is?**

My name is Alex. Very nice to meet you. Welcome to Madrid!

Thank you.

How are you today?

Very well, thank you. And yourself?

I'm good. Thanks for asking.

Выделенные фрагменты диалога – показатель именно формально общения:

welcome to вместо **welcome**, **very nice to meet you** вместо **nice to meet you**, **thank you** вместо **thanks**.

При нейтральном общении (например, при общении с коллегой):

Hello!

Hello! Are you Ann?

Yes, that's right. What`s your name?

Alice. **Nice to meet you.** How are you?

Fine, thanks. And you?

I`m good, thanks.

Выделенные слова и фразы здесь указывают на нейтральный тон беседы.

При неформальном общении:

Hi!

Hey! Ann?

Ye. **Your name?**

Alice. Good to meet you.

You, too.

How are you doing?

Ye, not bad. **You?**

Pretty good.

Обратите внимание на выделенный текст: слова указывают на неформальный, дружеский стиль приветствия.

Приветствие на английском языке для детей

Приветствие учителя на уроке – это всегда исключительно формальный тон.

Hello, boys and girls / Hello, pupils.

Hello, teacher.

Nice to meet you.

Nice to meet you, too.

Sit down, please.

Приветствие при знакомстве

Чтобы выбрать правильную фразу при знакомстве с человеком, вы должны понимать, какой характер носит встреча: деловой и официальный или неформальный. В зависимости от ситуации строить предложения.

Good afternoon! You must be John? Добрый день! Вы должно быть Джон? (официальное приветствие)

Hello! Are you Peter? Здравствуйте! Вы, должно быть, Питер? (нейтральное приветствие)

Hi! Alex? Привет! Алекс, верно?

Вежливое приветствие

Чтобы показать свое уважительное отношение, используйте следующие фразы:

Hello! How are you?/ How are you doing?How is it going? Здравствуй! Как твои дела?

Doing well! And how have you been? Отлично! Как у тебя?

Great! How about you? Отлично! А как насчет тебя?

Do you remember when was the last time we saw each other? Ты помнишь, когда мы виделись в последний раз?

Сленговое приветствие

Приветствия подобного рода всегда неформальны, используются при общении с очень близкими друзьями, членами семьи, с коллегами,

Итак, наиболее распространенные сленговые приветствия:

Hey/Hey there/Hey man/Hey there everyone – Привет/Привет, друг/Привет, всем.

Yo – Привет (используется только в кругу друзей, не применительно к учителям, родственникам, даже если у вас близкие и доверительные отношения).

Howdy – Как твои дела? (используется в зависимости от региона, будьте внимательны).

What`s up? What's new? – Что нового?

Where have you been hiding? – Где ты пропадал?

Wotcha? – Привет! (можно использовать при встрече с другом, с которым не виделись сто лет и готовы прыгнуть на него от радости).

Hiya! – Привет! (можно услышать преимущественно на севере Англии).

Howdo? – Как дела?

Знакомство в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.

В официальной обстановке можно представить одного человека другому следующим образом:

- Mrs Johnson, may I introduce Mr Bentley? MrBentley – MrsJohnson.
Альтернативой выражения **May I introduce...?** в менее формальной ситуации могут выступить следующие фразы (в порядке убывания степени официальности):
- Letmeintroduce... - Позвольте мне представить...
- I`dlikeyoutomeet... - Я бы хотел, чтобы вы познакомились с...

- Thisis... - Это...
- Meet... - Познакомьтесь с... (преимущественно используется американцами)

Два человека, которых уже представили друг другу, обычно говорят:

- Howdoyou do? (В официальной, формальной обстановке)
- Hallo. (В неофициальной обстановке)
- Pleased/ Glad/ Nicetomeetyou. – Приятно / Рад познакомиться с вами.

(Выражения довольно часто употребляются в США, в Британии образованные люди предпочитают "Howdoyou do?")

Фраза, которой часто предваряют знакомство:

- Haveyoumet...?

Если возникла необходимость представиться самому, можно сказать следующее:

Официальный стиль:

- May I introduce myself? My name's Michael Lensky. I'm your guide. -

Разрешите представиться. Меня зовут Михаил Ленский. Я - ваш гид.

Менее официальный стиль:

- Let me introduce myself. - Позвольте мне представиться.

Или просто:

- My name is Michael. [или] I'm Michael. - Меня зовут Михаил.

Если необходимо представить человека большой аудитории, например, выступающего с речью или докладом, говорят следующее:

- Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in introducing Professor Hornby.

Далее кому-то из собеседников следует начать разговор. Можно задать вопрос, подобный следующим:

- Is this your first visit to...? – Это ваш первый визит в...?
- Have you been here before? – Вы бывали здесь раньше?
- Have you visited/ seen...? – Вы уже посетили/ видели...?
- How do you like/ find (our)...? – Как вы находите (наш)...?
- How do you like it here? – Как вам здесь нравится?
- What do you think of...? – Что вы думаете о...?
- Are you interested in...? – Вы интересуетесь...?

Менее прямыми и, соответственно, более тактичными воспринимаются разделительные вопросы (так называемые "tag-questions"), в которых вторая часть

(tag) в структуре вопроса, превращает утверждение в собственно вопрос (The weather is fine today, isn't it? – Погода сегодня прекрасная, не правда ли?).

Например:

- This is your first visit to Moscow, isn't it? - Это ваш первый визит в Москву, не так ли?
- You're interested in painting, aren't you? - Вы интересуетесь живописью, не правда ли?

Другими фразами, побуждающими к ответной реплике, могут быть:

- I believe (that)... - Полагаю (что)...
- I hear (that)... - Я слышал (что)...
- I've been told... - Мне говорили...

Примеры:

- I hear you're from Manchester. - Я слышал, что вы из Манчестера.
- I've been told you're doing research in Medieval Japanese Literature. - Мне говорили, что вы занимаетесь исследованиями в области Средневековой японской литературы.
- I expect you've already been on a sight-seeing tour. - Полагаю, вы уже осмотрели достопримечательности.

И, разумеется, комментарии на тему погоды всегда уместны для того, чтобы начать разговор:

- It's lovely day, isn't it? - Прекрасный день, не так ли?
- Isn't this rain awful? - Разве этот дождь не ужасен?

Прочтите диалоги и обратите внимание на стиль речи.

1. At Work (formal)

Mr Briggs: Good morning, Mr Ward. How are you?

Mr Ward: Very well, thank you. How are you?

Mr Briggs: Fine, thanks. I don't think you've met my secretary. (To his secretary) This is Mr Ward. This is Miss Cromby.

Mr Ward: How do you do?

Miss Cromby: How do you do?

2. At a Party (informal)

Ann: Have you met my sister Rosemary?

Arnold: Hallo, Rosemary. Pleased to meet you.

Rosemary: Hallo, Arnold. It's nice to meet you too. I hear you're a perfect dancer. Shall we dance?

Arnold: I'm sorry. I am actually a terrible dancer.

Слова и выражения к диалогам

- introduce Mr B to Mr A - познакомить мистера Б. с мистером А.
- to introduce oneself - представиться
- allow [ə'laʊ] - позволять, разрешать; допускать
- meet (met, met) - встречаться; знакомиться
- I am glad to meet you. - Рад встретиться (познакомиться) с вами.
- Pleased to meet you. - Приятно познакомиться с вами.
- It's nice to meet you. = Nice meeting you. - Приятно познакомиться с вами.
- How are you? - Как вы себя чувствуете? / Как поживаете?
- I'm fine. - Я чувствую себя хорошо.
- How are you doing? - (разг.) Как поживаете? (Как поживаешь?)
- Not bad. (I'm not bad.) - Неплохо.
- Same here. - Мне тоже.
- to get on with smb - ладить с кем-либо, срабатываться с кем-либо
- So do I. - Я тоже. (Краткий ответ, выражающий солидарность с предыдущим положительным утверждением, начинается словом "So" (так) с последующим вспомогательным глаголом и подлежащим)

He likes such films. – So do I. (Он любит такие фильмы. - Я тоже.); I'm late. – So is she. (Я опаздываю. - Она так же.)

- enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] - наслаждаться, получать удовольствие от
- to get used to smth - привыкнуть к чему-либо
- to have a good time – хорошо проводить время
- for ages – за долгое время. It's the best party I've been to for ages. - Это лучшая вечеринка, на которой я побывала за долгое время.
- homesick ['həʊmsɪk] - тоска по дому, по родине
- never mind - не берите в голову

Прочтите диалоги и обратите внимание на стиль речи.

1. Carmen: Hi! My name's Carmen. What's your name?

Paula: I'm Paula.

Carmen: Are you a new student?

Paula: Yes, I am. I'm from Brazil. And where are you from?

Carmen: I'm from Spain.

Paula: Nice to meet you.

Carmen: Nice to meet you, too.

2. Sayad: Good afternoon. My name is Sayad. What's your name?

Paul: I'm Paul.

Sayad: Are you from Germany?

Paul: Yes, I am. I'm from Kiel. And where are you from?

Sayad: I'm from Afghanistan.

Paul: Nice to meet you.

Sayad: Nice to meet you, too.

3. Carmen: Hi! My name is Carmen. How are you?

Robert: Hey, I'm Robert. How old are you?

Carmen: I'm eighteen. I was born in 1998. And you?

Robert: I am twenty years old.

Carmen: You are older than me.

Robert: Yeah.

4. A: Hi!

B: Hi! I'm Alex. What's your name?

A: Hello, Alex. I'm Kate.

B: How do you spell that?

A: K-A-T-E

B: How old are you?

A: I'm 12. And how old are you?

B: I'm 11.

A: What's your telephone number?

B: My telephone number is 1-234-567

A: Thank you! I will call you later. Bye-bye, Alex!

B: Good bye Kate!

5. - Hi! What's your name? Привет! Как вас зовут?

— Olga. What's yours? Ольга. А вас как зовут?

— Andrei. Where are you from, Olga? Андрей. Откуда вы, Ольга?

— I'm from the US. And you? Я из США. А вы?

— I'm from Russia. Nice to meet you, Olga. Я из России. Приятно с вами познакомиться, Ольга.

— Nice to meet you. Взаимно.

6. -Hi! How're you? Привет! Как дела?

— Good, thanks. What's your name? Хорошо, спасибо. Как вас зовут?

— Lena. What's yours? Лена. А вас как?

— I'm Dima. Nice to meet you. Меня Дима. Приятно с вами познакомиться.

— Nice to meet you. Взаимно.

— Are you Russian? Вы русская?

— Yes, I am. Да.

— Where are you from in Russia? Где вы живете в России?

— I'm from Vologda. В Вологде.

— I have some friends in Vologda. У меня есть друзья в Вологде.

— Oh, really? And where are you from? Правда? А вы откуда?

— I'm from Italy. Из Италии.

7. - Hello! I'm Anya. And you are....? Привет! Меня зовут Аня. А вас?

— I'm Kolya. How are you doing, Anya? Я Коля. Как ваши дела, Аня?

— Good, thanks. Хорошо, спасибо.

— Are you staying in this hotel? Вы остановились в этом отеле?

— Yes, I am. Are you staying here too? Да. Вы тоже здесь остановились?

— No. Hotels are expensive here. I'm renting an apartment. Нет. Отели здесь дорогие. Я снимаю квартиру.

— Oh, OK! Are you here by yourself? Ясно. Вы здесь один?

— No, I'm here with my family. How about you? Нет, я здесь с семьей.

А вы?

— I'm here with a friend. Я здесь с другом.

— Is this your first time in Moscow? В первый раз в Москве?

— Actually, yes. This is my first time. В общем, да. В первый раз.

- Do you like it here? Вам здесь нравится?
- Yeah! It's a nice place. Да! Хорошее место.
- How long will you be in Moscow? /Сколько вы пробудете в Москве?
- Until the end of next week. До конца следующей недели.
- OK, it was nice chatting with you. I've got to get going now. Have a good time! Ладно, приятно было с вами поболтать. Мне пора идти. Хорошо вам провести время!
- OK, thanks. Ладно, спасибо.

Заполните пропуски используя слова из бокса. Разыграйте полученные диалоги.

How are you? See you soon. Nice too fine
--

a.

Good morning.

Good morning.

_____ to meet you.

Nice to meet you _____.

b.

Hello. _____?

Fine, thank you. And you?

I am _____ too.

c.

Good bye.

Bye. _____.

Т 1.1.2 «Отношения поколений в семье»

Практическое занятие № 3 «Отношение поколений в семье»

My family

Моя семья

1.Познакомьтесь с новыми словами, выпишите и выучите их.

family ['fæmɪli] — семья	niece [ni:s]- племянница
relative ['relatɪv] — родственник	nephew ['nefju:] — племянник
parents — родители	cousin ['kʌz(ə)n] — двоюродный брат / сестра
mother ['mʌðə] — мать	second cousin ['sekənd'kʌz(ə)n] — троюродный брат / сестра
father ['fɑ:ðə] — отец	father-in-law — свекор, тесть
children (мн. child) — дети	mother-in-law — свекровь, теща
daughter ['dɔ:tə] — дочь	son-in-law — муждочери, зять
son [sʌn] — сын	daughter-in-law — женасына, невестка, сноха
sister ['sɪstə] — сестра	step-father — отчим
brother ['brʌðə] — брат	step-mother — мачеха
siblings ['sɪblɪŋ] — дети одних родителей	step-son — приемныйсын
twins — близнецы, двойня	step-daughter — падчерица
twin-brother — брат-близнец	wife [waɪf] — жена
twin-sister — сестра-близнец	husband ['hʌzbənd] — муж
<u>extended family</u> [ɪk'stend'fæmɪli] — <u>расширенная семья</u>	widow ['wɪdəʊ] — вдова
grandparents — дедушка и бабушка	widower ['wɪdəʊə(r)] — вдовец
grandfather ['græn(d), fɑ:ðə] — дедушка	spouse [spaʊs] — супруг(а)
grandmother ['græn(d), mʌðə] — бабушка	engagement [ɪn'geɪdzmənt] — помолвка
grandchild (мн. grandchildren) — внук, внучка (внуки)	wedding ['wedɪŋ] — свадьба
grandson ['græn(d), sʌn] — внук	marriage ['mæɪdʒ] — брак
granddaughter ['græn(d), 'dɔ:tə] — внучка	fiancé [fi'ɒnsɛɪ] — жених (послепомолвки)
great-grandchildren — правнуки	fiancée [fi'ɒnsɛɪ] — невеста (послепомолвки)
great-grandson — правнук	groom [gru:m] — жених (насвадьбе)
great-granddaughter — правнучка	bride [braɪd] — невеста (насвадьбе)
aunt [ɑ:nt] — тетя	married ['mæɪɪd] — женат / замужем
uncle ['ʌŋkl] — дядя	engaged — помолвлен(а)

single ['sɪŋ(ə)l] — холост / незамужем

divorced — разведен(а)

ex-wife — бывшаяжена

ex-husband — бывшиймуж

stepmother — мачеха

stepfather — отчим

stepson — пасынок

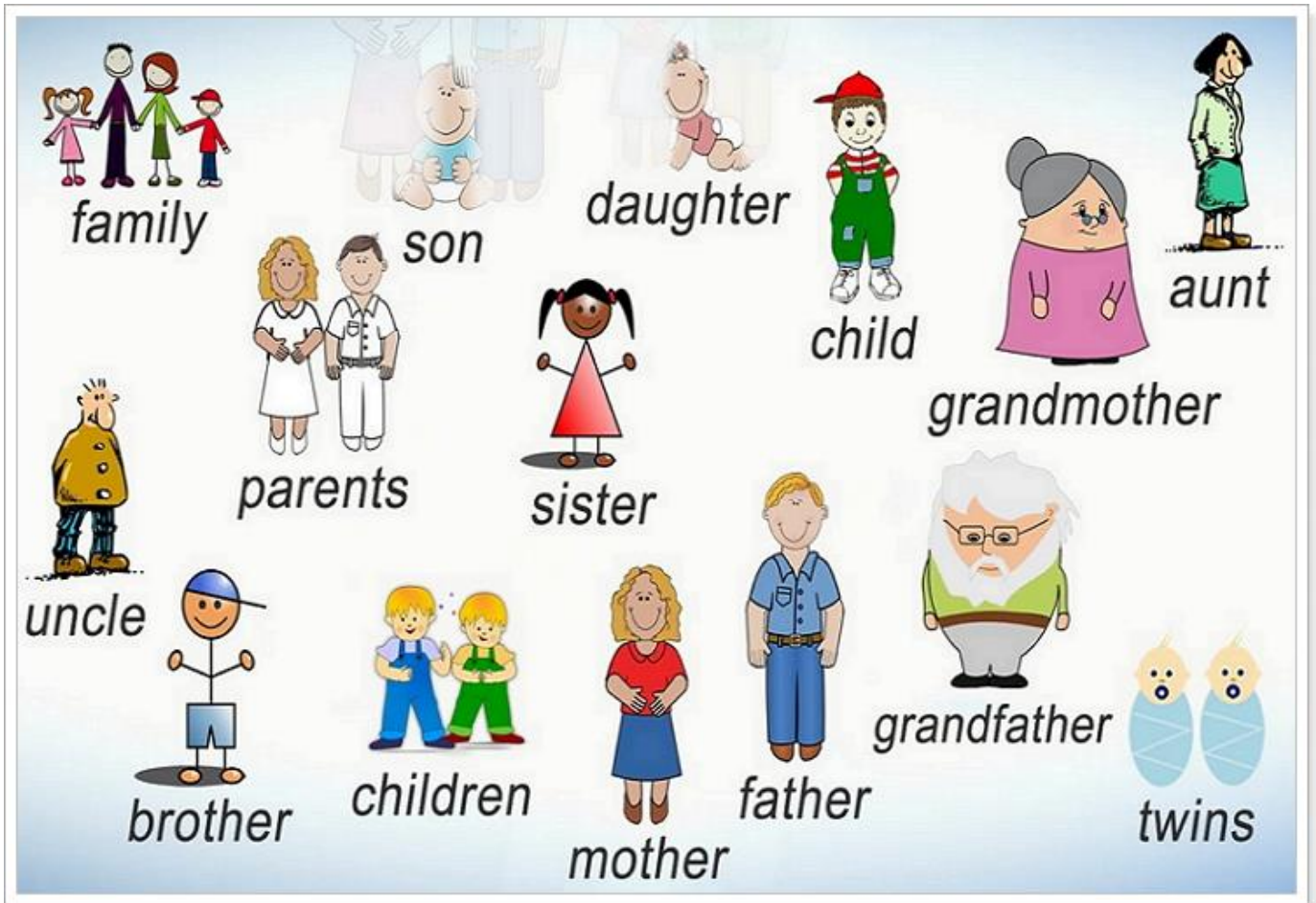
stepdaughter — падчерица

stepbrother — сводныйбрат

stepsister — своднаясестра

2. Рассмотрите картинки, повторите новую лексику.





3. Подберите правильный вариант ответа

1. Olga is is your mother's mother. Olga is your...

- a) mother b) aunt c) granny d) sister

2. Max is your uncle's son. He is your...

- a) nephew b) cousin c) twin d) grandson

3. Sarah is your grandma's only daughter. Sarah is your...

- a) mother b) aunt c) granny d) sister

4. Nikita is your mother's son. He is your...

- a) nephew b) dad c) brother d) grandson

5. Mary is your uncle's wife. She is your...

- b) mother b) aunt c) granny d) sister

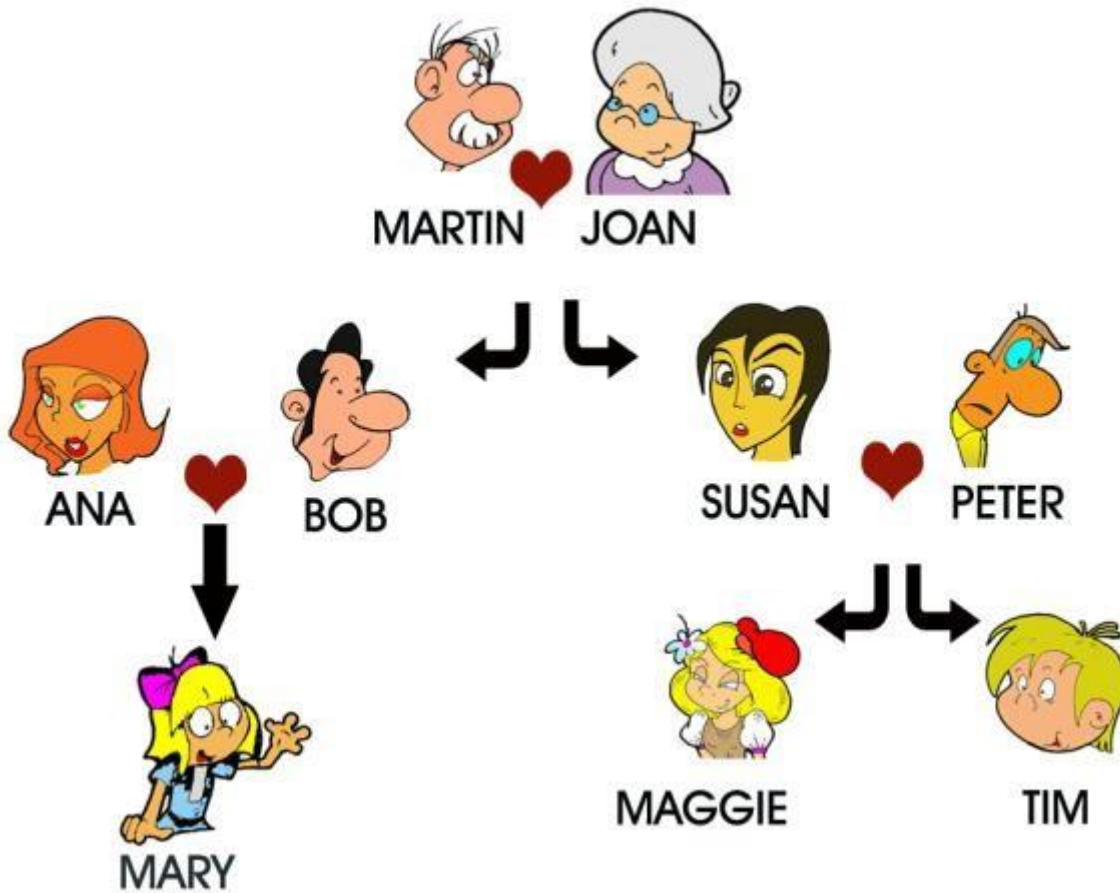
4. Вставьте подходящие названия родственников на английском

1. Nick is your mother's husband. He is your ...
2. Alex is your brother's son. He is your ...
3. Your mother and father are your ...
4. Patrick is your father's brother. He is your ...

5. Sheena is your father's daughter. She is your ...

5. Скажите, верны ли предложения (True or False), используя FAMILY TREE.

Исправьте неверные предложения



1. Susan is Maggie's mother.
2. Martin is Tim's father.
3. Peter is Mary's uncle.
4. Joan is Maggie's granny.
5. Maggie is Tim's brother.
6. Bob is Ana's husband.
7. Mary is Maggie's cousin.
8. Mary is Peter's niece.
9. Peter is Tim's granddad.
10. Susan is Martin's daughter.
11. Tim is Susan's daughter.
12. Ana is Bob's aunt.
13. Ana and Bob are Mary's parents.

6. Заполните таблицу, используя следующие слова

Brother, children, aunt, grandfather, grandparents, grandmother, father, husband, mother, nephew, niece, son, wife, sister, uncle, grandson, aunt, granddaughter, parents, cousins, great grandparents

MEN (мужчины)	WOMEN (женщины)	PLURAL (множественное число)

7. Прочтите текст о семье и заполните таблицу.

He is John Shinder. He is from London, England. He is forty-two years old He is a photographer. He is tall and slim. His eyes are brown and his hair is black. He is married. His wife is Alice Shinder. She is from Liverpool, England. She is a teacher. She is forty years old. She is not very tall and slim. Her eyes are blue and her hair is long and dark. Their children are Max and Kate. They are eleven years old. They are twins. John loves taking photos and Alice loves reading romantic books. They have got two lovely cats.

Husband	Wife
Full name:	Full name:
Age:	Age:
Country:	Country:
Hometown:	Hometown:
Job:	Job:
Eyes:	Eyes:
Hair:	Hair:
Hobby:	Hobby:

8.Прочтите и переведите письменно текст.

Let me introduce myself. I'm Igor Rostov. Igor is my first name. Rostov is my surname. I'm fourteen years old. I was born on the 10th of December in 1987 in St. Petersburg. I'm a pupil. I go to school. I'm in the 9th form. I'd like to be a computer programmer. I'm good at Maths and Physics. They are my favourite subjects. I'm rather tall and slim. My hair is fair. I've got blue eyes. I like to joke and to laugh. I think I've got a sense of humour. I enjoy sport. I play football. Our team takes part in different football competitions. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. There are five of us: my mother, my father, my brother, my sister and me. First of all some words about my parents. My parents have been married for twenty-four years. My father is fifty years old. He is an engineer. His name is Boris. He works in the office of a ship building company. He is very experienced. My father is always busy. He likes his job very much. My father is a tall man with fair hair and green eyes. He can make different things with his own hands. We've got a car and my father always repairs our car himself. My father is fond of swimming. When he has some free time we go to the swimming pool together. My mother's name is Sveta. She is forty-five but she looks much younger. She is slim. My mother has big blue eyes and brown hair. She is a doctor. She works in a hospital and likes her profession very much. My mother keeps house and takes care of us. She is very good at cooking. She often cooks something tasty for us. We try to help her about the house. I'm lucky to have an elder brother. My brother Oleg is about twenty-three. He is married and has a family of his own. Oleg is a businessman and his wife Helen is a teacher of English. They have a small daughter who is two years old. Oleg is my best friend. I can always turn to him with my troubles. My younger sister Olga is only five years old. Olga goes to the nursery. She is very funny. I like to spend my free time teaching her something. Sometimes I take Olga to the Zoo. My grandparents are retired. They don't live with us but I think of them as members of our family. They often come to see us. My grandparents like gardening. They spend a lot of time in the country. They grow vegetables and fruit. I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend.

10. Ответьте письменно на вопросы

1. What's your name?
2. What's your surname?
3. How old are you?
4. When and where were you born?
5. Are you a pupil?
6. What form are you in?
7. What do you want to be?
8. What is your favourite subject?
9. Are you tall or short?
10. What hair have you got?
11. What colour are your eyes?
12. Do you like to joke?
13. Have you got a sense of humour?
14. What is your favourite sport?
15. Do you go in for sports?
16. Have you or your team ever taken part in competitions?
17. Is your family large? How many are you in the family?
18. Have you got any sisters or brothers?
19. What are your parents? Where do they work? Do they like their jobs?
20. How long have your parents been married?
21. What is your father's name? How old is he?
22. Can you tell us some words about your father? Is he tall? What is his hair like?
What eyes has he got? Has he got a hobby? What is it?
23. What is your mother's name? How old is she?
24. Can you describe your mother?
25. Who keeps your house?
26. Does your mother like to cook?
27. Who helps your mother about the house?

28. What are your brothers and sisters? How old are they?
29. Are your brothers and sisters your best friends?
30. Do you like to spend your free time with them?
31. Are you a theatregoer? With whom do you usually go to the theatre?
32. What are your grandparents?
33. Do they live with your family?
34. Does your family have a country house?
35. Who usually lives there?
36. How often do you go to the country?
37. Do you like to go there?
38. What vegetables and fruit does your family grow in the country?
39. You love your family, don't you?
40. Do you help each other?
41. Are you good friends?

Т 1.1.3 «Описание внешности и характера человека»

Практическое занятие №4 «Описание внешности и характера человека»

1. Выпишите и выучите незнакомые слова.

ABOUT MYSELF

О себе

name- [neɪm]-имя

surname- ['sɜːneɪm] -фамилия

patronymic name- [pætrə'niːmɪk]- отчество

full name - [fulneɪm]- полное имя

to be 17 years old- [ˌsevn'tiːnɪəʊld]- быть 17 лет отроду

to come from – [kʌmfrɒm]- быть родом из

address – [ə'dres]- адрес

telephone number- [ˈtelɪfəʊn ˈnʌmbə]-телефонный номер

nationality – [ˌnæʃə'næləti]- национальность

to live – [lɪv]- жить
 to be going to do smth - [tu: bi 'gəʊɪŋtu: du:] – собираться сделать что-л.
 to be born - [tu: bi bɔ:n]- родиться
 birthday – ['bɜ:θdeɪ]- день рождения
 to grow up – ['grəʊʌp]- вырасти
 to enter the college - [tu: 'entərði: 'kɑ:lɪdʒ] – поступить в колледж
 to study – ['stʌdɪ]- учиться
 to be a first year student – [tu: bi fɜ:rstjɪr 'stu:dnt]- быть первокурсником
 to rent a room – [rent ru:m]- снимать комнату
 to spend time on smth. – [tu: spend taɪmɑ:n]- тратить время на что-л.
 to socialize with friends – [tu: 'səʊʃəlaɪzwɪðfrendz]- общаться с друзьями
 appearance –[ə'prɪəns]- внешность
 fat –[fæt]- полный
 thin –[θɪn]- худой
 tall – [tɔ:l]- высокий
 slim –[slɪm]- стройный
 height –[heɪt]- рост
 short –[ʃɔ:t]- невысокий
 to be medium build – [tu: bi 'mi:diəmbɪld]- быть среднего телосложения
 to weigh –[weɪ]- весить
 weight –[weɪ]- вес
 specialfeature – ['speʃl 'fi:tʃə]- особая примета/ отличительная черта
 birthmark- ['bɜ:rθmɑ:k]- родинка
 hair- волосы
 eyes – ['aɪz]- глаза
 character –['kærəktə] -характер
 calm – [kɑ:m]-спокойный
 friendly – ['frendli]- дружелюбный
 kind – [kaɪnd]- добрый
 intelligent/clever – [ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ 'klevər]- умный

punctual – [ˈpʌŋktʃʊəl]- пунктуальный/точный
 reliable – [rɪˈlaɪəbl]- надежный
 ordinary – [ˈɔːdnəri]- простой/обыкновенный
 helpful – [ˈhelpfl]- готовый прийти на помощь
 optimistic – [ˌɑːptɪˈmɪstɪk]- оптимистичный
 hardworking- трудолюбивый
 sociable — [ˈsəʊʃəbl]- общительный
 personality – [pɜːsəˈnæləti]- индивидуальность / личность
 to have a good sense of humor - [tuː hæv ɡʊdsens əv ˈhjuːmə]-обладать хорошим чувством юмора
 hobby - [ˈhɑːbi]-увлечение / хобби
 favourite - [ˈfeɪvərɪt]-любимый
 to enjoy - [tuː ɪnˈdʒɔɪ]- получать удовольствие / наслаждаться
 to like – [tuː laɪk]- любить /нравиться
 to prefer – [tuː prɪˈfɜː]- предпочитать
 to be interested in smth. — [tuː bi ˈɪntrəstɪd ɪn]- интересоваться чем-л.
 to adore — [tuː əˈdɔːr]- обожать
 to be fond of smth. – [tuː bi fɑːnd ɒf]- увлекаться чем-л.
 to do sports — [tuː duː spɔːrts]- заниматься спортом
 to take up smth. – [tuː teɪkʌp]- заняться чем-л.
 to listen to music – [tuː ˈlɪsntuː ˈmjuːzɪk]- слушать музыку
 to be on a holiday – [tuː bi ɑːn ˈhɑːlədeɪ]- быть на каникулах / в отпуске.

2. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст «About Myself» на русский язык.

ABOUT MYSELF

I'd like to tell you about myself. My name is Alex. My surname is Smirnov. I'm seventeen years old. I'm Russian. I come from Pyatigorsk. It's a town in the south of Russia not far from Kislovodsk. I was born there on the 25th of September in 1989.

I have a family. My mother's name is Tatiana, she is a teacher, and she is forty-five. My father's name is Sergey, he is a bank manager, and he is forty-five too. My younger sister's name is Jane, she is a pupil, and she is twelve.

All members of my family live in my native town Pyatigorsk. But I live in Kislovodsk now, because I study at the college. I'm a first year student of the Kislovodsk Medical College. I'm going to become a nurse (masseur).

I rent a room and live with a landlady in a three-room flat. Its address is 53 Krassivaya Street. I like the flat because I prefer living alone; it makes spend more time on studies than socializing with roommates. My phone number is 87937-7-35-28.

As for my appearance and character, I think I'm not an outstanding person, just an ordinary one. I look like my father. I'm tall, about 1 m 88sm. I'm medium build. I weigh 90 kilos. I have short straight light brown hair. I have blue eyes. It seems to me I haven't got any special features except for a small birthmark on my left cheek. I have quite an outgoing personality, really. I make friends very easily. I'm open, kind and friendly. I try to be honest, reliable, punctual and hardworking. But it's very hard, I should say.

I enjoy meeting my friends; most of them are students too. We like walking, going to discos and nightclubs, going to the cinema and doing sports. In fact sport is my hobby. I took up basketball when I was 10 and I'm still playing it quite regularly. Well, of course, I'm not professional, just an amateur. I'm also interested in computers. I adore surfing the Internet and playing computer games, they are so exciting. I have a personal computer at home. I must say it helps me a lot with my studies. Besides I'm fond of reading. I like reading psychological thrillers and detective stories very much. I read books every free minute I have. I like to listen to music as well. I prefer rock music. My favourite groups are Pink Floyd and Deep Purple.

When I'm on holidays I usually go travelling. It's so interesting to visit new places and discover new thing. It's a good way to escape from daily routine just for a change of scene.

3. Выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию прочитанного текста.

1. I was born and have lived in Pyatigorsk all my life.
2. I'm a first year student of the best college in the world.
3. My parents are doctors.
4. I am short and fat with dark hair and green eyes.
5. I like playing computer games.

4. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. What is your full name? | 7. What are your parents? |
| 2. Where do you come from? | 8. What is your address? |
| 3. How old are you? | 9. How can you characterize yourself? |
| 4. What is your nationality? | 10. What do you enjoy doing in your spare time? |
| 5. What do you do? | |
| 6. Do you have a family? | |

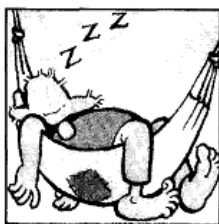
5. Переведите устно в быстром темпе:

Имя, фамилия, отчество, полное имя, быть 17 лет от роду, быть родом из, адрес, телефонный номер, национальность, жить, собираться сделать что-либо, родиться, день рождения, вырасти, поступить в колледж, учиться, быть первокурсником, снимать комнату, тратить время на что-либо, общаться с друзьями, внешность, полный, худой, высокий, стройный, рост, невысокий, быть среднего телосложения, весить, вес, особая примета, родинка, волосы, глаза, характер, спокойный, дружелюбный, добрый, умный, пунктуальный, надежный, простой, готовый прийти на помощь, оптимистичный, трудолюбивый, общительный, личность, обладать хорошим чувством юмора, увлечение, любимый, наслаждаться, нравиться, предпочитать, интересоваться чем-либо, обожать, увлекаться чем-либо, заниматься спортом, заняться чем-либо, слушать музыку, быть на каникулах.

6. Подготовьте устный монолог на английском языке «About Myself».

7.Посмотрите на картинки и запишите английские эквиваленты для данных прилагательных. Выпишите незнакомые слова и выучите их.

1. музыкальный 2. красивый 3. счастливый 4. жестокий 5. глупый 6. грустный 7. маленький 8. злой, сердитый 9. толстый 10.волосатый 11.забавный 12.спортивный 13.шумный 14.тихий, спокойный 15.умный 16.гордый	17.дикий 18.ленивый 19.милый, (остроумный) 20.сильный 21.большой 22.приятный, любезный 23.страшный 24.медленный 25.верный 26.скромный 27.безобразный 28.мягкий, кроткий 29.капризный, непослушный 30.привлекательный, аппетитный
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lazy



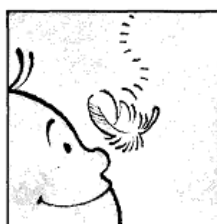
cute



stupid



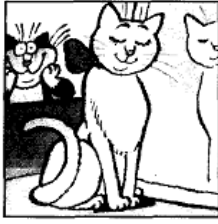
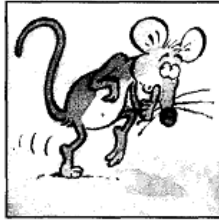
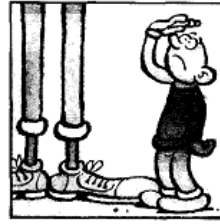
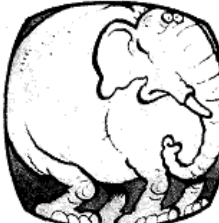
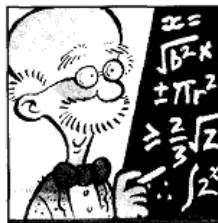
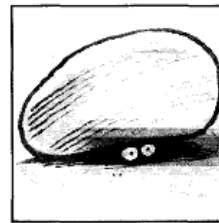
naughty



gentle



angry

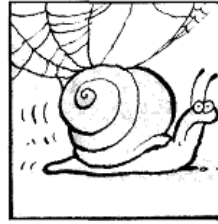
**beautiful****quiet****little****cuddly****strong****nice****funny****big****sad****clever****shy****happy****fat****ugly****musical****hairy****athletic****proud**



loyal



cruel



slow



noisy



frightening



wild

8. Используйте эти прилагательные и расскажите о своем характере и характере ваших друзей и родственников.

1. I am _____ (*clever and gentle*).
2. My friend is _____.
3. My mother is _____.
4. My father is _____.
5. My brother is _____.
6. My sister is _____.
7. My pet (dog, cat, parrot) is _____.

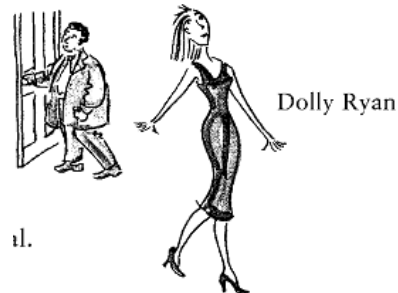
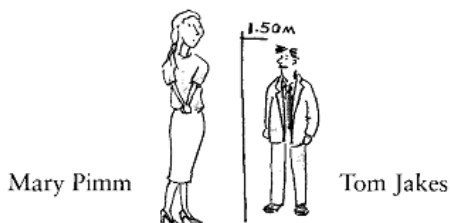
9. Все люди отличаются друг от друга внешностью. Эти слова помогут вам описать людей. Сопоставьте слова, выпишите их и выучите.

1. Tall	a. светлые волосы
2. short	b. усы
3. slim	c. высокий
4. over weight	d. стройный
5. darkhair	e. средний рост
6. fair hair	f. длинный
7. medium height	g. низкий, короткий
8. beard	h. полный

9. moustache	i. темные волосы
10. long	j. борода

10. Опишите людей используя слова из предыдущего задания.

Thomas



Suzanna



Jeff



Caroline



Dick

1. Mary Pimm is
2. Tom Jakes is
3. Dolly Ryan is
4. Thomas is
5. Suzanna has got
6. Jeff has got
7. Caroline has got
8. Dick has got

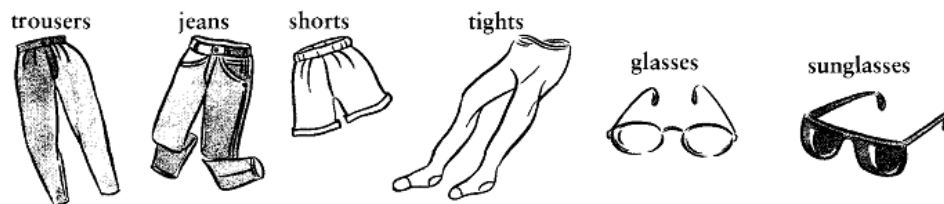
11. Посмотрите на картинки и скажите какую одежду вы обычно носите в холодную и теплую погоду. Выпишите слова и выучите их.

When it is warm I usually wear

When it is cold I usually wear

A Clothes**B Plural words**

These words are always plural in English. They need a plural verb.



Т 1.2 «Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы.»

Лексика:

- рутина (go to college, have breakfast, take a shower etc.);
- наречия (always, never, rarely, sometimes etc.)

Грамматика:

- предлоги времени;
 - простое настоящее время и простое продолжительное время (их образование и функции в действительном и страдательном залоге; чтение и правописание окончаний);
 - глагол с инфинитивом;
 - сослагательное наклонение
- love/like/enjoy + Infinitive/ing, типы вопросов, способы выражения будущего времени.

Т 1.2.1. «Рабочий день».

Практическое занятие № 5 «Рабочий день»

My day.

1.Выпишите и выучите новую лексику.

get up early / late – вставать рано/ поздно	read books — читать книги
go to bed early / late — ложиться спать рано/ поздно	watch TV — смотреть телевизор
make the bed — заправлять кровать	surf the Net — быть в сети
take a shower – принимать душ	do the cooking — готовить еду
take a bath — принимать ванну	cook breakfast (lunch, dinner) — готовить завтрак (ланч, обед)
dress (get dressed) — одеваться	do the washing — стирать
wash my face —умываться	do the ironing — гладить
clean my teeth — чистить зубы	washup – мыть посуду
shave myself — бриться	do housework – делать что-либо по хозяйству
have breakfast — завтракать	clean the flat — убирать квартиру
have lunch — перекусывать	do homework — делать домашнюю работу
have dinner — обедать (ужинать)	feed the dog — кормить собаку
have for breakfast — есть на завтрак	go for a walk — гулять
go to work — ходить на работу	take the dog out — выводить собаку гулять
leave home for work — уходить из дома на работу	go out – ходить куда-либо, проводить время вне дома
come home from work — приходить домой с работы	go shopping – ходить по магазинам
have English lessons — заниматься английским языком	have a rest — отдыхать
	go to see smb – навещать кого-либо

**2. Заполните пробелы недостающими днями недели. Переведите
стихотворение на русский язык.**

Solomon Grundy

Solomon Grundy,

Born on _____,

Christened on _____,

Married on _____,

Took ill on _____,

Worse on _____,

Died on _____,

Buried on _____.

This is the end of Solomon Grundy.

3. Прочитайте повседневные действия и поместите их в необходимые столбцы.

wash myself, attend lectures, sweep the floor, clean the teeth, have breakfast, prefer a cup of coffee (tea) and a sandwich, start (finish) studies, do ironing, watch (sport, films, shows) on TV, go to college, get up at 7 o'clock, get hungry, study different subjects, buy food, have dinner, come home from the college, read books, have a rest, have a party, sit at the café, go to the cinema, do homework, have some free time, do the work about the house, make dinner, put the clothes on, dust the furniture, clean the carpet, relax in a rock club, go shopping, do make-up, go for a walk with my friends, make the bed, play computer games, do sport, go to fitness club, have supper, talk on the phone with friends, go to bed, listen to music.

Household activities	College activities	Personal activities (hygiene, meals)	Entertainment activities

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What do you usually do in the morning?
2. What do you usually do in the afternoon?
3. What do you usually do in the evening?
4. What do you do at weekends?
5. What do you usually do on a rainy day?
6. What do you often do on a sunny day?
7. What do you do on your birthday?
8. What do you often do when you are in good mood?

9. What do you do when you are in bad mood?

5. Заполните пропуски, переведите текст на русский язык письменно.

My working day

I'd like to tell you about my working day.

On week days I usually at six o'clock.

I make the bed,, clean the teeth, and go to the kitchen to I prepare breakfast for my own. For breakfast I ... coffee and a sandwich.

Then I It is far away from my house and I go there by bus. I have studies from two till six o'clock. I at the college. Then I come home and I like a big dinner, because when I come home from the college I am very hungry.

After my dinner, I for a couple of hours and then I If I have some spare time I do some work about the house. I sweep the floor, and clean the carpets with the vacuum-cleaner. Sometimes my mother asks me to go shopping and

Then I have free time. I go for a walk with my friends or, or read books, or play my favourite computer games. Then I with my family. I like evenings very much, all members of our family get together after work and have opportunity to talk and discuss our family affairs.

I usually at about eleven o'clock, sometimes even at midnight.

6. Вставьте слова *get / go / have / come / iron / watch / buy / do / listen / take / read*, так чтобы получились фразы, при помощи которых можно описать свой распорядок дня на английском, переведите получившиеся фразы.

1. _____ the laundry

2. _____ up

3. _____ dinner

4. _____ to bed

5. _____ TV

6. _____ home

9. _____ a book

10. _____ to music

11. _____ a shower

12. _____ shopping

13. _____ a newspaper

14. _____ the clothes

7. _____ breakfast

15. _____ dressed

8. _____ to work

16. _____ lunch

7. Распределите предложения, описывающие распорядок дня с профессиями людей. Первое предложение уже сделано

NURSE: 1,

JOURNALIST:

SHOP ASSISTANT:

INTERPRETER:

1. I work in a hospital.
2. I speak with people from different countries.
3. I speak three languages.
4. I sell things.
5. I work in a shop.
6. I help sick people.

7. I translate things.
8. I work in a newspaper office.
9. I work with doctors.
10. I look after money.
11. I write a lot.

8. Прочитайте и переведите фразы, описывающие распорядок дня. Заполните данными фразами таблицу.

I do this every day	I often do this	I rarely do this	I never do this

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. wake up | 9. sleep well all night |
| 2. get up | 10. work hard |
| 3. leave school | 11. listen to music |
| 4. have lunch | 12. do (my) homework |
| 5. make the bed | 13. read a magazine |
| 6. have dinner | 14. go shopping |
| 7. read an interesting book | 15. do the morning exercises |
| 8. read a comic | 16. watch TV |

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 17.have a shower | 22.go to school |
| 18.wash (my) face | 23.come home |
| 19.brush (my) teeth | 24.play with (my) brother |
| 20.get dressed | 25.read a newspaper |
| 21.have breakfast | |

9.Поставьте фразы из первой колонки предыдущего упражнения в хронологическом порядке, то есть в порядке того, как вы делаете это в течение дня. Начните wake up!

10. Раскройте скобки, используя Present Simple.

Roberto (1) _____ (start) his day at 8.00. He (2) _____ (have) breakfast in the kitchen with all the family. Roberto (3) _____ (like) orange juice, toast and milk. He always (4) _____ (have) an apple. After breakfast Roberto (5) _____ (make) his bed and (6) _____ (tidy) up his bedroom. He (7) _____ (get) ready for lessons. He mustn't be late, as mother (8) _____ (be) very strict.

At 9.00 the Hanson kids (9) _____ (start) their lessons. At midday they (10) _____ (have) lunch. Then it's sport time: they (11) _____ (love) playing basketball, in-line skating and skate-boarding.

Roberto and his brothers (12) _____ (not/have) dinner with their parents as their father is always late. Their mother (13) _____ (not/like) it very much. So, at weekends they (14) _____ (be) always together.

10. Раскройте скобки, используя Present Simple.

Mary (1) _____ (wake) up at 7.00. Then she (2) _____ (get) up at 7.30 and she (3) _____ (go) to the bathroom. She (4) _____ (have) a shower, (5) _____ (brush) her teeth and (6) _____ (comb) her hair. Afterwards she (7) _____ (have) breakfast. Ten minutes later she (8) _____ (take) her bag, (9) _____ (kiss) her mother and (10) _____ (catch) a bus to school with her friend Diana. They (11) _____ (start) school at 9.00. They (12) _____ (not/have) lunch at the school canteen. At three o'clock they (13) _____ (return) home.

In the afternoon, she (14) _____ (study) her lessons and (15) _____ (ride) her bicycle. In the evening she (16) _____ (help) her mother prepare the dinner. After dinner she (17) _____ (watch) TV, her mother (18) _____ (read) a magazine and her father (19) _____ (go) to bed earlier since he (20) _____ (be) always the first in the family to get up.

11. Используя следующие карточки, расскажите о распорядке дня Джейми и Мелани.

job: pupil morning: • gets up – 6:50 • goes to the bathroom • puts on his clothes • has breakfast • goes to school by bus • has seven lessons a day	afternoon: • has lunch at school (packed) • goes home – 3:45 • relaxes for 25 minutes • does his homework - 4:15-5:15 • goes to the sports centre (plays football) evening: • has dinner – 7:00 • watches TV • cleans his shoes • brushes his teeth • goes to bed – 9:30	JAMIE 
---	--	--

job: pupil morning: • gets up – 7:10 • has a shower • gets dressed • has breakfast • makes her bed • her father drives her to school • has six lessons a day	afternoon: • has lunch at school canteen • goes home – 3:30 • does her homework - 4:00-5:30 • helps her mother with the cooking evening: • has dinner – 6:30 • tidies her room • brushes her teeth • reads a book • goes to sleep – 8:30	MELANIE 
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12. Используя карточку, расскажите о своем распорядке дня на английском.



Т 1.2.2. «Досуг. Хобби».

Т 1.2.3. «Активный и пассивный отдых».

Практическое занятие № 6 «Досуг. Хобби»

Практическое занятие № 7 «Активный и пассивный отдых»

ХОББИ И СВОБОДНОЕ ВРЕМЯ/HOBBIES AND PASTIMES

1. Выпишите и выучите слова.

collect — собирать

collecting — коллекционирование

collection — коллекция

stamp collection — коллекция марок

consist of — состоять из

be fond of — увлекаться

be proud of — гордиться

be interested in — интересоваться

be good at — хорошо получаться

be keen on — сильно увлекаться

be crazy about — обожать

have fun — развлекаться

have a goodtime — хорошо

проводить время

be popular with — быть

популярным у

exciting — увлекательный

expensive — дорогой

do nothing — ничего не делать

go out — проводить время вне дома

stay at home — оставаться дома

surf the Internet — сидеть в

интернете

rest/ have a rest — отдыхать

get bored — скучать

share pictures / photos — делиться

фотографиями

play table games (chess, cards, etc.)

— играть в настольные игры

arrange a party — устроить

вечеринку

take up — заняться

give up — бросить
 reading books — чтение книг
 dancing, singing — танцы, пение
 playing the guitar — игра на гитаре
 drawing / painting — рисование
 (живопись)
 badges — значки
 coins — монеты
 cards — открытки, карты
 pictures — картинки
 statuettes — статуэтки
 dolls — куклы
 toys — игрушки
 toy soldiers — игрушечные
 солдатики
 toy cars — игрушечные машинки
 velvettoys — мягкие игрушки
 discs (records) — диски (пластинки,
 записи)
 growing roses (flowers, potflowers)
 — выращивание роз (цветов,
 комнатных растений)

**2. Скажите, какое из
 перечисленных выше занятий вы
 находите ...**

more popular / less popular nowadays
 more exciting / less exciting
 more expensive / less expensive

3. Ответьте на вопросы о себе.

Do you like making things?

gardening — садоводство
 travelling — путешествия
 doing sport — заниматься спортом
 roller-skating / skateboarding —
 катание на роликах, на скейтборде
 learning languages — изучение
 языков
 making up stories — сочинение
 рассказов
 taking pictures (photography) —
 фотографирование
 listening to music — музыка
 (досл. слушать музыку)
 watching TV, playing computer
 games — смотреть телевизор,
 играть в компьютерные игры
 going to museums — посещение
 музеев
 going to the theatre (a theatre-goer) —
 посещение театров

Do you spend most of your free time
 playing computer games?

What do you do in your free time?

What kinds of hobby do you know?

What can be collected?

**4. Прочтите и письменно
 переведите текст.**

A hobby is something that you enjoy
 doing in your free time. I think that

hobbies help you not to waste your spare time doing nothing. Most people choose a hobby to their liking. One of the most popular hobbies is collecting things. This may include collecting badges and stamps, bottles or flowers. Wealthy people collect works of art or even cars.

As for me, I used to collect coins in my childhood. My collection includes more than five hundred coins from all over the world. My grandfather collects stamps. His father started the stamp collection and then my grandfather inherited it. There are very old and rare stamps in his collection.

Making things is another type of hobbies. This includes handicraft, drawing, painting, etc. For example, one of my friends sews clothes for dolls. My brother makes toy trains. His collection is growing day by day. Playing computer games has become a very popular hobby both with children and adults. My cousin loves computer games. On the one hand, it is nice that a person has such a hobby, but on the other hand, it can do harm to health.

Sport can also be a hobby. I don't mean professional sport, but amateur sport. Some people play tennis, football or volleyball. Others prefer watching sport programmes on TV. Personally, my major hobby is reading. I am very fond of detective stories and mysteries. It is very hard for me to pass by a bookshop, and I can spend hours there! I read books not only in Russian, but in English too. New e-readers are becoming more and more popular in Russia, but I think that there is nothing better than paper copies of books, so I don't have an e-reader.

Listening to music is my other hobby. I have a big collection of CDs with different kinds of music both Russian and international. I also have some favourite composers and I collect information about them.

There are people who don't have hobbies, but they still have their own ways of spending free time. My friend likes travelling and he spends most of his free time travelling across Russia. He goes to nearby towns and cities by car and to faraway places by train or even by plane.

As for me, I like playing computer games and watching TV in my free time. Most of all I like educational programmes, especially about technology. In general, I consider it necessary to have a hobby or favourite things to do, because in this case you don't waste your time doing nothing.

5. Ответьте письменно на вопросы.

1. What is a hobby?
2. What types of hobby do you know?
3. Do you have a hobby? What is it?

4. What hobbies do your family members and friends have?
5. What do you usually do in your free time?
6. Is it really important to have a hobby? Why (not)?
7. Do you know any unusual hobbies?
8. What hobby do you consider most interesting?
9. Have you ever collected anything in your life?
10. Can learning foreign languages be a hobby? Why (not)?

6. Какие мероприятия проводятся в помещении, а какие-на открытом воздухе?

surfing, go shopping, scuba diving, playing video games, skiing, sunbathing, surfing the internet, building sand castles, hiking, swimming, horse riding, having a picnic, bungee jumping, rollerblading, cycling, snowboarding, bird watching, watching, TV, eating out, playing chess

Indoor	Outdoor summer	Outdoor winter	All season outdoor

7. Заполните пропуски словами из бокса.

music, favorite, listen to music, information, news, collect, singers, programmes, CDs, museums

Rich people often _____ pictures, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to _____, libraries. As for me, I like to _____. Therefore I collect _____. I like different music _____. I collect discs of my favorite groups and _____. I carefully study the printed _____. I try to find

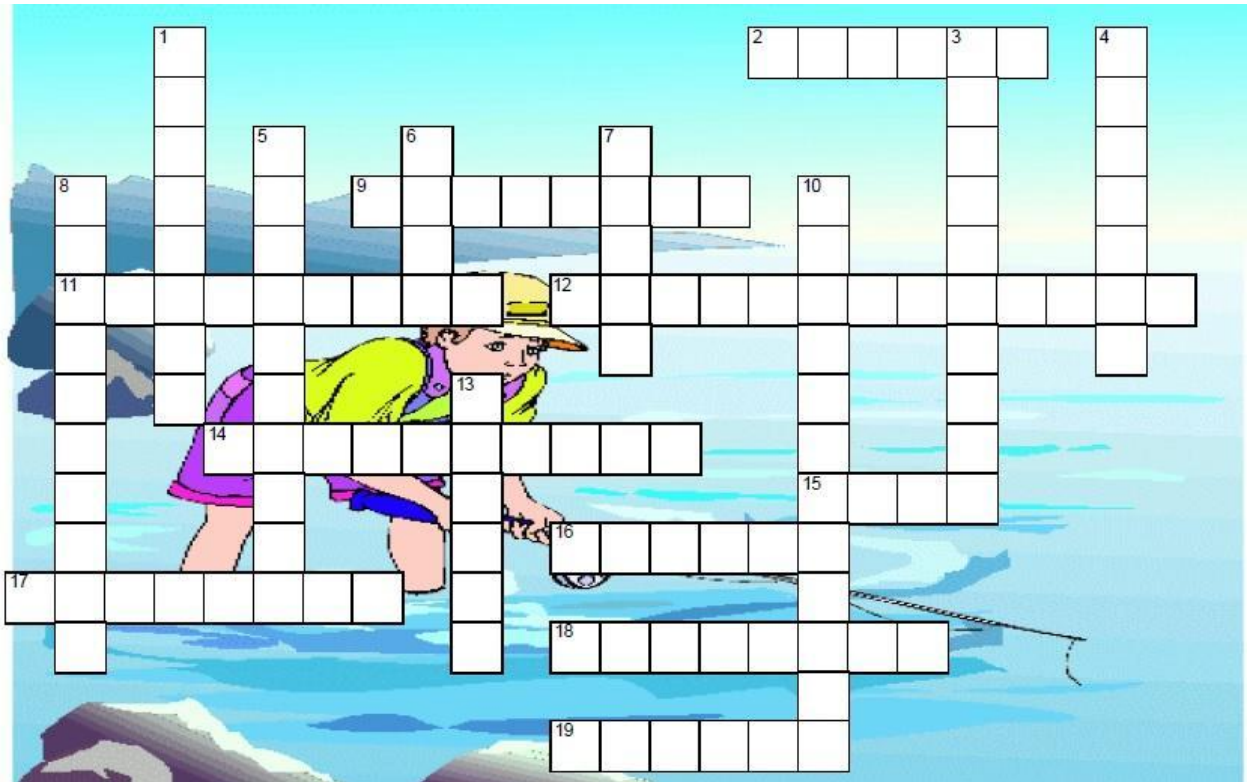
everything about my _____ singers. I also like to watch musical _____ on TV. I want to keep up with the _____ in the world of music.

8. Прочтите и переведите письменно тексты. Догадайтесь о каком хобби идет речь. Озаглавьте каждый текст.

1	I love to spend the winter thinking about what I want to plant. I enjoy cleaning out the beds in the spring and finding the shoots coming out of the ground for another year. I love to plant annuals in me containers. I love to wander out in the mornings or evenings just to see what has grown since the last time I was out.	A	Joinery
2	I like working with wood, I like to feel its texture in my hands. I like to come up with a variety of things, and then bring my ideas to life. I like the joy in the eyes of people when I give them my crafts: jewelry boxes, candlesticks, dishes, etc.	B	Reading
3	There is nothing more exciting than plunging into the world invented by another person. I like to imagine myself as a participant in the described story, trying on costumes from different epochs. I like to think out the plot, introducing my lines into it. On long evenings or right before the sleeping, in bed, I like to reflect on the ideas and problems of this or that work and be sad when everything ends.	C	Drawingandpainting
4	I always envied people who can embody the images that they have in their heads on paper. It doesn't matter how: whether the result is a realistic or abstract picture, whether it is a new word in art or whether it was already in someone's work – it is always a miracle. The miracle of how using a piece of paper and a pencil stub can create a masterpiece that makes you stop and wonder at the beauty of life. I amnotabletodosuch a thing!	D	Playingcomputergames
5	Some may say that this is not a real hobby. They say, sitting for days at a computer, forgetting about the world around us, is a dependency, which should be treated. Reading books is believed to develop the imagination, but the computer does	E	Gardening

not. But it develops much more – coordination of movements, speed of reaction, ability to act in a team. The bookswillnotteachyouthis.

9. Разгадайте кроссворд.



Across

2. p _ d _ le
9. b _ ck _ a _ k
11. sw _ ms _ _ ts
12. r _ ll _ _ bl _ ding
14. b _ n _ culars
15. t _ nt
16. p _ cn _ c
17. c _ mp _ t _ r
18. c _ mpf _ r _
19. h _ k _ ng

Down

1. sw _ mm _ ng
3. l _ fe j _ ck _ t
4. c _ cl _ ng
5. fl _ sh l _ ght
6. ba _ t
7. c _ no _
8. f _ shing r _ d
10. b _ rd w _ tching
13. g _ it _ r

Т 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.

Лексика:

- здания (attached house, apartment, etc.);
- комнаты (living-room, kitchen, etc.);

- обстановка (armchair, sofa, carpet, etc.);
- техника и оборудование (flat-screen TV, camera, computer, etc.);
- условия жизни (comfortable, close, nice, etc.);
- места в городе (city centre, church, square, etc.).

Грамматика:

- оборот there is/are;
- неопределённые местоимения some/any/one и их производные;
- предлоги направления (forward, past, opposite, etc.);
- модальные глаголы в этикетных формулах (Can/may I help you?, Should you have any questions , Should you need any further information и др.);
- специальные вопросы;
- вопросительные предложения – формулы вежливости (Could you, please? Would you like? Shall I?);
- наречия, обозначающие направление.

T 1.3.1. «Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу»

Практическое занятие № 8 «Особенности проживания в городе.

Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу»

1.Изучите и запишите новую лексику

Most of the time, you should start by saying “Excuse me”.

"Excuse me. Do you know where the ... is?"

"Excuse me. Is there a ... near here?"

"Excuse me. How can I get to the ...?"

TURN LEFT – поверните налево

TURN RIGHT – поверните направо

CROSS THE ROAD – перейдите дорогу

take the first on the left - поверните на первом повороте налево

take the second on the right - поверните на втором повороте направо

GO STRAIGHT ON – идите прямо

GO UP/ GO DOWN THIS RTREET – идите вверх/вниз по улице

2. Заполните пропуски в диалоге по



схеме

Teacher: Where can you buy aspirin?

Pupil:

Teacher: Where can you go and watch new films?

Pupil:

Teacher: Where can you rest and have a cup of coffee?

Pupil:

Teacher: Where can you stay if you are new to the area?

Pupil:

Teacher: Where can you buy books?

Pupil:

Teacher: Where can you buy bread?

Pupil:

Teacher: Where can you buy sport clothing?

Pupil:

Teacher: Where can you buy toys?

Pupil:

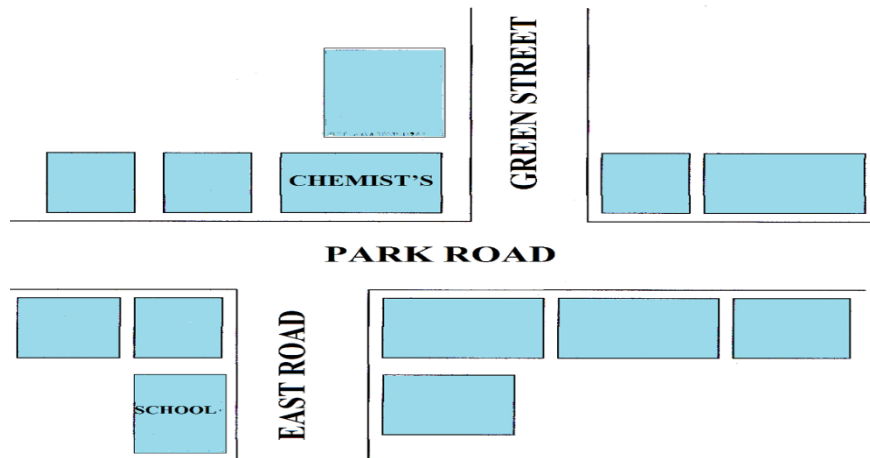
Teacher: Where can you take books which you are need and you don't have at home?

Pupil:

Teacher: Where can you send or get letters?

Pupil: ...

3. Отметьте на схеме объекты, указанные в диалоге



Pupil: Where the bank is?

Teacher: The BANK is next to the chemist's on Park Road

Pupil: Where the cinema is?

Teacher: The CINEMA is opposite the bank on the corner of East Road.

Pupil: Where the café is?

Teacher: The CAFÉ is next to the bank

Pupil: Where the hotel is?

Teacher: The HOTEL is on the corner of East Road opposite the cinema

Pupil: Where the book shop is?

Teacher: The BOOK SHOP is next to the cinema and opposite the café.

Pupil: Where the baker's is?

Teacher: The BAKER'S is on the corner of Green Street opposite the Chemist's..

Pupil: Where the sports shop is?

Teacher: The SPORTS SHOP is behind the baker's on Park Street.

Pupil: Where the toy shop is?

Teacher: The TOY SHOP is opposite the sports shop.

Pupil: Where the library is?

Teacher: The LIBRARY is on East Street opposite the school.

Pupil: Where the post office is?

Teacher: The POST OFFICE is between the hotel and the toy shop on Park Road.

4. Прочитайте и переведите диалог, ответьте на вопрос

Where does Ann want to go to?



Ann: Excuse me, do you know where the library is?

Tom: Yes. Go down Park Street until you get to the traffic lights. Turn right into East Street and go straight on. It's on your left, next to the hotel.

Ann: Is it far?

Tom: Not really.

Ann: Thank you very much.

Tom: You are welcome.



5. Нарисуйте схему местности, где вы живёте, обозначьте на схеме ваш дом и ещё три других объекта. Поменяйтесь схемами с вашим соседом по парте, в парах составьте диалог, в котором вы спросите друг друга, как добраться из ваших домов в эти три места.

6. Выпишите и выучите новую лексику

block – корпус

entrance –подъезд

highway –шоссе

embankment – набережная

lane –переулок

drive –проезд

dead-end street –тупик

settlement –поселок

village –село, деревня

autonomous district –автономный округ

postcode – почтовый индекс

7. Напишите свой адрес

Building (№)

Block ...

Flat ...

Entrance ...

Settlement/Village/Town/City ...

Region ...

Autonomous District ...

Postcode ...

Floor ...

Country ...

Street

8.Расшифруйте эти адреса: найдите страну, город, почтовый индекс, улицу, страну, дом, владельца.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Mrs Mary Green
32, Godson Crescent, Kidderminster,
Worcestershire, UK, DY11 7JT</p> | <p>4. Sam Smith
67 Highhill Street., Apt. 20
Example City
Hampshire
AB123CD
United Kingdom</p> |
| <p>2. Scott Brown
5 Green Avenue, Apt. 3
Ann Arbor 48104
USA</p> | <p>5. Jack James
24 Woodpark Road
Example City, CA 12345
UnitedStatesofAmerica</p> |
| <p>3. Mr. William Smith
52 West Road, Apt. 10
London W2 4RH
UK</p> | <p>6. 6. Dr. Tom Paul
North Bank, Ltd.
153 High Road, Suite 503
London, ABC123DE
United Kingdom</p> |

9.Составьте диалог, вопросы помогут вам

What is your address?

Do you live far from the centre?

How long does it take you to get to...?

What transport do you take to get from ... to ... ?

10.Изучите следующие слова и выражения

to get off – выходить	side street –переулок
up the stairs –наверх (полестнице)	down the stairs –вниз
square – площадь	crowded –переполненный
exit– выход	towards – по направлению к, в сторону
straight – прямо	чего-либо.
	crossroads – перекресток

11.Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

Today Alexander and his foreign friends are going to the rock concert “Music, help!” in the Polytechnic Museum. Alex lives on the outskirts of Moscow. He does not know how to get to this place, so he asks his father:

- Dad, can you tell me the way to the Polytechnic Museum? How can I get there quickly?
- Sure. It’s situated in the very centre of Moscow. Take the metro and get off at the Lubyanka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building just in front of you. Go straight across the Square. It is behind the bus stop.
- Thanks, Dad.

Alexander goes to the local metro station. He leaves the entrance to his block of flats, walks along the side street, turns left and then right. It takes him only a ten-minute walk to get to the metro station. Alex goes down the stairs and takes a train. In forty minutes he is at the Lubyanka station. He turns left to the escalator. Today the station is not so crowded. He goes up. He sees the old building of the Polytechnic Museum across the square and walks straight towards it. At the crossroads next to the Museum he meets with his friends –

Peter, Jane and Nora. They are glad to see Alex. They come into Museum hall.
The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

12.Верно/ неверно, исправь неверные утверждения

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Alexander goes to the Polytechnic Museum for the first time. | 6. It's a modern tall building. |
| 2. He knows a quick way to get there. | 7. There is a bus stop just in front of you. |
| 3. He lives on the outskirts of Moscow and far from the metro station. | 8. His groupmates are at the entrance waiting for him. |
| 4. There are a lot of people at the Lubyanka station. | 9. The concert starts in fifteen minutes. |
| 5. The Polytechnic Museum is in Lubyanskaya Ploshchad. | 10. The friends want to attend this concert as they are fond of country music. |

13.Изучите следующие наречия и выражения времени и направления.



14.Заполните пропуски словами из бокса. Нарисуйте план этой местности.

opposite, turn right, walk, on the right, tell me the way, turn left, along the street, cross, go ahead, crossroads

- Excuse me. Can you ... to the college, please?
- Yes, of course. Now Then ... to Narrow street. Go ... to the first ... and ... to Fancy Street. It's five minutes'
- Shall I ... the crossroads first?
- No, the college is ... , next to the bank and ... the cinema.
- Thanks a lot.
- You are welcome.

15.Подберите ответ к каждому вопросу

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Excuse me, sir. Can you show me the way to the British Museum? | a. You turn left, and it is right there. By the way, they have a special menu this week. |
| 2. Excuse me. Where is the nearest post office here? | b. Only ten minutes. |
| 3. Is the bank around the corner? | c. No. It is at the right-hand corner of Darwin Street. Can you see that bank machine? |
| 4. How long does it take you to get to the station? | d. Yes, sure. It is over there. This way. |
| 5. Where is the café here? | e. It is on the left to the crossroads. |

16.Прочтите диалог. Нарисуйте маршрут от студенческого общежития до Королевского ботанического сада.

Nick: Excuse me.

Policeman: Yes? Can I help you?

Nick: Is this the Royal Botanic Garden?

Policeman: No. I'm afraid it's not. This is Princess Street Gardens. On the left is Edinburgh Castle.

Nick: Hm... I think we have lost our way. We want to go to the Royal Botanic Garden. We started from our hostel in High Street and walked along Cockburn Street, then straight on over Waverley Bridge for about 500 meters and then turned left.

Policeman: Oh! I see. Don't turn left at the end of Waverley Bridge. Carry on straight along St. Andrew's until you reach the bus station.

Ann: But we don't want to go to the bus station. We want to see the Royal Botanic Garden.

Policeman: Well, it's a long way from here. If you want to get there quickly, you can take a bus from the bus station.

Ann: We would like to walk. How long does it take?

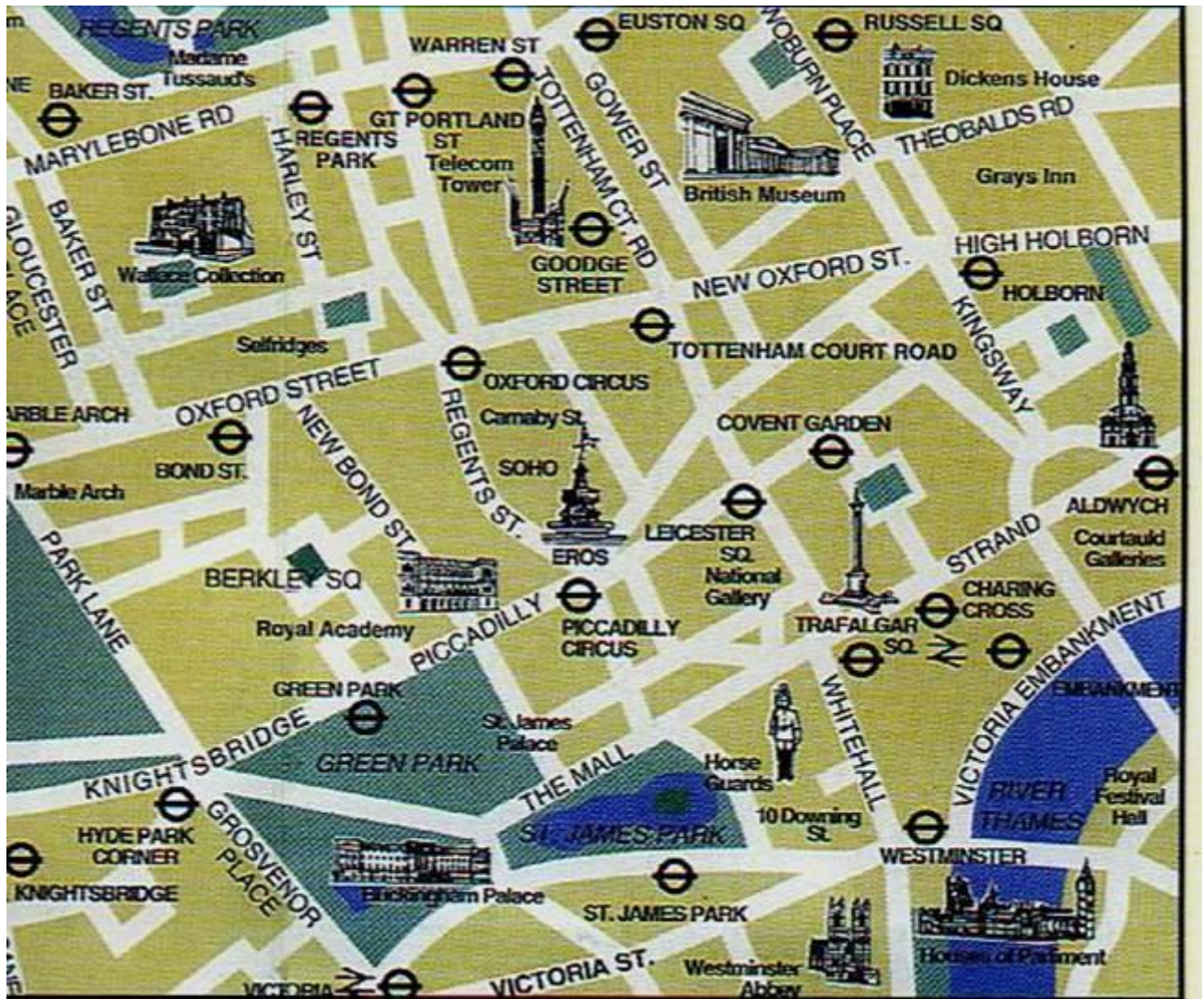
Policeman: Go straight along Hannover street and then, when you come to the park, carry on along Dundas Street. You will be there in about an hour. There is the National Portrait Gallery at the end of the Park. If you wish to see it, you will need more time.

Ann: That's a good idea but we don't have much time.

Nick: Thank you very much!

Policeman: You are welcome.

17.Найдите дорогу, посмотрев на карту Лондона. Выполните письменно.



1. You are in the Green Park, you want to get to the Houses of Parliament.
2. You are in Trafalgar Square, you want to get to the British Museum.
3. You are outside Madame Tussaud's, you want to get to Piccadilly Circus.
4. You are in Dickens House, you want to see Horse Guards.
5. You are on Victoria Embankment, you want to get to the Park Lane.

Т 1.3.2. «Описание здания, интерьера. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка»

Практическое занятие № 9 «Описание здания, интерьера. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).

Описание кабинета иностранного языка»

Where do the people live?

Где живут люди?

1.Познакомьтесь с новой лексикой, незнакомые слова выпишите и выучите.

Дом:	fence — забор
attic ['ætɪk] — чердак	garage — гараж
balcony ['bælkəni] — балкон	garden ['gɑ:d(ə)n] — сад
basement — цокольный этаж, фундамент	gate — ворота, калитка
bathroom [bɑ:θru:m] — ванная комната	swimming pool — бассейн
bedroom [bedru:m] — спальня	Мебель:
ceiling — потолок	armchair [ɑ:mtʃeə] — кресло
cellar ['selə(r)] — подвал	bed [bed] — кровать
chimney — труба, дымоход	blanket ['blæŋkɪt] — одеяло
dining room [daɪnɪŋru:m] — столовая	bookcase — книжный шкаф или полка
door [dɔ:] — дверь	carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] — ковер
flat [flæt] — квартира	chair [tʃeə] — стул
floor [flo:] — пол	chest of drawers [tʃest ov drɔ:] — комод с ящиками
hall [hɔ:l] — коридор	clock [klɒk] — часы
house ['haus] — дом	computer [kəm'pjʊ:tə] — компьютер
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] — кухня	cupboard ['kʌbəd] — шкаф
living / sitting room ['lɪvɪŋ], ['sɪtɪŋru:m] — гостиная	curtain ['kə:t(ə)n] — занавеска
roof [ru:f] — крыша	cushion — диванная подушка
stairs [steəs] — лестница	desk [desk] — парта, письменный стол
study ['stʌdɪ] — кабинет	fireplace ['faɪəpleɪs] — камин
wall [wɔ:l] — стена	key [ki:] — ключ
window ['wɪndəʊ] — окно	lamp [læmp] — лампа

light switch [laɪtswɪtʃ] —

выключатель

mirror [ˈmɪrə] — зеркало

piano — пианино

picture [ˈpɪktʃə] — картина

pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] — подушка

plant — растение

rug [rʌɡ] — коврик

sheet [ʃi:t] — простыня

shelf [ʃelf] — полка

sideboard — буфет, сервант

sofa [ˈsəʊfə] — диван

stereo [ˈsteriəʊ] — музыкальный
центр

stool [stu:l] — табуретка

table [ˈteɪbl] — стол

telephone [ˈtelɪfəʊn] — телефон

TVset [ti:vi set] — телевизор

wardrobe [ˈwɔ:drəʊb] — гардероб

2. Сопоставьте части комнаты с ее названиями.

ceiling power point light switch radiator wall floor	
--	--

3. Сопоставьте начало и конец предложений.

A)

1	You relax and watch TV	a	in the bathroom
2	You cook	b	in your bedroom
3	You eat your dinner	c	in the living room / lounge
4	You sleep	d	in the dining room
5	You have a shower	e	in the spare room
6	You put up guests	f	in the kitchen

B)

1	What a	at home
2	Come in and	have tea, actually
3	Would you like	lovely house!
4	Black	your jackets?
5	These cakes look	sit down
6	I'd rather	Delicious
7	Where's	or white?
8	Make yourselves	some coffee
9	Can I take	your loo?

4.Сопоставьте предметы и их названия.

	bookcase, blind, curtain, ornament, stereo system, television, lamp, picture, mantelpiece, clock, fireplace, dining chair, sofa, carpet, coffee table, armchair, rug, dining table, cushions, remote control
--	---

5. Разделите слова на две группы.

Rooms	Furniture
-------	-----------

Hall, picture, piano, bedroom, table, carpet, living room, sofa, armchair, kitchen, shelf, pantry, lamp.

6. Найдите лишнее слово.

living room, sofa, armchair

hall, picture, piano

bedroom, table, carpet

kitchen, shelf, pantry

7. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст**Types of Houses.**

There are four basic types of housing: detached houses, semi-detached houses, terraced houses and blocks of flats.

It must be understood that a **detached house** can take on any form or style. It does not matter if the house is a bungalow, a cottage or a mansion. As long as it is not joined to another house, it is a detached house. One advantage of a detached house is the fact that the free space surrounding the building belongs to the family. You can do whatever you would like to be done in your house. The disadvantage is that all repairs in the house should be made by the owner.

A **semi-detached house** is a pair of houses that share one common wall. The two houses are built to mirror each other. Interestingly enough, this type of housing is called a duplex in other parts of the world. Now the semi-detached house is still the most popular type of housing. One advantage of living in a semi-detached house is that there is still some privacy even if one wall is shared by the two houses. A disadvantage is that you are responsible for the upkeep of your side of the house. Another disadvantage is that you cannot just plan repairs or renovations as you have to consider your twin house.

Terraced housing is also known as **townhouses**. The origin of this type of dwelling was in the 17th century in Europe. A row of identical looking houses share side walls. In the past, terrace housing used to be only associated with the working class for this type of housing was cheap, small and had very little privacy. As time went by, terrace housing became known as townhouses which were more associated with the rich. One of the major advantages of terrace housing is that it is

relatively cheaper than a semi-detached built in the same location. One great disadvantage is that there is typically no yard or garden that comes with a unit. As two walls are shared, there is less privacy too.

A flat or **an apartment** is a part of a larger building. Such building is called **an apartment building** or **a block of flats**. A flat can be a studio unit, a one-bedroom, two-bedroom or three-bedroom unit. It's the cheapest type of dwelling in a town. Besides among advantages of living in a block of flats it takes less time to tidy up a flat than a house. But a flat has its disadvantages: your neighbors can make a lot of noise, when they, for example, hammer or drill the wall, or when they organize a party. Sometimes you can depend on your neighbors: your neighbors' tap is dripping and they need it to be repaired, so they block the water supply not only in their own flat but also in yours and you have to wait for hours till you can do the washing-up or take a shower. It isn't convenient, but in spite of it the largest part of population in our country lives in blocks of flats.

8. Рассмотрите слова использованные в тексте, незнакомые выпишите и выучите.

Basic types of housing – основные типы жилья

Housing – жилье

Dwelling – жилище, (жилой) дом, жилье, жилое помещение

Detached house – частный дом

Bungalow – бунгало

Cottage – коттедж

Mansion – большой особняк, дом; дворец

Semi-detached houses (Br. E.) = duplex house (Am. E.) – «полуособняк», двухквартирный дом (русский аналог – дом на две семьи)

Duplex apartment (Am. E.) – квартира, расположенная в двух этажах с внутренней лестницей

Terraced houses = row house = townhouse – «городской особняк», таунхаус (в России до недавнего времени аналогов не имел)

Blocks of flats (Br. E.) = an apartment building (Am. E.) – многоквартирный жилой дом (в таких живет большинство из нас)

Flat (Br. E.) = apartment (Am. E.) – квартира

Studio unit – квартира-студия

One-bedroom (two-bedroom, three-bedroom) unit – одно- (двух-, трех-) комнатная квартира

Owner – владелец

Neighbors – соседи

To be joined – быть соединенным

Advantage – преимущество

Disadvantage – недостаток

Repair – ремонт; ремонтировать

Upkeep – ремонт, содержание (жилья)

Renovation – капитальный ремонт, перестройка, реконструкция

Share – разделять, делить (комнату, дом и т.п.)

Common wall – общая стена

Side walls – боковые стены

To be responsible for smth / smb – быть ответственным за что-то / кого-то.

9. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

Our flat.

We live in a nine storeyed block of flats. It is situated in a very picturesque place, but far from the centre of the city. Our house is a short walk from the bus stop. It usually takes us about one hour to get to the centre of the city. Our flat is on the fourth floor. The windows of our flat face south west and north east. It's very comfortable and well planned. It's a four room flat with all modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, gas, cold and hot running water, a telephone and rubbish chute. As I have already said there are four rooms in our flat: a living room, my parent's bedroom, my study and my sister's room. We also have a kitchen, a bathroom, a toilet and a hall in our flat. There is also a balcony where we

can grow flowers in summer. The floor is parquet in the rooms and linoleum in the kitchen. All the rooms are papered with wallpaper. The living room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. We use it as a dining room and as a sitting room. Our living room is very cosy and light. There are two windows and a balcony there. In the middle of the room there is a big table with some chairs around it. On the right hand side of the room there is a wall unit. There is a low table with a TV set in the right hand corner of the room. There is a sofa with two armchairs on the left hand side of the room. There is a small coffee table between two comfortable armchairs. We like our living room best of all, because we often gather there to watch TV, talk and have parties. The room I like best is my study. It is small, but nice and cosy. There is a bed, a bookcase, a desk, a wardrobe and two armchairs in my room. There are several bookshelves and a carpet on the walls of my room. There are some pictures on the walls. There is a computer on the right hand side of the room. Our kitchen is rather large and comfortable. There is a refrigerator, a gas cooker, a cupboard, a sink and a little table in the middle of the kitchen. There are some stools round the table. Our kitchen is very well equipped. We have got a microwave oven, a coffeemaker, a dishwasher and a toaster. The nice curtains on the window make our kitchen very cosy. I like our flat very much. I think there is no place like home.

10. Повторите изученную лексику, незнакомую выпишите и выучите.

storeyed block –этажный дом	central heating – центральное отопление
picturesque -живописный	electricity - электричество
shortwalk - недалеко	gas -газ
to face - смотреть, выходить (о доме, о окнах)	cold and hot running water - водопровод
wellplanned — хорошо спланированный	telephone -телефон
modern conveniences – современные удобства	chute [Su:t] -мусоропровод
	living room –жилая комната
	sitting room -гостиная

bedroom -спальня
 study -кабинет
 bathroom -ванная (комната)
 toilet - туалет
 hall -холл, прихожая
 balcony -балкон
 parquet -паркет
 linoleum -линолеум
 to paper –оклеивать обоями
 wallpaper -обои
 cosy -уютный
 right hand side –правая сторона
 wallunit ['ju:nIt] - стенка
 (мебельная)
 wardrobe - платяной шкаф
 desk — письменный стол
 refrigerator (fridge) - холодильник
 gascooker - газовая плита
 cupboard - буфет
 sink — раковина
 equipped [I'kwɪpt] —
 оборудованный
 microwave oven – микроволновая
 печь
 coffeemaker - кофеварка
 dishwasher – посудомоечная
 машина
 toaster - тостер
 curtain - занавеска

11. Ответьте на вопросы письменно.

1. What house do you live in?
2. Where is it situated?
3. Is your house a short walk from the bus or trolley bus stop?
4. How long does it usually take you to get to the centre of the city?
5. What floor is your flat on?
6. Where do the windows of your flat face?
7. Is your flat comfortable and well planned?
8. How many rooms are there in your flat? What are they?
9. What modern conveniences has your flat got?
10. Is there a balcony in your flat?
11. Do you grow flowers on your balcony?
12. Which is the largest room in your flat?
13. Is this room cosy and light?
14. How many windows are there?
15. What furniture is there?
16. How do you usually use this room? Do you have meals or watch TV there?
17. What room do you like best of all? This is your study, isn't it?
18. Is your room small or large?
19. Is there a balcony in your room?
20. Is there much furniture in your room?
21. Why do you like your room? Is it cosy and nice?
22. Has your flat got a large kitchen?
23. What is there in your kitchen?
24. Is your kitchen well equipped?
25. What modern conveniences are there?
26. What curtains are there on the window? Do they make your kitchen cosy?
27. Do you like to have meals with your parents there?
28. Do you like your flat?
29. What English proverbs about home do you know?

12. Опишите свою собственную квартиру или дом, следуя этому плану.

Today I want to tell you about my flat. (Вступление)

I live in a ...-room flat on the ... floor. (Указываете, сколько комнат в квартире, на каком этаже расположена)

I live together with ... (Указываете, с кем вместе вы живете. Если ни с кем, то пишете – I live alone (я живу один))

There is ... there. (Перечисляете, какие комнаты есть в квартире)

There is also a balcony and a corridor there. (Дополнение)

Our kitchen is ... (Несколько слов о кухне. Если нужно более подробное описание, воспользуйтесь фразой There is ..., картинкой со словами на тему «кухня» и перечислите все, что там есть)

We like to get together there and eat my mother's delicious cookings.

(Дополнение)

My parent's room is ... (Описываем комнату родителей)

In my brother's / sister's room there is ... (Описываем комнату брата)

But my room is the best for me. (Переход к описанию своей комнаты)

There is ... (Описание своей комнаты)

I try to keep my room in order, I like it when everything is in its place.

(Дополнение)

I think my flat is very nice. (Или любая другая финальная фраза)

Т 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.

Лексика:

– виды магазинов и отделы в магазине (shopping mall, department store, dairy produce, etc.);

– товары (juice, soap, milk, bread, butter, sandwich, a bottle of milk, etc.);

– одежда (trousers, a sweater, a blouse, a tie, a skirt, etc);

Грамматика:

– существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые;

– употребление слов many, much, a lot of, little, few, a few с существительными;

– артикли: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой;

– чтение артиклей;

– арифметические действия и вычисления.

Т 1.4.1 «Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров».

Т 1.4.2 «Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине».

Т 1.4.3 «Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви».

Практическое занятие № 10 «Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров».

Практическое занятие №11 «Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине».

Практическое занятие №12 «Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви».

Shops, goods, shopping

1. Выучите и выпишите новые слова и выражения по теме

	to cost - стоить
to attract - привлекать	counter - прилавок
to attract visitors, people	clothes - одежда
blouse - блузка	ready-made clothes - готовая одежда
to buy - покупать	summer (winter) clothes - летняя (зимняя) одежда
the baker's - булочная	coat - пальто
the butcher's - мясной магазин	costume - костюм (женский)
beef - говядина	a department store - универсам
biscuits - печенье	a department - отдел
bun - сдобная булочка	toy department – отдел игрушек
buckwheat - гречневая крупа	shoe department – отдел обуви
cash - наличные деньги	food department -
cotton - хлопок	продовольственный отдел
cashier - кассир	dress - платье
cucumber - огурец	expensive - дорогой
cabbage - капуста	to exchange - обменять что-либо
carrot - морковь	fitting-room - примерочная
cake - пирожное, торт	fashion - мода
cream - сливки	fish - рыба
cheap - дешевый	

to go shopping- ходить в магазин за
 покупками
 a shopping centre – торговый центр
 gloves - перчатки
 glass - 1) стекло 2) стакан 3) стекл.
 посуда
 the greengrocer's - овощной магазин
 handkerchief - носовой платок
 jacket - куртка, пиджак
 loose - свободный
 modern - современный
 made of - сделанный из
 mutton - баранина
 to need - нуждаться
 to offer - предлагать
 onions - лук
 to make a purchase – делать покупку
 a pair of shoes – пара обуви
 to put on - надевать
 price - цена
 pork - свинина
 quality - качество
 raincoat - плащ
 rice - рис
 shirt - рубашка
 sweater - свитер
 skirt - юбка
 suit - костюм (мужской)
 shorts - шорты
 socks - носки

scarf - шарф
 shoe - туфля, ботинок
 slippers – домашние тапочки
 sandals - босоножки
 sport shoes – спортивные туфли
 supermarket - супермаркет
 (универсам)
 to sell - продавать
 size - размер
 straight - прямой
 style - мода, фасон
 salesgirl - продавщица
 salesman - продавец
 self-service - самообслуживание
 sugar - сахар
 salt - соль
 sour cream - сметана
 trousers - брюки
 T-shirt - футболка
 tights - колготки
 tie - галстук
 to try on - примерять
 to take off - снимать
 tight - тесный, узкий
 to wear -носить (одежду)

2. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст

Shops and Shopping Areas in Britain and in the USA

The first place you go shopping in London could be one of the large stores. This is the kind of shop that sells all kinds of things such as furniture, food, toys, etc. Two famous London department stores are Selfridges's and Harrods's.

Covent Garden is another area of shops and restaurants built in and around the old fruit and vegetable market made famous in B. Shaw's *Pygmalion* and the musical *My Fair Lady*. Covent Garden is also used for the Royal Opera House in the same area.

Department stores, supermarkets, chemists and other kinds of shops are often called chain stores, which means they are part of a group of similar stores belonging to one company. Marks and Spencer is an example of a famous chain store. You can buy quality underwear and sweaters there. Other well-known chains sell shoes, clothing, household goods, etc. and many British High Streets have shops in national chains.

At some time you'll probably visit a supermarket too. As you might expect, you'll find not only food in supermarkets but also, for example, things for the house and alcoholic drinks. You'll also quite often find a shampoo, soap and common medicines. If you want something from the last group, however, it may sometimes be a better idea to visit a chemist's, especially if you are looking for medicine.

Shopping, however, is an art of its own and you have to learn slowly where to buy various things. In Britain as well as in America you can find different things at places you don't expect to. So if you are hungry, you can go to the chemist's (a drugstore in the USA). In large drugstores you may be able to get not only drugs, but stationary articles, candies, toys, braces, furniture. Every drugstore has a food counter with high stools in front of it and there they serve various juices, coffee, ice-cream, sandwiches and other dishes.

If you want cigarettes, go to the grocer's: if you want to have your shoes cleaned, go to the barber's; if you want a radio, go to a man's shop; if you want a suitcase, go to the chemist's. On the other hand, if you want to send telegrams they are handled by private companies. Nor has the post office anything to do with the

telephone either, as the telephone service is supplied by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

You must be extremely careful concerning the names of certain articles. If you ask for suspenders in a man's shop, you receive a pair of braces; if you ask for a pair of pants, you receive a pair of trousers, and should you ask for a pair of braces, you receive a queer look.

You should also be careful about the prices! The sum may be more than appears on the price tags. This is because there's a sales tax in America on everything except basic foods.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What can you buy in a large store in London? 2. What famous London department stores do you know? 3. What is Covent Garden famous for? 4. What have you learnt about chain stores? 5. Why is it especially convenient to do shopping at supermarkets? 6. What can you buy at a chemist's? 7. How can word use be confusing when one goes shopping in Britain and in America? 8. How are telephone and telegraph services handled in the USA? 9. What can you say about a sales tax in America?

4. Прочитайте, переведите и разыграйте диалог по ролям

SHOP ASSISTANT. What can I do for you?

WIFE. I'd like a summer dress. But something not too loud, please.

SHOP ASSISTANT. We have some very nice dresses in green and blue.

HUSBAND. Show us something in green, (to WIFE). Green is very becoming to you.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Here is a nice green dress. Such dresses are just coming in.

HUSBAND. It looks nice, doesn't it?

WIFE. Yes, indeed. I'd like to try it on.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Certainly. You can change in the cabin to the right.

WIFE. Isn't it lovely?

HUSBAND. Yes, you look smart in it. It's very becoming to you.

WIFE. Only I am afraid these stockings don't match. They are a bit too dark.

HUSBAND. Oh, that's all right. We'll just step over to the hosiery counter and buy the right shade, (to SHOP ASSISTANT). We shall take this dress.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Will you wear it now or shall I wrap it up for you?

WIFE. I'll wear it now. It's too much bother changing again.

HUSBAND. Thank you.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Come again.

WIFE. By all means.

5. Напишите слово справа в нужном месте в предложении. Переведите предложения

1. I'd like glass of wine, please. **a**
2. Would you like cake? **some**
3. We don't have cheese. **any**
4. What would you like drink? **to**
5. Can I have stamps, please? **some**
6. 'James, you like cooking?' 'No, I don't.' **do**
7. Here are your apples. Do you want else? **anything**

6. Распределите слова по колонкам

Shopping bag, cash desk, fine quality, cheap, information desk, reasonable, kilo, worthy, pound, fitting room, shop-window, valuable, dozen, low, priceless, gram, half a kilo, counter, high, scales, worthless, cart, rise, expensive.

Shopping facilities	Prices	Quality	Measures
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7. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

Shops and shopping in London

Oxford street is one of the biggest and most popular shopping centres in London. Its nice shops and department stores attract people from all over the country and from foreign countries as well.

Shops and department stores are open every day till 6 o'clock except on Sundays. If you can't go shopping during the day you can make a purchase on

Thursday after office hours, as the shops close at 8 o'clock in Oxford street on that day.

There are different kinds of shops in Oxford Street: there are clothes shops and shoe shops, book shops and dress shops. But many people prefer a department store, as it offers almost everything in one building.

One of the largest department stores in Oxford Street is Selfridge's. It has about 235 different departments. It is a very expensive department store, that is why most Londoners have to get to cheaper shops: Marks and Spenser's for clothes and supermarkets for food. Supermarkets have become very popular with shoppers. They sell not only food, but also ready-made clothes, toys and other goods. They are self-service shops.

8. Отметьте верные утверждения, неверные исправьте

1. Oxford Street is one of the most popular shopping centres in London.
2. Shops and department stores are open every day till 7 o'clock.
3. Many people prefer a department store for shopping.
4. Selfridge's is one of the largest department stores in Oxford Street.
5. Most Londoners prefer Selfridge's for shopping.
6. Supermarkets have become very popular.

9. Подумайте и объясните

1. Why does Oxford Street attract people from all over England?
2. Why do shops close at 8 on Thursday in Oxford Street?

10. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст

SHOPS AND SHOPPING.

In every town there are dozens of shops and going shopping is one of the most important of the housewife's duties. An English woman, as a rule, deals with only one grocer, one butcher, one milkman and one baker. She may as well phone the butcher and grocer early in the morning and order what she wants. Then she doesn't go the shops herself. She doesn't pay each day but receives a bill each week. At the end of the week, on Saturday, there are several bills to pay.

Sometimes a person sees something advertised in a newspaper or on television that he would like. He may write for it and ask to send it C.O.D. (cash or delivery). When the article arrives, he pays the postman. If the person has a banking account he generally pays by cheque.

Going shopping is a pleasant experience for those who are well-off and can buy whatever they want. It is not so pleasant for a poorer person, who may have to leave the shop without many of things he would like to buy. In big shops the customer doesn't pay the salesman or saleswoman, but takes the bill to the cash-desk and pays the cashier. In some shops there is a special department where they wrap up the purchases and hand them over to customers. Some big shops have a home-delivery service.

There is a tendency in England and America for small shops to disappear. They're eaten up by the big firms, who have branches all over the country. English people regret the disappearance of small shops.

But big shops are very useful to the public. They have a large variety of goods and sell at reasonable prices.

I am sorry for the small shopkeepers. Being your own master is different from having to take orders from another, isn't it?

11. Выберите правильное продолжение для утверждений из приведенных вариантов

1. One of most important duties of an English housewife is:
 - a) cooking regular meals
 - b) going shopping
 - c) paying the bills
2. An English woman as a rule deals with
 - a) one shopkeeper in a particular time
 - b) different shopkeepers
 - c) big supermarkets
3. A person has to pay for the purchase
 - a) only in cash
 - b) only by cheque

- c) either in cash or by cheque
- 4. Going shopping is a pleasant experience for
 - a) well-off people
 - b) any customer
 - c) tourists
- 5. There is a tendency in England and in America for the disappearance of
 - a) big shops
 - b) smallshops
 - c)supermarkets
- 6. When can an English woman order food products for the day?
 - a) in the morning
 - b) during the day
 - c) a day before
- 7. How often does she receive bills from the shops?
 - a) every day
 - b) every week
 - c) every month
- 8. What sometimes helps a customer to choose a purchase?
 - a) newspapers and television
 - b) shop windows
 - c) shopkeeper's leaflets
- 9. Who does a person pay the bill when it arrives?
 - a) the shopkeeper
 - b) the bank
 - c) the cashier
- 10. Who does the customer pay in big shops?
 - a) the salesman
 - b) the cashier
 - c) the bank
- 11. What shops have got a home-delivery service?
 - a) all the shops
 - b) small shops

c) big shops

12. Who are small shops eaten up by?

a) other small shops

b) big shops

c) big firms

12. Сопоставьте слова и выражения с их русскими эквивалентами

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) department store | a) привлекать |
| 2) to attract | b) перчатки |
| 3) gloves | c) универмаг |
| 4) expensive | d) фасон |
| 5) to cost | e) наличные деньги |
| 6) to drop in | f) выбор |
| 7) to wrap up | g) свободный |
| 8) to wear | h) фарфор |
| 9) to get a refund | i) заходить куда-либо |
| 10) china | j) носить |
| 11) loose | k) получить деньги обратно |
| 12) selection | l) носить |
| 13) cash | m) самообслуживание |
| 14) self-service | n) дорогой |
| 15) style | o) стоить |

13. Назовите магазины где вы можете купить:

meat, vegetables and fruit, salt, bread, shoes, clothes

14. Согласитесь или опровергните утверждения

The salespeople are always helpful.

In fact people hate doing shopping.

At the supermarkets they sell everything.

All the things for sale are on the counters.

It is not easy to choose the right clothes.

A person has to pay for the purchase only in cash.

Shop windows help customers to choose a purchase.

All the shops have a home delivery-service.

15. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

THE HAWKS GO SHOPPING.

1. The other day my wife took me on a usual shopping round. In fact I hate going to the butcher's, grocer's and other shops of this sort but of course I have to help my wife about the house. First we bought some pork and beef at the butcher's. Then we dropped in at the grocery and greengrocery. My wife wanted to buy sugar, salt, tomatoes and cucumbers. We also called at the baker's where we bought a loaf of brown bread, some buns and biscuits. On our way home we were passing Selfridge's. " Let's drop in here for a while. We need a suit for everyday wear", my wife said, I agreed. Selfridge's is still one of the biggest and most popular stores in London. They sell everything here. All the things for sale are on the counters. The customers walk round and choose what they want. The store has several departments', women's clothes, men's clothes, shoes, toys, sports goods, umbrellas, leather goods, china and glass, food and so on. When we entered the shop we went straight to the men's department. A salesgirl showed us a number of suits but we didn't like any of them. One of them was a bit loose on me, another was too tight. As to the third our opinions were quite different. I liked the suit. My wife found it too expensive. She wanted a suit as good as that one but less expensive. The salesgirl showed us a cheaper suit. It was of good quality but I didn't like the style. We were about to leave the counter.

2. Then they delivered a new selection of goods. They were not only suits but different kinds of clothes: coats, raincoats, jackets and trousers. I tried on two or three suits. The last was all right. It was just my size and fitted me perfectly. We both liked the suit and the price was not high. "We'll take it, wrap it up, please!" I said to the salesgirl.

16. Закончите предложения

1. Mr. Hawk went shopping with his wife the other day because:

- a) he is fond of shopping
 - b) he wanted to buy some new clothes
 - c) he had to help his wife
2. They dropped in at
- a) several shops
 - b) at the butcher's
 - c) at the greengrocery
3. They dropped in at the Department Store to buy
- a) a suit for Mr. Hawk
 - b) a coat for his wife
 - c) presents for the kids
4. They bought the suit
- a) very quickly
 - b) after a short argument
 - c) when a new selection of goods arrived

17. Подберите правильный ответ на вопрос

1. Why did the Hawks go shopping?
- a) it was a special shopping round
 - b) it was a usual shopping round
 - c) they wanted new clothes
2. Where did they go first?
- a) to Selfridge's
 - b) to the butcher's
 - c) to the greengrocery
3. What did they buy at the grocery?
- a) bread and biscuits
 - b) vegetables
 - c) sugar and salt
4. What kind of suit did Mr. Hawk need in his wife's view?
- a) a suit for everyday wear
 - b) a festive

Контрольная работа Т 1.1-1.4

Практическое занятие № 13 «Контрольная работа»

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или в Present Simple.

I (to read) now. He (to sleep) now. We (to drink) tea now. They (to go) to school now. I (not to sleep) now. She (not to drink) coffee now. I (to read) every day. He (to sleep) every night. We (to drink) tea every morning. They (to go) to school every morning. I (not to sleep) in the daytime. She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. We (not to watch) TV now. They (not to eat) now. My mother (not to work) now. You (to work) now? He (to play) now? They (to eat) now? Your sister (to rest) now? What you (to do) now? What you (to read) now? What they (to eat) now? What your brother (to drink) now? We (not to watch) TV in the morning. They (not to eat) at the lesson. My mother (not to work) at an office. You (to work) every day? He (to play) in the afternoon? They (to eat) at school? Your sister (to rest) after school? What you (to do) every morning? What you (to read) after dinner? What they (to eat) at breakfast? What your brother (to drink) in the evening?

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous, Present Simple или в Future Simple.

1. I (to play) chess tomorrow. 2. I (not to play) chess tomorrow. 3. You (to play) chess tomorrow? 4. He (to play) chess every day. 5. He (not to play) chess every day. 6. He (to play) chess every day? 7. They (to play) chess now. 8. They (not to play) chess now. 9. They (to play) chess now? 10. Nick (to go) to the park now. 11. Nick (to go) to school every day. 12. Nick (to go) to school tomorrow. 13. You (to come) to my place next Sunday? 14. You (to read) this book next week? 15. You (to read) books every day? 16. You (to read) a book now? 17. I (not to see) him tomorrow. 18. What you (to do) tomorrow? 19. What your friend (to do) tomorrow? 20. Where you (to go) next summer? 21. Where you (to go) every morning? 22. Where you (to go) now? 23. Look! Mary (to dance). 24. She (to dance) every day. 25. She (to dance) tomorrow?

3. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен:

Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. He (to spend) last summer in the country.
2. He (not to spend) last summer in the country.
3. He (to spend) last summer in the country?
4. Where he (to spend) last summer?
5. She (to help) mother yesterday.
6. She (not to help) mother yesterday.
7. She (to help) mother yesterday?
8. How she (to help) mother yesterday?
9. Kate (to cook) dinner every day.
10. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow.
11. Kate (to cook) dinner now.
12. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday.
13. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day.
14. I (not to eat) ice-cream now.
15. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow.
16. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday.
17. You (to go) to school every day?
18. You (to go) to school now?
19. You (to go) to the south next summer?
20. You (to go) abroad last summer?
21. What your brother (to do) every day?
22. What your brother (to do) now?
23. What your brother (to do) tomorrow?
24. What your brother (to do) yesterday?

T 1.5. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт.

Лексика:

- части тела (neck, back, arm, shoulder, etc.);
- правильное питание (diet, protein, etc.);
- названия видов спорта (football, yoga, rowing, etc.);
- симптомы и болезни (running nose, catch a cold, etc.);
- еда (egg, pizza, meat, etc);
- способы приготовления пищи (boil, mix, cut, roast, etc);
- дроби и меры весов (1/12: one-twelfth).

Грамматика:

- образование множественного числа с помощью внешней и внутренней флексии;
- множественное число существительных, заимствованных из греческого и латинского языков;
- существительные, имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа;
- чтение и правописание окончаний;
- простое прошедшее время (образование и функции в действительном залоге. Чтение и правописание окончаний в настоящем и прошедшем времени);
- правильные и неправильные глаголы;
- used to + Infinitive structure.

Т 1.5.1. «Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни»

Практическое занятие № 14 «Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни»

1. Выучите и выпишите новые слова:

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE RULES

health is above wealth – здоровье	fruit – фрукты
превыше богатства	nuts – орехи
to do somebody's best – делать все	fish – рыба
возможное	lean meat – постное мясо
to be healthy – быть здоровым	rye bread – ржаной хлеб
key elements – основные элементы	dairy products – молочные продукты
to have a proper diet – правильно	to avoid – избегать
питаться	sweets – сладости
to feel well – чувствовать себя	chocolates – шоколадки
хорошо	candies – конфеты
to have regular meals – питаться	pies – пироги
регулярно	to cause obesity – вызывать
to have snacks – перекусывать	ожирение
vegetables – овощи	to overeat – переедать

to contribute – приносить пользу	mental disorders - психические
to lead an active life – вести активную жизнь	расстройства
to play sports – заниматься спортом	illnesses – заболевания
to go jogging – бегать трусцой	to balance life – вести сбалансированную жизнь
to walk – ходить пешком; гулять	useful food – полезная еда
physical activity – физическая активность	containing – содержащий
insomnia – бессонница	nutrients – питательные элементы
	vitamins – витамины

2. Прочтите и переведите текст, используя словарь.

Many people say that health is above wealth and do their best to be healthy. What are the key elements of people's health? What do we need to do in order to be healthy?

First of all, it is important to have a proper diet. In order to be healthy and feel well a person should have regular meals – at least three times a day plus have snacks in between. A person should eat a lot of vegetables and fruit, nuts, fish, lean meat, rye bread, dairy products. A person should avoid eating many sweets – chocolates, candies, pies as they cause obesity. A person should not overeate, as it does not contribute to health.

Secondly, a person should lead an active life. A person should play sports, go jogging, play different games, and walk a lot. Physical activity is an important part of a long and healthy life.

Thirdly, people should avoid stressful situations in their life as they lead to health problems such as insomnia, mental disorders, and different illnesses. It is important to balance family life and work. Moreover, people should find time for themselves and their hobbies.

So in order to be healthy and fit it is important to eat useful food containing a lot of nutrients and vitamins, be physically active and avoid stress.

3. Ответьте на вопросы

- 1.What kinds of problems do people have nowadays?
2. What must people do to overcome all difficulties?
3. Name bad habits you know.
- 4.How do you understand the word “overeating”?
- 5.What products should the daily menu include?

4.Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

Bad habits

The health of a person is the main value in the life. It cannot be bought with any money! There is no price for it. Being the sick person, you cannot realize all your dreams and be successful in the modern world.

But how to be healthy, when there are a lot of fatal temptations around us?

Don`t begin! Don`t make the first cigarette inhalation, the first sip of alcohol!

Everything begins so simply, but comes to the end with a trouble.

It was said so much about the harm of smoking. For a long time it has been proved, that smoking is not only reflected on the budget of a family, pollutes air, but also ruins our health. But, in spite of all that the number of smoking people is not diminished.And what is worse, not only the teens but also the junior schoolboys begin to smoke.

I think those, who don`t do his (her) best in study or school life, as a rule begin to smoke at the school age. It was proved, that there is no such organ which would not suffer from smoking. Smoking is not a harmless pastime which can be given up without efforts. It is necessary to have the will - power to stop smoking.

In addition to smoking, we can name the other fatal habit: the drinking of alcohol. Unfortunately, very often they combine with each other. Alcohol is a poison! Having penetrated into an organism, it has destroyed the brain of the person for some months. A great man said that drinking alcohol is a voluntary madness, and I think he was right. Under the influence of alcohol the person can make absolutely rash actions.The matter is that alcohol is the drug, and drugs influence on the brains of the person. Especially alcohol is very dangerous for the

young because their organism is exposed to the influence of harmful substances more easily. Even a single sip of alcohol causes a poisoning which can lead to death. And the usage of drugs ... They ruin all human organs, so the drug addicts die young. Few of them live longer than several years after they have started taking drugs.

So, I consider that there is no place to these habits in our life. To my mind, only healthy people should live on our planet and then our Earth will be brighter and more beautiful, because only the healthy person will provide its further development and prosperity.

5. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What are the consequences of smoking?
2. When do people usually begin smoking?
3. Why do people begin to smoke? Give your reasons.
4. What another fatal habit combines with smoking?
5. What definition does the author give to the word alcohol?
6. What group of people is under a greater risk?

6. Закончите предложения

1. The health of a person is

2. Everything begins so simply, but

3. And what is worse, not only the teens

4. It is necessary to have

5. Having penetrated into an
organism

6. They ruin all human

organs

7. Переведите на русский язык

the main value	a poison
cigarette inhalation	harmful substances
ruins our health	the usage of drugs
a harmless pastime	further development and prosperity
suffer from smoking	

8. Заполните таблицу по тексту «Badhabits»:

Bad habits	Influence on the person

Keeping Fit.

9. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

The fitness boom of the past decades led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports and other physical activities. A healthy body becomes a fashion, an ideal of the life of today. Those who pursue the latest fitness fashion are convinced that staying in good physical form requires much more than regular exercise and balanced meals. For anyone who really wants to be healthy, fitness has become an integral part of their lives.

There are many opportunities for keeping fit. First of all, it is necessary to do exercises. People of different ages can design exercises that will fit them. Running, jumping, swimming, bending and stretching are among the most popular exercises. Many people prefer jogging, which is the cheapest and the most accessible sport. Walking is a very popular activity too. Even moderate physical activity can protect

against heart disease and strokes as well as improve general health and the quality of life.

Everyone can benefit from being a little more active. Making small changes like using the stairs instead of the lift or walking or cycling instead of taking the bus can help people live a more active, healthier and enjoyable life.

There are many opportunities for keeping fit. First of all it is necessary to do exercises. Running, jumping, swimming, bending and stretching are among the most popular exercises. Many people prefer jogging, which is the cheapest and the most accessible sport. Walking is very popular activity too.

A healthy body becomes a fashion, an ideal of life of today. Even moderate physical activity can protect against heart disease and strokes as well as improve general health and the quality of life. In order to keep fit some people do aerobics or yoga; other prefer.

10.Отвѣьте на вопросы

1. Why are people concerned with the healthy way of life nowadays?
2. Do you do anything for keeping fit?
3. What does our health depend on?
4. What good and bad habits do you know?
5. What habits do you follow?
6. Have you got any health problems?
7. Why are bad habits dangerous?
8. Is it true that "Health is the greatest wealth"?

11.Знаете ли вы какие-нибудь поговорки и пословицы о спорте и здоровом образе жизни? Прочтите и переведите

A sound mind in a sound body.

Eat to live, not live to eat

Laughter is the best medicine

An apple a day keeps the doctor away

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise

A change is as good as a rest

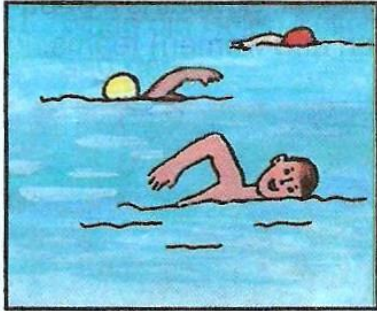
Wealth is nothing without health

1. Выучите и выпишите новые слова по теме**Sport**

acrobat – акробат	dangerous – опасный
acrobatics – акробатика	darts - дротики
activity – деятельность	field – поле
aerobics – аэробика	figure skater – фигурист
amateur – любитель, поклонник	figure skating – фигурное катание
angler – рыбак	fishing – рыбалка
archery – стрельба из лука	fitness – фитнес
athlete – легкоатлет	football – футбол
athletics – атлетика	footballer – футболист
attack – атаковать	gold medals – золотые медали
badminton – бадминтон	golf – гольф
ball – мяч	gymnast – гимнаст
basketball - баскетбол	gymnastics – гимнастика
bike – велосипед	hockey – хоккей
boat – лодка	horseback – верхом
bodybuilding – бодибилдинг	horse-racing – гонка лошадей
box – бокс	include – содержать
boxing – бокс	indoor – находящиеся в помещении
boxing gloves – боксерские перчатки	javelin throwing – метание копьем
championship – чемпионат	jogging – бег трусцой
chess – шахматы	judo – дзюдо
chessboard – шахматная доска	jump – прыгать
chessmen – шахматная фигура	karate - каратэ
club – дубинка	kilt – килт
coast – морское побережье	lakes – озера
competition – соревнование	match – матч
cricket – крикет	medal – медаль
cycling – езда на велосипеде	motor racing – мотогонки
	mountain climbing – скалолазание

mountaineer – альпинист	веревкой
net – сетка	pot holing – спуск в пещеры
Olympic Games –	rock climbing - скалолазание
Олимпийские игры	soccer – футбол
outdoor games – игры на открытом	spectators – наблюдатели
воздухе	sportsman – спортсмен
parachute – парашют	squash – сжимать
parachutist – парашютист	stadium – стадион
participation – участие	stick – бита
ping-pong – настольный теннис	swim – плавать
pipe – трубка	swimming – плавание
play – играть	swimming pool – бассейн
polo – поло	tennis – теннис
pool – лужа, прудок	tennis player – игрок тенниса
puck – шайба	throwing the hammer –
racket – ракетка	бросание молота
record – рекорд	tossing the caber – бросание прута
ride – ездить верхом	tournament – турнир
ring – кольцо	track – след
rowing – гребля	tug of war – перетягивание каната
rugby – регби	wheels – колеса
runner – бегун	white-water rafting – сплав
sailing – мореплавание	windsurfing – виндсерфинг
scuba diving – ныряние аквалангом	wooden – деревянный
self-defence – самозащита	Wrestling – борьба
shuttlecock – волан	yacht – яхта
skate – кататься на коньках	yoga – йога
skates – коньки	
skiing – катание на лыжах	
skill – умение	
sky diving – прыжки с высоты	
bungee jumping – прыжки с	

2. Сопоставьте слова с картинками *basketball, boxing, fishing, football, golf, jogging, baseball, swimming, table tennis / ping-pong, tennis, soccer, mountain climbing*



1) _____



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____



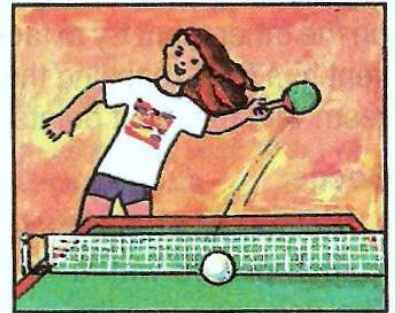
6) _____



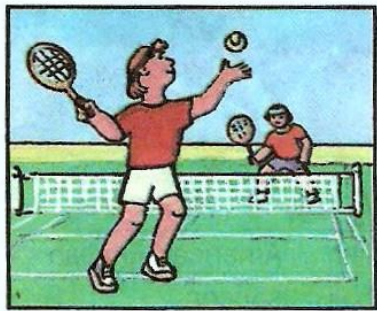
7) _____



8) _____



9) _____



10) _____



11) _____



12) _____

Т 1.5.2 «Еда полезная и вредная»

Практическое занятие № 15 «Еда полезная и вредная»**Food, cooking.****1. Выпишите и выучите новые слова и выражения по теме**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. a sandwich — бутерброд | 28. juice — сок |
| 2. toast — поджаренный хлеб | 29. coca-cola — кока-кола |
| 3. a cake — торт, пирожное | 30. mineral water — минеральная вода |
| 4. a bun — булочка | 31. anise-cream — мороженое |
| 5. tea — чай | 32. fruit — фрукты |
| 6. coffee — кофе | 33. have for breakfast — есть на завтрак |
| 7. sugar — сахар | 34. have light (big) breakfast — есть легкий (плотный) завтрак |
| 8. porridge — каша | 35. have no breakfast at all — совсем не завтракать |
| 9. cheese — сыр | 36. have for lunch — есть на ланч |
| 10. sausage — колбаса | 37. have for dinner — есть на ужин |
| 11. sausages — сосиски | 38. have for supper — есть на поздний ужин |
| 12. salt — соль | 39. have coffee instead of tea — выпить кофе вместо чая |
| 13. pepper — перец | 40. be (feel) hungry — испытывать голод |
| 14. salad — салат | 41. be thirsty — испытывать жажду |
| 15. soup — суп | 42. drink — пить |
| 16. meat — мясо | 43. eat — есть |
| 17. chicken — курица | 44. cook — готовить |
| 18. fish — рыба | 45. make a cup of tea — сделать (приготовить) чашечку чая |
| 19. cutlets — котлеты | 46. wash up — мыть посуду |
| 20. potatoes — картошка | |
| 21. tomatoes — помидоры | |
| 22. vegetables — овощи | |
| 23. soup — суп | |
| 24. bread — хлеб | |
| 25. butter — масло | |
| 26. a drink — напиток | |
| 27. milk — молоко | |

47. wash hands before a meal —
мыть руки перед едой
48. be ready — быть готовым
49. be over — закончен
50. bacon and eggs — яичница с
ветчиной (беконом)
51. omelette [ˈɒmlɪt] — омлет
52. cottage cheese — творог
53. sausages — сосиски
54. a hamburger — гамбургер
55. boil — кипятить
56. fry — жарить
57. boiled eggs — вареные яйца
58. soft-boiled eggs — яйца
всмятку
59. hard-boiled eggs — яйца
вкрутую
60. semolina [ˌsem(ə)ˈli:nə] —
манная каша
61. ham — ветчина
62. biscuits — печенье
63. pancakes — блины
64. cocoa — какао
65. mushroom soup — грибной суп
66. fish soup — рыбный суп
67. pea soup — гороховый суп
68. roast meat (chicken) —
жареное мясо (курица)
69. fried potatoes — жареная
картошка
70. boiled potatoes — вареная
картошка
71. mashed potatoes —
картофельное пюре
72. buckwheat [ˈbʌkwɪ:t] porridge
— гречневая каша
73. lettuce — листья салата
74. a side dish — гарнир
75. a filling — начинка
76. soft drinks — безалкогольные
напитки
77. strong drinks — крепкие
напитки
78. cocktail — коктейль
79. wine — вино
80. dessert [diˈzɜ:t] — десерт
81. strong tea — крепкий чай
82. weak tea — некрепкий чай
83. cream — сливки
84. lump of sugar — кусочек
сахара
85. have three meals a day — есть 3
раза в день
86. meal — еда (прием пищи)
87. for a starter — на закуску
88. for the first course — на первое
(блюдо)
89. for the second course — на второе
(блюдо)
90. for the dessert — на десерт

91. at the canteen (a cafe) – вбуфете (в кафе)
92. at a restaurant (a bar, a pub) — в ресторане (в баре, пабе)
93. taste — пробовать на вкус
94. smell — нюхать
95. pour- наливать
96. stir — мешать
97. lay the table — накрывать на стол
98. clear the table — убирать со стола
99. run out of — заканчиваться
100. a plate – тарелка
101. a spoon – ложка
102. a fork – вилка
103. a knife – нож
104. a teaspoon – чайная ложка
105. a tablespoon – столовая ложка
106. a dessertspoon – десертная ложка
107. a cup – чашка
108. a saucer - блюдце
109. a mug – кружка
110. a glass – стакан, бокал
111. a bowl – миска, пиала
112. a servingdish – сервировочное блюдо
113. scales – весы
114. chopsticks – китайские палочки для еды
115. a bottle – бутылка
116. a jar – банка
117. a jug – кувшин
118. a fryingpan – сковорода
119. a saucepan – кастрюля
120. a tureen - супница
121. a casserole dish – форма для запекания
122. a stewpot – сотейник, закрытая кастрюля для тушения
123. a grillpan – сковорода-гриль
124. a baking sheet – противень
125. a wok – чугунок, казан
126. a lid (a cover) - крышка
127. a whisk – венчик для взбивания
128. a grater – терка
129. a vegetable peeler – овощечистка
130. a corkscrew – штопор для бутылок
131. a steak hammer – молоток для отбивания мяса
132. a cutting (chopping) board – разделочная доска
133. a garlic press – пресс для чеснока
134. a nutcracker – щипцы для орехов
135. a tray – поднос

- | | |
|---|--|
| 136. a funnel - воронка | 149. a teapot – заварочный чайник |
| 137. a tablecloth – скатерть | 150. a toaster – тостер |
| 138. a ladle – половник | 151. a mixer – миксер |
| 139. a spatula – кулинарная лопатка | 152. a coffeegrinder – кофемолка |
| 140. a can-opener (a tin-opener) – консервный нож | 153. a coffeemaker - кофемашина |
| 141. a meatmincer – мясорубка | 154. a foodprocessor – кухонный комбайн |
| 142. a strainer- дуршлаг, сито | 155. a fridge (a refrigerator) – холодильник |
| 143. a peppermill – мельница для перца | 156. a dishwasher – посудомоечная машина |
| 144. a salt shaker (a salt cellar) – солонка | 157. a microwaveoven – микроволновая печь |
| 145. a sugarbowl – сахарница | 158. an oven – духовка |
| 146. a butterdish - масленка | 159. a cooker (a stove) – плита |
| 147. a rollingpin – скалка | 160. an apron – фартук |
| 148. a kettle – чайник | |

Фразы для запоминания:

1. I am hungry. — Я хочу есть.
2. I am thirsty. — Я хочу пить.
3. What's for supper? — Что наужин?
4. Can (could) you pass me the salt? — Передайте соль, пожалуйста.
5. Can (could) I have some...? — Можно мне взять?
6. I'd like ... — Я бы хотел(а)...
7. I'd love to. — С удовольствием!
8. What would you like? — Что бы вы хотели?
9. Help yourself. — Угощайтесь.
10. Help yourself to sweets. — Угощайтесь конфетами.
11. With pleasure. / I'd love to. — С удовольствием.
12. Some more coffee? — Еще кофе?
13. No tea for me, thank you. — Мне не надо чая, спасибо.

14. Here it is. — Вот, возьмите.

15. Here you are. — Вот, возьмите.

16. How much is it? — Сколько это стоит?

17.

2. Распределите названия продуктов по следующим категориям. Цифра обозначает количество слов в категории.

Chocolate, potato, tea, steak, pear, carrot, garlic, cake, pineapple, broccoli, wine, water, peach, coffee, ice cream, tomato, ham, watermelon, cookies

MEAT (2):

DRINKS (4):

DESSERTS (4):

FRUIT (4):

VEGETABLES (5):

3. Рассмотрите картинку, верны ли утверждения?



1. THERE IS SOME COFFEE

2. THERE ARE SOME TOMATOES
3. THERE ISN'T ANY MILK
4. THERE IS SOME TEA
5. THERE AREN'T ANY EGGS
6. THERE ARE SOME COOKIES
7. THERE IS SOME BACON
8. THERE IS SOME BREAD

9. THERE ARE SOME MUSHROOMS
10. THERE ARE SOME PANCAKES
11. THERE IS A CABBAGE
12. THERE ARE SOME APPLES

4. Назовите продукт по описанию.

1. You need me to make a sandwich or toast. – B_____
2. I'm yellow or white. I'm made from milk. People like me on their pizza. — C_____
3. People eat us fried, boiled or scrambled. — E_____
4. I'm a very popular fast food with a sausage in the middle. — H_____
5. I'm a long yellow fruit. — B_____
6. Rabbits love this orange vegetable. – C_____

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How often do you drink milk?
2. How often do you eat at restaurants?
3. What's your favorite food?
4. What food do you hate?
5. What's your favorite ice-cream flavor?
6. What's the strangest thing you've ever eaten?
7. Are you allergic to any food?
8. What's your favorite drink?

6. Назовите:

- Name 5 fruits.
- Name 5 vegetables.
- Name 5 drinks.
- Name 3 sweetfoods.
- Name 3 saltyfoods.
- Name 3 bitterfoods.

7. Соотнесите идиомы и их значения.

1. Chew the fat	A. to be involved in something
2. Mouth is watering	B. to make someone want to eat or drink
3. Half-baked idea	C. to hurt or ruin someone
4. Your finger in the pie	D. to act humble
5. Cook your goose	E. to not think about or study carefully
6. Eat dirt	F. chat
7. Cry over spilled milk	G. to complain about something that has happened
8. Hungry as a horse	H. able to eat a lot
9. Gobananas	I. to become too excited and behave crazily

8.Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

Britain has its own cuisine and some excellent traditional food. Unfortunately, good British food can be difficult to find. Only a few restaurants in London serve British food which comes from all parts of the country. Kent is the garden of England and is famous for apples and cherries. Most of fish comes through the ports of Yarmouth and Hull. Scotland is the home of salmon and whisky. Whisky is Britain's most valuable single export product. Lamb is the national dish of Wales. Cider apples come from the orchards in the south-west. Watercress is a local speciality in Hampshire. There are more than 30 different local kinds of cheese. The British make their special style of beer, called bitter. There is also a black beer with a thick, creamy head known as stout that comes from Ireland. People in Britain as well as throughout the world spend less time cooking. Most people only have cereal or toast for breakfast during the week, but some still have a full cooked breakfast. A standard full English breakfast may consist of fried

bacon and eggs with mushrooms, beans, tomatoes, fried bread, sausages, a toast with marmalade and tea with milk, of course. In Scotland for breakfast they prefer porridge with salt.

Most people do not cook their lunch. They prefer to dine out or buy some takeaway food. People in Britain are more likely to eat fast food than to go out to eat in a posh restaurant. A hamburger and French fries is the most popular fast-food meal in Britain, but not all fast food is American and Chinese or Indian. Fish and chips are the classic British takeaway food. People also like to eat baked potatoes filled with cheese and other fillings and pizza with different toppings. A lot of people in Britain eat instant or convenience food in the evening during the week to save time and effort. For many families, the main meal of the week is Sunday lunch, perhaps roast beef with Yorkshire pudding.

9. Ответьте на вопросы

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Does Britain have traditions in food? | 11. Do people cook much throughout the world? |
| 2. Is it easy to find British food in London's restaurants? | 12. What do the British have for breakfast? |
| 3. What is Kent famous for? | 13. Do the British often have a cooked breakfast? |
| 4. What places does fish come from? | 14. What does a standard British cooked breakfast consist of? |
| 5. What part of the UK is the home of whisky? | 15. Which of dishes do you like? |
| 6. Where do cider apples come from? | 16. What do the Scottish prefer for breakfast? |
| 7. What is a local specialty in Hampshire? | 17. Do you cook your lunch? |
| 8. Is there much cheese in Britain? | 18. Do the British cook their lunch? Why? |
| 9. What is bitter? | 19. Where do they have their lunch? |
| 10. What other kind of beer has a thick, creamy head? Where does it come from? | 20. Do you often eat fast food? |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 21. What is the most popular fast-food meal in Britain? | 26. What is the main meal of the week for many families? |
| 22. Do you often dine out? | 27. What do you eat for supper? |
| 23. Is all fast food American? | 28. How late do you have supper? |
| 24. What is a classical British takeaway? | 29. How many meals a day do you have? |
| 25. What do the British eat in the evening? | 30. What is your favourite dish? |

10.Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

FAST FOOD: MCDONALD'S

You work in an office somewhere in New-York. You are very busy. You have only some twenty minutes for lunch. You go out into the street. You want to get your food and buy a newspaper... and get back to the office. So what do you eat? Fast food, of course – a sandwich, a burger or a slice of pizza. Your choice may be a McDonald's restaurant. Do you know anything from the history of the McDonald's company?

1937 Dick and Mack McDonalds open their first drive-in restaurant in California.

1948 The brothers get special paper boxes and bags for their hamburgers. They decrease the price from 30 cents to 15 cents a hamburger. The restaurant becomes self-service. It is cheaper and cleaner than its competitors. It becomes popular.

1960s The McDonald's company opens hundreds of restaurants all over the country.

1991 They open their first restaurants abroad.

Now the company opens a new restaurant every eight hours. There are more than 15,000 restaurants in over 70 countries.

McDonald's restaurants serve almost the same food in every country with some local specialities.

11.Заполните таблицу, распределив различные продукты по соответствующим колонкам.

peas sole, beef, cherries, onion, milk, chicken, strawberries, yoghurt, duck, butter, potato, cheese, apple, cauliflower, lamb, celery, pork, olive, oil, cranberries, tomato, turkey, salmon, cabbage, carp, pear, perch, beans water melon, cucumber

meat&poultry	Fish	dairy&fats	vegetables	fruit&berries

12.Переведите следующие слова и фразы. Составьте меню, поместив блюда ниже в соответствующий раздел.

smoked salmon _____

carrot cake _____

coffee _____

roast beef _____

strawberries and cream _____

poached sole _____

Swiss cheese _____

Russian tea _____

chocolate fudge cake _____

duck with green peas _____

liqueurs _____

garden soup (a vegetable soup with herbs) _____

Italian salad _____

cherry tart _____

English tea _____

MENU CARD

STARTERS

MAIN COURSES

PUDDINGS AND CAKES

CHEESE

BEVERAGES

13. Изучите предлагаемое вам меню. Выберите блюда. Расскажите официанту, что бы вы хотели заказать. Используйте фрагменты приведенного ниже диалога.

Waiter: What would you like?

Client: I would like ... for a starter.

Waiter: Would you like some wine?

Client: No, thank you. I would like a glass of beer.

Waiter: Anything else?

Client: Salmon with cauliflower sauce, please.

Waiter: Would you like a piece of cake?

Client: Yes, I'd love one.

Waiter: With black coffee?

Client: It looks lovely. Yes.

14. Прочтите тексты и скажите, так ли это в вашей стране.

Eating habits

A. In the UK, afternoon tea is traditionally a rather formal meal where you drink tea and eat small sandwiches (especially cucumber sandwiches), scones, and cakes. Not many British people now have this type of meal at home, but it is still served in some hotels and in special tearooms that serve tea in delicate, finely painted cups.

B. Baked beans are a favourite food of many children in Britain. 'Sausage, beans and chips' is also a typical meal served in a café. Some people like to have beans

on toast as a quick simple meal. Baked beans are considered by some people to be junk food, eaten by people who are lazy to cook something better, although other people think that they are good for you.

C. In Britain, people often eat cereals such as cornflakes with milk for breakfast. Some people like to have toast with marmalade or jam, and they drink a cup of coffee or tea, or a glass of orange juice. Some hotels, cafes, and B and B's serve a 'full English breakfast', a cooked meal consisted of eggs, bacon, and sausages with grilled tomatoes or mushrooms and sometimes baked beans. On cold days, some people like to have porridge for breakfast. Porridge used to be eaten mostly in Scotland, but it is now popular in all parts of the UK.

In the US, most people eat serials such as cornflakes with milk for breakfast and they drink a cup of coffee or a glass of juice. Toast, or toasted English muffins are also popular. In the winter, might have hot cereals such as oatmeal (=porridge) or cream of wheat. If someone wants a bigger breakfast, they might have eggs, bacon or sausages and sometimes hash browns. People in the US also eat eggs, bacon, and sausages with pancakes or waffles that are covered with butter and maple syrup and served on the same plate as the meat and eggs.

15. Закончите предложения, используйте информацию из текста

1) In the UK, afternoon tea is traditionally a rather formal meal where you

_____.

2) Baked beans are a favourite _____.

3) Baked beans are considered _____.

4) Some hotels, cafes, and B and B's serve a 'full English breakfast':

_____.

_____.

5) On cold days, some people like _____.

6) In the US, most people eat _____.

7) People in the US also eat eggs, bacon, and sausages with

_____.

16.Продолжите:

Drinks: tea, ...

Vegetables: tomatoes, ...

Fruits: apples, ...

Cold food: cheese, ...

Hot food: fish,...

17.Разделите продукты на 5 категорий

Vegetables fruit drinks junk food sweets

An apple, bananas, ice-cream, broccoli, a burger, carrots, coffee, chips, grapes, lettuce, olives, an onion, chocolate, an orange, orange juice, a peach, milk, a pear, pizza, a strawberry, tea, tomatoes, cake, peppers.

18. Найдите лишнее слово

- 1) bacon, beef, turkey, pork, lamb
- 2) carrot, melon, onion, cabbage, lettuce
- 3) beer, lemonade, tea, sugar, coffee, mineral water, juice
- 4) grapes, apple, pear, plum, ice-cream
- 5) butter, milk, cheese, cream, oil, yoghurt.

19. Ответьте на вопросы

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) How many meals a day do we have? | 7) What meal can you cook? |
| 2) What do you usually have for breakfast? | 8) What is your favourite dish? |
| 3) Do you have your coffee black? | 9) What do you like to drink in summer? |
| 4) Where do you usually have lunch? | 10) Do you go to cafes and restaurants? How often? |
| 5) Do you like vegetables? | |
| 6) Who prepares meals in your family? | |

Т 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.

Лексика:

- виды путешествий (travelling by plane, by train etc.);
- виды транспорта (bus, car, plane etc.)

Грамматика:

- настоящее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном и страдательном залоге; слова — маркеры времени);
- инфинитив, его формы;
- неопределенные местоимения;
- образование степеней сравнения наречий;
- наречия места.

Т 1.6.1 «Почему и как люди путешествуют.»

Практическое занятие №16 «Почему и как люди путешествуют.»

Tourism and travel

Туризм и путешествия

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.Прочтите и переведите письменно текст “Tourism”

People on our planet can't live without travelling now. 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.

So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. Not so long years ago 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. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed.

Tourism has become a highly developed business. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. 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.

There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

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. Tourism has become a highly developed business.

That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

2. Перепишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания по теме:

overseas — заграница

majority — большинство

to seem — казаться

to book — заказывать

resort — курорт

a tropical beach — тропический пляж

to breathe — дышать

to hitchhiking — путешествовать
автостопом

advantage — преимущество

to explore — исследовать

to climb — взбираться, карабкаться

restriction — ограничение

indeed — действительно

curious — любопытный

inquisitive — любознательный

leisure — досуг

jet-air liner — 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	товары
кругозор	achievement — достижение
take part in negotiations — принимать	successful — успешный
участие в переговорах	advantages and disadvantages —
exhibition — выставка	преимущества и недостатки
in order to — для того чтобы	according to — согласно
to push the goods — рекламировать	

3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту:

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 travelers 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?

4. Соедините названия вида туризма и его определение.

1.Ecotourism	A) The main purpose of the visit is timed to which an event. Unique tours that combine traditional holidays and participate in the most spectacular events of the planet, is gradually gaining more and more popularity.
2. Business tourism	B) travelling to another country for the purpose of getting medical help in this country

3. Skitourism	C) usually travel in circles with radial travel from the ports to the hinterland.
4. Medical tourism	D) In the structure of business travel is dominated by business travel, congress tours, trips to exhibitions and fairs, incentive trips for employees of firms.
5. Adventure tourism	E) a form of tourism when people visit natural areas not disturbed by industry and urban life
6. Educational tourism	F) a tour that takes place in an unusual, exotic district and includes special types of activities such as sky diving, scuba diving, surfing, mountain climbing and bungee jumping
7. Cruise tourism	G) "Ski boom" was caused by the advent of cable cars - lifts. Where not only ride today on the skis!
8. Event tourism	H) the main purpose of this tour includes visiting another country to learn about its culture or to work and get the skills learned inside the classroom such as in The International Trains Program

Travelling

Путешествие

1. Перепишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания по теме:

to be noted as – быть знаменитым как

to be noted for - быть знаменитым чем-либо

to tour - посещать (как турист)

to sunbathe (Syn. to tan; to do some sunbathing; to have a sunbathe; to get sunburnt;

to take the sun; to get a tan) - загорать

tan - загар

to become tanned - загореть

to splash about in the sea – плескаться в море

to laze around on the beach – бездельничать на пляже

a spoilsport syn. killjoy - тот, кто портит удовольствие другим (зануда)

homelover /stay-at-home/ a home-stay type - домосед

to fix up - организовывать

hitch-hiking – путешествие автостопом

accommodation - размещение

to arrange - организовывать

entertainment - развлечение

travel agency/ travel bureau - Турагентство/ турбюро

to be travelsick (in any kind of transport) – чувствовать себя плохо в транспорте

Travelling broadens mind. - Путешествия расширяют кругозор.

Travelling is an important part of our life. - Путешествия – важная часть нашей жизни.

It brings new impressions and makes life brighter. – Это приносит новые впечатления и делает жизнь ярче.

Travelling lets us discover the world and to see different countries, experience their cultures and traditions. – Путешествия позволяют нам познать мир и увидеть различные страны, изучить их культуру и традиции.

Travelling is a pleasant and useful experience. - Путешествие – это удовольствие и приятный опыт.

It gives an opportunity to meet new people. – Это дает возможность познакомиться с новыми людьми.

There are different ways of travelling. – Есть различные способы путешествовать.

It is a very popular hobby. – Это очень популярное хобби.

Today there are many opportunities to travel. – Сегодня есть много возможностей для путешествий.

It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. – Очень интересно посмотреть новые места, другие города и страны.

it's rather easy to travel to any point of the planet.

Довольно легко отправиться в любую точку планеты.

Travelling is a very nice activity.

Путешествия – замечательный способ активности.

I'd like to tell you about my trip to ...

Мне хотелось бы рассказать о своей поездке к...

It is my favourite place.

Это мое любимое место.

comfortable and convenient method of travelling

комфортный и удобный метод путешествовать

Every country has its own unique atmosphere.

У каждой страны есть своя уникальная атмосфера.

Travelers like discovering the world by themselves.

Путешественники любят познавать мир самостоятельно.

If you want to see the place, go on foot.

Если хочешь увидеть местность, ходи пешком.

one of the best ways to spend a holiday

один из лучших способов провести каникулы (отпуск)

spent there ... days - провел там ... дней

to take photo – делать фото

have a chance to enrich the knowledge – шанс улучшить знания

Last summer I went to... - Прошлым летом я ездил в ...

The journey helped me a lot. – Поездка мне очень помогла.

I had a fantastic time. – Я фантастически провел время.

I'm happy that I have traveled a lot during my vacation.

Я счастлив, что я так много путешествовал во время моего отпуска.

2. Ответьте на вопросы устно:

- **There are lot countries in the world. What countries do you know?**

China, France, Germany, Australia, England, Egypt, India, America.

- **What a reassociations with?**

China (panda, the White Wall)

Egypt (pyramids, sphinx)

Australia (koala, kangaroos)

USA (the Statue of Liberty, the White House)

England (Trafalgar Square, the Big Ben, queen)

India (a tiger, an elephant, Tag Markham)

Germany (castles)

- **How can people travel?**

They can travel by car, by sea, by plane, by bus, on foot.

- **Why do people like to travel?**

They want to learn about different countries, culture and sightseeing's.

Travelling is good because you meet new friends.

You can visit famous museums, galleries, buy souvenirs.

You can learn about national traditions of many countries.

- **What country would you like to go?**

I'd like to go to the USA because I haven't seen

I'd like to go to China because I haven't seen

I'd like to go to Australia because I haven't seen

3. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст “Travelling”

We live in times when it's rather easy to travel to any point of the planet. So no wonder travelling becomes more popular. What is more, our modern life is impossible without travelling. And there are many reasons for this.

A few decades ago it couldn't be imagined that we would be able to travel almost everywhere. Now we can travel by different means of transport: by plane, by ship, by train, by car and even on foot. Some people like to travel by plane, because it is the best way to get to a foreign country fast. But others prefer traveling by train. They say that this method is more convenient and cheaper. Anyway, we have got something to choose from. And the way of travelling depends only on our opportunities and preferences.

Another good thing is that travelling helps us live and enjoy life. When we get tired of our daily routine, we need to change the surroundings. And travelling is one of the

best ways to break the monotony of our life. We travel, see new countries and cities, visit historical places, meet new people and taste different dishes. It brings us new impressions and makes life brighter. And that's why millions of people all around the world adore travelling.

And finally, it is commonly known that travelling is a very nice activity. It's the time for relaxation and thinking. Nothing can give us a great deal positive emotions and memories as travelling. It is often said that travelling broadens mind. And personally I believe that it is an undeniable truth.

4. Ответьте на вопросы

- What are the ways of travelling?
- What affects the choice of the way of travelling?
- What the way of travelling do you prefer and why?
- How does travelling affect daily life?
- What do you do when travelling?
- What does it bring us?

Т 1.6.2 «Путешествие на поезде, самолете.»

Практическое занятие №17 «Путешествие на поезде, самолете.»

Travel by train.

Путешествие поездом.

1.Прочитайте, перепишите и запомните следующие слова и

словосочетания:

an aisle seat/a window seat —место

рядом с проходом/место у окна

a booking-office —касса

to board the train —сесть в поезд

buffet/buffet car —буфет/вагон-буфет

carriage —вагон

cloak-room —камера хранения

commuter — житель пригорода,

работающий в городе и ежедневно

ездящий на работу поездом

(автобусом) и т. д.

compartment — купе

to confirm (reconfirm) tickets —

подтвердить бронь билетов

courette — спальное место, полка, койка	refreshments —закуски и напитки
dining-car — вагон-ресторан	season ticket — билет, позволяющий путешествовать любое количество раз в течение сезона
dining-car steward — официант вагона-ресторана	sleeper — спальный вагон
direct train —прямой поезд	smoking/non-smoking compartment — купе для курящих/ некурящих
emergency brake — стоп-кран	station-master —дежурный по станции
engine —локомотив,паровоз	through train —прямой поезд
fellow-passenger — попутчик	ticket inspector / ticket collector (Br) / ticket conductor (Am)—контролер
first class/standard class — первый класс/второй класс	timetable —расписание
guard —проводник	tip —чаевые
itinerary —спланированный маршрут	to tip —давать чаевые
junction — ж/д узел, развязка	to travel/go first class — путешествовать первым классом
leaflet —рекламная листовка	to travel/ go second (standard) class — путешествовать вторым классом
make a reservation/an enquiry»— бронировать/наводить справки	
porter —носивщик	
to pull luggage —тащить багаж	

2.Прочитайте, переведите текст «TRAVELLING BY TRAIN»

Should you ask me what kind of transport I like best I'd speak in support of trains.

With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

What place is more interesting than a big station? There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of the people going away and sorrow of those who are seeing others off. There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking-office getting tickets, the children tightly holding on to the skirts of their mothers, and passengers hurrying to board the train.

At last you manage to make your way through the crowd, closely following the porter, who has taken care of your luggage, and get out on to the platform. There are

many tracks and trains there. No need for you to look round and read the signs that tell which train you must take. You follow your porter, and here you are — Car number 2, Train — 64.

You show your ticket to the guard and in you go into a most wonderful carriage. All is bustle and confusion, with people filing in, bumping into each other, and what not. At last you manage to stow away your luggage and get out on to the platform for fresh air and bid farewell to the well-wishers who have come to see you off.

But you have scarcely time to kiss and hug your friends when the station-master on duty, in a red cap, signals the train. You hear no shrill whistle of the engine — the train pulls out of the station noiselessly and without a jerk.

You are on your way. You start up a conversation with your fellow-passengers (people take to each other quickly when travelling) and soon you get to know who is who and what. Now that the excitement of the day is over you begin to feel hungry. The dining-car steward happens to come along and you take bookings for lunch or dinner, whichever it might be. As you go for the second sitting you have time to wash. By that time the guard has made your bed. You take your towel and go to the toilet.

You feel tired now, after a hearty meal, so you decide to turn in. You get into your upper berth and begin to absorb the beauty of the changing scenes that fly past you — the cheerful fields of wheat and corn, the meadows under a mantle of flowers, grass and green moss, the rivers that run through woodland countries, the forests with their delicious sense of peace, and the mountains ribbed with sharp steep ridges. But drowsiness creeps over you. You close your eyes and soon drift away into that vast mysterious world which men-call sleep.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

What have you combined with a train?

Why is a big station interesting?

What do the porters do?

What is there on the platform?

Whom do you show your ticket to?

What do you manage to do at last?

Who are the well-wishers?

Who wears a red cap?

Do people take to each other quickly when travelling?

What does the dining-car steward do?

When do you decide to turn in?

How do men call sleep?

4.Найдите русским словосочетаниям английские эквиваленты из текста.

Тащить багаж по платформе, касса, садиться в поезд, протискиваться сквозь толпу, железнодорожный путь, позаботиться о багаже, проводник, сделать предварительный заказ на обед, ложиться спать.

Travelling by air

Путешествие по воздуху

1.Прочтите и переведите текст “Travelling by Plane”

No wonder that one of the latest means of travelling is travelling by plane. Nowadays people mostly travel by air. It combines both comfort and speed and you will reach the place of destination very quickly. No doubt, travelling by air is the most convenient and comfortable means of travelling. But if you are airsick the flight may seem not so nice to you. Unfortunately sometimes the flights are delayed because of unfavourable weather conditions, and one more inconvenience is jet-lag.

Before boarding the plane you must check in at the airport. Passengers are requested to arrive at the airport one hour before departure time on international flights and half an hour on domestic flights. You must register your tickets, weigh in and register the luggage.

The economy class limitation is 20 kg. First-class passengers are allowed 30 kg.

Excess luggage must be paid for. Passengers are permitted, to take only some personal belongings with them into the cabin. These items include handbags, brief-cases or attaché cases, umbrellas, coats and souvenirs bought at the tax-free shops at the airport. Each passenger is given a boarding pass to be shown at the departure gate and again to the stewardess when boarding the plane.

Before the plane takes off the stewardess gives you all the information about the flight, the speed and altitude. She asks you to fasten the belts and not to smoke. She will take care of you during the flight and will help you to get comfortable in your seat. Inside the cabins the air is always fresh and warm. The captain will welcome you on board; tell you all about the flight and the interesting places you are flying over. During the flight you can take a nap or have a chat, you can read and relax. In some planes you can watch video or listen to the music.

When the plane is landing or taking off you have an opportunity to enjoy the wonderful scenery and landscapes. While travelling by plane you fly past various villages and cities at the sight of which realize how majestic and tremendous our planet is. Do not forget your personal belongings when leaving the plane.

Landing formalities and customs regulation are about the same in all countries. While still onboard the plane the passenger is given an arrival card to fill in, he fills in (in block letters) his name in full, country of residence, permanent address, purpose and length of visit; and address in the country he is visiting. After the passenger has disembarked, officials will examine (check) his passport and visa (to see if they are in order).

In some countries they will check the passenger's certificate of vaccination. When these formalities have been completed the passenger goes to the Customs for an examination of his luggage. The passenger is required to fill in a customs declaration form. He must list all dutiable articles. Personal belongings may be brought in duty-free.

Here is a partial list of prohibited articles: firearms, drugs, in some countries — meat products, fresh fruit and vegetables. The Customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for inspection. After you are through with all customs formalities he will put a stamp on each piece of luggage.

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Why do people mostly travel by air nowadays?
2. When are passengers requested to arrive at the airport?
3. What is the luggage limitation?

4. What must passengers do in case they have some excess luggage?
5. What are passengers permitted to take with them into the cabin?
6. When is a boarding pass to be shown?
7. What do stewardesses do during the flight?
8. What can you do during the flight?
9. What opportunities do passengers have when the plane is landing or taking off?
10. What is the passenger given to fill in while still onboard the plane?
11. What are prohibited articles?
12. What will the Customs inspector do after you are through with all customs formalities?

3. Выпишите и выучите новые слова

means — средства

nowadays —

в наши дни; теперь; в наше время

to combine — соединять, сочетать

speed — скорость; быстрота

destination —

место назначения, пункт назначения

to board —

всходить на борт (любого судна)

to check in — регистрировать(ся)

convenient —

удобный, подходящий; пригодный

comfortable — уютный, удобный

to be airsick —

страдать воздушной болезнью

flight — полет

to delay —

откладывать; задерживать, замедлять

ь

unfavorable —

неблагоприятный; неблагоприятный

; неутешительный

weather conditions —

погодные условия

jet-lag

нарушение суточного ритма организ-

ма, расстройство биоритмов в связи

с перелетом через несколько часовы-

х поясов

to request — просить, требовать

to weigh — взвешивать; весить

limitation — ограничение

to allow — позволять, разрешать

excess —

избыточный; превышающий норму

to permit —

позволять, разрешать, давать разре-

шение

personal belongings -	таможенные инструкции
лично принадлежащие вещи	to fill in — заполнять
brief-case — портфель	country of residence —
attaché case —	страна пребывания
кожаный ручной плоский чемоданчик (для книг, документов)	permanent address —
umbrella — зонт, зонтик	постоянное место жительства
boardingpass — посадочный талон	purpose —
departure — отправление, отбытие	назначение, намерение, цель
altitude — высота	length — длина; расстояние
fasten one's belts —	to disembark — высаживаться
пристегнуть ремни	to examine — проверять
to take care — заботиться	vaccination — вакцинация
to take a nap — вздремнуть	to complete -
to have a chat —	завершать, заканчивать, кончать, оканчивать
поболтать, побеседовать	customs declaration —
to relax — расслабляться	таможенная декларация
to take off — авиац. взлететь	to list —
opportunity — шанс, возможность	вносить в список; составлять список
scenery — вид, пейзаж; ландшафт	; регистрировать
landscape — ландшафт, пейзаж	dutiable —
to realize —	подлежащий обложению (таможенной) пошлиной
представлять себе; понимать, осознавать	article — вещь, предмет
majestic —	partial — частичный, неполный
величественный, грандиозный, величавый	prohibited — запрещенный
customs regulations —	firearms — огнестрельное оружие
	stamp — штамп, штемпель, печать

At the airport

В аэропорту

1. Выпишите и выучите новые слова

flight - рейс	arrival - прибытие
check-in - регистрироваться на рейс	layover - пересадка
delayed - задержан	seat - место в самолете
canceled - отменен	aisle - проход
gate - зона выхода на посадку	boardingtime - время посадки
luggage/baggage - багаж	пассажиров
hand luggage/cabin baggage - ручная кладь	boarding pass - посадочный талон
departure - отправление	excess baggage/luggage - перевес багажа

2. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст “At the airport”

When preparing to fly, passengers are requested to arrive at the airport 2 hours before departure time. They must register their tickets, get a seat assignment, and weigh and check their luggage. Most airlines have at least 2 classes of travel, first class and economy class. Economy class tickets are much less expensive. Each passenger more than 2 years old gets a free luggage allowance. Generally this weight limit is 20 kg of checked baggage for economy class passengers and 30 kg for first class passengers. If you check excess luggage you'll have to pay a fee calculated by the number of extra pieces and the extra weight. Every passenger is also allowed one small carry-on bag, for instance a laptop computer or small suitcase.

The rules for passengers who are traveling abroad are similar in most countries but there are, sometimes, slight differences. Here are some things to remember: if, for instance, you need to go through Customs, try to fill in the customs declaration before you talk to the customs officer. He will ask every passenger the same, routine questions about whether he is carrying anything he wants to declare: like tobacco, alcohol, presents, and sums of money.

At the check-in counter, your ticket is looked at; your things are weighed and labeled with their destination. The next formality is filling in the immigration form and going through passport control. Remember to have a black or blue pen with you because the immigration form has to be filled in block letters. You write your name, nationality,

permanent address and the purpose of your trip. In most countries there is also a security check when your carry-on-luggage is inspected.

After fulfilling all these formalities you go to the departure lounge where you can have a snack, read a paper or buy something in the duty-free shop and wait for the announcement to board the plane.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

Did you go by plane somewhere?

Are you afraid of flying by plane?

What are the main advantages of taking a plane?

And what about disadvantages?

What stages do you need to go through at the airport before you get on a plane?

What are the necessary things you always put in your hand luggage?

What is the weight limitation in the economy class (first class)?

Where must a passenger show his boarding pass?

4. Переведите предложения с изученными словами:

- Когда улетает первый самолёт на Париж?
- Есть ли места на рейс в 2.30?
- Сколько стоит билет I класса на Эдинбург?
- Повысила ли компания цены на билеты?
- Нужно ли мне делать пересадку в Манчестере?
- Из какого аэропорта улетает самолёт?
- Есть ли рейс в воскресенье?
- Задержится ли этот рейс из-за тумана?

Travelling by car

Путешествие на машине

1. Прочтите и переведите письменно текст

Travelling is one of the most pleasant pastimes for me. I love seeing new places, meeting new people and learning about other cultures. There are many ways to travel,

for example, by train, by plane, by bus, by car, by ship. I prefer travelling by car, because it gives the freedom of movement.

There is nothing better than travelling by a fast car. Travelling by car opens plenty of opportunities from the comfort of your seat. It is a more personal experience, for there you can drive yourself. You just sit down at the steering wheel, start the motor, step on the accelerator with your foot and off goes the car. You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on the side of the road, get out and go wherever you like.

It is quite true that driving a car has some disadvantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all those traffic «jams» or «hold - ups», roundabouts, detours and so on. It is not pleasant at all when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tyre, or still worse, when you get stuck in the mud.

But what can be better than a spin in a car on a week-end with your friend? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see a long wide road in full view, what a thrill it is to feel the car rush forward at a touch of your foot, to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees and people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed.

Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a trip in a car. What magnificent views you behold on your way — green fields, a road winding its way up the mountain with steep, grey cliffs on one side and a deep precipice on the other, a shining expanse of the sea wrapped in a blue noonday haze, the woods, the rows of acacia that stretch along the streets of the towns you pass through. Indeed your impressions are unforgettable.

Of course, every travel mode has its pros and cons. Everybody would agree that travelling by car is fast and comfortable. You don't have to wait for the right time, as you do with public transport. You have enough privacy and you don't have to share space with strangers. You can listen to your favourite music or radio channel. You can park wherever you need, which is impossible when travelling by train or plane. However, there are certain disadvantages. For example, cars are considered to be the most dangerous means of transport. There are thousands of car accidents on the roads. Apart from that, petrol is getting more and more expensive. Unfortunately, modern cars cannot function without it. Last but not the least the drivers have to

change the car wheels depending on the season. Despite all these disadvantages, I still like travelling by car and find it to be the most comfortable way of travel. I hope to buy my own car when I'm older.

2. Выпишите и выучите слова

fast — быстрый, скорый

experience —

опыт; случай, событие; впечатление
, переживание

steeringwheel — руль автомашины

startthemotor —

заводить мотор, двигатель

to step on the accelerator —

нажать на педаль газа

wherever — где бы ни; куда бы ни

disadvantage — недостаток

nuisance — досада; неприятность

jam, hold-up —

«пробка», затор (в уличном движении)

round-about, detour —

окольный путь, обход; объезд

pleasant — приятный; радостный

bumpy —

ухабистый, тряский (о дороге)

flat tyre — сдутая шина

to get stuck in the mud —

завязнуть в грязи

spin —

короткая прогулка; быстрая езда (на автомашине, велосипеде, лодке)

to rush forward —

ехать, бежать вперед

to flash —

быстро промелькнуть, пронестись, пробежать

joy — радость, счастье; восторг

speed — скорость; темп

magnificent —

великолепный, величественный; производящий впечатление, внушительный

to behold (прош. вр. —

beheld; прич. прош. вр. — beheld) —

видеть, замечать, узреть; пристально смотреть, вглядываться, созерцать, рассматривать, наблюдать

steep — крутой

cliff —

крутой склон, откос; холм; утес

precipice — обрыв, пропасть

expanse — простор,

(широкое) пространство; ширь и простор

haze — легкий туман; дымка

wood — лес

impression —

впечатление; ощущение

unforgettable —

незабвенный; незабываемый, память ный

3. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What are advantages of travelling by car?
2. What are disadvantages of driving a car?
3. Why are the impressions of a spin in a car unforgettable?

Travelling by ship

Путешествие на корабле

1.Прочтите и переведите текст «Travelling by Sea»

Human beings are very inquisitive and like discovering different places. That is why people all over the world like to travel around the globe. It is not so interesting for them to see the world on TV today. It is precious to see it by their own.

And when people come to beautiful beaches and sparkling blue waters, they understand it is really the amazing thing they wanted to see. There are countless adventures within reach on cruise vacation. There are many cruise companies in the world, and each of these companies can provide you a qualified service.

During the cruise people live in comfortable cabins. During sea days when a cruise liner is in the open sea, people can take sunbathes, swim in the swimming pools, play fools in the slide or promenade around the ship visiting different decks. You can rent a cabin for two, four, six persons.

Cruise companies offer different tours during which you can discover the inhabitants of a coral reef on a glass-bottomed boat, go horseback riding on the beach, go mountain biking rain forests, explore ancient civilizations as you climb mysterious pyramids or snorkel with stingrays and dive 800 feet down in a research submarine. Days onboard are casual but full of joy and new impressions. But don't forget your camera and binoculars, so you don't miss a thing.

Adventures are endless in this area. People can relax on a cruise surrounded by the white-sand beaches and beautiful turquoise waters of the most beautiful islands on the earth, find and visit tropical places where nature brings striking mountains and pristine beaches.

Such islands are home to rich culture and complex histories. There are archaic ruins, beaches, rain forests and many waterfalls. Here you can find new friends and buy a lot of souvenirs.

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Why do people like travelling?
2. What adventures can you have while travelling on a cruise ship?
3. Where do people live during the cruise?
4. Where can you go during sea days?
5. What kind of tours do cruise companies offer?
6. What can you go sightseeing when you are on a cruise vacation?

3. Выпишите и выучите слова

humanbeings —	to promenade —
человеческие существа	прогуливаться; гулять, разгуливать;
inquisitive —	прохаживаться
любопытный, пыливый; любопытный	deck — палуба
precious —	horse backriding —
большой ценности, важнее всего	прогулка верхом на лошади
sparkling —	mountainbiking —
блестящий, искрящийся, сверкающий	прогулка на велосипеде по горам
rainforest — тропические леса	to climb —
to provide —	взбираться, влезать, восходить, кара
снабжать; доставлять; обеспечивать	бкаться, подниматься
cabin — каюта	mysterious —
seaday —	таинственный; загадочный, непости
зд. морской день, день когда корабль	жимый
находится в открытом море	to snorkel —
open sea — открытое море	плавать под водой с маской и трубк
to take sunbathes — загорать	ой
to playfools — дурачиться	stingray — скат
slide — слайд; водная горка	to dive — нырять, бросаться в воду

research submarine — научно-исследовательская подводная лодка	тдыхать
casual — нерегулярный, временный	to stroll — прогуливаться, бродить, гулять (обычно медленно, праздно)
joy — радость, счастье; восторг	to surround — окружать; обступать
impression — впечатление (эффект, в особенности сильный эффект, произведенный на интеллект, сознание или чувства)	turquoise — бирюзовый цвет
binoculars — бинокль	pristine — древний, первоначальный, изначальный; чистый, нетронутый; неиспорченный
to explore — исследовать, рассматривать, анализировать	archaic — архаический, отживший
to relax — расслабляться, делать передышку, отдыхать	ruins — развалины
	waterfall — водопад

Т 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка.

Лексика:

- государственное устройство (government, president, Chamber of parliament, etc.);
- погода и климат (wet, mild, variable, etc.);
- экономика (gross domestic product, machinery, income, etc.);
- достопримечательности (sights, Tower Bridge, Big Ben, Tower, etc)
- количественные и порядковые числительные;
- обозначение годов, дат, времени, периодов.

Грамматика:

- артикли с географическими названиями;
- прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени);
- сравнительные обороты than, as...as, not so ... as;
- прошедшее продолжительное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени).

Т 1.7.1. «Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).»

Практическое занятие № 18 «Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).»

The United Kingdom

1. Выпишите и выучите незнакомые слова и выражения по теме.

NAMES

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - [ˈnɒrθən ˈaɪələnd]-

Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

The British Isles [aɪlz]- Британские
острова

the English Channel [tʃænl]-
Английский канал

the Strait of Dover [streɪt ɒv ˈdəʊvə]-
Дуврский пролив

the North Sea- Северное море

Cardiff [ˈkɑːdɪf]- Кардифф

Edinburgh [ˈedɪnbərə]- Эдинбург

Belfast [ˈbelfɑːst]- Белфаст

the Atlantic Ocean [ətˈlæntɪk əʊʃn]-
Атлантический океан

the Irish [ˈaɪərɪʃ] Sea- Ирландское
море

Highlands [ˈhaɪləndz] - Хайленд
(высокогорная область Шотландии)

Lowlands [ˈləʊləndz] - Лоуленд

the Ouse [uːz]- Уз

Ben Nevis [benˈnevis]- БенНевис

Gulf Stream [ˈɡʌlfstriːm]-

Гольфстрим

Loch Lomond [lɒk ˈləʊmənd] оз.

Лох-Ломонд

the House of Lords- ПалатаЛордов

the Severn [ˈsevən]- Северн

the House of Commons- Палата

Общин the Clyde [klaɪd]- Клайд

the Labour [ˈleɪbə], the Conservative
[kənˈsəːvətɪv] and the Liberal
[ˈlɪbəərəl] parties - Лейбористская,
Консервативная и Либеральная
партии

the Mersey [ˈmɜːzi] - Мерсей

the Thames[təmz] -Темза

theTrent[trent] - Трент

Vocabulary

To consist ['kɒnsɪst] of- состоять из	exporter [ɪk'spɔ:tə]- экспортер
Total area [təʊtl 'e(ə)rɪə] - общая площадь	machinery [mə 'ʃɪ:nəri]- машинноеоборудование
To form[fɔ:m]- формировать, образовывать	textile ['tekstaɪl]- текстиль
to separate ['sepəreɪt] - разделять	aircraft ['eəkra:ft]- самолёты
narrow ['nærəʊ] - узкий	navigation [nævi 'geɪʃn]- судоходство
to make up- составлять	equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt]- оборудован
to include [ɪn'klu:d] - содержать в себе, включать	chief [tʃi:f]- главный, основной
power ['paʊə] – сила	shipbuilding - кораблестроение
to wash- омыывать	power ['paʊə]- сила, власть
surface ['sə:fɪs]- поверхность	to belong [bɪ'ləŋ]- принадлежать
to vary['ve(ə)rɪ]- меняться, разнообразить	to offer ['ɔfə]- предлагать
valley ['væli]- долина	to change [tʃeɪndʒ]- изменять, заменять
plain [pleɪn]- равнина	to delay [dɪ'leɪ]- откладывать
monster ['mɒnstə]- чудовище	law [lɔ:]- закон
temperate ['tempərɪt]- умеренный	policy ['pɒlɪsi]- политика
mild [maɪld]- мягкий, умеренный	taxes ['tæksi:s]- налоги
to influence ['ɪnfluəns]- влиять	member ['membə] член
highly developed ['haɪli dɪ'veləpt]- высоко-развитый	to elect [ɪ'lekt] выбирать
producer [prə'dju:sə]- производитель	permanent ['pə:mənənt] постоянный
	government ['gʌvənmənt]- правительство
	parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt]- парламент

2. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the British Kingdom. It is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small island.

Their total area is over 244,000 square kilometres. Many years ago the British Isles formed a part of the continent. Now Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the North Sea. The narrowest part of the English Channel is called the Strait of Dover.

The UK is made up of four countries. They are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast. The capital of the UK is London. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not include Northern Ireland.

The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the west. The two islands are separated by the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous. It's called the Highlands. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343m). The south of Scotland has beautiful valleys and plains. It is called the Lowlands.

Scotland is a land of famous lakes. They are called "lochs" there. The beautiful Loch Lomond is the largest one, Loch Ness attracts millions of tourists by its Legendary monster.

The north and west of England are mountainous. Mountains aren't very high. The east, centre and south-east of England is a vast plain.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they aren't very long. The largest of them are the Severn (350km), the Clyde, the Mersey, the Thames (346km), the Trent (274km) and the Ouse. The Thames is the deepest river. London stands on the Thames.

The climate of Great Britain is temperate and mild. The warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles.

The population of the UK is over 57 million people.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is the largest producer and exporter of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch. The Queen is the Head of State, but she has no power. The Queen is a symbol of the country's history and its traditions. The real power in the country belongs to the British Parliament and to the British Government.

The British Parliament has two "house". They are the House of Lords can offer and change laws. It can delay laws. The House of Commons makes laws about the policy of the country, taxes and many other things.

The members of the House of Lords aren't elected. These members are permanent. The members of the House of Commons are elected. The British people elect 650 members of the House of Commons every five years.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain. They are the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties.

The flag of the UK is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland).

3. Ответьте на вопросы

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What is the official name of the British Kingdom? | 7. What is the narrowest part of the English Channel called? |
| 2. Where is the UK situated? | 8. How many countries is the UK made up? What are they? |
| 3. What do the British Isles consist of? | 9. What are their capitals? |
| 4. What is the total area of the British Isles? | 10. What parts does Great Britain consist of? |
| 5. What did the British Isles form many years ago? | 11. What is the UK washed by? |
| 6. How is Great Britain separated from the continent? | 12. What are two islands, Great Britain and Ireland, separated by? |

13. How does the surface of the British Isles vary?
14. What is the north of Scotland called? Why?
15. What is the highest mountain in Scotland?
16. What is the south of Scotland called? Why?
17. What are the lakes of Scotland called?
18. What is the largest lake in Scotland?
19. Why does Loch Ness attract millions of tourists?
20. What can you say about the surface of England?
21. What rivers are there in Great Britain? What are the largest ones?
22. What is the deepest river in Great Britain?
23. What river does London stand on?
24. What is the climate of Great Britain like?
25. What waters influence the climate of the British Isles?
26. What is the population of the UK?
27. The UK is a highly developed industrial country, isn't it? Who is the Head of State?
28. The UK is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch, isn't it? Who is the Head of State?
29. Does the Queen rule the country?
30. Who does the real power in the country belong to?
31. How many "houses" does the British Parliament have? What are they?
32. What can you say about these "houses"? What can they do? Are the members of these "houses" elected?
33. How often do the British people elect the members of House Commons? How many do they elect?
34. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
35. What do people usually call the flag of the UK?
36. How many crosses is the flag of the UK made up? What are they?

4. Прочите первую часть предложения в А и найдите вторую часть в В.

A

1. The UK is made up off...
2. The climate of Great Britain is...
3. The flag of the UK is known as...
4. The British Parliament has...
5. The UK is washed by?
6. The UK is the largest producer and exporter of...
7. The UK is...
8. The British Isles consist of...

B

- ...machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment.
- ...two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands.
- ...the Union Jack.
- ...England, Wales, Scotland and North Ireland.
- ...a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch.
- ...two “houses”, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
- ...temperate and mild.
- ...the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea is the east.

5. Закончите предложения

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ben Nevis is Scotland is... | 5. It is made up of the crosses... |
| 2. The Queen is the Head of State... | 6. The real power in the country belongs... |
| 3. The largest of them are... | 7. London stands... |
| 4. The British people elect... | 8. Now Great Britain is separated... |

6. Вставьте пропущенное слово

1. The south of Scotland has beautiful... and ...
2. The narrowest part of the English Channel is called...
3. The British people elect 650 members of the... every five years.

4. The House of Commons make laws about the ... of the country, ... and many other things.
5. The climate of Great Britain is ... and ...
6. Loch Ness attracts of tourists by its legendary ...
7. The UK is a ... developed industrial country.
8. The Union Jack is made up of three ...

7. Заполните пропуски одним из слов ниже

are separated, varies, belongs, offer, aren't elected, is known, influence, change, is situated, is made up.

1. The House of Lords can ... and ... laws.
2. The real power is the country ... to the British Parliament and to the British Government.
3. The UK ... one the British Isles.
4. The surface of the British Isles ... very much.
5. The two islands ... by the Irish Sea.
6. The UK ... of four countries.
7. The warm waters of the Gulf Stream ... the climate of the British Isles.
8. The members of the House of Lords
9. The flag of the UK ... as the Union Jack.

8. Выберите верный вариант

1. The members of the House of Commons
made, are elected, are known
2. London ... on the Thames.
was, has, stands
3. The House of Lords can ... laws.
delay, elect, separate
4. The north of Scotland ... the Highlands.
is separated, is called, is situated

5. The British Isles ... of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands.

consist, is known, stand

6. The House of Commons ... laws about the policy of the country, taxes and many other things.

was, makes, works

9. Переведите на английский язык

1. Британцы выбирают 650 членов Палаты Общины каждые 5 лет.
2. Соединенное Королевство- высокоразвитая индустриальная страна
3. Королева- это символ истории страны и её традиций.
4. Соединенное королевство состоит из четырёх стран.
5. На юге Шотландии есть красивые долины и равнины.
6. Много лет назад Британские Острова образовали часть континента.

The history of Great Britain

1. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст, выпишите и выучите новые слова и выражения по теме

Names

Europe ['jʊərəp]- Европа

BC= before Christ-до нашей эры

Ice Age- ледниковый период

AD= anno Domini- нашей эры

The Iberian peninsula [aɪ'biəriən
pɪ'ninsjələ]- Иберийский
полуостров.

the Celts [kelts]- кельты

Julius Caesar ['dʒuːljəs 'siːzə] Юлий
Цезарь

Londinium [lɒndɪniəm] – Лондиниум

the Romans ['rəʊənz] - римляне

the Jutes [dʒuːts] - джуты

Normandy ['nɔːmændi]- Нормандия

the Saxons [sæxɒnz]- саксы

Christianity [krɪstɪ'ænɪti]-
христианство

the Angles [æŋɡlz]- англ

the Anglican ['æŋɡlɪkən] Church -
англиканская церковь

William the Conqueror ['kɒŋkərə]-
Вильгельм Завоеватель

the Protestant ['prɒtɪstənt] Church -
протестанская церковь

Vocabulary

prehistoric ['pri:his'tɔ:ɪk] -
доисторический

to continue [kən'tɪnju:] - продолжать

dry land ['draɪ lænd] - суша

to unit ['ju:nɪt] - соединять,
объединять

to separate ['sepəreɪt] - отделять,
разделять

to form [fɔ:m] - формировать,
образовывать

to appear [ə'piə] - появляться

ruling ['ru:lɪŋ] - правящий

inhabitant [ɪn'hæbɪtənt]- житель

to spread [spred]- распространяться

to locate [ləʊ'keɪt] - быть
расположенным

power ['paʊə] - сила

to enter ['entə] - входить, проникать

unification [ju:nɪfɪ'keɪʃn] -
объединение

to intermix [ɪntə'mɪks]-
смешивать(ся)

adoption [ədɒpʃn]- принятие

to invade [ɪn'veɪd]- захватывать,
оккупировать

to quarrel ['kwɒrəl]- ссориться

to fight [faɪt] - сражаться

to declare [dɪ'kleə] - объявлять

to defeat [dɪ'fi:t] - наносить
поражение

to divide [dɪ'vaɪd] - разделять

to pay [peɪ] - платить

to force [fɔ:s] - заставлять,
принуждать

tribute ['trɪbjʊ:t] - дань

struggle [strʌɡl]- борьба

to conquer ['kɒŋkə] - завоевывать,
покорять

to remain [rɪ'meɪn] - оставаться

to connect [kə'nekt] - соединять

In prehistoric times Britain was a part of the continent. The first people came there over dry land. The present English Channel which separates Britain from Europe appeared at the end of the Ice Age.

The first inhabitants of the island came from the Iberian peninsula where Spain is located after 3000BC. After 2000BC people from the east of Europe entered the country. The two peoples intermixed.

After 800BC the Celts arrived from Central Europe. The name “Britain” comes from the name of a Celtic tribe known as the Britons.

In 55 BC Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler, invaded Britain. The Celts fought well. He left the country.

In 54 BC he invaded the country with a larger army. The Celts were defeated. He made the Celts pay a regular tribute to Rome. In AD 43 the country was conquered by the Romans. The Romans built many towns and connected them by good roads. The largest of the towns was called Londinium. The town was built on the River Thames. The occupation continued till the beginning of the 5th century (AD410). By the end of the 5th century the greater part of the country was occupied by Germanic tribes: the Jutes, the Saxons and Angles. In 829 the greater part of the country was united under the name England. The Northern part was called Scotland. In the 11th century a united Scottish kingdom was formed.

In 1066 William the Conqueror and his people came to England from Normandy in France. The French language became the official language of the ruling class for the next three centuries. England began to spread its power on Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

In 1603 the son of Mary Queen of Scots James Stuart became James I of England. The unification of Scotland and England took place in 1707. They formed a single parliament in London. The country became known as Great Britain.

The adoption of Christianity in England took place in 664. In the 16th century Henry VIII of England quarreled with Rome and declared himself head of the

Anglican Church, which was a Protestant Church. The Irish people were divided into two religious groups: Catholics and Protestants.

Henry VIII tried to force Irish Catholics to become Anglican. After a long struggle the southern part of Ireland remained part of the UK.

But even now there are problems there connected with religion.

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What was Britain in prehistory times?
2. How did the first people come to Britain?
3. When did the English Channel appear?
4. When and where did the first inhabitants of the island come from?
5. When did people from east enter the country?
6. When and where did the Celts arrive from?
7. Where did the name "Britain" come from?
8. When did the Roman ruler invade Britain? What was his name?
9. Why did Julius Caesar leave Britain?
10. When did he invade the country with a larger army?
11. Where the Celts defeated this time?
12. What did Julius Caesar make the Celts pay?
13. When was the country conquered by the Romans?
14. What did the Romans built in Britain?
15. Where was the largest of the towns called?
16. Where was Londinium built?
17. How long did the occupation of Britain by the Romans continue?
18. What tribes occupied Britain by the end of the 5th century?
19. What name was the greater part of the country united under in 1829?
20. What was the northern part Britain called?
21. When was the united Scottish kingdom formed?
22. When did William the Conqueror and his people come to England? Where did they come from?

23. What was the official language of the ruling class in those time?
24. What countries did England begin to spread its power on?
25. Who became the King of England in 1605?
26. When did the unification of Scotland and England take place?
27. Where did they form a single parliament?
28. When did the adoption of Christianity in England take place?
29. Why did Henry VIII declare himself head of the Anglican Church? When?
30. What religious groups were the Irish people divided into?
31. How did Henry VIII try to make Irish Catholics become Anglican?
32. What parts was Ireland divided into?

3. Прочтите первую часть предложения в А и найдите вторую часть в В.

А	В
1. The adoption Christianity in England took place...	...from the east of Europe entered the country.
2. In 1066 William the Conqueror and his people...	...the Roman ruler, invaded Britain. ...came from the Iberian peninsula, where Spain is located after 3000 BC.
3. By the end of the 5 th century the greater part of country...	...to force Irish Catholics to become Anglican.
4. The first inhabitants of the island...	...came to England from Normandy in France.
5. In 55 BC Julius Caesar...	...James Stuart, became James I of
6. In 1603 the son of Mary Queen of Scots, ...	England. ...in 664
7. Henry VIII tried...	...was occupied by Germanic tribes:
8. After 2000 BC people...	the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles.

4. Закончите предложения

1. In the 11th century...
2. After 800 BC the Celts...
3. The unification of Scotland and England...
4. After a long struggle the southern part of Ireland...
5. England began to spread...
6. The name "Britain" comes from...
7. The present English Channel which separates...
8. The country became known as... .

5. Вставьте пропущенное слово из текста

1. Julius Caesar made the Celts pay a regular ... to Rome.
2. The French language became the official language of the ... class for the next three centuries.
3. They formed a ... parliament.
4. The first people came there over
5. The ... of Christianity in England took place in 664.
6. England began to spread its ... on Wales, Scotland and Ireland.
7. The first ... of the island came from the Iberian peninsula where Spain is located after 3000 BC.

6. Заполните пропуски используя слова ниже

formed, declared, became, remained, were divided, fought, was united, entered, quarreled.

1. The Irish people ... into two religious groups: Catholics and Protestants.
2. The country ... known as Great Britain.
3. After 2000 BC people from the east of Europe ... the country.
4. In 829 the greater part of the country ... under the name England.
5. In the 16th century Henry VIII of England ... with Rome and ... himself head of the Anglican Church.
6. The northern part of Ireland ... part of the UK.

7. The Celts ... well.
8. They ... a single parliament in London.

7. Выберите верный вариант

1. The Celts
built, worked, weredefeated
2. The occupation ... till the beginning of the 5th century (410 AD).
connected, continued, wasformed
3. The unification of Scotland and England ... in 1707.
tried, became, tookplace
4. In 55 BC Julius Caesar, the Roman ruler, ... Britain.
invaded, wascalled, wasoccupied
5. In the 11th century a united Scottish kingdom
Was known, was formed, was located
6. After a long struggle the southern part of Ireland ... a Free State.
Was divided, connected, became.

8. Найдите в тексте историческое событие, соответствующее дате..

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. 664 | 7. 43 AD |
| 2. 1066 | 8. 829 |
| 3. 410 AD | 9. 55 BC |
| 4. After 800 BC | 10. 800 BC |
| 5. 1603 | 11. The 11 th century |
| 6. The end of the 5 th century | |

9. Переведите на английский язык

1. Название «Британия» произошло от названия кельтского племени, известного как британцы
2. В XVI веке Генри VIII поссорился с Романом и провозгласил себя главой англиканской церкви.

3. Французский язык

стало официальным языком правящего класса последние три века.

4. Юлий Цезарь заставил кельтов платить регулярно дань Риму.

5. В XI веке было сформировано объединенное шотландское королевство.

6. После длительной борьбы южная часть Ирландии стала свободным государством.

Т 1.7.2 «США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).»

Практическое занятие № 19 «США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).»

The United States of America

1. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст, выпишите и выучите новые слова и выражения по теме.

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). The USA lies in the central part of North America. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometres. Its western coast is bordered by the Pacific Ocean. Its eastern coast is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It has a sea-boarder with Russia.

The climate of the country varies greatly from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south.

The USA is a federal republic. It consists of fifty states and the District of Columbia. The capital of the country is Washington D. C. The population of the USA is about 250 million people. Each state has its own government. The seat of the federal government is Washington D. C. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches. They are the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive is headed by the President and his

Administration. The legislative is exercised by the US Congress. The judicial is headed by the US Supreme Court.

The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA, the Republican and the Democratic.

The flag of the USA is called "Stars and Stripes." There are three colours on the flag of the USA.

They are red, white and blue. As there are fifty states in the USA, there are fifty stars on American flag: one star for each state. The American flag has thirteen stripes. The stripes are red and white. The flag has seven red stripes and six white stripes. There is one stripe for each of the first thirteen colonies which in 1776 became independent of England.

The eagle became the official national symbol of the country in 1782. It holds an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (symbols of strength) in its claws.

The USA has an official song. It is called The Star Spangled Banner.

The USA is one of the greatest industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world. The USA produces around 25% of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods and services.

The USA is rich in coal, iron and oil. Many rivers cross the country. The most important are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado, the Sacramento. The main lakes are the Great Lakes in the north.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles. Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco. Washington and others. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera Sierra Nevada.

The USA is one of the most powerful and highly developed countries in the world. It is the leader of the western world.

Names

the United States of America (the USA)- Соединенные Штаты Америки

China ['ʃaɪnə] - Китай

the Pacific Ocean [pə'sɪfɪk əʊʃn]- Тихий океан

the Atlantic Ocean [ət'læntɪk əʊʃn] - Атлантический океан

the Gulf of Mexico [gʌlf əv 'meksɪkəʊ]- Мексиканский залив
 Washington D. C. ['wɒʃɪŋtən di:. si:]- г. Вашингтон
 the US Congress [us 'kɒŋgres] Конгресс Соединенных Штатов Америки
 the US Supreme Court [us s(j)u: 'pri:m kɔ:t]- Верховный Суд
 the Senate ['senɪt] - Сенат
 the House of Representatives [haʊs ɒv reprɪ'zentətɪvz]- Палата представителей
 the Republican [rɪ'pʌblɪkən] party - Республиканская партия
 the Democratic [demə'krætɪk] party Демократическая партия
 The Star Spangled Banner [sta: spæŋɡld 'bænə]- официальный гимн США
 the Mississippi [mɪsɪ'sɪpɪ] - Миссисипи
 the Missouri [mɪ'zʊəri]- Миссури
 the Colorado [kɒlə'reɪdəʊ] - Колорадо
 the Sacramento [sækrə'mentəʊ]-Сакраменто
 New York [nju: 'jɔ:k] - Нью-Йорк
 Los Angeles [ləs 'ændʒɪli:z]-Лос-Анджелес
 Chicago [ʃɪ'kɑ:gəʊ] - Чикаго
 Philadelphia [fɪlə'delfiə] - Филадельфия
 Detroit [də'trɔɪt] - Детройт
 San Francisco [sæn frən'sɪ:skəʊ] - Сан Франциско
 the Rocky Mountains ['rɒki maʊntɪns] - Скалистые горы
 the Cordillera [kɔ:dlɪ'je(ə)rə]- Кордильеры
 the Sierra Nevada [sɪ'e(ə)rə ni'vædə] -Сьерра Невада

Vocabulary

total [təʊtl] - весь, целый	branch [brɑ:nʃ] - отрасль, ветвь
to wash [tu: wɒʃ] - омывать	executive [ɪg'zekjʊtɪv] -
coast [kəʊst] - морской берег	исполнительный
to border ['bɔ:də]- граничить с	legislative ['ledʒɪslətɪv] -
government ['gʌv(ə)mənt]-	законодательный
правительство	judicial [dʒu:'dɪʃəl] -судебный
to divide [dɪ'vaɪd] - разделять	to head [hed] - возглавлять

to exercise [eksəsaɪz]- осуществлять
 to consist of - состоять из
 stripe [straɪp]- полоса
 independent - независимый
 eagle [i:gl] –орел

symbol ['sɪmbəl]- символ
 olive ['ɒlɪv] - оливковый
 arrow ['ærəʊ] - стрела
 strength [streŋθ] - сила
 powerful ['paʊəf(ə)l] - сильный,
 могучий
 to develop - развивать(ся)

2. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What countries are larger than the USA?
2. Where does the USA lie?
3. What is the total area of the USA?
4. What oceans wash the western and eastern coasts of the USA?
5. What countries border on the USA?
6. How does the climate of the USA vary?
7. How many states are there in the USA?
8. What is the capital of the USA?
9. What is the population of the USA?
10. Where is the seat of the federal government?

leader ['li:də] - лидер
 to vary ['ve(ə)rɪ] - изменять(ся)
 to produce ['prɒdju:s] - выпускать
 agricultural [ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] -
 сельскохозяйственный
 goods - товар
 service ['sɜ:vɪs] - обслуживание,
 сервис
 coal [kəʊl] - каменный уголь
 iron ['aɪən] - железо
 oil [ɔɪl] - масло, нефть
 to cross - пересекать

11. How many branches are the powers of the government divided into? What are they?
12. Who is the executive of the USA headed by?
13. The legislative is exercised by the US Congress isn't it? What does the Congress consist of?
14. Who is the judicial headed by?
15. What are the main parties in the USA?
16. What is the flag of the USA called?
17. How many colours are there on the flag of the USA? What are they?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 18. Why are there fifty stars on the flag of the USA? | 22. Why is the USA one of the most developed countries in the world? |
| 19. How many stripes are there on the flag of the USA? Why? What colour are they? | What does the USA produce? |
| 20. What is the official national symbol of the USA? What do the arrows mean? What does the olive branch mean? | 23. What is the USA rich in? |
| 21. What is the official song of the USA called? | 24. What are the main rivers and lakes of the USA? |
| | 25. What are the largest cities in the USA? |
| | 26. What are the highest mountains in the USA? |

3.Прочтите первую часть предложения в А и найдите вторую часть в В.

A

1. The USA borders...
2. There are fifty states in the USA, ...
3. It holds an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and...
4. Many rives cross the country. The most important are...
5. The USA is one of the greatest..
6. The climate of the country varies greatly...
7. The population of the USA is ...
8. The total area of the country is ...
9. There is one stripe for ...
10. The capital of the country is ...

B

- ...about nine and a half million square kilometres, Washington.
- ... on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south.

... from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south.

... each of the first thirteen colonies which in 1776 became independent of England.

... arrows (symbols of strength) in its paws.

... about 250 million people.

...there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state.

... industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world.

...the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado, the Sacramento.

4. Заполните пропуски используя слова ниже

varies, is headed, consists, lies, cross, are divided, is washed, is exercised

1. The judicial... by the US Supreme Court.
2. Its western coast... by the Pacific Ocean.
3. The Congress... of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
4. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government ... into three branches.
5. The climate of the country... greatly from aretic in Alaska through contitental in the central part to subtropical in the south.
6. Many rivers... the country.
7. The legislative... by the US Congress.
8. The USA... in the central part of North America.

5. Закончите предложения

1. The USA has an official song. It is called
2. The Congress consists of ...
3. The USA lies in the ...
4. Its eastern coast is washed by ...
5. According to the US Constitution ...
6. The largest cities are ...

7. The USA produces around...
8. There are two main political...

6. Вставьте пропущенное слово из текста

1. The USA has ... with Russia.
2. The American flag has thirteen...
3. The USA is one of the most... and highly countries in the world.
4. The USA is rich in ..., ... and...
5. Each state has its own...
6. The USA produces around 25 per cent of the world's industrial ... goods and....
7. The flag of the USA is called....
8. ... became the official national symbol of the country in 1782.
9. The USA is the leader of the ... world.

Т 1.7.3. «Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности).»

Практическое занятие № 20 «Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности)»

London

1. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст, выучите и выпишите новые слова и выражения по теме.

Names

Londinium [londinium]- Лондиниум

the Romans [romans]- Римляне

the Stock Exchange [stɒk ɪks 'tʃeɪndʒ]- Лондонская фондовая биржа

St. Paul's Cathedral [sent pɔ:l's kə 'θi:drəl]- Собор святого Павла

Westminster ['wes(t)mɪnstə]- Вестминстер

Buckingham Palace ['bʌkɪŋəm 'pælɪs]- Букингемский дворец

Trafalgar Square [trə 'fælgə skweə]- Трафальгарская площадь

Vocabulary

commercial [kə'mɜːʃəl]-

коммерческий to destroy [dis'trɔɪ]-

разрушать

population [pɒpju'leɪʃn]- население

to divide [dɪ'vaɪd]- делить

to found [faʊnd]- основывать

wealth [welθ]- богатство

to burn [bɜːn]- гореть

luxury ['lʌkʃəri]- роскошь

to rebuild [ri:'bɪld]- восстановить

narrow ['nærəʊ]- узкий

to surround [sə'raʊnd] окружать

densely ['densli] густо, плотно

baker ['beɪkə] пекарь

unimpressive [ʌnim'presɪv]-

невпечатляющий

London is the capital of the UK, it's political, economic and commercial centre.

London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is one the oldest and most interesting cities on the world.

London was founded by the Romans in 43 AD. It was called Londinium. They built a town on the River Thames. In 61 AD the town was burnt down. Then Londinium was rebuilt by the Romans and surrounded by a wall. This wall is now called the City of London.

Sometimes there were fires in the city. On Saturday 2nd September, 1666 the Great Fire of London took place. It started in the house of the king's baker, near London Bridge. The fire burnt for four days and destroyed 80% of the city. After the Great Fire people built a new city.

Traditionally London is divided into several parts. They are the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City is the heart of London. It is a financial and business centre of London.

There are a lot of banks, offices and firms there. For example, the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. Few people live here but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some interesting places in the

City. They are the Tower of London and one of the greatest English Churches St. Paul's Cathedral.

Westminster is the historical and political centre of London. There you can see Westminster Abbey, Westminster Palace or the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace. Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen. The British Prime Minister lives at number 10, Downing Street.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, clubs and theatres are situated there.

Trafalgar Square is the centre of London.

The East End is the poorest district of London. There are a lot of factories, workshops and docks there. The streets are narrow, the buildings are unimpressive. The East End is densely populated by working class families.

2. Ответьте на вопросы

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What is the capital of the UK? | 10. When did the Great Fire of London take place? |
| 2. What is the population of London? | 11. When did the Great Fire start? |
| 3. When was London founded? | 12. How long did the fire burn? |
| 4. Who founded London? | 13. How many parts is London traditionally divided into? |
| 5. What was the first name of London? | 14. What part is the heart of London? |
| 6. Where did the Romans build Londinium? | 15. What is there in the City? |
| 7. When was Londinium burnt down? | 16. Do many people live in the City? |
| 8. Who rebuilt and surrounded the town by a wall after the fire? | 17. What places of interest are there in the City? |
| 9. What is this wall called now? | 18. What is the historical and political centre of London? |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 19. Where is the official residence of the Queen?
20. Where does the British Prime Minister live?
21. What part of London is the symbol of wealth and luxury?
22. What buildings are situated in the West End? | 23. What is the central square of London?
24. Where is the poorest district of London?
25. What is there in the East End? What can you say about this district? |
|---|---|

3. Прочитайте первую часть предложения в А и найдите вторую часть в В.

- | А | В |
|---|--|
| 1. The West End is the symbol of... | ...the largest city in Europe. |
| 2. The East End is densely populated by ... | ...the Romans in 43 AD
...the heart of London. |
| 3. On Saturday 2 nd September, 1666 ... | ...wealth and luxury.
...the official residence of the Queen. |
| 4. The British Prime Minister lives... | ... working class families.
...the City, Westminster, the West |
| 5. London was founded by ... | End and the East End. |
| 6. Traditionally London is divided into ... | ...at number 10, Downing street.
...the Great Fire of London took |
| 7. London is one of the largest cities in the world and ... | place. |
| 8. Buckingham Palace is ... | |
| 9. The City is... | |

4. Закончите предложения

1. Few people live there, but...

2. The fire burnt...
3. The best hotels, shops, ...
4. There you can see Westminster Abbey...
5. Londinium was rebuilt by ...
6. There are a lot of banks...
7. Trafalgar Square is...
8. The streets are narrow ...

5. Вставьте пропущенное слово

1. Buckingham Palace is the official ... of the Queen.
2. The West End is the symbol of ... and
3. The streets in the East End are ..., the buildings are
4. The City is the ... of London.
5. London is political, economic and ... centre of the country.
6. The East End is ... populated by working class families.

6. Заполните пропуски одним из слов ниже

is divided, was founded, was rebuild, is called, are situated, surrounded, burnt, destroyed, started.

1. Londinium ... by the Romans and ... by a wall.
2. The fire ... for four days and ... 80 percent of the City.
3. London ... by the Romans in 43 AD.
4. Traditionally London ... into several parts.
5. The best hotels shops, restaurants, clubs, ant theatres ... there.
6. The Great Fire... in the house of the king's baker, near London Bridge.
7. This wall ... the City of London now...

Places to visit in London

1. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст, выпишите и выучите новые слова и выражения по теме.

Names

the Tower of London - ['taʊə ɒv
'lʌndən] - Лондонский Тауэр
St Paul's Cathedral- [sənt p'ɔ:lz
kə'θi:drəl] – Собор св. Павла
Trafalgar Square- [trə'fælgər 'skwɛ:]
– Трафальгарская площадь
Westminster Abbey- ['westmɪnstər
'æbi] – Вестминстерское аббатство
the Houses of Parliament- ['haʊzɪz ɒv
'pɑ:rləmənt] – здание парламента
Julius Caesar – ['dʒu:liəs 'si:zər]-
Юлий Цезарь
William the Conqueror- ['wɪljəm
'kɑ:ŋkərər]- Вильгельм Завоеватель
the Crown Jewels – [kraʊn 'dʒu:əl]-
драгоценности королевской казны

Sir Christopher Wren ['sə: 'krɪstəfə
'ren] – Кристофер Рен
the National Gallery ['næʃənl 'gæləri]
– Национальная галерея
Edward ['edwəd] the Confessor –
[kən'fesər]- Эдуард Исповедник
Newton ['nju:tn] — Ньютон
Darwin ['da:wɪn] — Дарвин
Chaucer ['tʃɔ:sə] — Чосер
Dickens ['dɪkɪnz] - Диккенс
Tennyson ['tenɪsn] - Теннисон
Kipling ['kipliŋ] - Киплинг
the Keep [ki:p] - главная башня,
сокровищница

Vocabulary

to offer- ['ɔ:fə]- предлагать
variety [və'raɪəti] - разнообразие
dream [dri:m] - мечта, сон
to found [faʊnd] — основывать
to rebuild ['ri 'bɪld] (rebuilt, rebuilt) –
отстроить заново, восстановить
fortress ['fɔ:trɪs] - крепость
royal palace ['rɒləl 'pælis] –
королевский дворец
prison ['prɪzn] — тюрьма

precious stone ['preʃəs 'stəʊn] -
драгоценный камень
armour ['ɑ:mə] — вооружение,
доспехи
to exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] — выставлЯть,
экспонировать
ancient ['eɪnfənt] — древний,
старинный
custom ['kʌstəm] — обычай
carefully ['keəfʊli] - бережно,
внимательно

to keep [ki:p] - хранить	victory -['viktəri] - победа
to change [tʃeɪndʒ] — менять, заменять	to defeat [di'fi:t] – наносить поражение
guard [ga:d] — охрана	fleet [fli:t] — флот, эскадра
to take care [teɪk keə] of – заботиться о	to contain [ˌkən'teɪn] – содержать в себе
raven ['reɪvən] — ворон	to name [neɪm] — называть
alive [ə'laɪv] - живой, в живых	commissioner –[kə'mɪʃnə] - спец, уполномоченный
column ['kɒləm]- колонна	opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] - напротив
full [fʊl] — полный	construction [kən'strʌkʃn] - строительство
to feed [fi:d] — кормить	to crown [kraʊn] - короновать
pigeon ['pɪdʒɪn] голубь	outstanding [aʊt'stændɪŋ] — выдающийся, знаменитый
fountain ['faʊntɪn] — фонтан	statesman [ˈsteɪtsmən] — государственный деятель
to erect [ɪ'rekt] — воздвигать, сооружать	
to commemorate [kə'meməreɪt] — отмечать (событие)	

London offers visitors a great variety of places of interest. It's a dream city to everybody interested in English history and culture. World-famous places are the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, Trafalgar Square, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament and so on and so forth.

The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar. In 1066 the Tower was rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal palace, a prison and the King's Zoo. Now it is a museum where we can see the Crown Jewels, the finest precious stones of the nation and a fine collection of armour, exhibited in the Keep. The most beautiful building of the Tower is the White Tower. It was built in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. A lot of ancient traditions and customs are carefully kept in the Tower. For example, changing of the guard and taking

care of the ravens in the Tower. The legend says: till the ravens are alive England will be rich.

St Paul's Cathedral is the largest Protestant Church in England. The famous English architect Sir Christopher Wren built it in the 17th century. It took Sir Christopher Wren 35 years. It is a beautiful building with many columns and towers. In one of its towers there is one of the largest bells in the world.

Trafalgar Square is the centre of London. It is the most beautiful square in London. It is usually full of visitors feeding the pigeons and looking at the statues and fountains. In the middle of the square there is a tall column. It is a monument to Admiral Nelson. This monument was erected to commemorate Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. He defeated the French and Spanish fleets. Four bronze lions look at the square from the monument. There are two beautiful fountains in the square. They are in front of the National Gallery. The National Gallery contains a great collection of paintings by British. Italian. Spanish. French, Dutch and other famous artists.

The Houses of Parliament is a symbol of London. Big Ben is the large clock in one of the towers of the Houses of Parliament. Big Ben is named after Sir Benjamin Hall, the first Commissioner of Works. Now the Houses of Parliament is the seat of the British Parliament.

Westminster Abbey is situated opposite the Houses of Parliament. It is one of the most famous and beautiful churches in London. It was founded by Edward the Confessor in 1050. The construction lasted 300 years. Nearly all English kings and queens have been crowned here. Many outstanding statesmen, scientists, writers, poets and painters are buried here: Newton, Darwin, Chaucer, Dickens, Tennyson, Kipling, etc.

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What are the world-famous places in London?

2. Who founded the Tower of London?

3. When was the Tower of London rebuilt? Who rebuilt the Tower?
4. How was the Tower used?
5. What can we see in the Tower now?
6. What is the most beautiful building of the Tower?
7. When was the White Tower built? Who built it?
8. What traditions and legends of the Tower do you know?
9. What is the largest Protestant Church in England?
10. When was St. Paul's Cathedral built? What architect built this cathedral?
11. How long did it take Sir Christopher Wren to build St. Paul's Cathedral?
12. What is the most beautiful square in London?
13. What is there in the middle of Trafalgar Square?
14. Why was the monument to Admiral Nelson created? When?
15. What sculptures look at the square from the monument?
16. How many fountains are there in the square?
17. Where are the fountains situated?
18. What collections does the National Gallery contain?
19. What is one of the symbols of London?
20. Where is Big Ben situated?
21. What was Sir Benjamin Hall?
22. Where is Westminster Abbey situated?
23. When was Westminster Abbey founded? Who founded it?
24. How long did the construction last?
25. Who was crowned and buried in Westminster Abbey?

3. Прочтите первую часть предложения в А и найдите вторую часть в В.

A

1. This monument was erected ...

2. The famous English architect Sir Christopher Wren built ...

3. In 1066 the Tower was rebuilt ...

4. The National Gallery contains...

5. Westminster Abbey was founded ...

6. Big Ben is named after ...

7. The White lower was built ...

8. London is a dream city ...

B

... in the 11th century by William the Conqueror.

... by Edward the Confessor in 1050.

... for everybody interested in English history and culture.

... to commemorate Nelson's victory at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

... by William the Conqueror.

... St. Paul's Cathedral in the 17th century.

... a great collection of paintings by British. Italian. Spanish, French. Dutch and other famous artists.

... Sir Benjamin Hall, the first Commissioner of Works

4. Закончите предложения

1. The legend says:

2. Now it is a museum where we can see

3. World-famous places are...

4. Big Ben is the large clock in

5. Westminster Abbey is one of the most...

6. Many outstanding statesmen... .

7. The most beautiful building of the Tower is... .

6. Вставьте пропущенное слово

1. A lot of... traditions and customs are carefully kept in the Tower.

2. In one of its towers there is one of the largest ... in the world.

3. There are two beautiful ... in the square.

4. Admiral Nelson defeated the French and Spanish

5. Trafalgar Square is usually full of visitors feeding the ... and looking at the ... and

6. For example, changing of the... and taking care of the ... in the Tower.

7. London offers the visitors a great ... of places of interest.

7. Заполните пропуски одним из слов ниже

was founded, look, was used, was erected, is, is named, took

1. Four bronze lions ... at the square from the monument.
2. It ... Sir Christopher Wren 35 years.
3. It... as a fortrees, a royal palace, a prison and the King`s Zoo.
4. The Tower of London ... by Julius Caesar.
5. In the iniddle of the square there... a tall column
6. Big Ben ... after Sir Benjamin Hall, the first Commissioner of Works/
7. This monument ... to commemorate Nelson's victory at the battle ot Trafalgar in 1805.

8. Выберите верный вариант

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The construction ... 300 years. | <i>worked, have been crowned, were</i> |
| <i>was built, took care, lasted</i> | 5. The National Gallery ... a great |
| 2. The White Tower ... in the 11th | collection of paintings. |
| century by William the Conqueror. | <i>looks, was founded, contains</i> |
| <i>was. was built, look</i> | 6. Westminster Abbey ... opposite |
| 3. London ... the visitors a great | the Houses of Parliament. |
| variety <i>places of interest, offers.</i> | |
| 4. Nearly all English kings and | |
| queens... there. | |
| <i>was created, could</i> | <i>is situated, took place, was</i> |

9. Переведите предложения на английский язык

1. Трафальгарская площадь-центр Лондона
2. Легенда гласит: пока вороны живы. Англия богата.

3. Лондон- это город мечты для каждого, кто интересуется английской историей и культурой.
4. Собор св. Павла- самая большая протестантская церковь в Англии.
5. Здание Парламента- символ Лондона
6. Вестминстерское аббатство было основано Эдуардом Исповедником в 1050.

10. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

New York

New York is the largest city in the USA and the biggest seaport. It is the business centre of the United States. New York is situated in the mouth of the Hudson river. In comparison with such ancient historical cities as, say, Rome, London, Moscow or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers.

There are five districts in the city: Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond. Manhattan is the central and the oldest part of the city. It is the district of business and finance. It is here in Wall Street that many business offices, banks and the world famous New York stock exchange are situated. The New York stock exchange dominates business life of many countries.

The total area of New York is 365 square miles or 900 square kilometres. Its population together with the population of its suburbs amounts to 16 million people. Among the inhabitants of New York one can meet people of almost all nationalities. They settled here during the immigration in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century.

A traveller who visits New York for the first time wonders at the modern architecture. The Statue of Liberty, which is on Liberty Island, was a present from France in 1876 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of American independence. This statue and a few 18th and 19th century churches, hospitals, newspaper offices and other buildings are the only examples of "old" architecture in New York. Wherever your eyes travel, everywhere you can see sky-scrapers. New York, one of the USA leading manufacturing cities, is the home of great firms and banks. The most important branches of industry are those producing vehicles,

glass, chemicals and all kinds of machinery. The city has very busy traffic. Its streets and highways are full of cars and buses. The mouth of the Hudson river makes an excellent harbour for numerous passengers and cargo ships from all over the world. Speaking about New York one can't but mention the outstanding role, the city plays, in the cultural life of the country.

New York has many museums and art galleries which have collected works of art of many peoples and of all times. Many of them are on constant display in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of Art. Most of the theatres and cinemas are in or near Broadway, the longest street and the biggest shopping district in New York. The Metropolitan and Modern Arts Museums attract many visitors.

11. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. The capital of the USA is
a. London b. New York c. Washington
2. George Washington was the ... president of the USA.
a. first b. second c. third
3. Washington is situated in the
a. Great Britain b. state Washington c. district of Columbia
4. In Washington there are not higher than the (It is law)
a. White House b. Capitol c. Washington monument
5. White House is
a. the place of Congress b. the residence of president c. a museum
6. ... is 160 meters high and empty inside.
a. the Washington monument b. the Jefferson memorial c. the Lincoln memorial
7. is the author of the Declaration of Independence.
a. Jefferson b. Lincoln c. Washington
8. Emancipation Proclamation gave
a. freedom Negro in America b. freedom from England c. nothing

9. The nickname of Capitol is
 a. memorial b. pencil c. Washington Capitol
10. The day of Independence is
 a. March, 4 b. New York c. Washington
11. The city of New York is made up of ...boroughs?
 a. seven b. Five c. Three d. four
12. The largest art museum in the Western Hemisphere is located in NYC, what is its name?
 a. Whitney Museum b. Metropolitan Museum of Art c. Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum d. Museum of Modern Art
13. One of the great bridges into Manhattan was designed by John Roebling with Gothic arches, and opened in 1883, it is the ...?
 a. Verrazano-Narrows Bridge b. Manhattan Bridge c. Brooklyn Bridge d. George Washington Bridge
14. Manhattan's East and West Sides are primarily divided by which street?
 a. Fifth Avenue b. The F.D.R. c. Drive Park Avenue d. 42nd Street
15. Which of these bridges connects Manhattan with Queens?
 a. 145th Street Bridge b. Third Avenue Bridge c. 59th Street Bridge d. Madison Avenue Bridge
16. When was the World Trade Center in New York attacked and destroyed?
 a. 11 September 2001 b. 11 November 2001 c. 9 September 2001 d. 9 November 2001
17. New York's financial centre is...
 a. Wall Street b. Broadway c. Times Square d. Madison Avenue
18. Name the famous New York City building whose construction was completed in 1931.
 a. World Trade Center b. Rockefeller Center c. Empire State Building
 d. New York Times
19. The largest city in the United States in terms of population is New York.
 a. True b. False

20. What is the nickname of New York City?

a. American Pie b. Big Ben c. Big Apple d. Apple Pie

12. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

Hollywood

“Hollywood” is the name of a Los Angeles district which appeared in 1910, ...(1). It is a part of American entertainment industry. American cinema was born in the East when “Patent Cinema Company” was formed in 1908. It included 8 cinema-making firms. In the twenties American film industry blossomed. Producers needed more money and American banks readily gave money as movies brought big profits. Producers grew more and more dependent on business men. Unknown actors could become famous in a day, poor people became rich all of a sudden...(2).

The production of films began in Hollywood in the late 1920s and resulted in building huge sound stages many of which are used even now.

...(3) and to convince people that the American way of life is the ideal one. At the beginning movies were like a dream giving an escape from reality and showing that longing for happiness and success could be fulfilled.

The fate of the movie often depends on advertisement. Before the release, grand shows, parties with big stars, interviews are organized.

One of the greatest events in Hollywood is the annual presentation of Oscar, ...(4). This organization was founded in 1927. Its aim was to further the development of cinematography.

The Academy Awards were first handed out in 1929. At that time the awards weren't called Oscars. The gold statuette got its name in 1931 ...(5) In those days, 250 people paid 10 \$ each to watch the ceremony. However it probably wasn't that exiting because the audience already knew the winners' names. These days, no one knows who has won until the famous sealed envelope is opened. Every year in February the American press publishes the titles of films...(6). On the presentation day there is a magnificent show in the Los Angeles Music Centre. Awards are

given to the best actor, to the best actress, for the best script, for music, etc. Foreign films also participate in the competition. Another tradition is the ceremony of leaving one's footprints or handprints on the pavement in front of the Chinese Theatre. Some actors consider it too pompous and do not accept the invitation for the ceremony.

13. Заполните пропуски в тексте подходящими по смыслу отрывками из предложений

- a) Hollywood helps to create the «American dream»
- b) which have been chosen for the competition
- c) the legendary figurine which is the highest Award of the American Cinema Academy
- d) and Hollywood became the "town where all dreams come true"
- e) and it also stands for American cinematography
- f) because the director of the Academy thought that it looked like her uncle Oscar.

14. Ответьте на вопросы

1. When did Hollywood appear?
2. What is Hollywood famous for?
3. How did American film industry develop?
4. How did Hollywood help to create the «American dream»?
5. What does the fate of the movie depend on?
6. What is one of the greatest events in Hollywood?
7. What is the story of The Academy Awards and how did Oscar get its name?

15. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

The Statue of Liberty

People who come to New York by sea are greeted by the Statue of Liberty. It has become the symbol of the city (if not the whole country) and an expression of freedom to people all over the world since 19 century. The statue shows liberty as a

proud woman draped in the graceful folds of a loose robe. In her uplifted right hand, she holds a glowing torch. She wears a crown with seven spikes that stands for the light of liberty shining on the seven seas and seven continents. In her left arm she holds a tablet with the date of Declaration of Independence. A chain that represents tyranny lies broken at her feet.

The Statue of Liberty is France's gift to America. It was designed by the French sculptor Bartholdi and was presented to the USA in 1886. The Lady in the Harbour stands 151 feet tall, weighs nearly 225 tons and has a 35-foot waist. In 1986 she was undergone a face-lift in honour of her 100th birthday.

365 steps lead from the entrance to the observation area in the seven-pointed crown (visitors aren't allowed to climb to the torch). The views are breathtaking.

16. Переведите с помощью текста

выражение свободы людей во всем мире

она держит горящий факел

свет независимости, который освещает семь морей и семь океанов

цепь, которая представляет тиранию, лежит сломанной у ее ног

она была подарена США

посетителям не позволяют взбираться на факел

Т 1.8 Россия

Лексика:

- государственное устройство (government, president, judicial, commander-in-chief, etc.);
- погода и климат (wet, mild, variable, continental, etc.);
- экономика (gross domestic product, machinery, income, heavy industry, light industry, oil and gas resources, etc.);
- достопримечательности (the Kremlin, the Red Square, Saint Petersburg, etc);

Грамматика:

- артикли с географическими названиями;

- прошедшее совершенное действие (образование и функции в действительном залоге; слова — маркеры времени);
- сравнительные обороты than, as...as, not so ... as.**Тема № 2.8.1.**
«Географическое положение, климат, население России».

Т 1.8.1. «Россия. Географическое положение, климат, население.»

Т 1.8.2. «Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.»

Практическое занятие № 21 «Россия. Географическое положение, климат, население.»

Практическое занятие № 22 «Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.»

Russia

1.Прочтите и письменно переведите текст, выпишите и выучите новые слова и выражения по теме.

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Russia is situated on two continents: Europe and Asia. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is surrounded 12 seas and 3 oceans. The Arctic Ocean borders Russia in the north. The Pacific Ocean borders Russia in the east. Russia is bordered by the Black Sea in the south and by the Baltic Sea in the west. 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, the Ukraine. It also has a seaborder with the USA.

There are different types of climate in different regions of the country. The climate is arctic in the north of the country. The climate is subtropical in the south of Russia. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental. There are two great plains in Russia: the GreatRussian 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 is the Urals. It separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. The longest river is the Volga. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers are the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena. They flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. Lake Baikal (1600 metres) is the deepest lake in the world. Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

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

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. The capital of Russia is Moscow. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki. Moscow is the largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for Russia to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure Russia has great past and promising future.

Names

the Russian Federation [rʌʃn
fedə'reɪʃn] - Российская Федерация

Europe ['jʊərəp] - Европа

Asia ['eɪzə] - Азия

the Pacific Ocean [prə'sɪfɪk əʊʃn] -
Тихий океан

the Arctic Ocean [ɑ:k'tɪk əʊʃn] -
Северный Ледовитый океан

the Black Sea [blæk si:] - Черное
море

the Baltic Sea ['bɔ:ltɪk si:] -

Балтийское море

China [tʃaɪnə] - Китай

Mongolia [mɒŋ'gəʊliə] - Монголия

Korea [kə'ri:ə] - Корея

Kazakhstan [kəzək'stæn] - Казахстан

Georgia ['dʒɔ:dʒiə] - Грузия

Azerbaijan [æzə(r)baɪ'(d)ʒɑ:n]-

Азербайджан

Norway ['nɔ:weɪ] - Норвегия

Finland ['finlənd] - Финляндия

the Baltic ['bɔ:ltɪk] States -

Прибалтийские государства

Belorussia [belə'ruʃə] - Беларусь

the Ukraine [ju'kreɪn] - Украина

the Great Russian Plain - Русская

(Восточно-Европейская) равнина

the West Siberian [west saɪ'biəriən]

Lowland - Западно-Сибирская

низменность

the Urals [juərəlz] - Уральские горы

the Caucasus ['kɔ:kəsəs]- Кавказ

the Altai [æl'taɪ] - Алтай

the Volga ['vɒlgə] - Волга

the Caspian Sea [kæspɪən si:] -

Каспийское море

the Ob [di: ɒb] - Обь

the Yenisei [jenɪ'seɪ] - Енисей

the Lena - Лена

the Amur [ɑ:'mʊə] - Амур

the Far East - Дальний Восток

Lake Baikal [leɪk baɪ'kaɪl] - озеро

Байкал

Siberia [saɪ'biəriə] - Сибирь

Yuri Dolgoruki - Юрий Долгорукий

the Duma - Дума

Vocabulary

to occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] занимать

surface ['sɜ:fɪs] поверхность

total area [təʊtl 'e(ə)rɪə] общая

площадь

square [skweɪ] - квадратный

kilometre ['kɪləmi:tə] километр

to wash [tu: wɒʃ] - омывать

to border on [tu: 'bɔ:də ɒn]-

граничить с

sea border [si: 'bɔ:də] - Морская

граница

subtropical ['sʌb'trɒpɪkəl] -

субтропический

temperate ['tempərɪt] умеренный

continental [kɒntɪ'nentl] -

континентальный

chain [tʃeɪn] - цепь

to separate [seɪpəreɪt] - разделять

to flow [fləʊ] into - впадать в

to concentrate ['kɒnsəntreɪt] -

сосредотачиваться,

концентрироваться

oil [ɔɪl] - нефть

coal [kəʊl] - уголь

iron ore ['aɪən ɔ:] - железная руда

natural ['nætʃrəl] gas - природный

газ

copper ['kɒpə] - медь

nickel [nɪkl] - Никель

mineral resources [mɪnərəl rɪ'zɔ:sɪz] -
 полезные ископаемые
 to found [faʊnd] - основывать
 scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] - научный
 cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] - культурный
 industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] -
 индустриальный
 parliamentary [pɑ:lə'mentəri] republic
 - парламентская республика
 legislative ['ledʒɪslətɪv] -
 законодательный
 powers ['paʊəz] - полномочия

to exercise ['eksəsaɪz] -
 осуществлять, выполнять
 complicated ['kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] -
 сложный, запутанный
 in spite of [ɪn spaɪt ɒv] - несмотря на
 opportunity [ɒpə'tʊnɪti] -
 возможность
 to promise ['prɒmɪs] - обещать,
 подавать надежды

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Where is the Russian Federation situated?
2. What part of the earth's surface does the Russian Federation occupy?
3. What is the total area of the country?
4. What seas and oceans is the country washed by?
5. What countries does Russia border on?
6. What is the climate like in Russia?
7. What great plains are there in Russia?
8. What mountain chains are there in Russia?
9. What is the largest mountain chain in Russia?
10. What mountain chain separates Russia from Asia?
11. How many rivers are there in Russia?
12. What is the longest river in the country?
13. Where does the Volga flow?
14. What are the main Siberian rivers?
15. Where do the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena flow?
16. Is Russia rich in lakes?
17. What is the deepest lake in the world?
18. Russia is rich in forests, isn't it?
19. What part of the world's forests does Russia have?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 20. Where are the forests of Russia concentrated? | 24. When was Moscow founded? |
| 21. What mineral resources is the Russian Federation rich in? | 25. Who founded Moscow? |
| 22. What is the population of Russia? | 26. Is Russia a parliamentary republic? |
| 23. What is the capital of Russia? | 27. Who rules the country? |

3. Вставьте пропущенное из текста слово

1. There are several mountain ... on the territory of Russia.
2. In the middle of the country the climate is ... and continental.
3. Russia occupies about one-seventh of the earth's
4. Lake Baikal (1600 metres) is... lake in the world.
5. Moscow is the largest political, cultural and industrial centre.
6. But... the problems Russia is facing at present. it has promising future.
7. There are different... of climate in different regions of the country.
8. Russia has... of the world's forests.

4. Заполните пропуски подходящим по смыслу словом

borders, are exercised, separates, is facing, was founded, flow, are concentrated, is situated.

1. The legislative powers... by the Duma.
2. Russia... on two continents: Europe and Asia.
3. In the west Russia... on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine
4. Russia... Europe from Asia.
5. Moscow... in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruk
6. But in spite of the problems Russia ... at present, it has promising future.
7. The Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena ... from the south to the north.
8. The forests of Russia ... in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

5. Выберите верный вариант

1. There... over two million rivers in Russia.
is, are, were
2. Russia... by the Black Sea in the south and the Baltic Sea in the West.
is situated, separates, is washed
3. I'm sure Russia ... great past and promising future.
has, was, flows
4. The Pacific Ocean... Russia in the east.
is, washes, is facing
5. The political and economic situation in Russia
is complicated, was founded, has
6. The Amur in the Far East ... into the Pacific Ocean.
is, flows, occupies

6. Составьте предложения

A

1. It is the actic climate...
2. There are two great plains in Russia
3. In the south Russia borders on ...
4. Russia is rich in ...
5. The main Siberian rivers are ...
6. The population of Russia is ...
7. In the west Russia borders on ...
8. Russia is situated on two
continents: ...
9. In the middle of the country the
climate is...
10. The Urals separate ...

B

- ... oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas,
copper, nickel and other ther mineral
resources.
...Europe and Asia.
... China, Mongolia, Korea,
Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan.
...about 150 million people.
...Europe from Asia.
...the Great Russian Plain and the
West Siberian Lowland.
... temperate and continental.

...the Ob, the Yenisei, and the Lena.
...in the north of the country.

... Norway, Finland, the Baltic States,
Belorussia and the Ukraine.

7.Согласитесь или опровергните

1. Russia occupies about one-ninth of the earth's surface.
2. The largest mountain chain is the Caucasus.
3. There are two million rivers in Russia.
4. The Head of State is the Duma.
5. The Arctic Ocean washes Russia in the south.
6. The total area of Russia is about 17 million square kilometres.
7. Russia doesn't have a sea border with the USA.
8. The Volga flows into the Black Sea.

8.Переведите на английский язык

1. Уральские горы отделяют Европу от Азии.
2. У России есть много возможностей стать одной из ведущих стран мира.
3. Россия очень богата нефтью, углем, железной рудой, природным газом, медью, никелем и другими полезными ископаемыми.
4. Волга впадает в Каспийское море.
5. Тихий океан омывает Россию на востоке.
6. Россия занимает около одной седьмой земной поверхности.
7. Экономическая ситуация в России довольно сложная.

Т 1.8.3. «Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы.»

Практическое занятие № 23 «Москва – столица России.

Достопримечательности Москвы.»

MOSCOW

1.Прочтите и письменно переведите текст, выпишите и выучите новые слова и выражения по теме.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is its political, economic, commercial and cultural centre. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky (Prince Long Arms) was the Russian Prince of Vladimir and Suzdal. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky had many fights with other Russian princes and soon he became Prince of Kiev. Kiev was the capital of Russia.

Gradually Moscow became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the Tartar yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the state.

In 1712 the Russian King, Tsar Peter the Great, moved the Russian capital to St. Petersburg, but Moscow remained the heart of Russia. That's why Moscow became the main target of Napoleon's attack. Three-quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation. Moscow had been completely restored by the mid-19th century. In 1918 Moscow became the capital again.

Now Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world. It is situated on seven hills. Its total area is about nine hundred square kilometres. The population of the city is over 8 million.

Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. The main Kremlin Tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become the symbol of Russia. There are great old cathedrals and historical monuments on the territory of the Kremlin. They are the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid- 16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan. There is a legend that Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because they didn't want them to create another masterpiece. There are more than 80 museums in Moscow. The largest museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery.

Moscow is famous for its theatres. The Bolshoi Opera House is one of the best theatres in the world.

Moscow is the centre of the political life of Russia. It is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma).

Names

Moscow ['mɒskəʊ] -Москва

Prince [prɪns] Yuri Dolgoruky -

Князь Юрий Долгорукий

Tsar[za:]Peter the Great -Царь Петр

Великий (Петр 1)

Napoleon [nə'pəʊliən] - Наполеон

the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great-

Колокольни Ивана Великого

the Tar-Cannon [ði: tɑ:-'kænən]-

Царь-пушка

the Trar-Bell [ði: trar-bel]- Царь-

колокол

St. Basil's Cathedral [stri:t. bæzl'es

kə'θi:drəl]- собор Василия

Блаженного

Kazan [kə'zæn]- Казань

Ivan the Terrible [aɪvən ði: 'terəbl]-

Иван Грозный

Barma [bɑ:mə] -Барма

Postnik [postnikov]- Постник

the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts -

Музей Изобразительных искусств

им. Пушкина

the State Tretyakov Gallery [steɪt

'tretɪkəʊv 'gæləri]- Государственная

Третьяковская галерея

the Bolshoi [bɒ'ʃɔɪ]Opera House-

Большой театр оперы и балета

Vocabulary

commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] - торговый,

коммерческий

cultural ['kʌltʃərəl] - культурный

to found [faʊnd] - основывать

fight [faɪt] - бой

gradually ['grædʒʊəli] - постепенно

powerful ['paʊəf(ə)l] - сильный,

могущественный

struggle ['strʌgl] - борьба

liberation [lɪbə'reɪʃn] - освобождение

Tartar yoke ['tɑ:tə jəʊk] - татарское

иго

to remain [rɪ'meɪn] – оставаться

target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] - мишень, цель,

объект

to destroy [dɪs'trɔɪ] - разрушать

occupation [ˈɒkjʊˈreɪʃn] - оккупация

completely [ˈkɒmpliːtli] - полностью,
целиком

to restore [ˈrɪsˈtɔː] - реставрировать,
восстанавливать

total [ˈtəʊtl] - полный, целый, весь

mansion [ˈmæŋʃn] - особняк

to blind [blaɪnd] - ослепить

masterpiece [ˈmɑːstəpiːs] - шедевр

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the capital of Russia?

2. When was Moscow founded?

3. Who founded Moscow?

4. What do you know about Yuri
Dolgoruky?

5. What city was the capital of Russia
before the 16th century?

6. What city was the centre of the
struggle of Russian lands for the
liberation from the Tartar yoke?

7. When did Moscow become the
capital of the state?

8. When was the capital moved to St.
Petersburg? Who decided to do it?

9. What city of Russia became the
main target of Napoleon's attack in
1812?

10. What part of Moscow was
destroyed by fire during Napoleon's
occupation?

11. When was Moscow completely
restored?

12. When did Moscow become the
capital again?

13. Where is Moscow situated?

14. What is the total area of modern
Moscow?

15. What is the population of
Moscow?

16. What is the heart of Moscow?

17. What tower is the symbol of
Russia?

18. What old cathedrals and historical
monuments are there on the territory
of the Kremlin?

19. When was St. Basil's Cathedral
built?

20. What legend about the creation of
St. Basil's Cathedral do you know?

21. How many museums are there in
Moscow?

22. What are the most famous and largest Moscow museums?

23. What Moscow theatre is one of the best theatres of the world?

24. Moscow is the centre of political life of Russia, isn't it? Why?

3. Составьте предложения

A

1. There is a legend that...
2. The main Kremlin tower, the Spasskaya Tower, has become...
3. The population of the city is...
4. In 1712 the Russian King, Tsar Peter the Great...
5. Kiev was...
6. Moscow was founded...
7. In the 13th century Moscow was.
8. In 1918 Moscow became...
9. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky had...

B

- ...the capital again.
- ... moved the Russian capital to St. Petersburg.
- ...Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects Barma and Postnik, because he didn't want them to create another masterpiece.
- ...many fights with other Russian princes and soon he became Prince of Kiev.
- ... the symbol of Russia.
- ... in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky.
- ... over 8 million.
- ...the capital of Russia.
- ...the centre of the struggle of Russian lands for the liberation from the Tartar yoke.

4. Согласитесь или опровергните

1. Moscow is situated on the hills.

2. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky was the Russian Prince of Rome.
3. In 1818 Moscow became the capital again.
4. The largest Moscow museums are the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery.
5. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-18th century.
6. The total area of Moscow is about two hundred square kilometres.
7. St. Petersburg is the seat of the Russian Parliament (the Duma).
8. The Spasskaya Tower has become the symbol of Russia.

5. Вставьте пропущенное из текста слово

1. Moscow is political, economic, ... and cultural centre of the country.
2. Moscow became the main ... of Napoleon's attack.
3. Gradually Moscow became more and more...
4. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky had many... with other Russian princes and soon he became Prince of Kiev.
5. of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's....
6. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the mid-16 century in ... of the victory over Kazan.

6. Закончите предложения

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The Bolshoi Opera House is.... | 6. Its total area is |
| 2. They are the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great..... | 7. There is a legend that... |
| 3. In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of... | 8. Moscow is the seat of |
| 4. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky (Prince Long Arms) was... | 9. The main Kremlin Tower, the Spasskaya Tower... |
| 5. Moscow had been completely restored by... | 10. Moscow is famous for... |

7. Заполните пропуски

was founded, was destroyed, moved, are, is situated, became

1. Gradually Moscow... more and more powerful.
2. Three-quarters of the city... by fire during Napoleon's occupation...
3. Moscow on seven hills... .
4. In 1712 the Russian King, Tsar Peter the Great. ... the Russian capital to St. Petersburg.
5. Moscow... in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky.
6. There... more than 80 museums in Moscow.

8.Выберите верный вариант

1. There... great old cathedrals and historical monuments on the territory of the Kremlin.

were, will be, are

2. That's why Moscow... the main target of Napoleon's attack.

became, moved, was founded

3. St. Basil's Cathedral... in the mid-16th century in memory of the victory over Kazan.

is, was built, has become

4. Moscow... completely... by the mid-19th century.

remained, had, had been restored

5. The main Kremlin Tower, the Spasskaya Tower, ... the symbol of Russia.

has become, were built, were created

6. There is a legend that Ivan the Terrible ... the architects Barma and Postnik.

created, blinded, became

9.Переведите на английский язык

1. Москва мира. один из самых красивых городов
2. В XIII веке Москва была центром борьбы за освобождение русских земель от татарского ига.
3. Москва была полностью восстановлена в середине XIX века.

4. Поэтому Москва стала главным объектом атаки Наполеона.
5. В Москве много дворцов, старых особняков. соборов, церквей и памятников.
6. Москва была основана в 1147 году князем Юрием Долгоруким.

Т 1.8.4. «Традиции народов России.»

Практическое занятие № 24 «Традиции народов России.»

CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA

Прочтите и переведите письменно тексты. Выполните упражнения.

The Russian love for holidays is known the world over. We adore holidays, indeed. But who does not? Perhaps our love for holidays is special for its indiscrimination – anything goes, just give us a chance to break the daily working routine and indulge into the surfeits of merry-making, eating and drinking. Of course, every holiday is good in its own way and we are not indifferent to their meaning and ritual side. Yet, it is not rare in this country that holidays vary both their attributes



and meaning.

Thus, Russian holidays present a mixture of new and old, religious and secular, professional and private. National holidays reflect multicolored Russian history. Christian traditions were combined with pagan ones and therefore strongly connected to the seasons and agricultural cycle. Church holidays were mixed with those introduced during the communist regime. And we do not mind: every holiday deserves celebration. When a national holiday falls on a weekend day people enjoy

additional day-off because it is considered to be unfair to miss either a holiday or a weekend.

January 1 - The New Year



The New Year is the first in calendar and in popularity. It will be true to say that now the New Year is a greater holiday than Christmas in Russia. Long before December 31 sparkling fir trees appear in the streets, shops, offices and houses, bringing the joy of festive preparations and hope for happy miracles in the coming New Year. It is time to make wishes and presents to all friends and relatives. Children are looking forward for Father Frost (actually he is Grandfather Frost - DedMoroz in Russian) and his granddaughter Snow Maiden (Snegurochka) to arrive at night and leave presents under the fir-tree. The grown-ups traditionally stay up for the whole night, making merry with friends and relatives.

The New Year celebrations slip to Christmas festivities and go on till January 8 - all these days from December 31 to January 8 are official days off now.

The celebrations start at about 11 pm, when the family is seated at the festive dinner. Shortly before 12 pm they toast “for the old year”, remembering and paying tribute to the good things it brought about. It is a custom in Russia to listen to the speech of the head of state broadcasted over TV and radio. The President traditionally summarizes the achievements of the past year and wishes Happy New Year to the citizens of Russia.

After the speech, at midnight sharp, the country listens to the Kremlin chimes, which signalize the beginning of the New Year. The chimes are followed by the country’s hymn.

During these exciting minutes all are drinking Champaign and wish each other Happy New Year. Afterwards lots of people like to go outdoors to let off all sorts

of fireworks and bangers, and lit Bengal lights. Festive performances with songs, dances and games are held at the central squares of cities and towns.

As for lovers of peace and silence, their day will come to, when after the uproarious New Year's night the streets turn unusually quiet and calm for a few days, even in megalopolises like Moscow.

New Year Popular Beliefs

There is a whole range of beliefs concerning the celebrations of the New Year. The most famous saying asserts: "As you meet the New Year, so will you spend it".

Thus everyone does one's best to celebrate this decisive holiday merrily and in the hearty company of friends and family.

They also say, that one must "leave all the debts to the old year", i.e. return the debts before the beginning of the coming year. On the New Year's Night one ought to be wearing brand new clothes, which at the best should be of the "lucky colours" of the year to come.

One of the most significant and breath-taking elements of the New Year's Night is making wishes. They believe that the utmost wishes made on the New Year's Night will surely fulfill in the New Year. There is a unique method of making wishes that gives almost a hundred percent fulfillment guarantee: while the chimes are striking twelve, one should write the wish on a sheet of paper, burn it on a candle, mix the ashes in his/her glass of Champaign and drink it before the chimes cease striking.

January 7 - Christmas

Russian Christmas comes two weeks later than in other countries, on January 7. This difference is due to the Orthodox Church that follows the Julian (old style)

calendar. However, our 'spacious soul' cannot but feel with the rest of the world



celebrating this fairy holiday on December

Christmas came to Russia in X century to substitute for pagan festivities of the winter solstice. Traditionally, people celebrated the Christmas Eve (January 6) with their families. The next day, however, carousing and merrymaking started, including masqueraded visits to neighbors with song singing, round-dancing and playing traditional games. Russian Christmas is rich with beautiful traditions. One of them is called Kolyadki. At Christmas night young people put on fancy dresses, gather in a noisy crowd and go in every house on their way, singing carols and merry songs. Hosts of the houses thank singers with all the kinds of sweet stuff like candies, chocolates and pastry. Among other Christmas traditions are wishes of wealth and happiness for everybody and snowball games.

It was a custom for young ladies to tell fortune on these days; lots of fortunetelling methods have kept till days - yet they are not so widely used, of course. In Soviet times they abolished Christmas as an official holiday. In spite of that, it was still secretly celebrated by many people.

January 14 - The Old New Year's Day

Discrepancy between church calendars leads to the fact that January 14th corresponds to January 1 in the Julian calendar. And for those people who celebrate Christmas on 7 of January it is logical to meet the New Year seven days later. Others prefer not to lose a good chance to welcome the New Year twice.

Old New Year's Fortune-Telling and Carol-Singing

The most popular customs of Christmastide, which coincides with the Old New Year, are fortune-telling and kolyadki (carol-singing). Divination is special on the Old New Year's Eve. Almost everybody did it in olden days: the elderly people

wanted to know about life, girls and boys about their intended, mothers about health and fortune of their children, and thrifty managers about business success. The most common divination about future life was the one with spoons: the spoons are left on the table when everyone goes to bed. Everyone remembers his spoon and in the morning finds out how it lies: if it is just the way you put it before, everything will be fine, but if the spoon has somehow turned upside down, you should take care of your health and guard yourself against troubles.

One of the Old New Year's divinations about getting married is to overhear conversations at somebody's doors: if a girl hears "go" she will soon be married, and if it happens to be "sit", she will have to wait longer for her intended to arrive. Actually, there were a great number of divination ways and methods, yet the majority of them have been forgotten.

February 23 - Man's Day

February 23 is celebrated all over Russia as the Homeland Defender's Day. Now a public holiday, it was first established in 1922 as the Red Army Day and from 1949 to 1993 it was named Day of the Soviet Army and the Navy. Nowadays, however, it has gained a more general sense of the "Man's Day", as a just match for the Women's Day following it on the calendar. Daddies, granddaddies, brothers, boyfriends, husbands and sons (i.e. all possible defenders) and, certainly, those who have served or are serving the army, get their share of greetings and presents on this remarkable day.



March 8th - International Women's Day

Russian women adore this holiday, when attention and care of men is guaranteed. On this day, it is traditional for men of all ages to give presents and flowers to women. Particular attention is paid to women inside their families.

Russian women hardly ever recollect that this holiday originated as a day of rebellion of women struggling to equal their rights with the men's ones.

At a second International Socialist Women's Conference organized in Copenhagen in 1910 Klara Zetkin, a champion of women's rights, proposed to fix 'a day of the struggle for women's rights', i.e. for equal opportunities.

As years went by, the holiday lost its original purpose and meaning, though in many countries it is the time for the feminists' rallies and the day of the struggle against the opposite sex.

In Russia, on the contrary, it is a day of affection and concord between the sexes. In a way, it is similar to such holidays as Valentine's Day and Mother's Day. It is a lovely holiday celebrating the beauty of women blossoming and nature awaking in spring.

Russian Orthodox Easter (Paskha)

Paskha is the highest celebration of the Orthodox Church. At midnight the church service starts.

It is a good time for visiting friends and relatives. People greet each other with words "Christ is risen" and "Indeed risen..." and treat each other with brightly colored boiled eggs, a symbol of Easter. The holiday table is served with such specialties as paskha (rich mixture of sweetened curds, butter and raisins) and kulich (Easter sweet bread). The Paskha is traditionally pyramid-shaped which is



symbolic of Christ's tomb.

The Russian Easter egg tradition dates back to pre-Christian times when people saw eggs as fertility symbols and as devices of protection. Eggs represented renewal or new life. When Russian Orthodoxy was adopted, eggs took on Christian symbolism. One example of this is how red eggs symbolize the blood of Christ. The color red has strong symbolism in Russian culture.

Eggs may be cracked with nails as a reminder of Christ's suffering on the cross. Additionally, one egg may be cut into pieces—one piece for each family member at the Easter table to eat. Why do you have Easter eggs at Easter? Very simply, Christians have eggs at Easter because pagans used to celebrate the coming of spring with eggs (which were a sign of new life and rebirth). When Christianity spread and conquered pagan cultures, the old customs got absorbed into the new religion.

May 1 - Mayday

The Mayday holiday on the 1st of May started to be regularly celebrated in Russia since 1890. Until recently this holiday was called the International Solidarity Day of Workers and was one of the major Soviet holidays, widely celebrated by people all over the country with Mayday parades with bright banners, balloons and spring flowers. During the Soviet rule demonstrations of workers and even military parades were held on the 1st of May on the Red Square, Moscow. On the second day of the holiday mayovkas – alfresco public merrymaking - traditionally took place. In the 1990s the holiday lost its ideological meaning in Russia and in 1992 it was renamed into the Holiday of Spring and Work.



May 9 - Victory Day

The 9th on May is a very significant nationwide holiday of the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War. Honouring the memory of soldiers who rescued the world from fascism, the Russians solemnly celebrate this holiday starting from 1945. However, it was declared an official day off not before 1965. In the course of time the celebrating ceremonies of the Victory Day have somewhat changed: the military parades, which were held annually before, are nowadays arranged only in the good round figure years; and there are no longer the earlier indispensable demonstrations of workers held on the 9th of May.



Still, the holiday keeps up its meaning, commemorating the millions of people fallen in World War II. There are both joyful and mournful moments in this holiday: meetings of veterans, laying wreaths to the monuments of Glory and beds of honour, the minute of silence, and the night salute in celebration of the victory over fascism.

June 12 - Independence Day

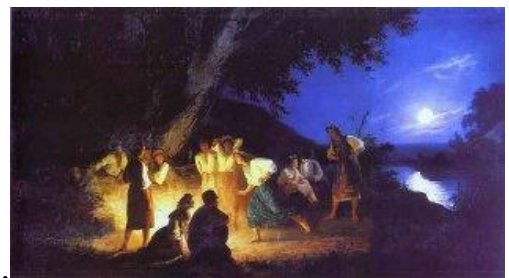
The Independence Day of Russia or the Day of Russia is one of the "youngest" public holidays in this country. On the 12th of June 1990 in the course of sovereignization of the republics of the USSR the 1st Congress of People's Deputies of RSFSR adopted the Declaration of the state sovereignty of Russia. In 1994 this day was declared as the national holiday. Officially it is the most important modern public holiday in the country, but for most of the Russians it remains just a formality.



July 7 - Ivan Kupala

This holiday is equivalent to the Holiday of St. John the Baptist and relates to water. To celebrate this day young people gathered near river and ponds, sang songs and danced.

Mass baths were taken in that day. In the evenings fires were burned and young people tried to jump over the fires holding each-others' hands. If after the jump hands were still together, it meant a sign of close wedding. People went deep into the forests in pairs and alone to find a fern flower, said to blossom



at Ivan Kupala night only and to fulfill wishes.

According to an old belief, Ivan Kupala personifies the blossoming of powers of nature. The rites are based on worshipping water and the sun. From times

immemorial it was customary to make ritual bonfires on banks of rivers and lakes on the Eve of Ivan Kupala.

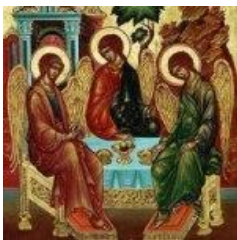
Purifying bonfires were the major peculiarity of Kupala Eve. They danced around bonfires, of course, to the accompaniment of live music. Young folks would throw wreaths over the bonfires and jump over them. Those who jumped higher were believed to live happier in future. In some places peasants even made their cattle go through this fire to protect it from pestilence. Mothers burned their ill children's underwear to make all illnesses burn down, too. The youth and kids after jumping over bonfires would arrange boisterous merry games and races with one another. Playing race and catch was invariable on this night. By an old pagan belief on Kupala Eve, which is the shortest night in the year, one should not sleep, since all evil spirits come alive and are quite active.

On the Eve of Ivan Kupala the youth would look for their intended ones and choose their destinies: girls launched wreaths with lit candles on water and boys were to catch them – whose wreath he gets, she will be his wife.

It is not a public holiday, yet is still remembered and loved by some people. The same concerns Troitsa, another holiday manifesting the mixture of pagan and Christian traditions.

Troitsa (the Trinity)

On Troitsa (the 50th day after Paskha) the houses were usually decorated with fresh green branches. The maiden's clothes were put on young birch-trees and songs and dances round the birch-trees took place. The garlands made of birch branches and



flowers were put into water for fortune-telling.

November 4 – The Day of National Unity

Since 2005 Russia has celebrated a new holiday - the so-called Day of National Unity, commemorating the anniversary of the Russian people's victory over the Polish invaders back in 1612.

Almost four centuries back in early November the Russian levy en masse headed by merchant Minin and Prince Pozharsky kicked the interveners away from Moscow and put an end to the so-called Time of Troubles.

In fact the new holiday was introduced to replace the public holiday of the October Social Revolution, later renamed into the Day of Accord and Reconciliation on November 7. According to the majority of observers, the main reason for this shift of the day off was the intention to erase totally any associations with the anniversary of the October Social Revolution (7 November 1917).

Professional Holidays

Along with national holidays Russia has many other holidays, professional holidays (Day of the miner, Day of the fisherman, etc) making the major part of them. Some professional holidays have a fixed date, whereas most of them fall on the 1st, 2nd, etc. Sunday or Saturday of this or that month. The Teacher's Day, which was established in the USSR in 1965 is widely celebrated in Russia; initially it was marked annually on the second Sunday of October. In 1994 the holiday was shifted to the 5th of October and since then Russia has celebrated the International Teacher's Day together with other countries.

Сопоставьте:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Our Christmas holidays are in ... | ▪ March |
| 2. The Mother's Day is in ... | ▪ January |
| 3. Our May Day holiday is in ... | ▪ May |
| 4. Our New Year holiday is in ... | ▪ April |
| 5. The Victory Day holiday is in ... | ▪ January |
| 6. Our Easter holidays are in ... | ▪ May |

О каком празднике идет речь?

1. Parents put presents in stockings or shoes and put them under the fir-tree.
2. Children make presents to their mothers.
3. Children present flowers to war veterans.
4. Children with flowers are at the entrance of their school.
5. Children present flowers to their teachers.
6. Children sing carols.
7. Children and parents decorate a Christmas tree.

Ответьте на вопросы

1. Do you paint eggs at Easter?
2. Was Easter in May last year?
3. Did you play any jokes on April 1 st?
4. Did you invite a lot of guests to your birthday party?
5. Does your mum decorate the house for New Year?
6. Do you like watching parades on TV?
7. Is your birthday in summer?
8. What public holidays are celebrated in Russia?
9. What is your favourite holiday?
10. How is New Year's Day celebrated in your family?
11. Do you see the new year in at home?
12. What New Year traditions do you know?
13. When is Christmas celebrated?
14. What holiday do we celebrate on the 8th of March?
15. What is the greatest national holiday in our country?
16. Why is the 9th of May so sacred (священный) for the Russian people?
17. What other Russian holidays do you know?

Заполните пропуски используя предлоги on, in, at

1. I get a lot of presents ____ Christmas
2. My birthday is ____ autumn.
3. We celebrate Easter ____ April.
4. School begins ____ September 1 st.
5. I'm going to have a party ____ the weekend
6. Do you play jokes ____ April Fool's Day?

Контрольная работа Т 1.6-1.8

Практическое занятие № 25 «Контрольная работа»

Лексико-грамматический тест.

Вариант 1

Choose the correct answer:

1. ... is the most well-known English church.
a) Red Square b) Buckingham Palace c) Westminster Abbey
2. У меня есть мама, папа, сестра близнец и прабабушка.
a) I have a mother, a father, a cousin and a grandmother.
b) I have a mother, a father, a twin sister and a great-grandmother.
c) I have a mother, a father, a sister and a daughter.
3. ... help me?
a) Can you to b) Do you can c) Can you
4. Москва – политический, промышленный, культурный и образовательный центр России.
a) Moscow is a political, industrial, cultural and educational centre of Russia.
b) Moscow is a political, economic, scientific and educational centre of Russia.
c) Moscow is a political, scientific, economic and educational centre of Russia.
- 5 ... is one of the most famous bells in the world.
a) Tower Bridge b) Big Ben c) Thames
6. ... is the heart of Moscow.
a) the State Tretyakov Gallery b) the Bolshoi Opera House c) Red Square
7. I ... a first year student.
a) are b) have got c) am
8. Martin and Mary ... at school.

a) do not study b) does not study c) do not studies

9. The climate of the country is temperate and mild.

a) Климат страны умеренный и мягкий.

b) Климат страны влажный и жаркий.

c) Климат страны сухой и холодный.

10. ... is London`s ancient fortress.

a) the Tower of London b) The Houses of Parliament c) Big Ben

11. The UK consist of ... countries.

a) five b) two c) four

12. ... is the capital of Russia.

a) Moscow b) St. Petersburg c) London

13. Alice ... swim when she was young.

a) can b) could c) must

14. There is a new bus stop near his house.

a) Новая автобусная остановка рядом с его домом.

b) Рядом с его домом мало автобусных остановок.

c) Рядом с его домом новая автобусная остановка.

15. My mother always washes the dishes, cleans rooms, dusts the furniture and lays the table.

a) Моя мама всегда готовит, моет посуду, убирает комнаты и накрывает на стол.

b) Моя мама всегда моет посуду, убирает комнаты, вытирает пыль и накрывает на стол.

c) Моя мама всегда стирает, убирает комнаты, вытирает пыль и накрывает на стол.

16 ... are the buildings where the British Parliament sits.

a) The Houses of Parliament b) the Tower of London c) Westminster Abbey

17. Trafalgar Square is situated in the centre of ...

a) London b) Moscow c) Paris

18. The capital of Great Britain is...

a) London b) New York c) Cardiff

19. The London home of the British Royal family is ...

a) Westminster Abbey b) the Tower of London c) Buckingham Palace

20. His friend ... football very well.

a) does b) plays c) play

21. ... Nick get up early?

a) Are b) Does c) Will

22. After classes I go home, have lunch and take a rest.

a) После занятий я иду домой, обедаю и отдыхаю.

b) Перед занятиями я завтракаю, принимаю душ.

c) После занятий я остаюсь в колледже и иду в библиотеку.

23. Sometimes I go to the library where I read additional literature and some special medical articles.

a) Иногда я иду в библиотеку, где я читаю дополнительную литературу и некоторые специальные медицинские статьи.

b) Я иду в библиотеку, где я читаю дополнительную литературу и некоторые специальные медицинские статьи.

c) Иногда я иду в библиотеку, где я читаю медицинскую литературу и статьи.

24. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea

a) Кавказ- это горы возле Черного и Каспийского морей.

b) Кавказ простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря.

c) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря

25. The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

a) Российская федерация очень богата природными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, золото и другие.

b) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие.

с) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: природный газ, уголь, железо.

Лексико-грамматический тест.

Вариант 2

Choose the correct answer:

1. ... help me?
a) Can you b) Do you can c) Can you to
2. ... is one of the most famous bells in the world.
a) Tower Bridge b) Thames c) Big Ben
3. The UK consist of ... countries.
a) five b) four c) two
4. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea
a) Кавказ простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря.
b) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря
c) Кавказ- это горы возле Черного и Каспийского морей.
5. ... is the heart of Moscow.
a) the State Tretyakov Gallery b) Red Square c) the Bolshoi Opera House
6. The climate of the country is temperate and mild.
a) Климат страны влажный и жаркий.
b) Климат страны умеренный и мягкий.
c) Климат страны сухой и холодный.
7. I ... a first year student.
a) am b) have got c) are
8. Alice ... swim when she was young.
a) must b) could c) can
9. Martin and Mary ... at school.
a) does not study b) do not study c) do not studies
10. ... are the buildings where the British Parliament sits.

a) Westminster Abbey b) the Tower of London c) The Houses of Parliament

11. ... is London's ancient fortress.

a) Big Ben b) The Houses of Parliament c) the Tower of London

12. ... is the capital of Russia.

a) London b) St. Petersburg c) Moscow

13. There is a new bus stop near his house.

a) Рядом с его домом мало автобусных остановок.

b) Новая автобусная остановка рядом с его домом.

c) Рядом с его домом новая автобусная остановка.

14. My mother always washes the dishes, cleans rooms, dusts the furniture and lays the table.

a) Моя мама всегда готовит, моет посуду, убирает комнаты и накрывает на стол.

b) Моя мама всегда стирает, убирает комнаты, вытирает пыль и накрывает на стол.

c) Моя мама всегда моет посуду, убирает комнаты, вытирает пыль и накрывает на стол.

15. After classes I go home, have lunch and take a rest.

a) Перед занятиями я завтракаю, принимаю душ.

b) После занятий я иду домой, обедаю и отдыхаю.

c) После занятий я остаюсь в колледже и иду в библиотеку.

16. Trafalgar Square is situated in the centre of ...

a) Moscow b) London c) Paris

17. The capital of Great Britain is...

a) London b) New York c) Cardiff

18. ... is the most well-known English church.

a) Westminster Abbey b) Buckingham Palace c) Red Square

19. У меня есть мама, папа, сестра близнец и прабабушка.

a) I have a mother, a father, a twin sister and a great-grandmother.

b) I have a mother, a father, a cousin and a grandmother.

c) I have a mother, a father, a sister and a daughter.

20. The London home of the British Royal family is ...

a) Buckingham Palace b) the Tower of London c) Westminster Abbey

21. The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

a) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: природный газ, уголь, железо.

b) Российская федерация очень богата природными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, золото и другие.

c) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие.

22. His friend ... football very well.

a) does b) play c) plays

23. ... Nick get up early?

a) Does b) Are c) Will

24. Sometimes I go to the library where I read additional literature and some special medical articles.

a) Я иду в библиотеку, где я читаю дополнительную литературу и некоторые специальные медицинские статьи.

b) Иногда я иду в библиотеку, где я читаю дополнительную литературу и некоторые специальные медицинские статьи.

c) Иногда я иду в библиотеку, где я читаю медицинскую литературу и статьи.

25. Москва – политический, промышленный, культурный и образовательный центр России.

a) Moscow is a political, economic, scientific and educational centre of Russia.

b) Moscow is a political, industrial, cultural and educational centre of Russia.

c) Moscow is a political, scientific, economic and educational centre of Russia.

Лексико-грамматический тест.

Вариант 3

Choose the correct answer:

1. ... is the capital of Russia.
a) St. Petersburg b) Moscow c) London
2. Москва – политический, промышленный, культурный и образовательный центр России.
a) Moscow is a political, scientific, economic and educational centre of Russia.
b) Moscow is a political, economic, scientific and educational centre of Russia.
c) Moscow is a political, industrial, cultural and educational centre of Russia.
3. У меня есть мама, папа, сестра близнец и прабабушка.
a) I have a mother, a father, a twin sister and a great-grandmother.
b) I have a mother, a father, a cousin and a grandmother.
c) I have a mother, a father, a sister and a daughter.
4. ... is one of the most famous bells in the world.
a) Tower Bridge b) Thames c) Big Ben
5. ... is the heart of Moscow.
a) Red Square b) the Bolshoi Opera House c) the State Tretyakov Gallery
6. I ... a first year student.
a) are b) am c) have got
7. The climate of the country is temperate and mild.
a) Климат страны сухой и холодный.
b) Климат страны влажный и жаркий.
c) Климат страны умеренный и мягкий.
8. Martin and Mary ... at school.
a) do not studies b) does not study c) do not study
9. After classes I go home, have lunch and take a rest.
a) После занятий я остаюсь в колледже и иду в библиотеку.
b) Перед занятиями я завтракаю, принимаю душ.
c) После занятий я иду домой, обедаю и отдыхаю.
10. ... is London's ancient fortress.
a) The Houses of Parliament b) Big Ben c) the Tower of London
11. The UK consist of ... countries.

a) four b) two c) five

12. Alice ... swim when she was young.

a) could b) can c) must

13. ... is the most well-known English church.

a) Red Square b) Buckingham Palace c) Westminster Abbey

14. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea

a) Кавказ- это горы возле Черного и Каспийского морей.

b) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря.

c) Кавказ простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря.

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a) Новая автобусная остановка рядом с его домом.

b) Рядом с его домом новая автобусная остановка.

c) Рядом с его домом мало автобусных остановок.

16. Sometimes I go to the library where I read additional literature and some special medical articles.

a) Иногда я иду в библиотеку, где я читаю медицинскую литературу и статьи.

b) Я иду в библиотеку, где я читаю дополнительную литературу и некоторые специальные медицинские статьи.

c) Иногда я иду в библиотеку, где я читаю дополнительную литературу и некоторые специальные медицинские статьи.

17. My mother always washes the dishes, cleans rooms, dusts the furniture and lays the table.

a) Моя мама всегда готовит, моет посуду, убирает комнаты и накрывает на стол.

b) Моя мама всегда моет посуду, убирает комнаты, вытирает пыль и накрывает на стол.

c) Моя мама всегда стирает, убирает комнаты, вытирает пыль и накрывает на стол.

18. ... help me?

a) Can you to b) Do you can c) Can you

19. ... are the buildings where the British Parliament sits.

a) The Houses of Parliament d) the Tower of London c) Westminster Abbey

20. Trafalgar Square is situated in the centre of ...

a) Paris b) Moscow c) London

21. The London home of the British Royal family is ...

a) Westminster Abbey b) the Tower of London c) Buckingham Palace

22. His friend ... football very well.

a) plays b) does c) play

23. ... Nick get up early?

a) Are b) Will c) Does

24. The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

a) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: природный газ, уголь, железо.

b) Российская федерация очень богата природными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, золото и другие.

c) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и другие.

25. The capital of Great Britain is...

a) New York b) London c) Cardiff

Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии.

Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии.

Практико-ориентированное содержание

Лексика:

– профессионально ориентированная лексика;

– лексика делового общения.

Грамматика:

- герундий, инфинитив;
 - грамматические структуры, типичные для научно-популярных текстов.
- Т 2.1.1. «Основные понятия получаемой специальности. Особенности подготовки медицинских работников»

Практическое занятие № 26 «Основные понятия получаемой специальности. Особенности подготовки медицинских работников»

I'm a medical student. My working day.

1.Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

I am a first-year student of Kislovodsk Medical College. I live with my parents in a flat (house). (I am not a native of Kislovodsk, so I live in a hostel or rent a flat). Every day I have much interesting and necessary work to do. I always remember that the lost time is never gained and that is why I do not like to waste even a minute.

I get up early in the morning – at about 6 o'clock, do my morning exercises and have a cold rubdown. As I am a medical student I consider that physical exercises are a good remedy for the protection of our health against diseases. After breakfast I get dressed and leave home. It takes me 30 minutes to get to College by mini – bus.

Our classes usually begin at 8.15. We have several practical classes and a lecture or two every day. It is useful to us to listen to the lectures because the professors always deliver them clearly and scientifically.

I also spend a lot of time in the dissecting-room because I know that I shall need deep knowledge of Anatomy in the future. And only hard work in the dissecting room will give me the possibility to gain this knowledge. That's why there are always many students in the dissecting – room.

After classes I go home, have lunch and take a rest. I am often tired but I understand that every day which passes by gives me much valuable and necessary knowledge.

I also work hard in laboratories and perform different laboratory works. Sometimes I go to the library where I read additional literature and some special medical articles.

I work very hard because I want to be a good nurse (paramedic).

2. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты слов и словосочетаний.

- первокурсник, общежитие, потерянное время, лечебное средство, защита от заболеваний, занятие, знание, возможность, дополнительная литература, медсестра, фельдшер

- быть родом из, снимать квартиру, помнить, тратить время, просыпаться (утром), делать зарядку, принимать душ, обедать, считать (иметь мнение), читать(проводить) лекцию, покидать (уходить), выполнять лабораторную работу;

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

Where do you live now?

Are you native of Kislovodsk?

How early do you get up?

What do you usually do in the morning?

Are physical exercises useful for a person?

How long does it take you to get to College?

How many classes a day do you have?

Which is your favourite lecture? Why?

What do you usually do when your classes are over?

Kislovodsk Medical College

1.Прочтите и переведите

My name is Mary. I'm seventeen years old. I live in Kislovodsk town. I have recently graduated from my high school and entered the Kislovodsk Medical College. It is one of the best colleges in this town. Besides, I have always wanted to study medicine after school. I really like this college and some of my close friends also study here.

I passed all entrance exams with excellent marks. I am delighted to study such subjects as Anatomy, Latin, English, Nursing, Pharmacology, Microbiology, Physical Education and else. Our college is rather well equipped. There is a large sports ground outside and one gym inside. There is also a huge library with a good choice of medical books.

Actually, this college is one of the oldest educational institutions in the town. It was founded in 1958. It is situated on 37 Umar Aliev Street. Students with impaired vision also study here at the massage department.

Today, Kislovodsk Medical College is one of the most prestigious and reliable institutions in the town. Thousands of young people can get decent education in healthcare area at this college. I'm very proud to be a student of this college.



2. Подберите русские эквиваленты. Выпишите и выучите незнакомые слова.

1.an educational establishment	▪ факультет
2.a faculty	▪ практика
3.a term	▪ зачёт
4.a credit-test	▪ сдавать экзамен
5.a hostel	▪ научная работа
6.practical training	▪ хорошо оборудованный
7.to take an exam	▪ принимать участие
8.to have an opportunity	▪ образовательное
9.well-equipped	учреждение

10.scientific work	▪ овладевать
11.to take part in	▪ семестр
12.to master	▪ иметь возможность
	▪ общежитие

3. Заполните пропуски.

1. Leaving school boys and girls choose different to get a profession.
- 2.Mike studies at the economical ...
- 3.Students take exams or at the end of each
- 4.You should do sports in this sporting club, it is rather
5. There is a ... for students from the countryside.
- 6.I make a research (исследование) for my
- 7.I am good at tennis and I am going to in the tennis tournament.
- 8.My sister ... a profession of a medical worker in the college.

4. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

The Medical College

Every year many young people who really love medicine enter our medical college. It is one of the most popular educational establishment in our city. The medical college was founded in 1991 on the base of the medical school 3.The medical school appeared from the military school, which was evacuated from Leningrad in 1942. This school existed up to 1957. Then it became the civil medical school 3, later it became the medical college. Our college has four faculties: 1) nursing faculty, 2) pharmaceutical faculty, 3) clinical faculty, 4) doctor's assistant laboratory faculty.

Our students are future medical workers. They have an excellent opportunity for getting

education. There are special well-equipped classrooms for theoretical and practical studies. Students learn pre-clinical and clinical subjects, such as Human Anatomy, Latin language, Pharmacology, Microbiology, Surgery and so on. Our

students have practical training at different clinics and hospitals, because it is the main part of the course. The students work at laboratories and make analysis for their scientific work.

Each college's year consists of two terms. At the end of the term students take exams and credit-tests. Many students get scholarships. Some students live at the hostel, the others with their relatives. Our students take an active part in the life of the college.

During the course of studies the students master the basis of theoretical and practical medicine.

Finishing the course the students take state examinations in three or four main subjects. When they pass their exams, they become medical workers and begin their work.

5. Ответьте письменно на вопросы, пользуйтесь информацией полученной в тексте.

1. Who usually enters the medical college?
2. When was the college founded?
3. What faculties are there in the college?
4. Where do the students have practical training and theory?
5. What subjects do the students study?
6. What should the students master during the course?
7. What do the students do after finishing the course?

6. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Медицинский колледж – это популярное образовательное учреждение в городе.
2. В колледже 4 факультета: сестринский, лечебный, фармацевтический и факультет лабораторной диагностики.
3. Наши студенты имеют возможность получить хорошее образование.

4. Они изучают доклинические и клинические предметы, проходят практику в больницах и работают в лабораториях.
5. Наши студенты овладевают основами практической и теоретической медицины.
6. В конце каждого года студенты сдают экзамены и зачёты.
7. Многие студенты принимают активное участие в жизни колледжа.
8. Заканчивая колледж, студенты становятся медицинскими работниками и начинают работать.

7. Расскажите об учебном заведении вашего друга

- 1.Where does he study? 2.What's his future profession? 3.What does he study?
- 4.Does he get scholarship? 5.Does he take part in the public life? 6.Does he take exams and credit tests? 7.Does he like his studies?

8.Выберите лучшее окончание для каждого из предложений

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Our students have an excellent | a. training at different clinics and |
| 2. In the college the students master | hospitals. |
| the basis of ... | b. theoretical and practical medicine |
| 3. The students study theory in ... | c. take exams and credit tests. |
| 4. They learn pre-clinical ... | d. the classrooms of the college. |
| 5. Our students have practical ... | e. at laboratories and write their |
| 6. The students work ... | scientific work |
| 7. Each college's year consists of ... | f. opportunity to get education |
| 8. At the end of the term students ... | g. two terms |
| | h. and clinical subjects |

Т 2.1.2. «Специфика работы и основные принципы деятельности среднего медицинского работника»

Практическое занятие № 27 «Специфика работы и основные принципы деятельности среднего медицинского работника»

1.Изучите новую лексику

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to take the temperature – измерять температуру; | 7. patient's condition – состояние пациента; |
| 2. temperature chart – температурный лист; | 8. to prescribe – прописывать, назначать |
| 3. medicine – лекарство; | 9. injection – инъекция; |
| 4. to carry out – выполнять; | 10. practice – практика; |
| 5. prescription – назначение, рецепт; | 11. attentive – внимательный; |
| 6. ward nurse – палатная сестра; | 12. to observe – наблюдать; |
| | 13. change – изменение. |

2.Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

In a hospital.

I am a nurse. I work at a therapeutic hospital. Many doctors and nurses work at the hospital. Our hospital is very large. Work at the hospital begins at 6 o'clock in the morning. The nurses begin to take the patients' temperature at 6 o'clock. They write it down in temperature charts. Then the nurses give the patients medicines and carry out other prescriptions of the doctors. They open the windows and air the wards. The doctors come at 9 o'clock in the morning and begin to examine the patients. Each ward nurse tells the doctor about her patients. As I am the ward nurse the doctor asks me about the condition of my patients. Sometimes I tell him that they are well. And sometimes I tell the doctor that the temperature of some of the patients is high and the doctor prescribes some new medicine or injections. I like my profession very much. I know that much of the nurse's work can be learnt

by practice. So I am very attentive and try to observe any changes in a patient's condition.

3.Переведите на английский язык

терапевтическая больница, работают в больнице, измеряют температуру пациентов, записывают ее в температурный лист, раздают пациентам лекарство, проветривают палату, выполняют предписания доктора, сообщают доктору о состоянии пациента, высокая температура, доктор назначает лекарство, медсестра делает инъекции, любить свою профессию, можно выучить на практике, быть внимательной, наблюдать любые изменения в состоянии пациента.

4.Переведите на русский язык

a therapeutic hospital, work at the hospital, take the patients' temperature, write it down in temperature chart, they give the patients medicines, they air the ward, they carry out the doctor's prescriptions, tell the doctor about the patient's condition, high temperature, a doctor prescribes some medicine, a nurse makes injections, she loves her profession, can be learnt by practice, to be attentive, to observe any changes in patient's condition.

5.Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is she?
2. Where does she work?
3. Who works at the hospital?
4. When does work begin in the hospital?
5. What time do nurses begin to take the patients' temperature at?
6. Do they write it down? And where?

7. When do doctors come?
8. Nurses carry out all doctor's prescriptions, don't they?
9. Say some words about nurse's duty?
10. Does she like her profession?

6. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова:

to observe, a nurse, to prescribe, to examine, injections, a hospital, medicines

1. I work at 2. I am 3. The nurses give the patients 4. The doctors come
at 9 o'clock in the morning and begin...the patients. 5. The doctor ... some new
medicine or... . 6. I am very attentive I try ... any changes in a patient's
condition.

7. Переведите предложения с русского на английский:

1. Измерить температуру пациента (больного).
2. Записать температуру в температурный лист.
3. Раздать лекарства больным.
4. Проветрить палаты.
5. Осмотреть больных.
6. Выписать рецепт и инъекции.
7. Быть внимательным и наблюдательным.
8. Любые изменения состояния больных.

Моя профессия –медсестра. Требования к медработникам

Departments of a hospital:

an entrance hall - вестибюль

a department - отделение

an admitting office -приемное отделение

an inquiry -справочная
 a ward for diagnostics -диагностическая палата
 an X – ray room - рентгеновский кабинет
 an express lab- экспресс лаборатория
 cardiological - кардиологический
 surgical - хирургический
 an operating room – операционная комната
 dressing room-перевязочная
 dressing - перевязочные материалы
 therapeutic - терапевтический
 gynecology - гинекология
 urology - урология
 proctologic - проктология

Примерные вопросы к беседе: «Why have you chosen this profession?»

1. Why do you want to be a nurse?
2. Why do you want to help others?
3. What are the main features of character of a nurse?
4. You must be thinking nurses, mustn't you?
5. Is providing nursing care a special gift to give to an other person?

What is the goal of nursing process?

6. What can you say about a compassionate?
7. Is it important to pay attention only on physical condition of a patient?

Примерные вопросы к беседе: «Почему ты выбрал эту профессию?»

1. Почему ты хочешь быть медсестрой? (медработником?)
2. Почему ты хочешь помогать другим?
3. Какими чертами характера должна обладать медицинская сестра?
4. Вы должны быть ответственными медсестрами, не так ли?
5. Какова цель сестринского процесса?
6. Что ты можешь сказать о сострадании к ближнему?

7. Важно ли обращать внимание только на физическое состояние пациента?

Ответы на вопросы.

- I wanted to be a nurse since my childhood.
- I want to help others, it is the best way to carry out God's work...
- We must be kind and attentive to others, respectful to others, love people, be thinking nurses,
- be skillful...
- ...is to assist the patient until he or she can become independent again,
- It takes a compassionate person to be able to assist patients through the crisis of illness.
- We must pay attention not only on physical condition of a patient, but psychological, social
and spiritual needs too.

- Я хотела быть медсестрой с самого детства.
- Я всегда хотела помогать другим, это лучший путь служения Богу...
- Мы должны быть добрыми и внимательными,
- должны уважать и любить человека,
- быть ответственными профессионалами ...
- ...помогать пациенту пока он опять не обретет независимость (в отпращивании своих
жизненных нужд),
- чтобы пациент смог преодолеть заболевание необходимо научиться сострадать ему,

Some Good Rules for Nurses.

1. Read the order of the doctor before you give medicine.
2. If you made a mistake in your work you must tell the doctor about it at once.

3. Don't be rude with your patient.
4. Learn to control your feelings.
5. Don't gossip about your patient.
6. Never say the word «incurable» to your patient.

Тема 2.2 Проблемы современной цивилизации.

Лексика:

- природные явления (*natural phenomena: rain, wind, storm etc.*)
- физические явления (*physical phenomena: mechanical, electrical, magnetic, sound, thermal, light etc.*)

Грамматика:

- грамматические структуры, типичные для научно-популярных текстов.

Т 2.2.1. «Природные и физические явления»

Т 2.2.2. «Экономические и социальные проблемы»

Т 2.2.3. «Экологические проблемы»

Практическое занятие № 28 «Природные и физические явления»

Практическое занятие № 29 «Экономические и социальные проблемы»

Практическое занятие № 30 «Экологические проблемы»

Environment.

Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.



Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remind much the same. Nature is under threat. Our

country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction- with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the soil that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being.

Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health.

The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

Верно или нет

1. Environmental problem isn't the most burning problem of today. (False)
2. We all shouldn't work together to safeguard our environment. (False)
3. Nuclear weapons are also course of the pollution. (True)

4. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are somebody else's. (False)
5. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for economy in countries. (False)

Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

There are many problems which (1) _____ our natural environment. Acid rain, (2) _____ warming and air and water (3) _____ are among the most serious ones. There are several ways to help improve the situation. Firstly, we should encourage (4) _____ Because it is the (5) _____ of new materials which causes the most damage. We must learn to reuse things like plastic bags and glass jars. Secondly, driving an environmentally-friendly car is also (6) _____. Furthermore, joining an (7) _____ which plants trees or cleans up beaches would be a (8) _____ that you are really (9) _____ about the environment. Lastly, supporting groups such as Greenpeace, which try to prevent many (10) _____ disasters, would help to ensure that our planet will be clean and safe for the future generations.

Выберите верный вариант

1. The environment is a very important thing ... humans.
a) to b) for c) in d) of
2. Environmental problems will get worse and worse until we ... pollution.
a) stop b) stopped c) will stop d) has stopped
3. By the time we ... how to recycle, it might be too late.
a) learn b) will learn c) have learned d) learned
4. Our river will be polluted until we ... do something for cleaning it.
a) start b) will start c) have started d) started
5. Serious pollution ... chemicals and waste made by factories.
a) cause b) is caused by c) affect d) is affected by
6. Ninety-three per cent of Jamaica's coral reefs

- a) destroy b) have destroyed c) have been destroyed d) destroyed
7. Polluted air and water ... people's health.
a) threat b) reduce c) litter d) damage
8. I suggest starting a programme to stop industries from using poisonous
a) chemicals b) litter c) garbage d) rubbish
9. Some gases that ... air can dissolve in water and in the atmosphere.
a) litter b) waste c) pollute d) release
10. After the school party we had to clean the
a) rubbish b) waste c) litter d) poison
11. This pollution can be so harmful, that it can ... the land, water and air.
a) affect b) effect c) cause d) harm
12. Many teenagers usually ... litter near their school.
a) pour b) drop c) release d) affect
13. Environmental problems are caused by ... humans.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
14. ... water is one of the most important resources for life.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
15. A lot of animals live in seas, rivers and lakes.
a) a b) an c) the d) –

Сопоставьте слова в левом столбце с их значением в правом.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. soil | a) the land surface on which we live and move about |
| 2. land | b) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface |
| 3. ground | c) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow |
| 4. earth | d) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building |

Напишите письмо другу

You have received a letter from your English- speaking pen-friend Ann who writes:

More and more young people get involved in environmental protection. Could you tell me what measures young people in your country take to save the environment? What kind of support do you get from your local community and family? Is there any Green Party/Movement where you live? Wouldn't you like to start one, if there isn't?

I am very happy now because I have just passed my last exams.

Write back soon,

Ann

Write a letter to Ann.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask 3 questions about her plans for the coming holiday

Write 100-140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Рассмотрите картинки, ответьте на следующие вопросы:



1. What can you see in these pictures? (a forest, a lake, a seaside)
2. Is the nature beautiful?

3. Do you like to go for a walk in the forest?
4. Do you like to swim in a lake?
5. Would you like to spend holidays at the seaside?
6. Do you like these places? Why?



7. Would you like to spend holidays or go for a walk in these places? Why?
8. What does the word “ecology” mean?

(Ecology is a science about nature and about relations of man with it. The word “ecology” came from the Greek which means “home”. This idea of “home” includes the whole planet of ours.)

Выпишите новые слова и выражения, запишите их транскрипцию и перевод, выучите наизусть.

Air pollution	Destruction
Be prohibited	To protect the environment
Water pollution	Littering
Recyclable	Chemical waste
The pollution of the environment	Save energy
Natural resources	Waste paper
To protect from pollution	Acidrain

Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык

1. It takes 500,000 trees just to make the newspapers we read every Sunday.
2. In England since the Second World War 22 wild flower species have disappeared for ever.

3. If you throw an aluminum can on the ground, it will still litter the Earth up to 500 years later.
4. If you throw a glass bottle on the ground, it will still litter the Earth forever.
5. One ton of rubbish is thrown away by the average British family every year.
6. In the past 30 years the tuna-fishing industry has killed more than 6 million dolphins and put the dolphin population at risk and onto the endangered species list.

Ecological problems

Прочтите и письменно переведите текст, о каких экологических проблемах идет речь?

Text 1. Thousands of fish die every year because of the illegal dumping in rivers by factories. Investigations are often carried out to discover who is responsible for the ecological disasters, but even when the offenders are found the punishment to this kind of behavior is not as severe as it should be.

Text 2. In big cities cars, buses and factories have polluted the air with carbon dioxide. It also comes from burning coal and wood. This formed a blanket around the Earth. The heat from the Sun cannot escape and so the temperature is rising (the “greenhouse effect”). This means that the level of the sea is rising and the climate is changing.

Text 3. It is no exaggeration to say that the world has become a global village. Modern methods of communication have made the world much smaller and the problems we face such as pollution are not restricted to one country. The destruction of rainforests in Brazil is everyone’s problem and the starvation which is common in many African countries is a challenge for Europe too. The extinction of rare species is a tragedy for the planet as a whole.

Text 4. Litter is garbage – like food, paper and cans – on the ground or in the street. Where many people live together litter is a problem. People don’t always put garbage in a garbage can. It is easier to drop a paper than to find a garbage can for it. But litter is ugly. It makes the city look dirty, and spoils the view. Litter is a

health problem too. Food and garbage bring animals which sometimes carry diseases.

Text 5. In the period since the 17th century to 1914 Russia lost 70 mlnhectars of its forests. Forests are constantly cut out. Scientists believe that every year the Earth loses 1% of its forests. If they are destroyed at the same rate as they are being destroyed now, 60 thousand species of plants will disappear. Besides, forests produce oxygen, and their destruction can result in decreasing oxygen in atmosphere.

Text 6. Thanks to the Internet, we are now living in a global village. We have more information about other countries than ever before. We know as much about the situation in the USA as in Russia. Pollution which is produced in one country will affect other countries, too. For example, nuclear power is not dangerous only for one country but is an international problem. If we do not take actions soon. The possibility of a nuclear disaster is very real. We should all recycle our rubbish – not hope “green” people will do it.

Отвeтьте на вопросы

1. Why is the problem of protecting our nature so important now?
2. What is the air polluted by?
3. Are nuclear power stations dangerous?
4. What do know about the Chernobyl disaster?
5. Are rivers polluted?
6. Can you see pollution at the seaside?
7. What is happening to the sea animals?
8. Why have many species of birds and animals disappeared?
9. Why do the people cut the trees down?
10. Why is it so important to save the forests?
11. Is litter a problem in your city?

Как вы думаете, сколько времени разлагается мусор? Выберите правильный ответ



1. Trafficticket
 - a. 2-4 weeks
 - b. 3 months
 - c. a year
2. bananapeel
 - a. 2 months
 - b. 6 months
 - c. 15 days
3. Woolsock
 - a. 6 months
 - b. 1 year
 - c. 5 years
4. Woodenstake
 - a. 1 year
 - b. 4 years
 - c. 13 years
5. Paintedwoodenstick

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----|-------------------|
| a. | 1 year | a. | 500 years |
| b. | 5 years | b. | never |
| c. | 13 years | c. | 75 years |
| 6. | Waxpapercup | 9. | Plasticcontainers |
| a. | 1 year | a. | Upto 500 years |
| b. | 3 years | b. | Upto 100 years |
| c. | 5 years | c. | Upto 200 years |
| 7. | Tincans | 10. | Glassbottle |
| a. | 50 years | a. | 100 years |
| b. | 100 years | b. | Upto 500 years |
| c. | 25 years | c. | never |
| 8. | Aluminumcans | | |

Прочтите и письменно переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы

With the development of our civilization we have become dangerous to the planet and to ourselves. What must we do not to find ourselves in a dirty desert in the near future? Some scientists are pessimistic about our problems. They suppose that we have already reached the point of no return. Others are more optimistic and believe that our ecological problems are solvable because more and more people begin to understand how dangerous they are. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are set up. Such organizations as “Green Peace” and “Friends of the Earth” try to put pressure upon those governments that do not care for ecology in their countries. And scientists are looking for ways to make factories and cars run cleaner.

The future of our planet depends on each of us. Everyone should contribute to improving the ecological situation in their country. What should we do ourselves to save the Earth? The first group tells what we should do to protect the Earth, the second group tells what we shouldn't do, the third group tells what we can recycle, reuse, reduce.

Example:

We should

1. Save water. Turn off taps when you don't need water any more.
2. Save electricity. Turn off the lights when you leave the room. Turn off the TV when you are not watching.
3. Plant trees and flowers.
4. Feed birds and animals in winter.
5. Help homeless animals.
6. Avoid buy in gpackaged goods.
7. Walk or cycle whenever possible.
8. Help to clean up your local environment.
9. Put garbage in the garbage can.
10. Recycle things that can be recycled.

We should not

1. Leave litter in the forest.
2. Throw litter in the river.
3. Throw away plastic bottles.
4. Cut down trees.
5. Disturb birds.
6. Kill animals.
7. Pick up rare animals.
8. Leave a fire in the forest.
9. Waste paper.

We can **recycle** newspapers, metal, rubber, glass bottles, aluminum cans and plastic containers.

We can **reuse** glass and plastic bottles.

We can **reduce** using electricity, using water.



7. **Listening.**

Pupils work in groups, they listen to the text and fill in the table. The first group tells about the national parks in Great Britain, the second – about the national parks in the USA, the third group tells about Yellowstone.

The national parks

America was the first country in starting up “National Parks”, beginning with Yellowstone in 1872. In England and Wales the first national park was founded only in 1949. Now there are ten c and Wales which cover 9% of the land area. 90 million visitors come to national parks every year. The first aim of national parks is

to protect the countryside; the second aim is to allow people to enjoy the countryside as home to trees, flowers, animals and birds.

The Lake District in the northwest of England is the largest national park. It is popular with walkers, cyclists, and people



who go boating. It is one of the most beautiful and attractive places. It has



Windermere, the longest lake in England, and Scafell. The highest mountain in England.

The USA is a larger country than Britain that is why it has more regions to protect. There are 58 national parks in the USA nowadays. The Great Smoky Mountains, the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone are the most popular national parks. The Everglades, Florida, is one of the most interesting places. About one million people visit it every year. Some time ago hunters killed alligators for their skin and birds for their meat there. That was awful. If you visit the Everglades now, you can see a moving log. It is probably an alligator. Be careful. It can be dangerous. The



Everglades is protected as a national park. Its unique ecology is enjoyed by naturalists and tourists.

Yellowstone is the world's oldest and largest park. It covers parts of the states of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. Yellowstone is famous for its geysers. There are about 70 geysers in the park. People go to a national park to enjoy nature. Although two- and- a-half million people visit this beautiful park each year, the land is still

unchanged – still a wilderness.

Safety first

Прочтите и письменно переведите тексты, выпишите незнакомые слова и выражения

The main causes of accidents in the workplace are not dramatic fires and explosions, but very ordinary accidents that can be easily prevented by workers looking out for their own safety and the safety of others. Many of these accidents are minor, but some cause death or serious injury. The most common cause of accidents is from slips, trips and falls, followed by lifting and carrying. Accidents involving cuts, burns, dropped objects, falling from height, and collisions are also common but often avoidable.

The main preventable measure is safety training. All employees in the oil and gas industry go through regular safety training courses to encourage a strong safety culture. For hazardous areas, employees will be issued with personal protective

equipment (PPE) which must be worn in signed areas. Safety boots, hard hats, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses are usually a standard issue. In addition, ear protectors and special trades' equipment such as welding shields, goggles, and gloves will be issued.

Safety signage has to be followed. Signs are classified with different shapes and colours to denote whether they are mandatory, warnings, or giving information. Most signs are independent of language and use standard symbols as ideograms. The meaning of some of these signs is not always immediately obvious and so they should be learnt. Following information signs is practiced in fire drills where workers must follow signs to safe areas. Those working offshore will attend special courses on helicopter escape, use of life jackets and survival craft, and escape through smoke. There are often opportunities for workers to volunteer as fire officers or fire aiders, and special training is given.

Categories of safety signs

Safety signs are divided into categories according to the type of message they are intended to convey. Each category is assigned a specific format and set of colours.

Prohibition Signs



These signs should be used to convey “Do Not” type commands. For example, to indicate that smoking is not allowed or that, where a particular material reacts dangerously with water or water should not be used to extinguish a fire. In the workplace they should be used to reinforce instructions prohibiting dangerous activities. Such instructions, however, should also form part of the employees training. Signs prohibiting an activity consist of a circular red band and single diagonal cross bar descending from left to right at an angle of 45 degrees. The

background should be white with the pictogram indicating the nature of the command in black.

Warning Signs



These signs should be used to make people aware of a nearby danger. For example, a flammable liquid store or a laboratory where radioactive substances are in use should have an appropriate warning sign near the entrance. These signs are required by the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations and in specific cases by the Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations. Signs warning of a particular hazard consist of a black band in the shape of an equilateral triangle. The background within the band should be yellow with the pictogram indicating the type of hazard in black positioned centrally on the sign.

Mandatory Signs



These signs should be used to indicate actions that must be carried out in order to comply with statutory requirements. For example, self-closing fire doors that must be kept closed to comply with the fire risk assessment should be labeled with “FIRE DOOR KEEP SHUT” signs. An area of a construction site where hard hats should be worn should also have appropriate signs at the entry points. It should be noted that the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations do not apply to mandatory fire instructions, but apply to health and safety mandatory signs where pictograms are required. The minimum regulatory requirement is for the sign to include an appropriate pictogram. There are no pictograms for fire

safety instruction signs and although mandatory in the UK through inclusion in the requirements of workplace fire assessments, such signs are not considered as health and safety signs within these Regulations. Thus the familiar white on blue fire safety mandatory signs using text only will remain in place and will not have to be changed.

Fire instruction notices, which list actions that occupants must carry out in the event of a fire are, by convention, written as white text on a blue background but not in the circular format. The colours are used to convey the mandatory nature of the instructions but because of the amount of text normally needed a rectangular format is used. The general mandatory sign of a white exclamation mark on a blue circle may be used in conjunction with a fire instructions notice.

Signs indicating mandatory requirements consist of a blue circle with the pictogram or text in white positioned centrally.

Safe Condition Signs



These signs should be used to indicate escape routes, emergency exits, first aid equipment, emergency showers and the others. Safe condition signs consist of a green rectangle or square with the pictogram or text in white positioned centrally. In the same way as for mandatory signs some UK fire safety signs in this category are not required by the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations. For example “PUSH BAR TO OPEN” is not required to comply and there is no pictogram with that meaning. Such signs are still needed for compliance with other UK legislation.

Exit Signs

In order to comply with the requirements of the Building Regulations, every doorway or other exit providing access to a means of escape, other than exits in ordinary use, should be provided with an exit sign. Installation of signs conforming

to British Standard will satisfy both the Building Regulations and the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals Regulations). In general these Regulations will not require any changes where existing fire safety signs containing symbols comply Fire safety signs, notices and graphic symbols.

Provision of exit signs

The regulations place a duty on employers to ensure that safety signs are provided in circumstances where the risk to the health and safety of employees, identified through the risk assessment requirement contained within the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations cannot be entirely, engineered or managed out of the workplace. It should be noted that the Regulations do not require safety signs to be used where there are no significant risks to the health and safety of employees. The issue which then requires to be resolved is whether it is necessary to indicate exits with signs. In arriving at a decision the fundamental issue which will underpin the process is whether the risk of injury or death to employees from a fire within a particular premises is deemed to be significant enough to warrant the provision of signs indicating fire exit routes and final exits. If it is deemed that the risk is not significant then there is no need to install the signs. Thus, for example, a small, single storey premises with one clearly visible exit should not require a fire exit sign because it would be obvious to staff that the door is their only means of access and hence there should not be a significant risk to their health and safety from fire by not signing the door as an exit. However, those buildings with more complex internal layouts incorporating multiple exits, some of which may not be readily visible nor frequently used, or where large numbers of the public congregate, will require fire exit signs. They should be complete with directional arrows, if there is a significant risk of individuals not being able to find their way to a place of safety in the event of a fire.

Supplementary information signs

These are signs used to provide additional information. In the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations these are confined to directional arrows. However, they include various text messages as well as arrows under the

description of supplementary signs. To comply with the Regulations where a direction indication is needed the minimum requirement is for a supplementary sign in the form of an arrow. The supplementary text messages in the British Standard such as “Water as an extinguishing agent prohibited” will be acceptable under the regulations only if accompanied by an appropriate pictogram. This is entirely consistent with the philosophy of the British Standard. Supplementary signs consist of a square or rectangle in the appropriate colour with the pictogram or text in white and positioned centrally. The colour should be green where the information supplements a safe condition sign, red where It supplements a fire equipment sign or yellow to supplement a warning sign.

There is a minor conflict between the British Standard and the regulations on the permitted colour of supplementary signs. They allow text to be in black on a white background or white on the appropriate colour. The colour alternative is the only option permitted in the Regulations. Thus the Regulations can be complied with by adhering to this option in the Standard.

Fire Fighting Equipment Signs



These signs are used to mark the location of fire fighting equipment and fire alarm activation points. However, where possible, fire equipment should be positioned where it is clearly visible. Red to be used as the identifying colour for fire fighting equipment. If the equipment itself is red this will satisfy the requirement. Where it is not red then highlighting the position of fire fighting equipment by colouring background behind the equipment red may be enough to comply.

Fire equipment signs consist of a red rectangle or square with the pictogram in white positioned centrally on the sign.

Summary of Safety Signs

The pictograms are as shown in the regulations and the completed sign must be in accordance with the appropriate colour's.

Type

Shape

Colour

Pictograms

PROHIBITION SIGNS

These signs prohibit actions detrimental to safety No Smoking

Circular

RED with a white background red band and crossbar.



WARNING SIGNS

These signs give warning of potential risks Triangular

Triangular

YELLOW with black symbol or text



MANDATORY SIGNS

Signs that require actions or activities that will contribute towards safety

Circular

BLUE with symbol or text in white



SAFE CONDITION SIGNS

These signs indicate exit routes in the event of a fire or emergency

Rectangular

GREEN with white symbol or text



FIRE EQUIPMENT SIGNS

These signs are used to indicate the location of fire equipment

Rectangular or Circle

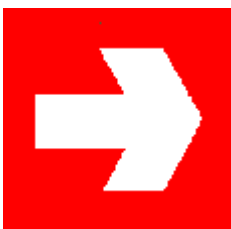
Red with white symbols or text



Supplementary Information Signs

Rectangular

Green, Red, Yellow, with White or Black Text



Укажите на следующие части вашего тела. Изучите слова.

Ears eyes face feet fingershands head

Посмотрите на средства индивидуальной защиты (СИЗ)/ Завершите предложения ниже

Ear protectors Hard hat Face guard



BootsGogglesGloves



Safetyharnessrespirator



1. A hard hat protects your_____
- 2 A face guard protects your_____
- 3 Boots protect your _____
- 4_____protect your ears from noise
- 5_____ protect your hands
- 6_____protect your eyes
- 7_____ protects you from smoke and dangerous fumes
- 8 _____ protects you from a fall

3. Safety signs: colours and shapes

Safety signs are very important because the oil and gas industry has many hazards. Hazards are possible dangers like electricity, chemicals, hot things, gas, machines, noise, falling objects, and slippery surfaces. There are four main kinds of safety signs:

- Black and yellow triangles.

These signs warn us about hazards.

- Blue and white circles

These signs tell us “You must wear or do the thing in the picture”

- Red and white circles

These signs usually have a red band across them. They tell us we must not do things.

- Green and white squares or rectangles

These signs give information about safety.

Сопоставьте знаки с описаниями, приведенными ниже.





- Wear goggles
- Don't smoke here
- This way to the emergency exit
- Wear ear protectors
- Don't eat here

- Danger! High voltage!
- Fire exit
- Wear boots
- Wear respirator
- Do not enter
- Danger! Radiation

- Danger! Overhead crane!
- This way to the pharmacy
- Do not touch!
- Drinking water is here

Прочтите и переведите тексты.

Health and safety law: What you need to know

All workers are entitled to work in environments where risks to their health and safety are properly controlled. Under health and safety law, the primary responsibility for this is down to employers.

Workers have a duty to take care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by your actions at work. Workers must co-operate with employers and co-workers to help everyone meet their legal requirements.

As a worker, if you have specific queries or concerns relating to health and safety in your workplace, talk to your employer, manager or supervisor or a health and safety representative. For more details on employers and your own responsibilities in law you can read [Health and safety law: What you need to know](#) 

All workers have a right to work in places where risks to their health and safety are properly controlled. Health and safety is about stopping you getting hurt at work or ill through work. Your employer is responsible for health and safety, but you must help.

What employers must do for you?

1. Decide what could harm you in your job and the precautions to stop it. This is part of risk assessment.
2. In a way you can understand, explain how risks will be controlled and tell you who is responsible for this.
3. Consult and work with you and your health and safety representatives in protecting everyone from harm in the workplace.
4. Free of charge, give you the health and safety training you need to do your job.
5. Free of charge, provide you with any equipment and protective clothing you need, and ensure it is properly looked after.
6. Provide toilets, washing facilities and drinking water. 7 Provide adequate first-aid facilities.
7. Have insurance that covers you in case you get hurt at work or ill through work. Display a hard copy or electronic copy of the current insurance certificate where you can easily read it.
8. Work with any other employers or contractors sharing the workplace or providing employees (such as agency workers), so that everyone's health and safety is protected.

What you must do:

- 1 Follow the training you have received when using any work items your employer has given you.
- 2 Take reasonable care of your own and other people's health and safety.
- 3 Co-operate with your employer on health and safety.
- 4 Tell someone (your employer, supervisor, or health and safety representative) if you think the work or inadequate precautions are putting anyone's health and safety at serious risk. Health and Safety Published by the Health and Safety Executive.

Employer's responsibilities

Under the law employers are responsible for health and safety management. The following provides a broad outline of how the law applies to employers.

It is an employer's duty to protect the health, safety and welfare of their employees and other people who might be affected by their business. Employers must do whatever is reasonably practicable to achieve this.

This means making sure that workers and others are protected from anything that may cause harm, effectively controlling any risks to injury or health that could arise in the workplace.

Employers have duties under health and safety law to assess risks in the workplace. Risk assessments should be carried out that address all risks that might cause harm in your workplace.

Employers must give you information about the risks in your workplace and how you are protected, also instruct and train you on how to deal with the risks.

Employers must consult employees on health and safety issues. Consultation must be either direct or through a safety representative that is either elected by the workforce or appointed by a trade union.

The main legislation providing for the health and safety of people in the workplace are the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Acts . They apply to all employers, employees (including fixed-term and temporary employees) and self-employed people in their workplaces. The Acts set out the rights and obligations of both employers and employees and provides for substantial fines and penalties for breaches of the health and safety legislation.

Employer's duties

The employer has a duty to ensure the employees' safety, health and welfare at work as far as is reasonably practicable. In order to prevent workplace injuries and ill health the employer is required, among other things, to:

- Provide and maintain a safe workplace which uses safe plant and equipment
- Prevent risks from use of any article or substance and from exposure to physical agents, noise and vibration
- Prevent any improper conduct or behaviour likely to put the safety, health and welfare of employees at risk
- Provide instruction and training to employees on health and safety

- Provide protective clothing and equipment to employees
- Appointing a competent person as the organisation's Safety Officer

Employees' duties

The duties of employees include the following:

- To take reasonable care to protect the health and safety of themselves and of other people in the workplace
- Not to engage in improper behaviour that will endanger themselves or others
- Not to be under the influence of drink or drugs in the workplace
- To undergo any reasonable medical or other assessment if requested to do so by the employer
- To report any defects in the place of work or equipment which might be a danger to health and safety

Risk assessment and safety statement

Every employer is required to carry out a risk assessment for the workplace which should identify any hazards present in the workplace, assess the risks arising from such hazards and identify the steps to be taken to deal with any risks.

The employer must also prepare a safety statement which is based on the risk assessment. The statement should also contain the details of people in the workforce who are responsible for safety issues. Employees should be given access to this statement and employers should review it on a regular basis.

Protective equipment and measures

The employer should tell employees about any risks that require the wearing of protective equipment. The employer should provide protective equipment (such as protective clothing, headgear, footwear, eyewear, gloves) together with training on how to use it, where necessary. An employee is under a duty to take reasonable care for his/her own safety and to use any protective equipment supplied. The protective equipment should be provided free of charge to employees if it is intended for use at the workplace only. Usually, employees should be provided with their own personal equipment.

The Regulations cover various means of communicating health and safety information. These include the use of illuminated signs, hand and acoustic signals, e.g. fire alarms, spoken communication and the marking of pipe work containing dangerous substances. These are in addition to traditional signboards such as prohibition and warning signs. Fire safety signs, i.e. signs for fire exits and fire-fighting equipment are also covered.

They require employers to provide specific safety signs whenever there is a risk that has not been avoided or controlled by other means, e.g. engineering controls and safe systems of work. Where a safety sign would not help to reduce that risk, or where the risk is not significant, there is no need to provide a sign. The regulations, where necessary, require the use of road traffic signs within workplaces to regulate road traffic and also require employers to maintain the safety signs which are provided by them, explain unfamiliar signs to their employees and tell them what they need to do when they see a safety sign. The Regulations apply to all places and activities where people are employed, but exclude signs and labels used in connection with the supply of substances, products and equipment or the transport of dangerous goods.

Pictograms

The regulations require all signs should use graphic symbols or pictographs to convey its message but it does not prohibit the use of supplementary text. It indicates the intrinsic features required and some are indicated below,

- The shape and colour's of signboards are set out, in accordance with their specific object (signboards indicating a prohibition, a warning, a mandatory action, an escape route, an emergency or fire-fighting equipment).
- Pictograms must be as simple as possible and should contain only essential details.
- The pictograms used may be slightly different from or more detailed, provided that they convey the same meaning and that no difference or adaptation obscures the meaning.

- The dimensions and colorimetric and photometric features of signboards must be such that they can be easily seen and understood.

Climate and weather

Выпишите и выучите новые слова и выражения по теме

weatherforecast [ˈweðə, ˈfə:kɑ:st] — прогноз погоды;	warm [wɔ:m] — теплый, жаркий (о климате);
temperature [ˈtemp(ə)rəʃə] — температура;	lovely [ˈlʌvli] — прекрасная (о погоде);
weatherman [ˈweðəmæn] — метеоролог;	changeable [ˈtʃeɪndʒəbl] — изменчивая (о погоде);
thunderstorm [ˈθʌndəstɔ:m] — гроза;	dreadful [ˈdredf(ə)l], [-ful] — ужасная (о погоде);
thunder [ˈθʌndə] — гром;	unpredictable [ˌʌnpriˈdɪktəbl] — непредсказуемая (о погоде);
lightning [ˈlaɪtnɪŋ] — молния;	temperateclimate — умеренный климат;
shower [ˈʃəʊə] — ливень;	genialclimate — мягкий, умеренный климат;
fog [fɒg] — туман;	kindlyclimate — хороший, благоприятный климат;
heat [hi:t] — жара;	aridclimate — сухой климат;
wind [waɪnd] — ветер;	tropicalclimate — тропический климат;
frost [frɒst] — мороз;	hot/torridclimate — жаркий климат;
snow [snəʊ] — снег;	rigorousclimate (severe) — суровый, холодный климат;
sunny [ˈsʌni] (day) — солнечный (день);	excellent — отличная;
dull [dʌl] (day) — пасмурный (день);	clorious — восхитительная, славная;
cool [ku:l] (day) — прохладный (день).	adverse — неблагоприятный;
humid [ˈhju:mɪd] — влажный (о климате);	
dry [draɪ] — сухой (о климате);	
mild [maɪld] — мягкий (о климате);	

sweltering – знойный;
 boiling – очень жаркая;
 inclement – суровая;
 nasty – ненастная;
 freezing – очень холодная,
 леденящая;
 foul – отвратительная, гадкая;
 humid – влажная;
 muggy – теплая и влажная,
 душливая;
 sultry – знойная, душная;
 mild – умеренная;
 frosty – морозная;
 stormy – грозовая, бурная;
 unseasonable – не по сезону;
 A spellof ... weather – период такой-
 то погоды.
 to let up — приостановиться (о
 дожде), улучшаться;
 to warmup — потеплеть;
 to hold out — оставаться такой же,
 продолжаться;
 to keepup — продолжаться,
 оставаться такой же;
 to deteriorate — ухудшаться;
 to worsen — становиться хуже,
 ухудшаться;
 to remain — оставаться такой же;
 rain — дождь;
 thunderstorm – гроза;

slush – слякоть;
 driving — проливной;
 pouring — ливневый дождь;
 lashing — хлещущий;
 heavy — сильный;
 steady — затяжной;
 gentle — слабый;
 patchy — местами;
 intermittent — прерывистый;
 overnight — ночной;
 persistent — непрерывный;
 outbreaks of rain — короткие
 периоды дождя;
 dry interludes — период сухой
 погоды.
 to beat — бить;
 to drop — капать;
 to drum — барабанить;
 to fall — падать;
 to lash — хлестать;
 to patter — Стучать;
 to pour down — лить как из ведра;
 to splash — брызгать;
 to trickle — стекать струйкой;
 to set in — зарядить;
 to cease — прекратиться;
 to let up — приостановиться;
 to continue — продолжаться.
 a snowfall – снегопад;
 a snowflake – снежинка;

an icicle – сосулька;	mist / fog — туман;
a snowstorm – вьюга, снежная буря;	dense — густой;
an icestorm – буран, ледяной шторм;	heavy — сильный;
a snowman – снеговик;	thick — плотный;
a snowdrift / a snowbank – сугроб;	slight — слабый;
blackice – гололед, наледь;	dark — темный;
sleet – дождь со снегом;	grey — серый;
bitterly cold – жгучий мороз;	white — белый.
frostbite – обморожение.	to be cloaked in — быть окутанным, покрытым;
havy – сильный;	to be covered in — быть покрытым;
thick – густой, сильный;	to be shrouded in — быть окутанным;
light – легкий;	to bewreathed in — окутанный туманной дымкой;
damp – мокрый;	to loom out — появляться, обрисовываться в тумане;
crisp – скрипящий, хрустящий;	to shine through — слабо пробиваться сквозь туман;
powder / powdery – снежная крошка, мелкий;	to disappear into — пропадать;
drifting – заметаемый ветром;	to lie — лежать;
swirling – кружащийся;	to come down — опускаться;
newly fallen – свежевypавший;	to float — держащийся на поверхности воды;
melting – тающий;	to roll — окутывать;
frozen – замерзший.	to obscure — мешать обзору, затуманивать.
to be covered in — быть покрытым;	clear — чистое;
to cover smth up — покрывать;	open — открытое;
to pile up — нагромождать, наслаиваться;	cloudless — безоблачное;
to settle — задерживаться (не таять);	
to swirl — кружиться.	

sunny — солнечное;
 cloudy — в облаках;
 overcast — затянутое облаками;
 sullen — угрюмое;
 starry — звездное;
 pale — бледное;
 To clear up — очищаться.
 To lighten — светлеть.
 To cloud over —
 заволакиваться облаками.
 To brighten — проясняться.
 To darken — темнеть.
 To turn grey — стать серым.
 To be streaked with smth —
 окраситься каким-то цветом.
 gale-force — штормовой;
 high — крепкий ветер;
 stiff — ожесточенный;
 strong — сильный;
 terrible — ужасный;
 light — легкий;
 moderate — умеренный;
 slight — небольшой;

blustery — буйный;
 gusty — порывистый;
 biting — пронзительный;
 bitter — резкий;
 brisk — свежий;
 chill — прохладный;
 icy — ледяной;
 howling — завывающий;
 favourable — попутный ветер;
 gust of wind — порыв ветра.
 to blow — дуть;
 to blow up — разыгрываться;
 to sweep (through) smth — уносить;
 to howl — завывать;
 to roar — реветь;
 to whistle — свистеть;
 to increase — возрастать;
 to pick up — набирать силу;
 to rise — подняться, взвиваться;
 to die down — успокаиваться,
 утихать;
 to drop — прекращаться.

Прочтите и письменно переведите текст

In winter it often snows and the streets and houses are covered with snow. Lakes are frozen and icicles hang from roofs and windows. Sometimes roads are blocked by snowdrifts.

The temperature often falls more than ten degrees below zero. When the temperature is lower than twenty-five degrees below zero, we don't go to school.

It is very cold in winter! The frost bites our cheeks. Sometimes there are heavy snowstorms and you can't see anything. There are often very cold winds and it is difficult to stay in the streets for a long time. That's why we wear warm coats, woolen hats, mittens, leather boots, and scarves not to freeze.

In spring the weather becomes warmer. The sun is brighter and the sky becomes blue. The snow melts and merry streams flow. It also often rains in Spring, especially in April. The air is fresh and full of birds' songs.

The nature returns to life. The ground is covered with fresh green grass and first spring flowers. There are new leaves and blossoms on the trees. The days become longer and everything is full of life and joy. Everybody feels younger and stronger. Spring weather gives us the feeling of rebirth, renewal and awakening. Things are coming to life again.

When the spring weather turns warm, many people suffer from spring fever.

Common "symptoms" of spring fever include not being able to focus on school or work, taking long walks, or falling in love.

In summer the temperature increases. It is warm or even hot. The sky is clear and blue. There is not a single cloud in the sky. In summer the weather is often boiling. Sometimes it's too hot that the air becomes heavy and the ground is giving off heat. Such hot weather can cause an uncomfortable feeling.

The days are long and the nights are short and also warm. On hot summer days people prefer to spend time in the shade.

It seldom rains in summer, however if it does the rains are heavy and we can often see the lightnings and hear the thunder. Such rains are called thunder storms.

Summer brings us fruit and vegetables. There are a lot of beautiful flowers. It is a very good season for holidays and vacations. We can go to the sea or to the forest and have a good time there.

Autumn temperatures are changing from warm to cold. It is getting colder and darker. Leaves are falling from the trees. It is chilly overnight. There is frost on the ground in the morning, mist and fog in the air. Dry, dead leaves crunch beneath your feet.

Though it's getting colder, many people still like autumn weather, because in autumn it is very colorful and atmospheric. The leaves on the trees are yellow and orange, brown and red.

It's cloudy, windy and rainy in autumn.

Seasons and Weather

Выучите названия месяцев

December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November

Выполните письменный перевод

1. It is cold in December, in January, and in February.
2. It is warm in April, in May.
3. It is hot in July.
4. It snows in December.
5. It rains in May.

Winter, sky, summer, autumn, cold, cool, hot, December, January, warm, short, day, night.

Погода, дождь, ветер, небо, зима, осень.

Прочтите и выпишите в две колонки, что относится к лету, что к зиме.

It's winter. It's summer. It's hot in summer. It's cold in winter. June, July and August are summer months. December, January and February are winter months. The days are short and the nights are long in winter. The days are long and the nights are short in summer. I like summer. I like winter.

Summer Winter

Переведите на английский язык

1. Зима. Осень. Лето. Весна.
2. Холодно зимой. Летом жарко. Осенью прохладно. Весной тепло.

3. Дни длинные, ночи короткие летом. Зимой ночи длинные.
4. Июнь, июль, август – летние месяца. Декабрь, январь, февраль – зимние месяца.

Выберите верный вариант

1. When is the weather warm? - The weather is warm in(winter, spring, summer)
2. When is the weather hot? - The weather is hot in (autumn, spring, summer)
3. When is the weather cool? - The weather is cool in(winter, summer, autumn)
4. When is the weather cold? - The weather is cold in (winter, summer, spring)
5. What are three spring months? – Three spring months are ... (January, February, June, March, April, May)
6. What are the three summer months? – Three summer months are ... (March, June, August, July, May)
7. What are three autumn months? – Three autumn months are ... (August, September, March, April, October, May, November)
8. What are three winter months? - Three winter months are ... (December, November, January, July, February, September)

Прочтите и письменно переведите тексты. О каком времени года идет речь?

1. It is not cold, but it is not hot. The days are short. The leaves on the trees are yellow. Children go to school.
It is cold. The days are short. Sometimes it rains. Sometimes it snows. There are no leaves on the trees. The children can skim and skate.
2. It is cold. The days are short. The nights are long. There is a lot of snow in the fields and in the streets. Children play snowballs in the yard.

It is cold, but sometimes it is warm. The weather's fine. There are first flowers in the fields and parks. We all like this season.

3. It is warm. Sometimes it is hot. The weather's usually fine. There are many flowers in the fields and parks. Children like this season very much.

В какое время года это происходит? In winter? In summer? In autumn?

In spring?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| • the birds return | • new leaves appear |
| • it is Christmas | • sometimes it snows |
| • time for long holiday | • it is very cold |
| • chocolate eggs | • the dogs are very long |
| • it is very hot | • the start of the year |
| • the leaves fall | • Valentine's Day |
| • the birds leave | |

Прочтите и письменно переведите тексты на русский язык

Spring.

Spring, summer, autumn and winter are four seasons of the year. It is spring now. March, April and May are three spring months. It is warm or cool in spring. The weather is fine in spring. You can see flowers in the fields. The tree and the grass are green.

Summer.

It is summer. June, July and August are summer months. It is hot in summer. The weather is fine in summer. The days are long and the nights are short in summer. The trees and the fields are green in summer. There are many flowers in the fields in summer.

Winter.

It is winter. It is January. January is the second winter months. In winter the weather is usually cold. The day are short and the nights are long in winter. I like

winter weather. The streets, the houses, the trees and the fields are white with snow.

Прочтите текст, перескажите его

A year has twelve months. They are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. The first month of the year is January. The last month is December.

January, March, May, July, October, and December has thirty-one days. April, June, November and September has thirty days. February has twenty- eight or twenty – nine days. In leap year February has twenty- nine days.

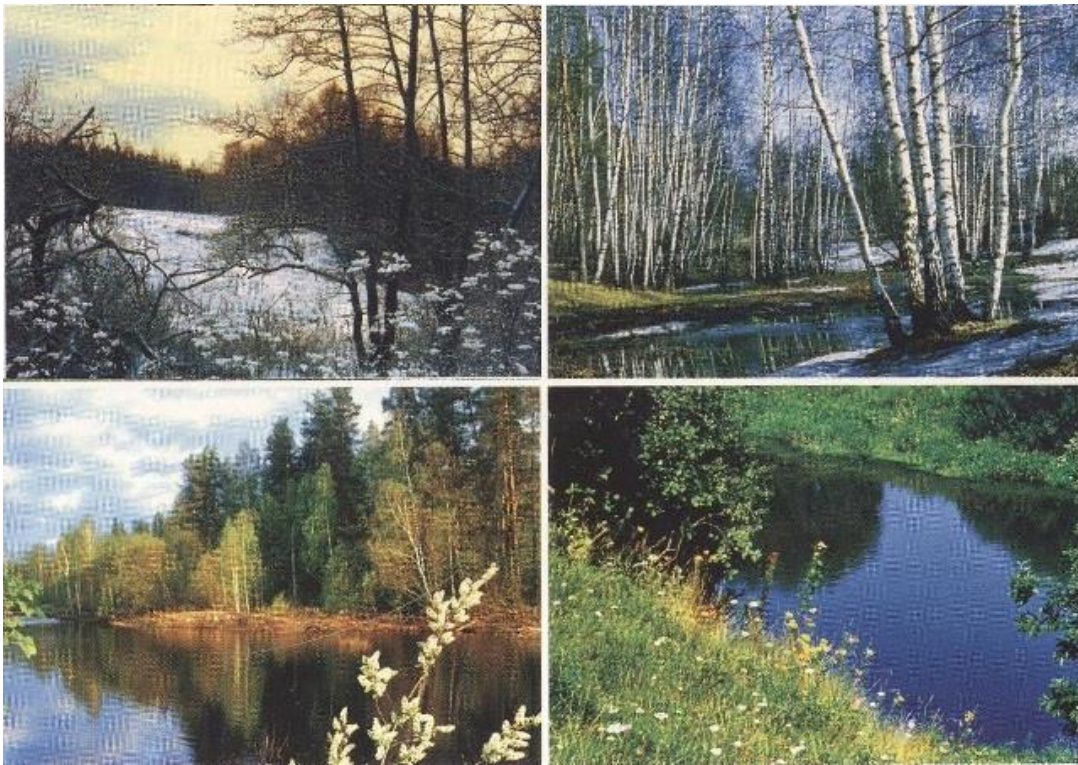
Опишите один из праздничных дней, возьмите за основу текст

May Day.

Today is the first of May. The weather is fine. The sun is shining brightly. The sky is blue. The wind is not blowing. It is warm. The trees are green and there are many flowers in the fields, parks and gardens.

The first of May is a holiday. It is a spring holiday. You can see many bright flags on the houses and in the streets. There are many men, women and children in the streets and parks. They have a good time.

Рассмотрите картинки, опишите их



Прочтите и письменно переведите текст, выпишите и выучите новые слова и выражения по теме

Weather and climate

The English are famous for their tea and weather. The English are always talking about their weather. English weather is never the same two days running.

The most beautiful time in Great Britain is the spring and early summer. All the cold winds, the fog and heavy rains have gone. It rains sometimes, it's often cloudy, but not so often as in the winter. It rains quite often during all the year in England. It's a green country with green grass and large gardens.

The autumn is a nice season. The sky is blue and the sun shines all the day. After spring comes short English summer. It's a time of journeys to the seaside to bathe in the sea.

The winter has no snow at all sometimes. But it's not the right statement for the North and Scotland. It's nice time for skating on rivers. The west is warmer than other parts of the country.

It's a difficult country for people who work outdoors. They are milkmen, farmers, postmen and policemen. It could be cold in the morning, warm in the afternoon

and raining in the evening. One day it's sunny, next day it may be cold, and the next day it may be rainy.

The most terrible weather is the foggy weather. Sometimes the fog is thick and dirty. In London this is called smog: a mixture of smoke and fog. Sometimes it's so dark that people can't see the way and cars crawl along slowly with their lights-on. Everybody in England hates to wake up in the morning and look through the window to see the fog on the street. "Terrible" weather say 20 million Englishmen, when they go to work in the morning.

Words and expressions:

running подряд
quite весьма
to shine светить
seaside побережье
at all вообще
statement утверждение
warmer теплее
milkman продавец молока (молочник)
thick густой
smog смог
to crawl along ползти
lights-on включенные фары

Выпишите предложения из текста со словами, данными ниже.

Переведите их письменно.

Слова: famous, beautiful, cloudy, grass, sky, snow, outdoors, raining, sunny, foggy, terrible.

Дополните предложения словами из текста.

1. The ... are famous ... their tea and weather.
2. English weather is never the same

3. The most beautiful time in Great Britain is the ... and early
4. It... sometimes, it's often ... , not so often as in the
5. It's green ... with green ... and large
6. The ... has no ... at all sometimes.
7. It's nice time for ... on rivers.
8. ...country for people who work
9. The most... weather is the ... weather.
10. Sometimes the ... is and

Определите, верное утверждение или нет.

1. The English are famous for their tea and coffee.
2. The English are always talking about their weather.
3. English weather is always the same two days running.
4. The most beautiful time in Great Britain is the winter and early autumn.
5. It rains quite often during all the year in England.
6. The winter has no snow at all sometimes.
7. The south is warmer than other parts of the country.
8. It's not a difficult country for people who work outdoors.
9. The most terrible weather is a rainy weather.
10. Everybody in England likes to wake up in the morning and look through the window to see the rain on the street.

Исправьте в предложениях допущенные грамматические ошибки, следуя тексту. Объясните правила.

1. English weather are never the same two day miming.
2. The most beautiful time in Great Britain the spring and early summer.
3. The autumn is a nice season.
4. The winter have no snow at all sometimes.
5. The west is warm than other parts of the country.
6. A most terrible weather is foggy weather.

7. Sometimes the fog thick and dirty.
8. At London this are called smog; a mixture smoke and fog.

Составьте предложения из данных слов так, чтобы они соответствовали предложениям в тексте.

1. winter, sometimes, often, not, it, the, as, rains, it's, so, but, often, cloudy, in;
2. the, afternoon, it, be, warm, raining, could, in, the, cold, in, the, and, morning, in, evening;
3. it's, people, cars, way, the, see, sometimes, with, dark, slowly, their, so, lights-on, that, along, can't, crawl, and.

Т 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи.

- виды наук (science, natural sciences, social sciences, etc.);
- названия технических и компьютерных средств (a tablet, a smartphone, a laptop, a machine, etc).

Грамматика:

- страдательный залог;
- грамматические структуры предложений, типичные для научно-популярного стиля.

Т 2.3.1. «Достижения науки»

Т 2.3.2. «Современные информационные технологии. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности»

Практическое занятие № 31 «Достижения науки»

Практическое занятие № 32 «Современные информационные технологии. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности»

RAPID SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

Great discoveries were made in the nineteenth century. A very important discovery was made by the French chemist, physicist and bacteriologist Louis Pasteur. He produced the theory that disease and infection were caused by

germs and he proved that they were spread through the air. He found that germs could be killed in the liquids (жидкостях) by heat (теплом) and the term "pasteurization" was given to the process.

Lord Joseph Lister introduced antiseptic surgery in 1867, and Wilhelm K. Roentgen discovered X-rays in 1895. He placed his hand in front of the apparatus and saw the rays passed through the hand and cast a shadow (тень) of bones on the screen (экран). As these rays were unknown to him, he called them X-rays.

Find English equivalents for the words:

- болезнь, заболевание
- вызванный микробами
- доказывать
- распространяться через воздух
- антисептическая хирургия
- отбрасывать тень

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

During the twentieth century many discoveries were made in the treatment and prevention of disease. In 1901 Karl LandSteiner discovered the blood groups. In 1922 Sir Frederick Banting found that insulin was very effective against diabetes. Penicillin was discovered in 1928 by Dr. Alexander Fleming who became the founder of the modern science of antibiotics. Penicillin was used in hospitals to reduce infections in wounds during the Second World War. During the two World Wars, great advances were made in the field of plastic surgery, in which skin, bone or muscle was taken from one part of the body and then was transplanted to a badly injured area in another part.

Find English equivalents for the words:

- группа крови
- лечение и предотвращение
- уменьшать инфекционное поражение ран

- область пластической хирургии
- тяжело раненная область

Questions :

1. What are the main discoveries were made during the twentieth century?
(During the twentieth century many discoveries were made in the treatment and prevention of disease)
2. What discovered Karl Land Steiner? (In 1901 Karl Land Steiner discovered the blood groups)
3. What found Sir Frederick Banting in 1922? (In 1922 Sir Frederick Banting found that insulin was very effective against diabetes)
4. What discovered Dr. Alexander Fleming? (He discovered penicillin in 1928)

Questions :

1. What is the sense of "pasteurization"?
2. Who is the founder of this theory? (The founder is Louis Pasteur. The sense is that germs could be killed in the liquids by heat)
3. Who is the founder of X-rays?
4. How did he discover the X-rays? (The founder is Wilhelm K. Roentgen. He placed his hand in front of the apparatus and saw the rays passed through the hand and cast a shadow of bones on the screen) (слайд 24-25)

Writing.

I need one member from each team. It's time for a puzzle. Find the names of the prominent scientists we have read. Let's know who will be the first. (Мне нужен один человек от каждой команды. Ваша задача найти имена знаменитых ученых, о которых мы читали. Узнаем кто быстрее).

Puzzle №1.

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

Puzzle № 2.

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

Close up.(Заключительный этап)

You had to prepare a report about one more famous scientist whose developments weren't mentioned today. (Hippocrates, Avicenna) (Вашим домашним заданием было приготовить сообщение о знаменитом ученом, о котором мы еще не читали)

ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности

Information and communications technology or (ICT) is extensional term for information technology (IT) that stresses the role of communications and the integration of telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals), computers as well as necessary enterprise software, middleware, storage, and audio-visual systems, which enable users to access, store, transmit, and manipulate information.

The term ICT is also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system. There are large economic incentives (huge cost savings due to elimination of the telephone network) to merge the telephone network with the computer network system using a single unified system of cabling, signal distribution and management.

ICT is a broad subject and the concepts are evolving. The term covers any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit or receive information electronically in a digital form, e.g. personal computers, digital television, email, robots. For clarity, Zuppo provided an ICT hierarchy where all levels of the hierarchy "contain some degree of commonality in that they are related to technologies that facilitate the transfer of information and various types of electronically mediated communications". Theoretical differences between interpersonal-communication technologies and mass-communication technologies have been identified by the philosopher Piyush Mathur. Skills Framework for the Information Age is one of many models for describing and managing competencies for ICT professionals for the 21st century.

Health information technology (HIT) is the application of information processing involving both computer hardware and software that deals with the storage, retrieval, sharing, and use of health care information, data, and knowledge for communication and decision making. HIT, technology represents computers and communications attributes that can be networked to build systems for moving

health information. Let's have a brief glimpse at the background of the information technology in medicine.

Worldwide use of computer technology in medicine began in the early 1950s with the rise of the computers. In 1949, Gustav Wagner established the first professional organization for health informatics in Germany. Health informatics also called Health Information Systems is a discipline at the intersection of information science, computer science, and health care. It concerns with the resources, devices, and methods required for optimizing the acquisition, storage, retrieval, and use of information in health and biomedicine.

Health informatics tools include computers, clinical guidelines, formal medical terminologies, and information and communication systems. It is applied to the areas of nursing, clinical care, dentistry, pharmacy, public health, occupational therapy, and (bio)medical research.

Specialized university departments and Informatics training programs began during the 1960s in France, Germany, Belgium and The Netherlands. Medical informatics research units began to appear during the 1970s in Poland and in the U.S. Since then the development of high-quality health informatics research, education and infrastructure has been a goal of the U.S., European Union and many developing economies.

Use of IT in Medical Education

With the development in IT, there has been a significant change in medical education all over the world. The changes is that majority of the medical students are computer literate these days. New information on medical topics is readily accessible via the Internet and handheld computers such as palmtops, personal digital assistants (PDA). Information Technology can assist medical education in various ways such as in college networks and internet. Computer-assisted learning (CAL), Virtual reality (VR), Human patient simulators are some options. With the help of college networks and Internet, the medical students as well as the teachers may stay in contact even when they are off college.

Rapid communication can be established with the help of e-mails and course details, handouts, and feedbacks can be circulated easily. Many medical schools these days use online programs such as "Blackboard" or "student central" to underline and coordinate their courses. Such programs allow speedy access to information and quick turnaround of evaluation and messaging, and allow all tutors, assessors, and students at any site to look at the curricular context of their own particular contribution. Similarly, the Internet provides opportunities to gain up-to-date information on different aspects of health and disease and to discuss with colleagues in different continents via net conferencing. Free access to Medline, various medical journals, online textbooks and the latest information on new development in medicine also encourages learning and research.

CAL is considered as an enjoyable medium of learning and very suitable for conceptually difficult topics. Interactive digital materials for study of histopathology, anatomy and heart sounds are used widely. Development of anatomical three-dimensional atlases of various internal organs using computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging are very illustrative and help the students to understand the subject matter clearly.

Another development is of "Advanced Life Support" (ACLS) simulators and Haptics "the science of touch" simulators are used in medical education to develop various clinical skills such as ECG interpretation, appropriate intervention such as ABC, drugs, injections, defibrillation without working on a real patient. These days, highly sophisticated simulators "virtual reality" with highly advanced medical simulation technologies and medical databases are available in the advanced medical schools that expose the medical students to the vast range of complex medical situations. It can emulate various clinical procedures such as catheterization, laparoscopy, bronchoscopy etc. With new technology, the students can virtually go inside each and every organ and see how they actually look like from outside as well as from inside.

Information technology has been very helpful to the healthcare sector. One example of a significant advancement that IT has provided to hospitals is the development of electronic medical records (EMR). This technology can convert medical information into a single database. Not only does this technology reduce paper costs, it allows healthcare providers to access pertinent patient information such as medical history, medications, insurance information, etc. with just the click of a mouse.

EMRs hold great promise in the clinical arena. The ability to care for patients with a record that is integrated with laboratory and pharmacy information, and provides point of service information regarding preventive services, diagnosis, treatment, and follow up represents a dramatic advance in patient care. Improving and measuring quality would be instantly improved if all clinicians used EMRs. For example, it would be easy to prompt clinicians that their patient with diabetes needs an eye examination or a hemoglobin A1C level.

Drug prescribing patterns of individual clinicians could be carefully evaluated and compared to established standards. In fact, computer based clinical support as part of an EMR has been shown to improve physician performance and patient outcomes.

Reducing medical errors has become a priority all over the world. Specifically, adverse drug events are an important source of injuries in hospitalized patients. In response to the need to improve patient safety, computerized physician order entry (CPOE) systems have become increasingly more common. In general, CPOE systems force physicians to write all orders online. These systems have the capacity to verify that written orders are correct, that is, based on a patient profile, they can automatically check the dose and contraindications of a specific drug. They have been shown to dramatically reduce serious medication errors.

Computerized provider order entry (CPOE), formerly called Computer physician order entry, can reduce total medication error rates by 80%, and adverse (serious with harm to patient) errors by 55%. A 2004 survey by Leapfrog found that 16% of US clinics, hospitals and medical practices are expected to be utilizing CPOE

within 2 years. Recent study says that CPOE adoption reduced drug errors and concluded that CPOE could substantially reduce the annual number of those errors if widely implemented. In addition to electronic prescribing, a standardized bar code system for dispensing drugs could prevent a quarter of drug errors. Consumer information about the risks of the drugs and improved drug packaging (clear labels, avoiding similar drug names and dosage reminders) are other error-proofing measures.

There is no argument over the influence of IT in medicine and education. But there are still many areas which need to be improved before we could utilize IT to its full extent. Last but not the least, however advanced the technology gets, it can never replace the interaction the doctors and students require with the patient and the clinical judgments which make great doctors. So, in the pursuit of modern technologies, we should be careful that the doctor patient relationships do not get overlooked.

Т 2.4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру.

Лексика:

- профессионально ориентированная лексика;
- лексика делового общения.

Грамматика:

- грамматические конструкции типичные для научно-популярного стиля.

Т 2.4.1. «Известные ученые и их открытия в России»

Т 2.4.2. «Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом»

Практическое занятие № 33 «Известные ученые и их открытия в России»

Практическое занятие № 34 «Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом»

1. Прочтите текст, письменно переведите его, заполните пропуски недостающими фразами.

- a) because they thought he wasn't very clever
- b) where he lived for the rest of his life
- c) in mathematics and physics
- d) have changed the way
- e) a world-wide celebrity
- f) the Nobel Prize for Physics

Albert Einstein: the Greatest Scientist of the 20th Century

Not many people really deserve the title "genius" but Albert Einstein ['aɪnstain] was one of them. His discoveries ____1____ we understand our world today. Albert Einstein was born in Germany in 1879. He was a very slow learner at first. He even had trouble learning to speak! His parents were really worried. As a boy, Albert Einstein was very unhappy at school. His teachers treated him badly ____2____. His marks were usually bad.

In 1896 Albert went to Zurich to study at one of the best technical universities. There his abilities ____3____ began to show. After he graduated in 1902, Einstein took a job at the Swiss Patent Office. 1905 was his "Miracle Year", as he published three important essays including one on the "Special Theory of Relativity". Later Einstein wrote "The Theory of Gravity" and "The General Theory of Relativity". Soon he became ____4____.

In 1914 Einstein moved back to Berlin. In 1921 Einstein was awarded ____5____, and modestly travelled third class to Stockholm to receive it. He used his influence to lecture around Europe and the USA to promote world peace. Soon the Nazis came to power in Germany. So in 1933 he had to go to America ____6____. He died on April 18th, 1955 in New Jersey, leaving behind a new way for us to look at the world.

2. Выберите верный вариант

1. Albert Einstein
 - a) was a real genius
 - b) could hardly be regarded as a genius
 - c) is a real genius for some people
2. Albert's progress at school
 - a) was not very good
 - b) was very good
 - c) was not good at all
3. Albert's abilities in mathematics became evident during his
 - a) school years
 - b) university years
 - c) college years
4. Einstein worked on his famous theories in the
 - a) 19th century
 - b) 20th century
 - c) 19th and 20th centuries
5. Albert Einstein .
 - a) thought that only science was important
 - b) believed that scientists had a duty to protect the world
 - c) was sure the main aim of any person's life was fighting for peace

3. Прочитайте текст « Mikhail Lomonosov» и письменно переведите его.

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov (1711—1765) was a Russian scientist and writer who made important contributions to literature, education and science. Among his discoveries was the atmosphere of Venus. His interests lay in chemistry, physics, optics, geography, history and art. His poetry helped to develop the modern Russian language.

Lomonosov was born in the village of Denisovka (now Lomonosovo) near Kholmogory in the far north of Russia. His father, first a fisherman eventually bought a snip and began transporting things from Arkhangelsk to other places. When Mikhail was ten, his father decided that the boy was old enough to help him.

However, young Lomonosov was not interested in the family business. Learning was what he wanted. His neighbour had taught him to read and he spent as much time as he could with books, among which there was a grammar book and a book of arithmetic. The knowledge he got at home was not enough for Lomonosov and in 1730, at nineteen he left the village and joined a caravan ['ka2ravan] travelling to Moscow. Here he entered Slavic Greek Latin Academy and lived on bread and water for quite a long time but made rapid progress as a student. He completed a twelve-year study course in only five years, and graduated from the Academy with brilliant results. A fantastic student, he was given an opportunity to go to Saint Petersburg University and later to the University of Marburg in Germany. The latter was among Europe's most important universities in the 18th century. Lomonosov quickly learned German and developed an interest in German literature and philosophy. He seriously studied chemistry and began writing poetry. In Germany Lomonosov got married. The money he got from the Russian Academy of Sciences was not enough for his growing family and he decided to return to St Petersburg. At home he became a member of the Academy, and soon was made professor of chemistry. Wishing to improve education in Russia he and Count Ivan Shuvalov founded Moscow University. Lomonosov developed a number of important theories and made some brilliant discoveries, wrote poetry some of which is remembered till nowadays.

4. Отметьте true, false or not stated.

1. Lomonosov was a Russian scientist and writer.
2. Lomonosov was not interested in biology.
3. Lomonosov's father bought goods.
4. Lomonosov was not interested in the family business.
5. Young Lomonosov left home for Moscow because he wanted to receive a good education.
6. He was a talented student and a fast learner.
7. He wrote 150 poems.
8. St Petersburg University was founded before Moscow University.

5. Прочтите текст «Isaak Newton» , письменно переведите его, заполните таблицу.

Isaak Newton

Sir Isaak Newton is a world-famous English scientist, who devoted his life to mathematics, physics, astronomy [as'tranami] and other sciences. Newton discovered the law of gravity and many other laws, he developed some very important scientific theories which helped people to understand and explain a lot of things about the physical world.

Isaak Newton was born in a small village in the east of England in 1642. At school he was interested in mathematics, which he studied later at Cambridge University. In 1655 Newton received his degree and returned home where he did much of his most important work. Here, among other things, he studied optics. His experiments [ik speriments] showed that white light was a mixture of all colours of the rainbow. Many people had seen the colours of the rainbow before but it was Newton who explained that white light was made of those colours. Newton's studies of light led him to build the first reflecting telescope [tehskapl. Newton also first thought about the law of gravity. The legend says that he discovered this law when an apple fell on his head while he was sitting under a tree in his garden. That's why in many pictures Newton was often shown with an apple in his hand.

Newton understood that the same kind of power that made apples fall from trees also gives objects weight and keeps planets on their orbits. Newton's discoveries are still important for modern science. For example, by studying the spectrum of light from a star scientists can find out what it is made of.

Newton took part in the political life of England and was a member of English Parliament. He didn't have a family and devoted all his life to science. Newton died in 1727 and was buried in Westminster Abbey where there is a monument to this great man. Many scientists all over the world admire his talent and consider him to be the greatest genius in the history of mankind.

Date of the birth	
-------------------	--

Place of his birth	
School years	
He studied	
His discoveries and inventions	
His political life	
Date of his death	

6. О ком идет речь? Albert Einstein, Isaak Newton or Mikhail Lomonosov.

1. He devoted his life to mathematics, physics, astronomy and other sciences.
2. He showed his abilities in mathematics and physics during his study at the technical university.
3. He had to help his father in the family business but he was not interested in it.
4. He lived on bread and water for quite a long time.
5. He build the first reflecting telescope.
6. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics.
7. He made rapid progress as a student.
8. He was a member of English Parliament.
9. He was born in a small village in the east of England.
10. He had to go to America where he lived for the rest of his life.
11. He was born in Germany.
12. He completed a twelve-year study course in only five years, and graduated from the Academy with brilliant results.

13. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.
14. He discovered the law of gravity and many other laws.
15. He wasn't very clever at school and his marks were usually bad.
16. He was a scientist and writer who made important contributions to literature, education and science.
17. He is famous for his important essay "Special Theory of Relativity".
18. His interests lay in chemistry, physics, optics, geography, history and art.
19. At school he was interested in mathematics, which he studied later at Cambridge University.
20. He was given an opportunity to go to the University of Marburg in Germany.

7. Изучите новую лексику

Natural sciences - естественные науки

Physiologist – физиолог

To discover – обнаруживать

To marry - жениться, выходить замуж

Memory - память

To interrupt – прерывать

Digestive – пищеварительный

Contribution – вклад

Splendid – великолепный

To pass on – переходить

To hide – прятать

Knowledge – знание

Modesty – скромность

To imagine - воображать

8. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

P. Pavlov – Man and Scientist

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov was born on September 14, 1849 in Ryazan. When he was still a very little boy he helped his father on his farm. His father taught him to read books.

In 1870 Pavlov entered Petersburg University to study natural sciences. Soon he decided to become a physiologist himself.

During his work at the Academy Pavlov discovered several new facts about the blood pressure.

In 1881 Pavlov married. His wife was a wonderful help and companion to him. Their marriage was a very happy one.

In 1890 Pavlov began to lecture on physiology in the Military Academy.

Many of Pavlov's ideas were new to the students and he was a very popular lecturer. His lectures were very simple and clear. He allowed students to interrupt him and gladly answered their questions.

Pavlov studied the work of the digestive system. He made many experiments on dogs. He had to make operations on dogs and as loved animals he treated his dogs with great kindness and they showed no fear him. Pavlov never operated unless it was really necessary and he always used anesthetics. He was a very skilful surgeon and the dogs generally recovered very quickly.

Pavlov made great contribution to medical science.

In 1905 for I.P. Pavlov was awarded the Nobel Prize for his significant work in the physiology of digestion.

After the Revolution Pavlov was given a splendid new laboratory at the village of Koltushy. Large sums of money were spend on his laboratory. Though he was on old man of seventy-four he worked as hard as ever. He rose at 7 o'clock each morning, ate a simple breakfast of tea and bread-and-butter usually to the accompaniment of the gramophone. He worked nine or ten hours a day.

A few years before his death he addressed the youth of our country.

«The first important thing is to be systematic in your work...Never pass on to the next stage until you have finished the previous one.

Never try hide the defects in your knowledge.

The second important thing that is enthusiasm.

Remember that science demands of a man his whole life...»

Pavlov, the great Russian scientist, died on February 27, 1936 at the of eighty-six.

FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE. N.I. PIROGOV

ИЗ ИСТОРИИ МЕДИЦИНЫ. Н.И.ПИРОГОВ

1. Изучите новую лексику

to perfect sum in smith. –	специализироваться на чем-либо
scientific surgery- научная хирургия	alleviate physical suffering
contemporary - современник	wounded - раненый
anatomist - анатом	limb - конечность
surgeon - хирург	rigid plaster cast - гипс
dedicate - посвятить	gum sum cast - гипс
scientific endeavors – научные изыскания	starched bandages - повязки, пропитанные крахмалом
subordinating- подчиняя	fracture – перелом
great goal – великая цель	under shell fire – под открытым огнем
to urge - убеждать	
unselfishly- бескорыстно	
resection of joints- резекция суставов	henceforth - с этих пор, отныне
hasty amputations- поспешные ампутации	indispensable - необходимый
extensive use of anesthesia – обширное применение анестезии	hygienic measures - гигиенические мероприятия
painless- безболезненный	to treat patients – лечить больных
ether - эфир	to embalmed - бальзамировать
	burial vault- склеп

to name after - назвать в честь кого-либо

treatise- трактат, научный труд

enlighten world - посвященный мир

mammary gland - молочная железа

indisputable value - неоспоримое знание

2. Прочтите и письменно переведите текст.

N.I. Pirogov was born in 1810 in the village “Vishnya.” Ever since he was a child he had a passion to be a doctor. Pirogov’s childhood passed in the time of Pushkin and Decembrists. At the age of 14 he entered Moscow University, medical faculty. He perfected himself in surgery. Soon he became a well – known scientist. At the age of 19, he wrote a treatise and was awarded by the gold medal. At the age of 26, he became a professor of surgery. N.L. Pirogov, the founder of scientific surgery, was a contemporary of the most advanced men of the time: Belinsky, Chernyshevsky, Dobrolubov.

Pirogov is a great anatomist, surgeon and thinker. He dedicated all his activities, all his scientific endeavours to the people, subordinating all his efforts to the great goal. Pirogov urged his pupils to serve humanity honestly and unselfishly by working to protect life and alleviate physical suffering.

Pirogov took part in 4 wars and ten thousands of wounded passed through his hands.

Searching for ways to save wounded limbs, Pirogov arrived at the idea of the rigid plaster cast. Before that he used starched bandages for fractures. Pirogov used the rigid plaster cast for the first time in the Caucasian War as early as in 1847. During the heroic defence of Sevastopol in 1854 – 1855, working at field hospitals and under shell fire, Pirogov extensively employed the gypsum cast and resection of joints instead of hasty amputations. The rigid plaster cast is the pride of Russian surgery.

The great surgeon was also the initiator of the extensive use of anesthesia during operations. When elsewhere in Europe anesthesia was still a secret of individual doctors Pirogov was already engaged in large – scale scientific experiments on painless operations.

In 1847 in the Caucasus and in 1855 in Sevastopol, Pirogov performed 10,000 operations under anesthesia. Pirogov was the first to use ether in removing cancer of the mammary gland. He demonstrated to the entire enlighten world not only the possibility but also, the indisputable value of using ether for operations on the

wounded on the field of battle. Henceforth the ether apparatus was as indispensable as the surgeon's knife to every medical man.

Pirogov's activity played a great role in the history of antiseptic and asepsis. He was the first to use iodine solution. He underlined the necessity of hygienic measures in treating patients.

Pirogov died in 1881. Pirogov's body was embalmed according to his reception and wish. It is kept in burial vault not far from his house – museum Vishenky”.

The first street named after the great Russian doctor N.I.Pirogov appeared in Moscow in 1919.St.Petersburg's surgical community, Second Moscow and Odessa Medical Institutes were named after Pirogov. Everybody can see a monument to Pirogov in front of the First Medical Institute in Pirogov Street. There is Pirogov's portrait by I. E. Repin in the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When and where was Pirogov N.I. born?
2. When did Pirogov N.I. enter Moscow University?
3. When did he become a professor?
4. Who is Pirogov N.I.?
5. What is the purpose of Pirogov's life?
6. When did Pirogov use the rigid plaster for the first time?
7. Is the rigid plaster the pride of Russian surgery?
8. Was Pirogov N.I. the initiator of the extensive use of anesthesia during operations?
9. How many operations under anesthesia did Pirogov N.I. perform in Sevastopol in 1855 and in the Caucasus in 1847?

10. What is Pirogov's role in the history of antiseptic and asepsis?
11. Did he underline the necessity of hygienic measures in treating patients?
12. When did Pirogov N.I. die?
13. Where is his body kept?
14. Are there institutes and communities named after Pirogov N.I.?

4. Найти в тексте соответствующие предложения на английском языке:

1. *Пирогов Н.И. родился в 1810 году в деревне «Вишня».*
2. *С детства он мечтал стать врачом.*
3. *В 14 лет Пирогов поступил в Московский университет на медицинский факультет.*
4. *В возрасте 26 лет Пирогов стал профессором хирургии.*
5. *Пирогов Н.И. – великий анатом, хирург и мыслитель.*
6. *Всю свою деятельность, научные открытия он посвятил людям.*
7. *Пирогов Н.И. участвовал в 4 войнах, сотни тысяч раненных прошли через его руки.*
8. *Он впервые успешно применил гипс, что является гордостью, русской хирургии.*
9. *Он был инициатором использования анестезии во время операций.*
10. *В 1847 г. на Кавказе и в 1855г. в Севастополе Пирогов Н.И. сделал 10 тыс. операций под анестезией.*
11. *Деятельность Пирогова Н.И. сыграло огромную роль в истории антисептики и асептики.*
12. *Он подчеркивал необходимость соблюдения гигиены в лечении больных.*
13. *Пирогов Н.И. умер в 1881 году.*
14. *Его тело набальзамировано согласно его рекомендациям и желанию.*
15. *Оно хранится в склепе недалеко от дома – музея «Вишенки».*

16. Улица в Москве, Петербургская хирургическое общество, второй Московский и Одесский медицинские институты названы им. Пирогова Н.И.

Контрольная работа Т 2.1-2.4

Практическое занятие № 35 «Контрольная работа»

Специфика работы в медицинской организации

Задание в тестовой форме

Вариант №1

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. A therapist is a specialist for ... diseases.

- a) internal
- b) mental
- c) external

2. a sick-list

- a) карта амбулаторного больного
- b) больничный лист
- c) рецепт

3. to catch cold

- a) замерзнуть
- b) простудиться
- c) лечить простуду

4. лечить кого-либо

- a) to treat smb.
- b) to prescribe treatment
- c) to examine a patient

5. to admit to hospital

- a) госпитализировать
 - b) выписывать из больницы
 - c) назначать лечение
6. convalescence
- a) лечение
 - b) выздоровление
 - c) осложнение
7. родильный дом
- a) maternity house
 - b) geriatric house
 - c) prenatal dispensary
8. Children are cured by
- a) surgeons
 - b) obstetricians
 - c) pediatricists
9. ward nurse
- a) палатная медсестра
 - b) массажист
 - c) социальный работник
10. выписывать из больницы
- a) to stay in hospital
 - b) to discharge smb. from a hospital
 - c) to enter a hospital

Задание в тестовой форме

Вариант №2

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. asick-list
 - a) карта амбулаторного больного
 - b) рецепт
 - c) больничный лист
2. родильный дом
 - a) prenatal dispensary
 - b) maternity house
 - c) geriatric house
3. to catch cold
 - a) замерзнуть
 - b) лечить простуду
 - c) простудиться
4. A therapist is a specialist for ... diseases.
 - a) internal
 - b) external
 - c) mental
5. лечить кого-либо
 - a) a patient to prescribe treatment
 - b) to examine
 - c) to treat smb.
6. to admit to hospital
 - a) госпитализировать
 - b) назначать лечение
 - c) выписывать из больницы
7. convalescence
 - a) выздоровление
 - b) осложнение
 - c) лечение

8. Children are cured by

- a) pediatricists
- b) surgeons
- c) obstetricians

9. выписывать из больницы

- a) to stay in hospital
- b) to enter a hospital
- c) to discharge smb. from a hospital

10. ward nurse

- a) массажист
- b) социальный работник
- c) палатная медсестра