

**Министерство образования, науки и молодежи Республики Крым
ГБПОУ РК «Керченский политехнический колледж»**

**Фонд оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине
ОГЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

Программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ППССЗ)
по специальностям СПО

43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело
базовой подготовки

Керчь 2023

Рассмотрено на заседании ПЦК
предметной цикловой комиссии
профессиональных дисциплин
сферы обслуживания
Протокол № _____
« ____ » _____ 20 ____ г.
Председатель ПЦК _____
Р.Г.Педант

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор ГБПОУ РК
«Керченский политехнический
колледж»
_____ Д.В. Колесник
« ____ » _____ 20 ____ г.

Разработчики: ГБПОУ РК «Керченский политехнический колледж»

Егиян А.М.– преподаватель

Эксперты:

ГБПОУ РК «Керченский
политехнический колледж» преподаватель _____ О.Ю.Письменная

1. Общие положения

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений студентов.

ФОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачёта.

2. Освоение умений и усвоение знаний:

- особенности произношения интернациональных слов и правила чтения технической терминологии и лексики профессиональной направленности;

Освоенные умения, усвоенные знания	Показатели оценки результата	№№ заданий для проверки
1	2	3
Уметь У.1. -понимать общий смысл воспроизведённых высказываний в пределах литературной нормы на бытовые и профессиональные темы	Представление профессиональных и повседневных тем на иностранном языке	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №1-5, 12-17, 65-68
У.2. - понимать общий смысл воспроизведённых высказываний в пределах литературной нормы на бытовые и профессиональные темы;	Распознавание иностранных текстов	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №6-10, 48 -53, 49-52
У.3. - понимать содержание текста, как на базовые, так и на профессиональные темы;	Воспроизведение текстов различных стилей	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №40-43, 18-20
У.4. - осуществлять высказывания (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	Улучшение качества воспроизведения устной и письменной речи	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №11-15, 51-55, 38
У.5. - осуществлять переводы (со словарем и без словаря) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;	Увеличение словарного запаса	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий 21-24
У.6. - строить простые высказывания о себе и своей профессии деятельности;	Пополнение лексического запаса	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №25-33
У.7 производить краткое обоснование и объяснение своих текущих и планируемых действий;	Улучшение качества воспроизведения устной речи	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №11-15, 51-55, 38

У.8 выполнять письменные простые связные сообщения на интересующие профессиональные темы;	Улучшение качества письменной речи	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №11-15, 51-55, 38
У.10 разрабатывать планы к самостоятельным работам для подготовки проектов и устных сообщений.	Воспроизведение текстов различных стилей	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №40-43, 18-20
Знать 3.1. - - особенности произношения интернациональных слов и правила чтения технической терминологии и лексики профессиональной направленности;	Пополнение лексического запаса	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №16,17,34 -39
3.2. - - основные общеупотребительные глаголы бытовой и профессиональной лексики;	Классификация языкового материала	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №19,21-25
3.3. - лексический (1000 - 1200 лексических единиц) минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;	Увеличение словарного запаса	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №35-48
3.4. - основные грамматические правила, необходимые для построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы.	Улучшение качества произношения Улучшение качества чтения профессиональных текстов	Оценка результатов выполнения практических занятий №25-29,34-41

3. Комплект материалов для оценки сформированности знаний и умений по учебной дисциплине

В состав комплекта входят задания для студентов и пакет преподавателя (эксперта).

3.1. Задания для студентов

Инструкция для обучающихся

Условия выполнения задания:

Внимательно прочитайте и выполните задание.

Время выполнения задания – 90 минут.

При подготовке к проверке освоения дисциплины Вы можете воспользоваться литературными источниками:

Печатные издания. Основные источники

1. Английский язык для профессии «Повар-кондитер» : учебное пособие / Т.А. Гончарова, Н.А. Стрельцова. — Москва : КНОРУС, 2021. — 268 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование).

2. Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред.проф. образования / Г.Т. Безкоровайная и др. – Москва: Академия, 2021. – 256 с.

3. Голубев А.П. Английский язык: учебник для студентов учреждений сред.проф.

образования / А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова. – Москва: Академия, 2020.–336с.

4. Кузьменкова Ю. Б. Английский язык. Основы разговорной практики. Книга для преподавателя : учебник для СПО / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова, А. П. Кузьменков. — Санкт-Петербург : Лань, 2023. — 132 с.

5. Малецкая О. П. Английский язык : учебное пособие для СПО / О. П. Малецкая, И. М.Селевина. — 2-е изд., стер. — Санкт-Петербург : Лань, 2023.

6. Шматкова Л. Англо-русский тематический словарь : учебно-практическое пособие для СПО / Л. Шматкова. — Санкт-Петербург : Лань, 2023 — 260 с.

7. Евдокимова-Царенко, Э. П. Практическая грамматика английского языка в закономерностях (с тестами, упражнениями и ключами к ним) : учебное пособие / Э. П. Евдокимова-Царенко. — 2-е изд., перераб. — Санкт-Петербург : Лань, 2022. — 348 с.

8. Гончарова, Т.А., Английский язык для профессии «Повар-кондитер» : учебное пособие / Т.А. Гончарова, Н.А. Стрельцова. — Москва :КноРус, 2021. — 267 с

Основные электронные издания. Интернет-ресурсы

1. Аитов, В. Ф. Английский язык (A1-B1+): учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / В. Ф. Аитов, В. М. Аитова, С. В. Кади. — 13-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 234 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-08943-1. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/514010>

2. Куряева, Р. И. Английский язык. Лексико-грамматическое пособие в 2 ч. Часть 1 : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Р. И. Куряева. — 8-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 264 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09890-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/471034>

3. Куряева, Р. И. Английский язык. Лексико-грамматическое пособие в 2 ч. Часть 2 : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Р. И. Куряева. — 8-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 254 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09927-0. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/471035>

Дополнительные источники

1. Старцева, Э. А. Английский язык. Грамматика : учебное пособие / Э. А. Старцева. - 2-е изд. - Москва : Дашков и К, 2021. - 344 с. - ISBN 978-5-394-04565-3. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1922283>– Режим доступа: по подписке.

2. Кисель, Л. Н. Английский язык. Интенсивный курс обучения чтению = English. Intensive Reading Training Course : учебное пособие / Л. Н. Кисель, Д. Г. Панасюк. - Минск : РИПО, 2021. - 105 с. - ISBN 978-985-7253-86-9. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1915995>– Режим доступа: по подписке.

3. Герасимова, И. Г. Basic English grammar in use. Практическая грамматика английского языка : сборник грамматических упражнений для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы обучающихся СПО 1 курса всех специальностей / И.Г. Герасимова, Е. В. Руденко. - Йошкар-Ола : Поволжский государственный технологический университет, 2018. - 68 с. - ISBN 978-5-8158-1982-5. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1894649>). – Режим доступа: по подписке.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. Видеоуроки в интернет: [сайт]. – ООО «Мультиурок», 2020 – URL: <http://videouroki.net>

2. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://school-collection.edu.ru/>

3. Информационная система «Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам». - URL: <http://window.edu.ru/>

4. Онлайн-словари АBBYY Lingvo. - URL:<http://www.abbyyonline.ru>

5. Онлайн-словари «Мультитран». - URL:<http://www.multitran.ru>

6. Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://fcior.edu.ru/>

7. Энциклопедия «Британника»: [сайт]. – Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2020 – URL: www.britannica.com

8. Cambridge Dictionaries Online. - URL: <http://dictionary.cambridge.or>

9. Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов: [сайт]. – Macmillan Education Limited, 2009-2020 – URL: www.macmillandictionary.com

10. News in Levels. World news for students of English: [сайт]. – URL: <https://www.newsinlevels.com>

Задания для текущего контроля знаний студентов:

3.1.1. Практические занятия

Критерии оценивания практических занятий

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
86-100	5	отлично
66-85	4	хорошо
50-65	3	удовлетворительно
менее 50	2	неудовлетворительно

Практическое занятие № 1

Тема: Английский алфавит. Основные правила чтения английской гласных букв и их буквосочетаний. Внешность. Имя прилагательное. Наречие. Выполнение упражнений, говорение.

1. Прочитайте слова

[ɔ:] also, false, salt, alter, bald, almost, already, always, walnut, all, ball, call, fall, gall, tall, wall, balk, calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk

[a:] ask, answer, pass, grass, plant, bath, path, father, rather, fasten, can't, after, class, chance

[ai] child, mild, wild, bind, blind, behind, find, kind, mind

[əʊ] old, cold, bold, told, sold, gold, fold, hold, scold, bolt, colt, dolt, molten, host, most, post, poster

[ʌ] some, come, comfort, company, stomach, become, compass, none, money, monkey, son, to n, sponge, monk, month, Monday, London, front, won, among, done, tongue, monger, onion, dove, glove, love, above, cover, govern, oven, mother, brother, nothing, other, another.

2. Запишите выражения

На письме статус обозначается:

- Mr. – Mister (обращение к мужчине)
- Mrs. – Misses (обращение к замужней женщине)
- Miss – Miss (обращение к незамужней женщине)
- Ms – Mizz (обращение как к замужней, так и незамужней женщине)

Let me introduce myself. – Позвольте мне представиться.

Let me tell you a few words about myself. – Позвольте немного рассказать о себе.

Let me tell you a couple of words about myself. – Разрешите сказать пару слов о себе.

My name is... – Меня зовут...

But my friends call me ... – Но друзья обычно называют меня ...

But you can call me ... – Но вы можете называть меня ...

But people usually call me ... – Но меня обычно называют ...

I am ... years old. – Мне ... лет.

I was born in ... – Я родился в ...

I will be ... next September. – Мне исполнится ... в следующем сентябре.

I will be ... in two months. – Мне исполнится ... через два месяца.

I am from Moscow. – Я из Москвы.

I come from Russia, I live in Moscow. – Я из России, я живу в Москве.

I was born in Moscow and I have lived there all my life. – Я родился в Москве и живу здесь всю свою жизнь.

I was born in It is a small town near Moscow. When I was 10, I moved to Moscow with my family. – Я родился в Это небольшой город неподалеку от Москвы. Когда мне было 10 лет, я переехал в Москву с семьей.

I used to live in Samara, but now I live in Saint Petersburg. – Я раньше жил в Самаре, а теперь я живу в Санкт-Петербурге.

3. Написать представление о себе, используя выражения (8-10)

Практическое занятие № 2

Тема: Основные правила чтения согласных и их буквосочетаний. Особенности интонации в английском языке. Простые предложения с однородными членами. Выполнение упражнений. Чтение.

Сочетание букв	Звук	Примеры
bt	в конце слова - [t]	debt, doubt
ch	[tʃ]	chick, chin, child, ,
	в греческих словах - [k]	school, chemistry,
	во французских словах - [ʃ]	machine, machinist
ck	[k]	deck, lack, crack, lock
dg	[dʒ]	bridge, knowledge
gh	[-]	bought, eight, sigh,
	после au, ou - [f]	laugh, enough,
gn	в начале и в конце слова - [n]	gnostic, gnash, foreign
gm	[m]	paradigm
kn	в начале слова - [n]	knowledge, knife,
mb	в конце слова - [m]	comb, climb,
	внутри слова - [mb]	member, umbrella
mn	в конце слова - [m]	autumn, column,
ng	в конце слова - [ŋ]	song, sting, bring, long,
	внутри слова - [ŋg]	finger, England,

nk	[ŋk]	link, pink, think
ph	[f]	phantom, phrase,
sh	[ʃ]	shame, shelf, shut,
tch	[tʃ]	match, switch,
th	в служебных словах (<u>артикле</u> , <u>местоимения</u>), между гласными - [ð]	the, they, father
	в начале <u>существительных</u> , <u>глаголов</u> , <u>прилагательных</u> , <u>наречий</u> ; в конце слов; перед согласной или после согласной - [θ]	thick, through
wh	встречается только в начале слова - [w]	what, whether
	перед о - [h]	who, whoop
wr	[r]	write, wrong

Как заполнить анкету о себе на английском

1. name – имя
2. surname (last name) – фамилия
3. first name – имя (без фамилии)
4. initials – инициалы
5. title – обращение (Например, Mr/Ms/Dr и т. п.)
6. age – возраст
7. sex – пол (male/female)
8. marital status – семейный статус (married/single/divorced/widow/widower)
9. Просьбы и благодарности на английском

I beg your pardon — Простите

May I come in? — Разрешите войти?

Could you say that once more please — Повторите, пожалуйста

Please (e.g.: Please, give me...) — Пожалуйста (просьба) (пример: Пожалуйста, дайте...)

Please speak more slowly — Пожалуйста, говорите немного медленнее

Could you speak a little slower — Говорите немного помедленнее

Speak slower, please — Говорите, пожалуйста, помедленнее

Could you say that again, please? — Повторите еще раз, будьте добры

Say it again, please — Повторите, пожалуйста

Please write it down here — Напишите это здесь, пожалуйста

Please hurry up — Пожалуйста, поторопитесь

Come with me! — Пойдемте со мной!

One minute, please! — Одну минуту, пожалуйста!

Could you help me, please? — Помогите мне, пожалуйста

Please call a doctor — Пожалуйста, вызовите врача

Can you lend me...? — Не одолжите...?

Could you do me a favour? — Сделайте одолжение

May I take a look at it? — Можно взглянуть?

Could I borrow your pen? — Можно одолжить вашу ручку?

Would you please help me carry this? — Помогите донести, пожалуйста

Could you help me with this problem? — Помогите мне с этой проблемой

What's this? — Что это?

What does this mean? — Что это значит?
Why not? — Почему бы и нет?
The sooner the better — Чем скорее, тем лучше
Thank you — Спасибо
Thanks — Спасибо
Not at all! — Не за что (в ответ на спасибо)
You're welcome — Пожалуйста (в ответ на спасибо)
Thank you very much — Большое спасибо
Thank you, very good — Спасибо, очень хорошо
Thank you, not so bad — Спасибо, неплохо
Many thanks — Большое спасибо
Don't mention it — Не за что
You're very generous — Вы очень добры
I'm very thankful to you — Я вам очень благодарен
I'm really grateful to you — Я очень вам благодарен
I am much obliged to you! — Я вам очень признателен!
Thank you for your trouble — Спасибо и извините за беспокойство
Much obliged — Весьма признателен
I'm very much obliged to you — Я вам очень обязан
With great pleasure — С огромным удовольствием
Thank you for the compliment — Спасибо за комплимент
Thank you for a nice day — Спасибо за прекрасный день
Thank you for picking me up — Спасибо, что встретили меня
That's very kind of you — Очень любезно с вашей стороны
Thank you for your invitation — Спасибо за приглашение
Thank you, with pleasure — Спасибо, с удовольствием
Thank you, fine — Спасибо, хорошо

Практическое занятие № 3

Тема: Части тела. Имя существительное. Выполнение упражнений.

neck [nek] – шея	подбородке)
Adam's apple [ˌædəmz 'æpl] -- кадык	hair [heə] – волосы
head [hed] – голова	
nape [neɪp] – затылок	Список глаголов, которые используются
face [feɪs] – лицо	с определенными частями тела
eyelash ['aɪləʃ] – ресница	Eyes – глаза: blink, glance, stare, wink
ear [ɪə] – ухо	(моргать, смотреть, уставиться)
nose [nəʊz] – нос	Finger – палец: point, scratch (направлять,
mole [məʊl] – родинка, родимое пятно	царапать)
chin [tʃɪn] – подбородок	Foot – стопа: kick (ударять)
forehead ['fɔːhed] – лоб	Hands – руки: clap, punch, shake, smack,
temple ['tempəl] – висок	slap (хлопать, ударять, трести или
cheek [tʃiːk] – щека	пожимать, шлепать, ударить)
nostril ['nɒstr(ə)l] – ноздря	Head – голова: nod, shake (кивать, трести)
mouth [maʊθ] – рот	Lips – губы: kiss, whistle (целовать,
earlobe ['ɪələʊb] – мочка уха	свистеть)
eye [aɪ] – глаз	Mouth – рот: whistle, eat, mutter, talk, taste,
eyebrow ['aɪbraʊ] – бровь	whisper, breath, bite, chew (свистеть, есть,
eyelid ['aɪlɪd] – веко	бормотать, разговаривать, пробовать,
jaw [dʒɔː] – челюсть	шептать, дышать, кусать, жевать)
lip [lɪp] – губа	Nose – нос: smell, sniff (чувствовать
skull [skʌl] – череп	запах, нюхать)
tooth/teeth (мн.ч.) [tuːθ / tiːθ] – зуб/зубы	Shoulders – плечи: shrugg (пожимать
wrinkle ['rɪŋkl] – морщина	плечами)
freckle ['frekəl] – веснушка	Toe – палец ноги: stub (ударять)
pore [pɔː] – пора	Tongue – язык: lick, click (лизать, цыкать)
dimple ['dɪmpəl] – ямочка (на щеке,	

1. Поставьте существительные в форму множественного числа, перевести слова (устно).

Computer, lady, bus, knife, desk, child, boy, tooth, flower, foot, person, tomato, wolf, deer, monkey, fox, family, goose, butterfly, man.

Практическое занятие № 4

Тема: Одежда. Употребление конструкции have got. Чтение, аудирование.

№1. Записать новые слова

shirt — рубашка	dress — платье
T-shirt — футболка, майка	skirt — юбка
blouse — блузка	shoes — туфли, обувь в целом
trousers — штаны, брюки	trainers — кроссовки
pants — штаны	sneakers — кеды
jacket — пиджак	sandals — сандалии
sweater — свитер	slippers — тапочки
jumper — джемпер	boots — ботинки, сапоги
suit — костюм	wear — носить
vest — жилет	put on — надевать
socks — носки	take off — снимать
tights — колготки	try on — мерить
stockings — чулки	buy — покупать
tie — галстук	size — размер
cap — кепка, шапка	colour — цвет
hat — шапка	to suit — подходить, идти (в плане красоты)
gloves — перчатки	to fit — подходить по размеру
mittens — рукавицы	go with — сочетаться с
scarf — шарф	

№ 2. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа. Choose the correct variant:

1. He ___ got a bicycle.
Have has
2. They ___ got a new car.
Have has
3. Mike ___ got a black suit.
Have has
4. ___ you got a sister?
Have Has
5. ___ he got a toy car?
Have Has
6. Have you got a doll? Yes, I ____.
Have has
7. Has he got a bird? No, he ____.
haven't hasn't
8. Sasha ___ got a pet.
haven't hasn't
9. We ___ got a cat.
haven't hasn't
10. She ___ got a book.
haven't hasn't

№3 Опишите свой стиль одежды (10-13 предложений)

Практическое занятие № 5

Тема: Характер и эмоции человека. Личностные качества, необходимые для поварского дела. Говорение

Задание 1. Составить устный рассказ о своих профессиональных качествах, используя активную лексику:

Лексика по теме

Hard—working — трудолюбивый

Well—organized — организованный

Creative – креативный, творческий
Patient — терпеливый
Initiative — инициативный
Focused — сосредоточенный
Responsible — ответственный
Flexible – гибкий, уступчивый
Dynamic – активный, энергичный
Full of new ideas – полон новых идей
Experienced — опытный
Work well under pressure – хорошо работать под давлением
Adapt to new requirements – адаптироваться к новым требованиям
Work in a team (group) – работать в команде (группе)
Solve a problem – решать проблему
Have organizational skills – иметь организационные способности
Work experience – опыт работы
Higher education – высшее образование
Extensive knowledge – обширные знания
New challenge – новая сложная задача (вызов)
Exceed expectations – превышать ожидания
Qualification — квалификация
Contribution to a company – вклад в компанию
Achieve a goal – достигать цели
Preference – предпочтение

Задание 2. Соотнести слова и предложения

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1) Bob always says please and thank you. | a) communicative |
| 2) Alison always wears cool and fashionable clothes | b) trendy |
| 3) Samantha loves meeting new people. | c) handsome |
| 4) Eric is a really good- looking guy, isn't he? | d) polite |

Практическое занятие № 6

Тема: Слова-синонимы, антонимы. Выполнение упражнений

1) Соедините слова с их синонимами.

1. replace	a. preschoolers
2. traditional	b. improved
3. interact	c. remarks
4. toddlers	d. entailed
5. comments	e. adjust
6. involved	f. long-established
7. enhanced	g. considerably
8. far	h. more probable
9. likelier	i. take over from
10. change	j. communicate

Антонимы

empty – full

пустой – полный

difficult, hard – easy

трудный – легкий

different – the same, similar

разный – одинаковый, схожий

fast, quick – slow

быстрый – медленный

clever – foolish, stupid

сообразительный / умный – глупый, тупой

correct – incorrect, wrong

правильный – неправильный

deep – shallow

глубокий – мелкий

2) Choose true or false

1) *Black* is an antonym of *White*. _____

2) *Neat* is an antonym of *Tidy*. _____

3) *Colourless* is an antonym of *Coloured*. _____

4) *Shaggy* is a synonym of *Bald*. _____

5) *Quiet* is a synonym of *Silent*. _____

6) *Summer* is a synonym of *Autumn*. _____

7) *Child* is an antonym of *Old man*. _____

8) *Beautiful* is an antonym of *Pretty*. _____

9) *Silver* is a synonym of *Gold*. _____

Практическое занятие № 7

Тема: Родственники. Местоимения (личные, притяжательные, указательные). Выполнение упражнений.

1) Read the e-mail and do the exercise after it. Прочтите e-mail и сделайте упражнение после него.

kellycali@ainrofilac.eg

To: yoko@idkwyl.ptm

Cc:

Subject: My family

Insert: Attachments Photos Videos

Tahoma 10 B / U

Dear Yoko

Let me tell you about my family. I live with my mum, my dad and my big sister. We live in California. My mum's name is Carmen. She's Mexican and she speaks English and Spanish. She's a Spanish teacher. She's short and slim, she's got long, brown hair and brown eyes. My dad's name is David. He's American. He's tall and a little fat! He's got short brown hair and blue eyes. He works in a bank. My sister Shania is 14 and she loves listening to music. She listens to music all the time! She's got long brown hair and green eyes, like me. I've got long hair too. We've got a pet dog, Brandy. He's black and white and very friendly.

Write soon and tell me about your family.

Love
Kelly

Send Save Cancel

Задание №1 Complete the sentences with the word below. Дополните предложения словами ниже:
Spanish, elder, long, pet, short, brown.

- 1) I live with my mum, my dad and my _____ sister.
- 2) My mum's a _____ teacher.
- 3) She's got _____, brown hair and _____ eyes.
- 4) My dad's got _____, brown hair.
- 5) We've got a _____ dog.

Задание №2. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в именительном или объектном падеже.

1. **The vase** is on the table.
2. **Mother** often sends **Ben** to buy milk.
3. Are **Bess and Helen** ready to do **the work**?
4. **Nick and Ben** spend **their holidays** at the seaside.
5. **The man** is in the park.
6. **The managers** are not at work now.
7. **Helen and I** are good friends.
8. Is **Ben** at the lesson now?
9. Where is **the calculator**?
10. **The newspapers** are on the table.

Задание №3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число и переведите их на русский язык.

- 1) What is that child's name?
- 2) The cat has caught a mouse.
- 3) There was a lady, a gentleman, a boy and a girl in the room.
- 4) In the farm-yard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose.
- 5) Is this worker an Englishman or a German? - He is a Frenchman.
- 6) Why don't you eat this potato?
- 7) This strawberry is still green.
- 8) The withered leaf has fallen to the ground.
- 9) Can you see a bird in that tree?
- 10) Does your tooth still ache?

Задание №4. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу личные местоимения.

1. Ben is a little boy. ... is six.
2. Jane is a house-wife (домохозяйка). ... is lazy (ленивая).
3. Max is a soldier. ... is brave.
4. Lily is a young woman. ... is very beautiful.
5. Alice is late. ... is in a traffic jam (в дорожной пробке).
6. Nick and Ann are far from Moscow. ... are on a farm.
7. This is Ben's room. ... is nice.
8. These are new books. ... are interesting.
9. This is Elsa. ... is a student.

10. Nick and Max are students. ... are students of a Moscow university.

Практическое занятие № 8

Тема: Генеалогическое древо. Падежные отношения. Притяжательный падеж существительных.

Чтение текста «About Myself».

Задание 1: Выбрать правильный вариант

1. This is Charlie's / Charlies' bag.
2. This is my uncles' / uncle's house.
3. These girls' / girl's flowers are beautiful.
4. The mens' / men's cars are parked there.
5. There are womens' / women's dresses in this shop.
6. All students' / student's classes are canceled.
7. My dad's / dads' sister is my aunt.
8. Cathy's / Cathys' work is the best.
9. My grandfather's / grand'sfather room is upstairs.
10. That cats' / cat's eyes are green.

Задание 2: Прочитать текст и перевести

Let me introduce myself. My name is Mike. I'm 32 years old. I was born in Krasnodar, but now live in Moscow. I'm divorced, but now I have a new girlfriend who is a professional dancer. My parents live in a small village near Krasnodar. I'm the only child in the family. I have two lovely kids. I was graduated from the university and worked as an engineer at the factory. My work experience accounts 7 years. What concerns my character and skills, I'm very hard-working, responsible, diligent, and social person with a good sense of humor. In the pastime, I'm crazy about fishing and cars repairing. That's all about myself.

Практическое занятие № 9

Тема: Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Письмо

Задание 1. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вы должны бросить курить.
2. Вечеринка была замечательная. Вам следовало прийти.
3. Ты можешь решить эту проблему.
4. Тебе следует навестить своего больного друга.
5. Тебе следовало навестить своего больного друга, но ты не навестил.
6. Не хотите еще чая?
7. Я вынужден был сделать это.
8. Я не знаю, почему мы спешили. Нам не нужно было спешить.
9. Я бы хотел пойти с тобой.
10. Ты можешь делать все, что хочешь.

Задание 2. There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.

1. Actors may learn a lot of dialogues by heart.
2. Your glass is empty. Must I refill it?
3. Would I introduce Mr. Brown to you?
4. My sister can to play a few musical instruments.
5. Some years ago I didn't can speak English.

Задание 3. Выберите правильный вариант модального глагола из скобок. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the door as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use my bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Australia.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the translation as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get an iPhone for her birthday.
11. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.

12. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
13. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
14. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
15. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

Задание 4. Составьте предложения, используя модальный глагол как в примере.

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
3. the light / I / switch / may / on ?
4. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
5. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
6. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
7. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
8. better / we / find / a / should / job.
9. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
10. needn't / you / complain.

Практическое занятие № 10

Тема: Возраст. Имя числительное (количественные, порядковые). Чтение дат.

Упражнение 1. Choose the correct form.

My daughter is still a teenager. She is only fifteen/fifty.

He knew it was a painting worth \$10 million/millions.

Three hundred/Three hundreds people gathered at the stadium.

In the section 2/section 2 we also suggest other topics that need to be researched.

The first battle of the American Revolution was fought in year/the year 1775.

Hundred/A hundred years ago the principal means of communication was by post and telegraph.

How many children are there in the school? About three hundred/three hundreds.

The report has got over five hundred/five hundreds pages.

It happened in the year two thousand and two/two thousand and second.

All International flights are from Terminal One /the Terminal One.

Упражнение № 2. Вставьте порядковое или количественное числительные.

1. There are _____ months in a year.
2. January is _____ month of the year.
3. There are _____ months in winter.
4. December is _____ month of the year and _____ month of winter.
5. There are _____ days in a week: _____ one is Monday, _____ one is Tuesday, _____ one is Wednesday, _____ one is Thursday, _____ one is Friday, _____ one is Saturday and _____ one is Sunday.
6. Sunday is _____ day of the week in England and _____ one in Russia.
7. Monday is _____ day in Russia and _____ in Great Britain.
8. There are _____ hours in a day, _____ minutes in an hour and _____ seconds in a minute.
9. September, April, June and November have _____ days. All the rest have _____

Задание №3. Напишите мини-сочинение о возрасте членов семьи.

Практическое занятие № 11

Тема: Профессии. Глагол to be в Simple (утвердительные, вопросительные, отрицательные предложения).

Выполнение упражнений.

Задание №1. Соотнесите слова и предложения

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. a teacher | 1. He bakes bread. |
| 2. a doctor | 2. He works in a circus. |
| 3. a policeman | 3. He takes care of our teeth. |
| 4. a clown | 4. He fights fires. |
| 5. a postman | 5. She studies at school. |
| 6. a dancer | 6. He delivers letters. |
| 7. a fireman | 7. She gives pupils homework. |
| 8. a baker | 8. He helps sick people. |
| 9. a dentist | 9. He protects people. |
| 10. a pupil | 10. She works in a theatre |

Задание №2. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

... your girlfriend Italian?
I ... afraid of spiders.
There ... a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.
Peter ... in Africa next winter.
We ... never late for our Drawing classes.
I ... 70 years old in 2050.
She ... my neighbor last year.
It ... usually very hot in Egypt.
I ... born in September.
My parents ... doctors.

Задание №3. Write in is / isn't, are / aren't, am / 'm not.

I _____ lazy.
My friend _____ naughty.
My granny _____ kind.
My granddad _____ clever.
My teachers _____ funny.
I _____ a bad pupil.

Задание №4. Fill in is, are, He's, She's, I'm, They're.

How _____ your mum? — _____ fine, thanks.
How _____ your parents? — _____ OK.
How _____ you? — _____ very well, thank you.
How _____ your uncle? — _____ fine, thanks.
How _____ your children? — _____ OK.
How _____ Liz? — _____ fine, thanks.
How _____ your cousin? — _____ very well, thank you

Практическое занятие № 12

Тема: Имя числительное: количественные, порядковые. Чтение дат, дробей

Упражнение № 1. Запишите по-английски следующие предложения:

1. Мой день рождения в июне. 2. Мы поженились в 2007-м году. 3. Пушкин умер в 19-м веке. 4. Мы собираемся зимой в отпуск. 5. Я встречаю сестру в 3 часа дня. 6. Моя новая машинка прибудет к понедельнику. 7. Что ты обычно делаешь ночью? 8. Что ты будешь делать в Сентябре? 9. Только сегодня мне удалось записаться на МРТ на 16-е Октября. 10. Какое сегодня число?

Упражнение № 2. Переведите на английский язык, употребив нужное числительное:

1. первый случай 2. 41 день 3. $25 + 4 = 29$ 4. 346 минут

Упражнение № 3. Вставьте порядковое или количественное числительные.

There are _____ months in a year.
January is _____ month of the year.
May is _____ month of the year.
There are _____ months in winter.
December is _____ month of the year and _____ month of winter.
There are _____ days in a week: _____ one is Monday, _____ one is Tuesday, _____ one is Wednesday, _____ one is Thursday, _____ one is Friday, _____ one is Saturday and _____ one is Sunday.
Sunday is _____ day of the week in England and _____ one in Russia.
Monday is _____ day in Russia and _____ in Great Britain.
There are _____ hours in a day, _____ minutes in an hour and _____ seconds in a minute.

September, April, June and November have _____ days. All the rest have _____ except February.

There are _____ days in February except the leap year. It's the time when February has _____ days.

Упражнение 4. Write the numbers.(напишите число)

1. The number of Dwarfs Snow White lived with —
2. The Celsius freezing point
3. Days in April —
4. The number of letters in the English alphabet —
5. An unlucky number —
6. Teeth in the normal human mouth —
7. The number of years in a millennium —
8. The number of months in a year —
9. Days in December —
10. Degrees in a right angle —
11. Books in a trilogy —
12. Minutes in an hour —
13. Legs has an octopus —
14. The number of cents in a half-dollar —
15. Players in a soccer team —
16. Number of hours in a day —
17. Celsius boiling point —

Практическое занятие № 13

Тема:Выражение времени. The Simple Tenses. Выполнение упражнений, письмо

1.Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple.

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

2.Перепишите текст во времени Past Simple.

On Monday we have four classes. The first lesson is English. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Our teacher explains us new rules.

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 college I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

3.Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в форму Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple

1. We (go) to Spain next summer.
2. He (have) many lessons on Tuesdays.
3. I (see) you soon.
4. Mary (make) a cake two hours ago.
5. I (see) Mike in the office yesterday.
6. We (have) a test in History last week.
7. She (take) a shower every day.
8. I (send) you the letter tomorrow.
9. Nick usually (get up) at 8 am.
10. They always (talk) quietly.

Практическое занятие № 14

Тема: Что делают студенты Организация рабочей недели

1. Прочитать текст и перевести

My working day

I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o'clock. I don't have a car that's why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it. My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full. During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foosball, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home. While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12. So now you know how I spend my working day.

2. Опишите свой распорядок дня (10-13 предложений)

Практическое занятие № 15

Тема: Употребление артиклей с именами собственными. Употребление существительных без артикля
Упражнения

1. Поставьте "the" или " – " с географическими названиями.

1. Are you going to ... France or ... Czech Republic?
2. ... North Pole is situated in ... Arctic.
3. My dream is to visit ... Lake Baikal in ... Russian Federation.
4. ... Suez Canal in ... Egypt connects ... Mediterranean Sea with ... Red Sea.
5. The tallest mountain in the world, ... Mount Everest is situated in ... Himalayas.
6. ... Sahara desert covers most of ... North Africa.
7. ... United Kingdom of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland is surrounded by ... Atlantic Ocean and ... North Sea.
8. ... Mississippi is the second longest river in ... United States.
9. She was born in ... Kiev, in ... Ukraine.
10. ... Bahamas are a group of islands near ... Florida.
11. There are a lot of rivers in ... Siberia: ... Ob, ... Lena, ... Amur and others.
12. ... Caucasus mountains are located between ... Europe and ... Asia.

2. Поставьте "the" или " – " с именами собственными.

1. We met ... Peter Smith in ... Trafalgar Square, near ... National Gallery.
2. Have you ever been to ... Great Wall of ... China?
3. The shop is in ... Fleet street, next to ... McDonald's.
4. ... Flintstones sold their house just before ... Christmas.
5. When I visit ... Hermitage Museum in ... Petersburg, I'll find the collection of paintings by ... Rembrandt there.
6. ... Doctor Brown was a veteran of ... World War II.
7. ... Kremlin and ... Bolshoi Theatre are in the heart of ... Moscow.
8. ... Mary studies ... French in a school near ... Eiffel Tower.
9. ... Japanese language is too difficult for me.
10. ... Henry studies ... Medicine at ... Oxford University.
11. ... Dutch are the people who live in ... Netherlands.
12. When the sky is clear, we can see ... Moon from ... Earth.

Вставьте артикль "the" вместо точек там, где это необходимо:

... Andes are the mountains in ... South America. ...

London is the capital of ... United Kingdom.
In summer lots of people prefer to go to ... south.
... Caribbean are situated to ... southeast of ... USA. ...
lake Baikal is the largest lake in the world.
They plan to visit several countries during their vacation in ... Europe:
... France, ... Italy, ... Netherlands, ... Spain. ... Teide is the volcano on the largest island of ...
Canary Islands — ... Tenerife.
... Saint-Petersburg is considered to be the cultural capital of ... Russian Federation.
The channel between England and France is called ... English Channel. ... Lena leads to ... Arctic
Ocean.
... Iberian Peninsula is divided between 3 states: ... Portugal, ... Spain and ... Andorra.
... Adriatic Sea separates ... Italy from ... Balkan Peninsula.
... Sahara desert and ... Kalahari desert are the largest deserts in ... Africa.
Ann had to cross ... Atlantic Ocean to get from ... Europe to ... Argentine.
Many rare and unusual animals live in ... Australia.
The northernmost point of ... Russian Federation is ... Cape Chelyuskin. ... Mont Blanc is the
mountain in ... Europe between ... France and ... Italy.
Nowadays some people prefer to spend winter in such hot countries as ... Thailand.
... Great Lakes consist of several lakes connected with each other:
... Lake Superior, ... Lake Michigan, ... Lake Ontario, ... Lake Huron and ... Lake Erie.
... Urals are very old mountains and are famous for their mineral resources.

Практическое занятие № 16

Тема: Здоровый образ жизни

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь, карточки с заданиями.

1. Read and translate the text

Healthy Way of Life

Today we are going to discuss the problems of the healthy way of life and its advantages.
Before speaking on health problems I'd like to tell you some words about the health services (1) in
Russia. The public health
services in Russia embrace (2) the entire population and are financed by the state budget. The
private medical services are steadily expanding (3) and constitute (4) a certain part in medicine
in Russia. Unfortunately (5), because of economic problems in Russia the government can't
afford (6) to make medicine a major item (7) in the state budget. The network of polyclinics,
hospitals and dispensaries are not funding (8) enough to modernize the equipment (9) and
develop the medical knowledge. But in spite of this there are a lot of talented and highly
educated doctors who are devoted to their work and people.
Main emphasis (10) in Russia is laid on prevention (11) or prophylactics. The saying has it that
'an ounce (12) of prevention is worth a pound (13) of cure (14).
There are a lot of problems in Russia but nevertheless medicine is advancing (15) further (16)
and is successfully combatting (17) cancer (18), the disease (19) that takes a lot of human lives.
A lot of diseases are preventable (20) through the healthy way of life. A primary public health
goal is to educate the general public about how to prevent a lot of diseases. Public health
campaigns teach people about the healthy way of life — the value (21) of avoiding (22)
smoking, avoiding foods high in (23) cholesterol and fat (24), having a certain amount (25) of
exercise and maintaining (26) a healthy body weight (27). Is there anything more
important than health? I rather doubt it. If your body suffers (28) from any disorder (29) your
mind suffers with the body, too. You can't be good either at work or at studies. Aches (30) and
pains lead to irritation, nervous breakdown (31) and stress. So, the advantages of the healthy

way of life are obvious (32). We must remember that laws of the healthy way of life — moderate eating and drinking, regular physical exercises, reasonable hours of work and rest, perfect cleanliness, positive attitude towards people and things around us — lay the foundations (33) for long happy life.

Vocabulary

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|
| 1. health service - служба здравоохранения | 2. embrace – охватывать | |
| 3. expand – расширяться | 4. constitute – составлять | |
| 5. unfortunately – увы | 6. afford – разрешить | 7. item – пункт |
| 8. fund – финансировать | 9. equipment – оснащение | |
| 10. emphasis – акцент | 11. prevention – профилактика | 12. ounce - |
| унция (мера массы) | 13. pound - фунт (мера массы) | 14. cure – лечение |
| 15. advance – развиваться | 16. further – далее | |
| 17. combat – бороться | 18. cancer – рак | |
| 19. disease – болезнь | 20. preventable - такие, что можно предотвратить | |
| 21. value - ценность, важность | 22. avoid – избегать | |
| 23. high in – богатые | 24. fat – жир | |
| 25. amount – количество | 26. maintain - сохранять, поддерживать | |
| 27. weight – масса | 28. suffer – страдать | |
| 29. disorder - расстройство, болезнь | 30. ache – боль | |
| 31. breakdown - удар, расстройство | 32. obvious – очевидный | 33. |
| foundation - основание | | |

Questions:

1. What are the public health services financed by?

What can you say about the private medical services?

3. What is main emphasis in Russia laid on?

4. What do you mean under the notion of healthy way of life?

5. What are the laws of healthy way of life?

Практическое занятие № 18

Тема: Олимпийские игры. Future Simple Tense. Тренировка грамматических структур
Read the statements about the Olympic games and write true or false (T/F)

1. The Olympic Games began in ancient Rome.
2. The event was in honour of the god Poseidon.
3. All the athletes in ancient times were men.
4. Rings are the symbol of the Olympic games.
5. When there were the Olympic Games the wars 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 stopped

6. Guess the sport:

1. Snow, mountain, two pieces of wood.
2. Can you run 42.2 kilometres?
3. Good players have black belts.
4. Fat men are good at this.

4. Choose the correct response:

1. I'm looking for a present for a friend
2. How about this dart board?
3. Do you like swimming?
4. What do you do in your free time?
 5. How much is this puzzle?
 - A Great! I'll take it.
 - B I love going windsurfing.
 - C I have the perfect thing for you.
 - D Yes, I'm very keen on it.
 - E It's 15 \$.

Практическое занятие № 19

Тема: Спорт и его значение
Времена группы Indefinite: Present, Past, Future.

Методические рекомендации:

Future Simple используется:

А) для обозначения будущих действий без указания точного времени. *We'll travel around the world one day.*

Б) для предсказания будущих событий. *You'll be a great computer operator one day.*

В) для выражения угроз, предупреждений. *Be quiet or I'll send you out!*

Г) для выражения обещаний и решений, принятых в момент речи. *I'll buy you this ring.*

Д) с глаголами: **expect, hope, believe**; выражениями: **I'm sure, I'm afraid**; с наречиями: **probably, perhaps**. *I hope he will pass his exams. Perhaps I'll see her tonight.*

! В официальных документах и письмах для обозначения будущего времени ВСЕГДА используется Future Simple.

Future Simple образуется при помощи одного вспомогательного глагола will. Он употребляется со всеми числами и лицами. Не важно, говорим мы о 1-м лице единственного числа (I), о 3-м лице единственного числа (She / He / It) или же обо всех лицах множественного числа (We / You / They) — во всех случаях употребляем вспомогательный глагол will.

ВАЖНО: Иногда в британском английском с подлежащими I и We употребляется глагол shall.

1) Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

Sports is Important in Our Life

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning and train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions.

Other people like sports too, but they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Boys and girls play volley-ball and basketball at the lessons. There is the sports ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air.

A lot of different competition are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports you have good health and don't catch cold.

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly.

There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volley ball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as: running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in.

There are summer and winter sports.

My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week, but I prefer to rest by the lake or the river and swim there. My friend Kostya goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer and he is a brave and courageous boy. His hobby helps him in his every day life.

Questions:

1. Do you do your morning exercises every day?
2. How do children and grown-ups take care of their health?
3. Are a lot of different competitions held at schools?
4. Do you go in for sports?
5. Are there any popular kinds of sports in our country? What are they?
6. What is your favourite sport?
7. Where do you prefer to rest?
8. Do your friends go in for sports?
9. Do you like winter or summer sports?
10. Our hobbies help us in our life, don't they?

2) Вставьте в пропуски 'll или won't.

1. Lucy was born in 1995. In 2007 she _____ be 12.
2. It's sunny today. It _____ rain.
3. Kelly is eleven today. She _____ be twelve until next year.
4. Rob is nine. He _____ be ten on his next birthday.
5. This month is May. It _____ be June next month.
6. Jenny: 'Mum, the bus is late. I _____ be home until eight o'clock.
7. It's 25 degrees today. It _____ snow tomorrow.
8. I sent the letter this afternoon. It _____ arrive until tomorrow.

3) A) Прочитайте текст. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в форме Future Simple (Indefinite).

I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more. Soon it ____ (1 be) Sunday, and all our family ____ (2 be) at home. I ____ (3 get up) at 9 o'clock, and then I ____ (4 do) my morning exercises and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast I ____ (5 help) my mother in the kitchen and my father ____ (6 go) shopping. Then we (7 go) for a I walk in the park or to the cinema.

After dinner my friends ____ (8 come) to me, and we ____ (9 play) together at home or in the yard. In the evening my mother ____ (10 knit), my father ____ (11 watch) a concert on TV and I ____ (12 listen) to music or read a book. I know that I ____ (13 have) a lot of fun next Sunday.

B) Найдите ответы на следующие вопросы в тексте:

1. Will all the family be at home on Sunday?
2. When will the boy get up?
3. What will he do in the morning?
4. What will he do after breakfast?

5. Who will come after dinner?
6. What will they do at home or in the yard?
7. What will they do in the evening?
8. The boy will have a lot of fun next Sunday, won't he?

4) Какова будет жизнь через 100 лет? Составьте вопросы и дайте ответы на них.

Example:

Will children go to school in 100 years?

Children will go to school in 100 years. или Children won't go to school in 100 years.

- 1 children | go | to school in 100 years?
- 2 people | watch | more TV than they do now?
- 3 people | read | fewer books?
- 4 people | live | longer?
- 5 everyone | speak | the same language?
- 6 the world's climate | be | different?
- 7 life I be I better?

Практическое занятие № 20

Тема: Особенности проживания в городской и сельской местности

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Упражнение 1. Guess what are these sentences about – village or city?

1. It's a nice, quiet place, with beautiful nature, and everything is easy to do.
2. The people are friendly and kind-hearted.
3. Life is too (слишком) quiet and easy.
4. Life is more exciting and interesting.
5. There are a lot of theatres and museums.
6. You can have a great time in a fitness or at the cinema.
7. You can meet a lot of interesting people.
8. You know everybody.
9. Life is more dangerous.
10. The streets are full of people, cars and buses.
11. Life is unhealthy.
12. Life is healthier.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте вопросительные слова

How, when, where, how long, what, who

- _____ did you go on your last holiday? – To Greece
 _____ did you go there? – Last June
 _____ in Greece did you go? – To Crete.
 _____ did you go with? – I went with some friends.
 _____ did you go there? – We went by plane.
 _____ did you stay in Crete? – At a hotel
 _____ was the hotel like? – It was very good.
 _____ did you stay there? – For two weeks
 _____ was the weather like? – It was hot.

Упражнение 3. Прочитать текст, выполнить задание

What is better - the city or the countryside?

There are a lot of different opinions about living in the country. Most citizens even can't imagine how people live in the country without heating, hot water, television. On the other hand there are many people who live there all their life and can't imagine living in the city. In my opinion the village is the best place for living.

To begin with pollution. There are no factories or plants in the country, a few cars and domestic waste. What is more, there are big forests around the villages, which clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. As a consequence the sky is blue in the village, the water is clean and limpid, fruit and vegetables are ecologically clean. It influences people's health in a friendly way, to say nothing of quietness. When you are in the village you can hear only birds singing and leaves rustling and see only green and blue. There are no car's horns or loud music from the clubs and people can enjoy the nature.

On the other hand there aren't any entertainments in the country. In most villages people even don't have a television. Young people can't go anywhere for dancing, there is nothing to do in the evening. Moreover there is often no light and people have to go to bed very early. There is often the only school for several villages and children have to get up very early and go very far. And the roads in the country leave much to be desired.

But I think this isn't very serious. Going to bed early is useful for health. If children go to bed early they can get up early and not to be late to school. Young people can organize the club and dance there. If there isn't light they can use candles. And the most important fact, from my point of view, is that for lack of television and other entertainments people in the village have much more time for talking to each other than citizens do. I'm not sure about other people, but as for me I'd like to live in the country.

True or False

1. There are a lot of factories and plants in the country, many cars.
2. Forests around the villages don't clean the air.
3. The water is clean and limpid.
4. Young people can go anywhere for dancing in the country.
5. There is often the only school for several villages.
6. Most citizens want to live in the country without any conveniences.

Практическое занятие № 21

Тема: Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу

Упражнение 1. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги в предложения. (in, on, at, for)

1. I live ... Washington.
2. His glasses are ... the table.
3. She took an apple ... her child.
4. The meeting begins ... five.
5. Look ... him!
6. ... the contrary he wanted to come.
7. May I come ...?
8. We're going to visit a theatre ... Saturday.
9. Kate was born ... 1986.
10. He lives ... the second floor.
11. We have done our task ... that moment.
12. My birthday is ... July.
13. She returns ... time.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги в предложения. (to, by, over, into)

1. When we came the game was ...
2. He went ... school.
3. She came ... my room, no resolution.
4. The book was brought ... the girl.
5. The pencil belongs ... me.
6. The document was signed ... the director.
7. The ball fall ... the water.
8. She is going ... the sea.
9. Repeat the texts ... again.
10. He quickly climbed ... the fence.
11. I think ... your propositions.
12. The sunny weather will be all ... the country.

Упражнение 3. Дополните предложения предлогами времени (in, at, on):

1. He was born ___ 1988.
2. I am always free ___ weekends.
3. The weather was good ___ the morning.
4. They got there ___ 6.30 in the evening.
5. The dinner will be ready ___ a few minutes.

Упражнение 4. Complete the questions. Add in, on or at.

1. Do you sometimes watch TV ___ the mornings?
2. Are you usually at home ___ 7 o'clock ___ the evenings?

3. Do you sometimes work ___ night?
4. What do you usually do ___ weekends?
5. Do you usually go shopping ___ Saturdays?
6. Do you go skiing ___ the winter?
7. Do you have a holiday ___ December?
8. Is there a holiday in your country ___ 6 , January?

Упражнение 5. Прочитать текст, выполнить задание.

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 Lubianka 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 Lubianka 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 the Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

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

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

Практическое занятие № 22

Тема: Жизнь в городе: «за» и «против».

Методические рекомендации:

Past Simple образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола did (в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях) и второй формы основного глагола. Если глагол правильный, то достаточно прибавить окончание –ed, а если неправильный, то нужно использовать вторую форму из таблицы неправильных глаголов. Слова-маркеры: yesterday, last week/month/year, some years ago, in 1967, etc.

I bought this book five years ago.

Past Continuous, в отличие от Past Simple, образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола be (was или were) и основной формы глагола с окончанием – ing. Слова-маркеры: all day long, the whole evening, at 5 o'clock yesterday, from two till three, at that time, etc.

I was taking a shower from two till three p.m. yesterday.

1. **Read the text and answer the questions.**

TOWN AND COUNTRY

Today people all over the world are moving out of small villages to go and live in big, noisy cities. They are moving from the peaceful hills, mountains, fields, rivers, and streams of the country-side to the busy world of streets, buildings, traffic, and crowds. This movement from rural to urban areas has

been going on for over two hundred years. In many countries, the main reason people come to live in towns and cities is work. After one or two large factories have been built in or near a town, people come to find work, and soon an industrial area begins to grow. There is usually a residential area nearby, where the factory workers can live. The families of these workers need schools, hospital and shops, so more people come to live in the area to provide these services, and so a city grows.

In every major city in the world there is a business district where the big companies have their main offices. In the United States this area is usually in the city centre. It is here that you can see the huge skyscraper office blocks. The people who work here often travel a long way to work each day. Many of them live in the suburbs, far away from the industrial area and the city centre. Some suburbs are very pleasant, with nice houses and big gardens. There are usually parks for children to play in and large department stores where you can buy all you need.

But what is the future of the big cities? Will they continue to get bigger and bigger? Perhaps not. Some major cities have actually become smaller in the last ten years, and it is quite possible that one day we will see people moving out of the major cities back into smaller towns and villages.

Questions:

1. What is the main reason why people come to live in cities?
2. Why does a city grow?
3. What is there in every major city?
4. Where do many people who work in the centre live?
5. What is the future of big cities?

2. Match the word with its definition:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. camp | a) a compactly settled area usually larger than a village but smaller than a city; |
| 2. city | b) a place where tents or buildings are erected usually for temporary living; |
| 3. village | c) the main city of a state or country. |
| 4. settlement | d) a settlement usually larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town; |
| 5. town | e) a very large urban unit; |
| 6. megalopolis | f) a small village or colony, usually historical; |
| 7. capital | g) an inhabited place usually larger or more important than a town. |

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday.
2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.
3. They (to go) to the cinema when they met me.
4. She (to learn) words the whole evening yesterday.
5. She (to learn) words when mother came home.
6. Peter (*stay*) at a seaside hotel on holiday when he (*meet*) his friend.
7. While I (*have*) lunch the sun (*come*) out again.
8. Who ... you (*talk to*) on the telephone when I came?
9. When Mary (*read*) the letter she (*notice*) many spelling mistakes.
10. She (*go*) to bed when suddenly she (*see*) a mouse.
11. We (*sit*) down to dinner when the doorbell (*ring*).
12. Mary's grandfather (*hurt*) his back while he (*dig*) in the vegetable garden yesterday.
13. While he (*sleep*), the doctor (*arrive*).
14. What ... she (*wear*) when you (*see*) her at the party?
15. What... she (*want*) when she (*visit*) you yesterday?
- 16.

Практическое занятие № 23

Тема:Поиски нужного адреса Предлоги места и направления

Краткие теоретические положения:

Предлог - это служебное слово, выражающее отношение существительного или местоимения к другим словам в предложении. Эти отношения бывают: пространственные, временные, причинные, целевые и др.

Формы предлогов

По своей форме предлоги делятся на следующие группы: 1) Простые предлоги, например: in в, через; to к, в; at за, у, в; by около; with с.

2) Сложные предлоги, образованные путем словосложения, например: into в; inside внутри;

before перед; behind за; upon на; throughout через.

3) Составные (или групповые) предлоги, которые представляют собой сочетание существительного, прилагательного, причастия или наречия с простым предлогом или союзом, объединенные единым значением. Например: as far as до; as for что касается; because of из-за; in case of в случае; in front of перед of (кого? чего?) родительный падеж

Упражнение 1. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги в предложения. (in, on, at, for)

1. I live ... Washington.
2. His glasses are ... the table.
3. She took an apple ... her child.
4. The meeting begins ... five.
5. Look ... him!
6. ... the contrary he wanted to come.
7. May I come ...?
8. We're going to visit a theatre ... Saturday.
9. Kate was born ... 1986.
10. He lives ... the second floor.
11. We have done our task ... that moment.
12. My birthday is ... July.
13. She returns ... time.

Упражнение 2. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги в предложения. (to, by, over, into)

1. When we came the game was ...
2. He went ... school.
3. She came ... my room, no resolution.
4. The book was brought ... the girl.
5. The pencil belongs ... me.
6. The document was signed ... the director.
7. The ball fall ... the water.
8. She is going ... the sea.
9. Repeat the texts ... again.
10. He quickly climbed ... the fence.
11. I think ... your propositions.
12. The sunny weather will be all ... the country.

Упражнение 3. Дополните предложения предлогами времени (in, at, on):

1. He was born ___ 1988.
2. I am always free ___ weekends.
3. The weather was good ___ the morning.
4. They got there ___ 6.30 in the evening.
5. The dinner will be ready ___ a few minutes.

Упражнение 4. Complete the questions. Add in, on or at.

8. Do you sometimes watch TV ___ the mornings?
9. Are you usually at home ___ 7 o'clock ___ the evenings?
10. Do you sometimes work ___ night?
11. What do you usually do ___ weekends?
12. Do you usually go shopping ___ Saturdays?
13. Do you go skiing ___ the winter?
14. Do you have a holiday ___ December?
8. Is there a holiday in your country ___ 6, January?

Упражнение 5. Прочитать текст, выполнить задание.

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 Lubianka 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 Lubianka 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 the Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

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

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

Практическое занятие № 24

Тема: Виды хобби. Увлечения. Чтение.

1. Прочитать и перевести текст (устно)

The Use of Leisure

By the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told – more surely in all probability than by the way he does his work. For most men work is necessity in order to gain a living. Vast numbers of men have not even been able to choose what work they would do, but have been forced by economic necessity to take the first job that came their way. But in their leisure time they do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place of entertainment where no effort is required by them, a cinema or a dancing hall, and if the latter, they do not dance but simply sit and watch others dancing.

A different kind of person hurries home from work full of eagerness to begin on some scheme which he has been planning for his leisure time. Perhaps his hobby is carpentry or model engineering, or gardening, or he might wish to write, or to study some subjects in which he is interested. This is the creative type of character. For him his leisure hours are full of promise and he can look back on them with satisfaction when he reviews what he has achieved in them.

Leisure should be refreshment; it should send a man out with fresh spirits to battle with the problems of life. Sometimes this freshness comes not from doing anything, but by filling one's mind with fresh springs of beauty. Many a man gets full value from his leisure by contemplating nature, listening to music, or reading noble books. By this sort of occupation he may not have made anything that he can show, but he has none the less recreated his own source of inspiration and made his own mind a richer and fuller treasure house. This is the true use of leisure.

2. Answer the questions

1. Why can a man's character be told by the way he uses his leisure?
2. Will you choose your job by economic necessity?
3. What types of men are there by the way they spend their leisure?
4. What type of character are you?
5. What do passive people do during leisure hours?
6. How does a creative type of character spend his leisure time?
7. Are you an out-going person or not?
8. What is favorite occupation in leisure time?
9. Why should leisure be refreshment?

Практическое занятие № 25

Тема: Мое хобби. Говорение, аудирование.

A "hobby" is a special interest or activity that you do in your time off.

1. Ответить на вопросы:

Do you have much free time?

What is your favorite hobby?

Why do you like your hobby?

Are there any hobbies you would like to try?

Which hobbies do you think are the most difficult?

2. Talk about your favorite hobby using the following prompts.

I have ... (*many, several, a few, only one*) hobbies / hobby.

My favorite hobby is

I enjoy

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

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

This hobby is done ... (*outside, inside*).

I love it because it is ... (*funny, relaxing, intellectual, etc.*).

The best thing of my hobby is that

But I don't like

3. Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

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.

4. Перевод текста. "Hobby".

Some people keep pets as hobby. They keep rabbits, or fishes. They train dogs to do tricks, or keep pigeons to race and carry messages. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow rare tropical flowers

in their kitchens and sitting rooms. Others are mad about their car or motorbike. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them, or buying new bits and pieces to make them go even faster. Children and teenagers are great collectors. They collect stamps, or postcards or matchboxes, or pictures of a favourite footballer or pop star. They can all enjoy their holiday home or their boot somewhere in the country away from home. Americans love to get out of town into the wild and many go for holidays or long weekends into fabulous national parks. These magnificent areas of countryside include tropical forests, high mountains, dry deserts, long sandy coasts, grassy prairies and wooded mountains full of wild animals. But Americans do not only spend their free time having fun. They are very interested in culture too. Millions take part-time courses in writing, painting and music, and at weekends the museums, art galleries and concert halls are full.

Практическое занятие № 26

Тема: Употребление конструкции *Like/ enjoy/ hate + Ving*. Выполнение упражнений.

1. Study the grammar and then rewrite the sentences using **love / like / enjoy + Ving**

После глаголов *love, like, dislike, hate, start, begin, continue, stop* и др. может употребляться как инфинитив, так и глагол с окончанием *-ing*. Например: I love to watch / watching actions films.

He likes to play / playing football.

She hates to wash / washing the dishes.

They **enjoy** reading.

I **am finishing** reading this book.

NB!

to stop *doing* smth – not to continue an activity

to stop *to do* smth – to stop what are you doing in order to do smth

1. I (to love, to read) and (to listen) to the music.
2. He (not to like, to play) chess.
3. We (to like, to correspond) with each other very much.
4. Bob (to hate, to wash the dishes).
5. We (to enjoy, to travel) round our country.
6. They (to like, to chat) with each other in the evenings.
7. Mary and her Mum (to love, to do shopping).
8. My parents (not to like, to go) to the theatre.
9. I (to hate, to stay) at home at the weekends!
10. What you really (to enjoy, to do)?
11. What you (to like, to make)?
12. She (to continue, to work) in the school library.
13. Finally it (to stop, to rain).
14. After you (to finish, to study) take some time to relax.
15. Unfortunately many people (to dislike, to do) morning exercises.

Практическое занятие № 27

Тема: Досуг. Употребление модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов.

1. Прочитать текст

Leisure entertainment

Nowadays everybody knows that people are very busy and don't have much spare time. The English say: "Who knows how to work, knows how to rest". Rest is as important as work. Some people prefer spending their free time with their family and friends; some prefer spending their spare time alone. Young people like going to the cinema, theatre, disco clubs, concert halls.

There are people who want to broaden their knowledge during their free time. They spend their free time reading books. They can go to the museums, picture galleries where they can see the works of well-known painters and sculptors of all times.

If people want to be strong and healthy, they go in for sports. There are many sports clubs, swimming pools, and gyms for everybody who loves sports. Sport will make you not only healthier and stronger, but kinder, more sociable and cheerful. Sport will give you its strength and energy.

Moreover, there are a lot of people, who prefer less energetic activities, such as chess, cards, crossword puzzles. There are so many hobbies to choose: painting, computer programming, photography, fishing, gardening, cooking, learning languages, collecting something.

Tastes differ and if you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky. Travelling is also a good way to spend spare time. Visiting new places, sightseeing and meeting new people is a very exciting and useful relaxation. People can go hiking, camping. Each person chooses his own way of spending free time, either passive or active. In any case leisure should be refreshment and a source of inspiration.

2. Find English equivalents of these sentences in the text:

1. Существует так много хобби, которые можно выбрать: рисование, компьютерное программирование, фотография, рыбалка, садоводство, приготовление еды, изучение иностранных языков, коллекционирование чего-либо.
2. Для всех, кто любит спорт есть много спортивных клубов, бассейнов и спортзалов.
3. Путешествие - это также хороший способ провести свободное время.
4. Молодые люди любят ходить в кинотеатры, театры, дискотеки, концертные залы.
5. Если люди хотят быть сильными и здоровыми, они занимаются спортом.
6. Они проводят свое время, читая книги.
7. Они могут пойти в музеи, картинные галереи, где могут увидеть работы известных художников и скульпторов всех времен.

3. Выберите модальный глагол, исходя из его значения и контекста. Переведите предложения.

1. You (must, can) go to bed now.
2. She (may, should) read this book.
3. I (must, may) go home.
4. He (can, may) speak English.
5. The students (must, may) use a calculator at the Maths lessons.
6. My mother (can, should) cook many delicious dishes.
7. My father (must, can) drive a car.
8. Jack (can, must) play the guitar very well.
9. You (should, must) ask his advice.
10. Kate (may, can) remember a lot of words.

4. Напишите форму модального глагола CAN или его эквивалента в предложении в зависимости от времени.

1. He _____ not speak English when he was four.
2. He _____ not speak English very well now.
3. I am afraid he _____ (not) to go to England next year.
4. She _____ (not) to sing now. She is feeling bad.
5. I hope she _____ to sing tomorrow when she is better.

5. Найдите в предложениях ошибки и исправьте их.

1. You don't can go to the party.
2. He musts take his dog for a walk.

3. I can to help you.
4. He not must be late.
5. Can his brother speaks French?
6. Paul must to go there.
7. You don't must smoke here.

Практическое занятие № 28

Тема: Новости, средства массовой информации

Упражнение 1. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words:

gardening –travelling –collecting – fishing – photographs –Music-музыка Theatre- Cinema- Reading- Dancing- taking pictures- doing crosswords- horse riding - walking –making models to be interested in smth –to be fond of smth –to like to do smth –

Упражнение 2. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в отрицательные.

Н-р: I've got some euros in my purse. (У меня есть немного евро в кошельке.) – I haven't got any euros in my purse. (У меня нет евро в кошельке.)

We saw some water under the fridge. (Мы видели воду под холодильником.)

There are some fancy dresses in this store. (В этом магазине есть модные платья.)

You'll find some balls on the floor. (Ты найдешь несколько мячей на полу.)

I've had some important phone-calls this morning. (У меня было несколько важных звонков этим утром.)

He is reading some letters in the kitchen. (Он читает письма на кухне.)

I recognized somebody at the party. (Я узнал кое-кого на вечеринке.)

You can plant this flower somewhere in the garden. (Ты можешь посадить этот цветок где-нибудь в саду.)

We should call somebody. (Нам нужно кого-нибудь позвать.)

Упражнение 3. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные.

Н-р: I can speak some Russian. (Я могу немного говорить по-русски.) – Can you speak any Russian? (Ты можешь немного говорить по-русски?)

My teacher gave me some advice. (Мой учитель дал мне совет.)

We have seen some great films this month. (Мы посмотрели несколько классных фильмов в этом месяце.)

He has got some beer in the fridge. (У него есть немного пива в холодильнике.)

She said something strange about her neighbor. (Она рассказала кое-что странное о своем соседе.)

They ate something for lunch. (Они что-то съели на обед.)

We can find better food somewhere else. (Мы можем найти более лучшую еду где-нибудь еще.)

There is something wrong with your car. (С твоей машиной что-то не в порядке.)

Somebody is calling my name. (Кто-то зовет меня.)

Упражнение 4. Read and translate the story «A strange hobby».

Honore de Balzac (Оноре де Бальзак) (1799 – 1850).

Balzac was a famous French writer of great talent. But he had a strange hobby. He liked to tell a person's character by his or her handwriting. He was very proud of his hobby. One day his friend brought him an exercise book and: "My dear friend! I want to know what you think of this boy's character. Tell me the truth. He is not my son." Balzac was very glad to demonstrate his talent. He began to study the handwriting. After some minutes of careful studying he said: "All right, I'll tell you the truth. This boy is a bad and lazy fellow." "That's very strange," said his friend and smiled, "because this is your exercise book from when you were a boy".

Answer the questions:

1. Who was Balzac?
2. What hobby did he have?
3. Who brought him an exercise book?
4. What did Balzac tell about the boy's character?
5. Who was that boy?

Практическое занятие № 29

Тема: Выражение времени. The Simple Tenses. Выполнение упражнений, письмо

1.Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Past Simple.

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

2. Перепишите текст во времени Past Simple.

On Monday we have four classes. The first lesson is English. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Our teacher explains us new rules.

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 college I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в форму Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple

1. We (go) to Spain next summer.
2. He (have) many lessons on Tuesdays.
3. I (see) you soon.
4. Mary (make) a cake two hours ago.
5. I (see) Mike in the office yesterday.
6. We (have) a test in History last week.
7. She (take) a shower every day.
8. I (send) you the letter tomorrow.
9. Nick usually (get up) at 8 am.
10. They always (talk) quietly.

Практическое занятие № 30

Тема: The Simple Tenses. Выполнение упражнений

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?
6. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
8. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?
9. ... you (have) a big family?
10. Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.
11. When ... this accident (happen)?
12. I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
13. Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.
14. How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?
15. Stanley ... (have) two sons and a daughter.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. What your boyfriend (to do) every weekend? – He (to study) for the exams and (to go) to the gym.
2. Your aunt (to be) an engineer? — No, she (to work) as an accountant.
3. They (to be) in town when you (to call) them? — No, they (to go) on holiday last Monday.
4. When you (usually) (to wake up) in the morning? — I (to get) up at 6 a.m. every morning.

5. What time the plane (to land)? — At 8.28.
6. They (to be) happy to see you after all these years? — Yes, my aunt (to burst out) crying.
7. You (to hear) a strange noise outside last evening? — No, I (to be) asleep.

3. Раскройте скобки, соблюдая правила построения всех типов предложений во временах Simple.

1. He (to be) a good boy
2. She (not to play) the piano well
3. They (to be) at school yesterday?
4. We (to learn) to drive a car yesterday
5. Mike (not to be) at home at 5 o'clock tomorrow
6. Susan (to come) to work tomorrow?
7. She knew that he (not to be) there on Monday
8. He said that he (to watch) that movie the following day
9. Vegetables (to buy) by her every day
10. The homework (not to do) by him yesterday
11. The guests (to introduce) tomorrow?
12. They said that the book (to write) the following year

Практическое занятие № 31

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

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I... 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? - I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

2. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

... your girlfriend Italian?

I ... afraid of spiders.

There ... a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.

Peter ... in Africa next winter.

We ... never late for our Drawing classes.

I ... 70 years old in 2050.

She ... my neighbor last year.

It ... usually very hot in Egypt.

I ... born in September.

My parents ... doctors

3. Выпишите из текста глаголы в форме Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple.

Clara had a car accident when she was ten years old. When she grew up she was afraid of cars. Then she met Brad who was a professional racing driver. He wanted to help her and drove her in his car every day. So in five years Clara became a racing driver too. Now she drives 200 km per hour and takes part in sports championships. She really enjoys driving and has a lot of future plans. Next year she will open a driving school. And Clara and Brad will get married quite soon.

4. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму

глагола-сказуемого.

This coat belongs to Jane. I drive to Moscow once a month. Your boss is very impudent.
The car stopped near the bank. The soup was delicious. The concert will start at 7 p.m.
Her shoes are dirty. I bought the curtains for my bedroom.
I am a football fan. Their wedding will be in spring.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons every morning. 2. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons yesterday morning. 3. He (to turn) on the television to watch cartoons tomorrow morning. 4. I always (to go) to the Altai Mountains to visit my relatives there. 5. I (to be) very busy last summer and I (not to go) there. 6. I (not to go) there next year because it (to cost) a lot of money and I can't afford it. 7. They (to enjoy) themselves at the symphony yesterday evening? 8. Who (to take) care of the child in the future? 9. How often you (to go) to the dentist's? 10. We (not to have) very good weather, but we still (to have) a good time during our short stay in London.

Практическое занятие № 32

Тема: Человек и природа. Природные катаклизмы.

Прочитайте текст

“Natural Disasters”

Every year different natural disasters happen on our planet:

Earthquake, Tornado, Landslide, Flood, Forest Fire, Avalanche, Hurricane, Volcano, Drought.

An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground caused by the movement in the fault system. The fault is a crack between two giant pieces of the Earth's crust.

A tornado is a very violent wind in the form of a funnel of air that spins at great speed. It usually happens in the USA.

A landslide is the movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They can be triggered by natural causes or by human activity.

A flood is the rising water overflowing onto a flat land. It is usually caused by heavy rain.

A forest fire is an uncontrolled fire that is wiping out large fields and areas of land. It is typically caused by a lightning strike or extremely dry weather.

An avalanche is a falling mass of snow. Avalanches always occur in the mountains.

A hurricane is a very violent wind or storm.

A volcano is a mountain with a hole called a crater in the top. Sometimes lava and gases are released from the crater.

A drought is a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water.

Natural disasters are very dangerous. They can damage the houses, destroy towns, kill animals and people. In all these disasters nature and people need help. Emergency workers are specially trained people who do their job during and after these types of disasters. Emergency workers such as doctors, nurses, firemen, water and gas workers do their job in difficult situations. Sometimes the police and army help too.

Задания к тексту:

1. Match the word with an appropriate meaning:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. An earthquake | 5. A flood |
| 2. A hurricane | 6. A drought |
| 3. A tornado | 7. An avalanche |
| 4. A volcano | 8. A tsunami |

1. ___ is a large amount of water which covers a place that is usually dry land
- b) ___ is a sudden shaking of the ground
- c) ___ is a very violent wind or storm
- d) ___ is a very violent wind in the form of a funnel of air that spins at great speed
- e) ___ is a mountain with a hole called a crater in the top. Sometimes lava and gases are thrown from the crater.
- f) ___ is a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water.
- g) ___ is a large amount of sea water, moving towards the coast
- h) ___ is a heavy fall of snow and ice coming down a mountain

2. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct ending.

1. Tornadoes consist of

- a) large clouds and terrible sounds;
 - b) very strong winds.
2. Bright flashes of lightning
- a) are seen from the distance;
 - b) blow down everything on their way.
3. Tornadoes are dangerous because
- a) they occur in spring;
 - b) they destroy houses and pick up everything they can.

4. Choose the correct words.

- 1) Mountain Vesuvius in Italy is one of the biggest *volcanoes* / *hurricanes* in the world.
- 2) Somewhere in the world a *volcano* / *flood* erupts every two minutes.
- 3) The most powerful *tornado* / *earthquake* on record (9.3 on the Richter scale) occurred in Greece.
- 4) The city of Venice has been destroyed by *floods* / *fires* more than twice in its history.

Практическое занятие № 33

Тема: Экологические проблемы. Животные в опасности.

Прочитать текст, переписать слова, перевести письменно один любой абзац, ответить на вопросы письменно

The Problem of Environmental Protection

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

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

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

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

In 1971, motivated by their vision of a green and peaceful world, a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. These activists, the founders of Greenpeace, believed a few individuals could make a difference.

Today, Greenpeace is an international ecological organization that has 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and national as well as regional offices in 41 countries. Its headquarters are based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Vocabulary:

Environmental protection — охрана (защита) окружающей среды

humanity — человечество firmly established — укорениться

hardly — вряд ли, едва ли majority — большинство

soil — почва toxic wastes — токсичные отходы

drought — засуха

to contaminate — заражать, инфицировать (в том числе отравляющими и радиоактивными веществами)

chemicals — химические вещества

to be concerned about — беспокоиться

drastic — радикальный, глубокий; резкий
 devastating — опустошительный, разрушительный
 to be rare occurrence — происходить редко
 the greenhouse effect — парниковый эффект
 to create — создавать carbon dioxide — двуокись углерода
 industrial facilities — промышленные предприятия
 to be of vital importance — быть необычайно важным
 to cut down — сокращать the release of gases — выброс газов
 to contribute to — содействовать, способствовать
 fairly — довольно deterioration — ухудшение
 to tell on — сказываться на to solve — решать
 to raise safety standards — поднимать требования к технике безопасности
 to adequately process by-products of industry — хорошо перерабатывать
 промышленные отходы
 to monitor — контролировать to prevent — защищать, предохранять

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

Практическое занятие № 34

Тема: Загрязнение. Переработка отходов.

1. Match the word with the definition.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) water pollution | a) the increase in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere |
| 2) global warming | b) the action of making water dirty and dangerous |
| 3) greenhouse effect | c) in the air |
| 4) harmful gases | d) the warming of the Earth's atmosphere as a result of |

2. Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Human have always polluted | a) the Antarctic ice sheet will melt and the sea level will rise. |
| 2) If the Earth keeps getting warmer | b) because there are many more humans than ever before. |
| 3) The ozone is being destroyed | c) the planet with smoke, rubbish. |
| 4) Pollution is now very serious | d) by chemicals. |

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct items.

- 1) People have always _____ (pollute, polluted) their surroundings. 2) Scientists have to _____ (find, found) ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories.
- 3) _____ (Environment, Environmental) protection is of a universal concern.

4. Complete the sentences with the words.

scientific, soil, lived, environment, progress, serious, political, ozone, harmony, hundreds

Some _____ of years ago people _____ in _____ with nature. We live in the age of the _____ and technological progress. This _____ gave birth to the problem of _____.

There are very _____ problems. They are pollution of water, air, _____, the greenhouse effect, the destroying of the _____ layer, the global warming. People have to protect the nature. The protection of natural resources and wildlife is becoming a _____ programme in every country.

Практическое занятие № 35

Тема: Прогноз погоды. Безличные предложения. Природные бедствия.

Прочитать текст. Перевести 1 абзац письменно.

The weather

Every season is wonderful in its own way. In spring the air is refreshing, the trees are in blossom, the ground is covered with the first tender flowers. The birds start singing heavenly songs. In summer it can be really dry and sultry, there are thunders and lightnings during the heavy showers. People go sunbathing, fishing and sailing and enjoy all kinds of fruits and berries. In autumn the trees turn golden, it often rains cats and dogs and it's quite muddy. The sky is overcast with grey clouds, sometimes it's foggy and chilly and the days become shorter. In winter the snow covers the ground, the air is frosty, the roads are slippery. It is mainly freezing and there are periods of severe colds and heavy snowfalls. The temperature can fall down to 35 degrees below zero.

I prefer not to complain about the weather but generally I enjoy mild and calm weather with a moderate

breeze. I don't quite like damp and gloomy weather and it's hard for me to stand windy or hot summer days with mosquitoes and flies and oppressive heat. But so many men, so many minds.

Our country is so huge and the weather is not the same in different parts of Russia. It depends on the geographical position and the type of climate. We must admit that the climate has changed much due to global warming and winters have become much warmer. It looks rather strange and disappointing when there is little snow in winter and sometimes it even sleets or drizzles.

Frankly speaking, I don't trust our misleading weather forecasts as they don't come true as a rule. The weather is changeable and it is a thing that is beyond us, so it's better to keep an umbrella in your bag all the year round.

Идиомы (устойчивые выражения) про погоду. Перепишите в тетрадь.

raining cats and dogs - льет как из ведра

It was raining cats and dogs all the weekend so it was pointless going for a picnic.

Face like thunder - злой и расстроенный человек

When he's angry, he's got a face like thunder!

Chase rainbows - пытаться достичь недостижимого

If you're trying to build an international career without sufficient English knowledge, you're just chasing rainbows.

Storm in a teacup - буря в стакане воды, много шума по незначительному поводу

The new law caused a storm in a teacup - it's really not that strict.

Newlyweds had a row yesterday but it was just a storm in a teacup.

Lightning fast - быть быстрым как молния

Our cats are lightning fast when it comes to food.

Head in the clouds - витать в облаках, предаваться бесплодным фантазиям

if you think you'll pass your exams without any revising, you have your head in the clouds.

You might have your head in the clouds if you think I'm going to do your dishes every day.

I don't know what to think about Mary — she has her head in the clouds

every cloud has a silver lining — «у каждого облака есть серебряная подкладка» — данное

выражение означает, что после чего-то плохого обязательно наступит хорошее, и всегда есть место надежде, даже в наихудшей ситуации. Поищем аналоги в русском языке – «нет худа без добра», «не было бы счастья, да несчастье помогло»

Every cloud has a silver lining – when I got ill and was near to death I met you at the hospital and now

I'm the happier man in the world. – нет худа без добра – когда я заболел и чуть не умер я встретил в больнице тебя, и сейчас я самый счастливый человек в мире.

Snowed under - быть очень занятым

I'm snowed under the work this week - we're submitting our project very soon.

'm afraid I can't go to the theatre. I'm snowed under with work this week.

Under the weather - неважно себя чувствовать

Anna was feeling a little under the weather that morning and decided to stay at home.

Sorry, I cannot come today; I am feeling under the weather and would rather stay in bed.

in a fog – в замешательстве (в тумане)

it never rains but it pours – за одной бедой приходит еще худшая (пришла беда – открывай ворота)

After the divorce Rita was fired - it never rains but it pours!

Yesterday my car broke down, then I twisted my ankle. It never rains but it pours.

I've had a terrible day. I was late for my work, lost the key, quarreled with the girlfriend. It never rains but it pours! — У меня был ужасный день. Я опоздал на работу, потерял ключи, поссорился с подружкой. Беда одна не ходит!

bolt from the blue – совершенно неожиданное событие (как гром среди ясного неба)

The company bankruptcy came as a bolt from the blue.

fair-weather friend – ненадежный друг

I hoped I could count on Nick, but I suddenly realized that he was a fair-weather friend.

He is a fair-weather friend. He didn't lend me a helping hand last year when I was ill.

windbag – болтун, пустомеля

Travelling with Anny? O, no! She is a real windbag!

Steal one's thunder — украсть чью-то идею, перехватить чью-то славу, погреться в лучах чужой

славы.

It was my idea to use this approach but he stole my thunder and made a discovery. — Это была моя идея использовать этот подход, но он украл ее и сделал открытие.

Break the ice — начать общаться, сделать первый шаг, нарушить молчание.

on cloud nine – у англичан на девятом облаке, а у нас на седьмом небе от счастья – нет надобности говорить, что это только про очень счастливых людей.

Найти соответствие между стихийным бедствием и его определением

1	a tornado	A	a cloud close to Earth's surface (low to the ground)
2	lightning	B	a storm with strong winds and heavy snow
3	thunder(storm)	C	a very strong circular wind
4	hail	D	electrical energy that flashes in the sky during the storm
5	a snow storm	E	small balls of frozen rain
6	a flood	F	a period of extremely hot weather
7	a heat wave	G	a large amount of water that covers a place
8	a fog	H	loud bangs and crashes that you hear in the sky during the storm

Практическое занятие № 36

Тема: Виды учебных заведений в России. Чтение, говорение

Прочитай текст и письменно ответь на вопросы.

The System of Education in Russia

The system of education in Russia is very much the same as in other highly developed countries. It is based on the Soviet education, but it has been gradually changing since the creation of the new Russian state.

There are nurseries and kindergartens for little children aged from 2 to 6. The level of kindergartens has become considerably higher in recent years. Children play games, go for walks, have regular meals there. But the lessons of reading, arithmetic, drawing and other subjects have become more complicated than they were in the kindergartens ten years ago. There are the kindergartens where children learn foreign languages. At the age of 6 or 7 Russian children go to secondary schools. Our children are also streamed into different forms according to their abilities. There are forms A, B and so on. The forms under the first two letters of the alphabet are for the cleverest pupils. The level of education in Russian secondary schools is rather high. Children receive primary education during the first three or four years. Then they enter the middle school, usually without any examinations. The pupils of the middle schools study Russian and foreign languages, Russian literature, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and biology. They have their final examinations in the ninth form. Then the pupils may leave school and enter some professional college or receive full-time secondary education in the tenth and eleventh forms. The program of the last two years is the most complicated one. Besides the subjects mentioned above, it often includes trigonometry, organic chemistry and astronomy. Pupils get the necessary knowledge for entering the universities and institutes. There are some special schools where pupils have advanced programs in physics, mathematics or foreign languages. Every city in Russia has at least one university and several institutes.

Questions:

1. Is the system of education in Russia highly developed?
 2. What establishments are organized for children from 2 to 6?
 3. What do children do in the kindergartens?
 4. What subjects do they study?
 5. Did you learn any foreign language in the kindergarten?
 6. What age is the compulsory school age in Russia?
 7. Are Russian children streamed into different forms as in British schools?
 8. How many years does the primary school include?
 9. Should children pass any examinations entering the middle school?
-

Практическое занятие № 37

Тема: Система образования за рубежом Неопределенные местоимения, производные от some, any, no, every.. Чтение, говорение.

Методические рекомендации:

Местоимение **some** и его производные употребляются в утвердительных предложениях. В вопросительных предложениях **some** заменяется на **any**; в отрицательных - на **not any** или **no**.

Some употребляют, когда что-то *просят* или *предлагают*.

Any используется в значении "всякий", "любой".

Местоимения **some, any, no, every** со словами **-thing** (неодушевленные, вещи), **-body** (одушевленные, субъект), **-one** (одушевленные, некто), **-where** (где, куда) образуют сложные местоимения.

местоимения	+ thing (неодушевленные)	+ body / one (одушевленные)	+ where
some некоторый, какой-то, какой-нибудь, несколько	something что-то, что-нибудь	somebody someone кто-то, кто-нибудь	somewhere где-то, куда-то, где-нибудь, куда-нибудь
any всякий, любой; какой-нибудь	anything все; что-то; что-нибудь	anybody anyone всякий, все; кто-то, кто-нибудь	anywhere везде; где-нибудь, куда-нибудь
no. not any никакой + не	nothing (not anything) ничто + не, ничего + не	nobody (not anybody), no one никто + не	nowhere (not anywhere) нигде, никуда + не
every всякий, каждый	everything всё	everybody , everyone все	everywhere везде, повсюду

Задание № 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык (устно, по цепочке).

Задание № 2. Выпишите в словарь незнакомые слова.

Задание № 3. Задайте к тексту вопросы разного типа (минимум 10 вопросов)

Education in Great Britain

Educational system in Great Britain has been forming for centuries. That's why today it's a complex system of different institutions that have different programs for people of any age. There are special standards of education quality over there too.

Compulsory education is for children 5-16 years old in the country. Then they get Certificate of Secondary education - GCSE and they can decide what they would like to do next. They can continue their education or start working.

Compulsory education can be free if you go to a public school and it can be a private school and then you need to pay for it. There are a lot of schools in the country. They include every step of education. There are kinder gardens, elementary schools and high school.

Boarding schools are also very popular in Great Britain. Children study and live here at the same time. There are also separate schools for boys and girls.

Young people who get their GCSE can continue their educations and get higher education later on.

There are state colleges and private ones in Great Britain. They have different programs that can help students to find a job later or get A-levels certificate and enter the university.

Higher education is not free of charge in Great Britain. You can get a bachelor's degree and then a master's degree and a doctor's degree. Great Britain has one of the best educational systems quality wise in the world.

1) Вставьте *some, any, no* или *something (anything, nothing)* или *somebody (anybody/ nobody)* или *somewhere (anywhere/ nowhere)* или *everybody (everything/ everywhere)*

1. He has got _____ money. He can't spend his holidays abroad any more.
2. The student didn't understand _____, because he heard _____

3. I need to buy a lot of things. There isn't _____ time to waste.
4. Is there _____ in the office?
5. There is _____ white in the box. What is it?
6. Would you like _____ juice?
7. Life is not easy. _____ has problems.
8. I understand _____ now. Thank you for your explanation.
9. Do you live ... near Hyde Park?
10. _____ came and he felt lonely.

2) Переведите на английский язык используя some, any, no, every.

1. У меня нет чая, но есть кофе.
2. У нас здесь нет рек, но есть несколько озер.
3. Есть ли какая-нибудь разница между ними?
4. Я не вижу никакой разницы.
5. Никто из вас не знает, как много он работал в молодости.

Практическое занятие № 38

Тема: Уровни образования. Согласования времен и косвенная речь. Чтение, говорение, аудирование.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык (устно).

2. Задайте к тексту вопросы.

3. Перескажите текст.

There are several types of universities in Great Britain. The first type is the ancient ones. All of them were founded between the 16th and the 19th centuries and are very reputable. The top place of them is divided between two well-known universities: Oxford and Cambridge, both known as Oxbridge. Though they have rivalry, there is also a great cooperation between them. A lot of elite people are the graduates of these universities, though they have differences in educational process. Each of them is divided into more than thirty colleges. Colleges at Oxford suggest only those subjects for the students that depend on the field of their study, but Cambridge colleges give a chance to choose the subjects from the list according to your preferences. Oxford University was founded in 1096 and now more than 20,000 students attend it. It offers a broad array of courses, cooperates with numerous organizations, but a degree there will cost you a pretty penny. Cambridge University is also known as the biggest public research center and was founded in 1209 by scholars, who had escaped to Cambridge from Oxford. There are more than 18,000 students there and some of the colleges admit only women. Students attend not only group teaching sessions, but also have supervisions. Each of the graduates remains a member of the college forever.

Упражнение № 2. *Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.*

1. "My friend lives in Moscow," said Alec. 2. "You have not done your work well," said the teacher to me. 3. The poor man said to the rich man: "My horse is wild. It can kill your horse." 4. The rich man said to the judge: "This man's horse has killed my horse." 5. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman. 6. "I can't explain this rule to you," said my classmate to me. 7. The teacher said to the class: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow." 8. The woman said to her son: "I am glad I am here." 9. Mike said: "We have bought these books today." 10. She said to me: "Now I can read your translation," 11. Our teacher said: "Thackeray's novels are very interesting." 12. She said: "You will read this book in the 9th form." 13. Nellie said: "I read 'Jane Eyre' last year."

Упражнение № 3. *Передайте следующие вопросительные предложения в косвенной речи.*

1. The teacher said to Mike: "Does your father work at a factory?" 2. Mother said to us: "What are you doing here?" 3. Father said to Nick: "Have you done your homework?" 4. Tom said: "Ann, where are your friends?" 5. Kate said: "Mike, do you like my dress?" 6. Grandfather said to Mary: "What mark did you get at school?" 7. My sister said to me: "Will you take me to the theatre with you tomorrow?" 8. Mother asked me: "Did you play with your friends yesterday?" 9. "Why don't you play with your friends, Kate?" said her mother. 10. "Do you like chocolates?" said my little sister to me. 11. "Did you see your granny yesterday, Lena?" asked Mr. Brown. 12. The doctor asked Nick: "Do you wash your face and hands every morning?"

Практическое занятие № 39

Тема: Обычаи народов России и англоговорящих стран

1. Перевод текста.

“Different traditions”.

Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind. The Englishmen are reputed to be cold, reserved, easy-going and fond of sport. They are the nation of stay-at-homes. "There is no place like home", they say. The English man's home is his castle is a saying known all over the world. They prefer a small house built for one family, with a small garden and a fire in the centre of the house. They like animals very much and follow the traditions concerning food and meals. We know much about English traditions and customs but Russians also have many traditions.

The main traits of Russians' characters which differ them from other people are hospitality, their "open heart", "golden hands", wise Russian fairytales reflect this wisdom. Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays - Troisa, Maslenitsa, Easter. We again sing Russian folk songs and chastushki, dance Barinya and perform khorovods, ride in troikas. Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeny, kurnik, kvas.

Our people are hardworking, patient, never loosing hope for better life. The Russians are the talented nation. Russia gave the world beautiful names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation.

2. Составить 5 различных вопросов к тексту.

Практическое занятие № 40

Тема: Традиции народов России.

1. Прочитать текст, выписать названия традиций.

Traditions In Russia

Talking about Russia and Russian culture I can speak about our traditions forever. Many foreign people don't know them, many people don't understand them. But we love, respect and follow our traditions. They came from past and I hope we will save Russian traditions for future generation.

The best tradition I like is celebrating of New Year. This holiday is celebrated all around the world. But we celebrate it in a particular way. We have traditional Russian salad on the table, TV programs and movies, decorations, Christmas tree, stories and so on. We celebrate New Year in a big company with presents, songs and dances. Children wait for New Year because of our Russian Santa "Ded Moroz". It is really interesting and funny holiday.

In spring we celebrate Easter. There is no certain day for this holiday, but there are always coloured eggs, Easter pie and family lunch. I like Easter because all my family always gets together.

In the beginning of July we celebrate Kupalle. This is a holiday nobody knows abroad. At night young people can read fortune and their future and jump over the fire.

A marriage is also full of different traditions. For example, a bridegroom can't see a bride before the ceremony. During the lunch guests should shout "gorko" and newlyweds should kiss each other. In general we celebrate marriage during 2 days, sometimes even longer. I guess it's a nice tradition because guests can meet each other and spend a lot of time together.

According Russian tradition the first day of summer is in June 1. In Europe and in the USA summer start in June 21. The same thing is for autumn, winter and spring. Every season starts on the first day of September, December and March.

Also Russian people are very friendly and hospitable. I think it's a nice tradition and that's why tourists like to visit our country. We have many interesting fairy-tales and legends, our cuisine is one of the most delicious in the world, the history of our country is interesting and historical monuments are all around Russia. I am proud to be Russian and I like our traditions.

Упражнение 3. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Simple Past, Simple Present, Present Continuous or Past Continuous, Present Perfect.

1. I _____ (listen) to the radio while Mary _____ (cook) dinner.
2. You _____ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill _____ (go) home early because she _____ (want) to see a film.

4. When your brother usually _____ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always _____ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people _____ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You _____ (read) this book?
8. While Fred _____ (sleep), Judy _____ (watch) TV.
9. When I _____ (be) young, I _____ (think) Mary _____ (be) nice — but now I _____ (think) she's fantastic.
10. Jill _____ (walk) home when she _____ (see) her husband's car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim _____ (run) to school.
12. Jack's father _____ (not work) in London — he _____ (not speak) English.
13. Joe _____ (buy) a car yesterday.
14. Their father often _____ (go) to rock concerts.
15. While you _____ (sleep), mother _____ (arrive).

Практическое занятие № 41

Тема: Традиции народов англоговорящих стран.

Задание 1. Find the right date for every holiday:

January, 1	Easter
April – May	New Year
February, 14	Thanksgiving Day
December, 25	St. Valentine's Day
November, 26	Hallowe'en
October, 31	Christmas

British Traditions and Customs

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European

countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race.

British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

Halloween is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saint's Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween. The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on that day.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st.

A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone.

The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches» foot, yards and miles.

If we have always been used to the metric system therefore the English monetary system could be found rather difficult for us. They have a pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, half-crown is cost two shillings and sixpence, shilling is worth twelve pennies and one penny could be changed by two halfpennies.

Questions:

1. What nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe?
2. What are the best examples of their conservatism?

3. What are the most popular English traditions?
4. What is the original name of Halloween?
5. What is a popular Scottish event?
6. What is the Eisteddfod?
7. What peculiarities of the English monetary system do you know?

Практическое занятие № 42

Тема: Национальные праздники моей страны. The Present Perfect Tense.

The Present Perfect Tense, научить обучающихся употреблять в письме правильные формы.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Краткие теоретические положения:

Образование Present Perfect

Утвердительные предложения

I have played He / she / it has played

Вопросительные предложения:

Have I played? Has he / she / it played?

Отрицательные предложения:

I have not played He / she / it has not played

Упражнение 1. Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в утвердительную форму Present Perfect:

1. He _____ (finish) training.
2. She _____ (score) twenty points in the match.
3. We _____ (watch) all the Champions League matches this season.
2. That's amazing! She _____ (run) fifteen kilometers this morning!
3. She _____ (buy) some really nice rollerblades!
4. Oh, no! I _____ (lose) my money!
5. My mum _____ (write) shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
6. Dad, you _____ (eat) my biscuit!

Упражнение 2. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Present Perfect. Предложения могут быть утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные

Н-р: I never ... (be) to Australia. – I **have never been** to Australia. (Я никогда не был в Австралии.)

He ... (pass) the exam? – **Has he passed** the exam? (Он сдал экзамен?)

1. We just ... (meet) an American actor. (Мы только что встретили американского актера.)
2. Your husband ... (sell) the house? (Твой муж продал дом?)
3. I ... (not start) my new job yet. (Я еще не начала свою новую работу.)
4. You ... (be) to New York before? (Вы были в Нью-Йорке раньше?)
5. Ann ... (not choose) the dessert yet. (Аня еще не выбрала десерт.)

Упражнение 3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Perfect negative.

1. I _____ (not clean) my football boots.
2. They _____ (not start) their meal.
3. I _____ (not do) my homework.
4. He _____ (not win) all his matches this year.
5. My brother and I _____ (not see) any films this week.
6. It's my birthday party today. I _____ (not invite) many people.
7. He _____ (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
8. Mum's really angry. We _____ (not tidy) our room!

Упражнение 4. Дополните предложения правильной формой Present Perfect.

1. I know who your boss is. I (work) for him.
2. Look! Somebody already (broke) the tree.
3. Mary (go) to Moscow, but she'll be back next Monday at the latest.
4. Andy is in hospital now. He (have) a bad crash.

5. Jane is crying. She (hurt) her knee.

Упражнение 5. Прочитать текст, выписать названия праздников.

Like the whole world, Russian people love celebrating their holidays. Celebrations in Russia reflect many aspects of its history, culture and traditions. Some Russian festivities are official public holidays and government offices, schools and banks have their days off. These are New Year (January, 1st – 5th), Orthodox Christmas (January, 7th), Defender of the Motherland Day (February, 23rd), International Women's Day (March, 8th), Spring and Labour Day (May, 1st), Victory Day (May, 9th), Russia Day (June, 12th), National Unity Day (November, 4th) and Constitution Day (December, 12th). The Russians usually celebrate holidays with plenty of food and presents. The most popular holiday is New Year's Day. Russian people decorate fir-trees, cook delicious meals, make fireworks. All children wait for Father Frost and his granddaughter Snegurochka to get presents from them. On Christmas people visit their relatives and friends and tell fortunes.

Defender of the Motherland Day is also known as Men's Day because all Russian men and boys, active servicemen and war veterans get warm greetings and special presents from their families, friends and colleagues. International Women's Day has been celebrated in Russia since 1913 and it is the day for all mothers, sisters, wives, daughters and girlfriends. Spring and Labour Day appeared in Russia on the 1st of May in 1890 after the strike of Chicago workers who demanded an 8-hour working day.

Victory Day is a sacred and dramatic holiday for Russia. The whole country commemorates millions of victims of the Great Patriotic war. Russia Day became a national holiday after the Declaration of Sovereignty was adopted in 1991. And National Unity Day commemorates the liberation of Moscow from Polish occupation in 1612 and it is celebrated with parades. Constitution Day is a celebration of the adoption of the Russian Federation Constitution in 1993.

Unofficial Russian holidays are also observed. There are religious and foreign celebrations among them:

Old New Year (January, 14th), St. Valentine's Day (February, 14th), Orthodox Easter Sunday, Maslenitsa, Cosmonaut's Day (April, 12th), Halloween (October, 30th) and Mothering Sunday (in November). Some Russians celebrate the New Year according to the Julian calendar that was used in Russia before 1918 and they call this holiday Old New Year. Easter is always celebrated with painted eggs and church services. Maslenitsa is a holiday of meeting the Russian spring with such rituals as eating pancakes and burning a dummy of winter

Практическое занятие № 43

Тема: Профессиональные действия повара

1. Запишите и выучите новые слова и выражения.

culinary [kʌlnəri] кулинарный
piece [pi:s] кусок; штука
bay leaf лавровый лист
to shred шинковать
slice ломоть, ломтик
to slice резать ломтиками
frying-pan сковорода
saucepan кастрюля
to simmer кипеть на медленном огне
stew-pan низкая кастрюля; сотейник
a pinch щепотка
peel кожура
to peel чистить (апельсин и т.д.)
citric [sitrik] acid лимонная кислота
to pound толочь
handful горсть, пригоршня
to cut large резать крупно
to cut small резать мелко
refrigerator холодильник
bulb головка (лука и т.п.)
twig веточка

to garnish украшать (только о блюдах)
to grease [grɪ:z] смазывать
clove [klaʊv] головка (чеснока и т.п.)
to chip жарить (картофель) стружкой
raw [ro:] сырой
saffron [sæfrən] шафран
yolk [jouk] желток
white белок
to shell чистить (орехи) от скорлупы
to boil whole варить целиком
oven [ˈʌvən] духовка
to turn over переворачивать
slightly слегка
to dilute развести (бульоном, водой)
to chop мелко нарезать
to sprinkle сбрызнуть

"Advantages and disadvantages of the cook profession"

Task №2. Translate the text

A cook is a person whose profession is cooking. What is the profession of a cook? Of course, the chef starts his career in an educational institution, and then you can attend various additional courses and master classes on cooking any categories of dishes. It is enough to find a job for the most initial position in the field of cooking—an assistant cook, then there is a growth on the so-called career ladder, starting from an ordinary cook, sous chef and ending with a chef. As in any other profession, there are advantages and disadvantages. First of all, a cook is a creative person, depending on what your profession is capable of. Secondly, the profession of a cook has a very high demand. In our time, the restaurant business is developing very quickly and here it is short and clear, the more you pay attention to studying and developing skills in the culinary system, the higher your demand and easier it is to find a job;

If you do your job clearly, efficiently, conscientiously and of course delicious, then your rating begins to grow slowly, and there is a promotion, then an increase in your income is not far away; the opportunity to use your skills and abilities in everyday life, surprise your surroundings with delights. Think about it, you are a chef in a solid restaurant and every time visitors come they know for sure that here is the best dessert, here are the best first and second courses, no matter what they ordered. Customers coming again and again – this is the best gratitude for the chef. But the cook spends his entire shift on his feet from start to finish, because he oversees the preparation of all dishes at once. Here he cooks a very delicious cream soup, a chop is fried next to it and an amazing classic cheesecake is baked in the oven; Do not forget about the risk of injury. Even the most experienced chef can get injured, such as a burn or cut, from an accidentally broken knife while cutting meat.

The profession of cook is very interesting, the main thing is to have a talent and love for this business. After all, it is the love of cooking and certain skills that will allow you to work, move and develop, and of course earn good money.

There is also a common misconception among chefs that men are better cooks than women. This is not true. After all, a professional becomes someone who grows, learns and achieves new heights in their profession, and it does not matter whether you are a man or a woman. Yes, definitely men are stronger and more resilient and can work all day on their feet, but a woman cook can flit around the kitchen like a butterfly if she is happy with what she is doing

Can I work as a cook without an education? There is an opinion that first you need to finish a culinary school or technical school, and this is also a misconception. Most often, when applying for a job, you are asked to cook your favorite dish. This is how the employer evaluates your skills, speed, and taste. He doesn't care about your education as much as he cares about your knowledge and the ability to apply it.

Even popular cafes, restaurants and pastry shops are happy to take cooks without education. It is easier to teach such employees "for themselves" than to retrain a person who already has a certain knowledge base and habits.

Task 3. Create a table about the disadvantages and advantages of the profession

Advantages

Disadvantages

Task 3. Answer questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. What is your future profession?
3. Is a cook a creative person?
4. The restaurant business is developing very quickly, isn't it?
5. Who spends his entire shift on his feet from start to finish?

Практическое занятие № 44

Тема: Страдательный залог

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. We ... by a loud noise during the night.
 woke up are woken up were woken up were waking up
2. A new supermarket is going to ... next year.
 Build be built be building building
3. There's somebody walking behind us. I think ...
 we are following we are being following we are followed
 we are being followed
4. 'Where ...?' 'In London'.
 were you born are you born have you been born did you born
5. There was a fight at the party, but nobody ...
 was hurt were hurt hurt
6. Jane ... to phone me last night, but she didn't.
 Suppose dis supposed was supposed
7. Where ...? Which hairdresser did you go to?
 did you cut your hair have you cut your hair
 did you have cut your hair did you have your hair cut
8. ... during the storm.
 They were collapsed the fence The fence was collapsed
 They collapsed the fence The fence collapsed
9. The new computer system ... next month.
 is being installed by people is be installed
 is being installed is been installed
10. The children ... to the zoo.
 were enjoyed taken enjoyed being taken
 were enjoyed taking enjoyed taking
11. ... chair the meeting.
 John was decided to There was decided that John should
 It was decided that John should John had been decided to
12. This car is not going ... in the race.
 to drive to be drive to driven to be driven
13. Will these clothes ... by Saturday?

- Make made be make be made
14. The mice ... the cheese.
 have eaten have been eaten has eaten has been eaten
15. When a student I ... to the discos every Friday night.
 used to go are used to go use to go were used to go
16. Neither Jim nor Jack ... there.
 was invited was been invited were invited were been invited
17. Your food
 is still being prepared has still been prepared
 is being prepare will prepare yet
18. Their engagement ... in the local paper.
 was announced has been announcing
 is being announced had announced
19. When ...?
 has the letter posted has the letter been posted
 was the letter posted did the letter post
20. After the volcanic eruption of 1957 the railway station
 destroyed completely was completely destroyed
 has been destroyed has destroyed

Практическое занятие № 45

Тема: Изобретения и изобретатели. Passive Voice.

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

GEORGE STEPHENSON

George Stephenson was a British inventor and engineer. He is famous for building the first practical railway locomotive.

Stephenson was born in 1781 in England. During his youth he worked as a fireman and later as an engineer in the coal mines of Newcastle. He invented one of the first miner's safety lamps independently of the British inventor Humphrey Davy. Stephenson's early locomotives were used to carry loads in coal mines, and in 1823 he established a factory at Newcastle for their manufacture. In 1829 he designed a locomotive known as the Rocket, which could carry both loads and passengers at a greater speed than any locomotive constructed at that time. The success of the Rocket was the beginning of the construction of locomotives and the laying of railway lines.

Questions:

- 1) *What was George Stephenson?*
- 2) *What is he famous for?*
- 3) *When and where was he born?*
- 4) *What is his main invention?*
- 5) *What are the advantages of Stephenson's "Rocket"?*

2. Open the brackets using the verb in Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4. Many houses (to burn) during the war.
5. His new book (to finish) next year.
6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
8. Bread (to eat) every day.
9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.

Практическое занятие № 46

Тема: Роль техники в современном мире.

Words and word combinations:

to extend-продлевать, расширять

existing-существование

within-в пределах

to utilize-использовать, перерабатывать

to replace-ставить, заменять

1. Прочитать и перевести текст

Just as television has extended human sight across the barriers of time and distance, so the computers extend the power of the human mind across the existing barriers.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.

In the last 10 years or so, most large businesses have become completely depended on computers for storing and looking an information, for writing and calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they there fore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer message have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail.

E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

E-mail saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. But computers have some disadvantages. Computers can get viruses. Sometimes the wrong people can make use of the information available in the wrong way. Computers become out of date very quickly, they need to be replaced.

2. Найди английские эквиваленты:

Расширять способности человеческого мозга, существующие барьеры, экономить время, делать ошибки, полностью зависит от компьютера, просматривать информацию, посылать сообщения, заменять сообщения, великое изобретение, не покидая своего места, посылать и получать электронную почту, использовать информацию неправильно, устаревать, нуждаться в замене.

3. Ответь на вопросы:

1. What advantages of computer do you know?

2. Why have most large businesses become completely depended on computers?

3. How do we use the e-mail?

4. What disadvantages of computers do you know?

3. Составь диалог письменно о роли информационных технологий при изучении английского языка.

Практическое занятие № 47

Тема: Путешествия. О чем говорят флаги

1. Перевод текста "Travelling".

Travelling is very popular nowadays. A lot of people travel to different countries if they have such opportunity. Travelling allows you to get interesting experience, learn about people's life in other countries and continents. I think it is very interesting to discover new things, new places and different ways of life. While on travel, you meet new people, try different meals; see world famous places with your own eyes.

There are many ways of traveling — by train, by plane, by ship, on foot. If you want to visit a far country, you'll definitely choose a flight. If your aim is to see many countries for a short time, you'll choose travelling by bus or by car. If you want to be closer to nature, you may choose a trip on foot.

Lots of people nowadays live in big cities. So it's natural that they want to have a holiday by the sea or in mountains with nothing to do but relaxing. There is other sort of travellers. They want to visit as many countries as possible.

People who travel a lot, are very interesting, they always have a good story to tell. Thanks to them you can learn many things which you didn't know before. Any kind of travelling helps you to understand many things that you would never see or learn at home.

2. Задайте к тексту 10 вопросов разного типа.

Практическое занятие № 48

Тема: Основные виды транспорта. The Past Progressive (Continuous) Tense.

Соотнесите картинку (верхняя строка) с английским названием транспортного средства (нижняя строка).

1 	2 	3 	4 
a) a train	b) a bus	c) a ship	d) a car

Put the words from the list into the four categories:

ferry, coach, plane, motorbike, yacht car, flight, harbour, platform, motorway, terminal, cruise, compartment, runway, traffic, voyage

Road	Sea	Rail	Air
Travel	Travel	Travel	Travel

Чтение текста

Мы начнём работать с этим текстом, а продолжите вы дома.

If you are on holiday in London, travel by bus. London buses are called double-deckers. They have a driver and a conductor. On the side or on the back of the bus to know where the bus is going.

If you are in a hurry, the fastest way of travelling is by-taxi. Their special shape and black color are famous all over the world. The black cabs as they are called have become the symbol of London. London drivers have green badges on their jackets.

Apart from taxies, there are 2 main methods of transport in London: the Underground and the buses. Buses are best for sightseeing, especially double-decker buses. However, they are rather slow, especially during the rush hour. On the traditional double-decker there were no doors and passengers leaped up and off the bus and conductor was moving about and collecting fares from the passengers. However, nowadays fares are given directly to the driver or to the machine. Moreover, London transport has recently introduced single-decker buses which are called "Red Arrows".

London Underground, which is also called Tube, offers people more convenient, speedy and direct form of travel. You can get to most places in London very quickly by the Underground. There are many lines on the London Underground.

The Underground was opened at the end of the 19th century, in 1884. Now there are more than 270 stations. You can recognize the Tube stations by the red and blue signs at the street level. There is no fixed fare, because it depends on the distance you travel. You can buy a ticket or a ticket-stub from a booking office clerk or from a machine. There are 8 different underground lines in the London Underground system. The travelers, who are not familiar with the Tube, should always consult the map.

Nowadays you can see modern red double-decker buses in London and other British towns. They are tall but they are not very fast. Tourists like taking these buses because they can have a nice view of the city from the upper deck.

Let's guess quiz.

1. London buses are called...

double-deckers

cars

taxi

2. Where can you buy tickets for a trip by the underground?

from the ticket-office at the Underground station

from the automatic machine

from the railway-station

3. What type of transport is a symbol of London?

plane

ship

taxi

Практическое занятие № 49

Тема: Путешествия. В гостинице. Определенный артикль с географическими названиями

1. Read the article and do the test below.

TOP TIPS FOR TRAVEL

Whether you're studying, working or on a vacation, traveling can be one of the most rewarding and educational experiences in life. But there are also a few challenges that every traveler will face, so we've prepared some helpful tips to make things easier.

Learn about the transport system.

Every country is different, but your needs will always be the same: you need to move around quickly and easily. So study the transport system in your destination before you visit. Sometimes it's really simple: a single metro system for the whole city. Great! Sometimes it's more complicated: a mixture of public and private train lines, multiple bus companies and different kinds of taxis. Either way, find out about it before you travel.

Download a good map app.

Prepare all you want, but sometimes you'll get lost. It'll happen. A few years ago, this might have been a problem, but these days there's an easy solution: download a good map application to your phone. If you get lost, just turn on GPS and you'll find your destination in no time. The joys of modern technology, eh?

Learn to say 'hello', 'sorry' and 'thank you'.

You don't always need to learn the entire language of the country you're traveling to, but you should learn three key words: 'hello', 'sorry' and 'thank you'. These words will bring friendly smiles from locals, they'll get you out of trouble, and they'll get you help when you need it. Most of all, they'll make you sound lovely and polite. Learn them!

Test:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Which types of travel are mentioned?
a) work, business and study
b) study, work and vacation
c) vacation, business and study | 3. What can you do if you get lost?
a) Learn about the transport system.
b) Use a map application.
c) Turn off GPS. |
| 2. According to the article, what is an example of a simple transport system?
a) a mixture of public and private train lines
b) multiple bus companies
c) a single, citywide metro system | 4. Which reason for learning to say 'hello', 'sorry' and 'thank you' is not mentioned?
a) It will help you make friends.
b) It will get you help when you need it. c) It will make you sound polite. |

2. There are some differences between a travel, a trip, a journey, a tour, a voyage, and a crossing.

Study the definitions below and check the correct answer below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. A _____ is a long trip for pleasure and sightseeing often consisting of visits to different places.
2. A _____ is a travel made by water - sea or ocean.

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

1) Вставьте в пропуски подходящее слово выделенное курсивом:

facilities; tour; serviced; guests; fill in; self-contained; customers; apartment; luxury.

1. All our apartments are They have a fridge, a stove, cutlery and crockery. They are also once a week.
2. Welcome to our five star hotel.
3. Every morning our hotel bus takes guests on a guided of the city.
4. Our hotel has good, including a swimming pool, gym and coffee shop.
5. In a shop, clients are called In a hotel they are called
6. If you are staying in Dili for a long time it is cheaper to rent an than to stay in a hotel.
7. Welcome to our hotel. Could you please his registration form?

2) Прочтите диалог и сделайте его письменный перевод.

- Room service. Can I help you?
- Good morning. This is room 365. Could you send breakfast to my room, please?
- Certainly, madam. What would you like to have?
- A glass of orange juice, one serving of bacon and eggs, a toast with some butter and marmalade and a cup of black coffee, please. How long will it take?
- Well, about 15 minutes.
- That would be fine. I'm going to take a nap after breakfast. So is it possible to get a wake-up call at noon, please?
- Sure. I'll call you at 12 o'clock. Would you like anything else?
- Yes. I'd like to know which floor the swimming-pool is here.
- The swimming-pool, the sauna and the gym are on the first floor.
- Great. Thanks. And do you have laundry service? Could you send someone to pick up the laundry from my room?
- Sure. I'll ask the housekeeping staff to pick it up right now.
- Sounds good. And another thing is - my room is quite messy. Could you, please, clean it and change the bed sheets?
- OK. We shall do it after lunch then.
- Thank you very much. Is it possible to have an extra blanket, please? It was quite cold at night.
- No problem, madam. I'll send it to your room right now.
- Thanks a lot. I appreciate your help.
- You are welcome.

Практическое занятие № 50

Тема: В аэропорту/на вокзале. The Present Simple Tense(Future meaning)Прочтите фразы из диалога с переводом и постарайтесь запомнить их:

- **Can I have your ticket, please?**
- **Certainly, here you are.**
- **How much luggage do you have?**
- **Two suitcases. This small bag is my hand luggage.**
- **That's fine.**
- **Can I have a seat next to the window?**
- **I'll check. Yes, that's OK. Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight.**

- **Thank you. And where is passport control?**
- **Over there. Follow the signs.**

- **Can I see your passport, please?**
- **Of, course. Here you are.**
- **Thank you very much. That's fine.**

- Airline employee: Good morning, sir. How may I help you?
- Passenger: Good morning, Ms! Could you tell me please what gate is this? I can't see well without my glasses.
- E: It is the fourteenth gate.
- The flight destination is Catsburg. Is there anything else I can help you with?
- P: Am I late for boarding?
- E: No, sir. You're just in time. The boarding gate was opened a minute ago.
- P: Oh, that's great! Could I board then?
- E: Of course, sir. May I have your passport and boarding documents?
- P: One moment, please. Just let me take out my paper ticket from my bag. I'm a rather old man and I don't trust electronic devices or e-tickets.
- E: Do you mean your boarding pass, sir?
- P: Oh, yes, yes! I'm sadly bad at papers and documents. Here you go.
- E: Thank you, sir.
- P: Is everything alright with the documents?
- E: Yes, it is. Your seat number is seven A. It's a window seat. Here's your documents. Now please follow the boarding corridor until you reach the plane's gate.

Практическое занятие № 51

Тема: Экскурсия по Лондону. Повторение грамматических структур.

London

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, its economic, political and cultural center. It is one of the world's most important ports and one of the largest cities in the world. London with its suburbs has a population of about 11 million people. London lies on both banks of the river Thames. The most important parts of London are: the City, the West End, the East End and Westminster. The City or Downtown is the oldest part of London with narrow streets and pavements, its financial and business centre. The biggest Banks and offices are concentrated there. The West End is the richest part of London. You can find the best shops, theatres, cinemas, museums, fine parks and squares there. Only well-to-do people live in this district. The East End is the industrial area and the place where the working people live. It is not so rich as other parts of London and there are not so many parks there. There are many factories, workshops and docks. It is large and crowded. There are many cars and buses in London. There is the Tube (an underground) in London too. The underground, constructed in London, was the first underground in the world. Another important district of London is Westminster, where most of Government buildings are situated. Westminster Palace is the seat of the British Parliament. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. There are many monuments of great men there. Many great English scientists such as Newton, Darwin and Watt lie buried there.

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How many people do live in London?
2. Where does London lie on?
3. What are the parts of London?
4. What is the City?
5. Which people do live in the City?
6. What is the West End?
7. What can you find in the West End?
8. What is the East End?
9. What is Westminster?
10. Who lies buried in the Westminster Abbey?

2. Определите правильные(True) или неправильные(False) перед вами предложения:

1. The City is the youngest part of London.

2. More than five thousand people live in London.
3. London lies on both sides of the river Thames.
4. The East End is the richest part of London.
5. London is one of the largest cities in the world.
6. New York is the capital of Great Britain.
7. The most important parts of London are: Westminster, the City and the West End.
8. There are many shops, theatres, cinemas and museums in the City.
9. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London.

3. Complete the following sentences using appropriate perfect tense forms of the verbs in the brackets.

1. *Where could the horse? (went; have gone; had gone)*
2. *Circumstances him to leave school when he was just ten. (forced; have forced; were forcing)*
3. *He heard that his brother (arrived; has arrived; had arrived)*
4. *I my homework. (completed; have completed; had completed)*
5. *He before I reached his place. (left; have left; had left)*
6. *The children their homework by now. (will finish; will have finished; will be finishing)*
7. *Shakespeare's plays into nearly all languages. (have translated, have been translated; were being translated)*
8. *Indians skilled mathematicians for thousands of years. (are; have been; were)*
9. *The boys performed all the tasks we for them. (have planned; had planned; were planning)*
10. *He forgave his enemies who him. (have wronged; had wronged; had been wronged)*

Практическое занятие № 52

Тема: Выходной день. Местоимения “some”, “any”, “no”, “every”, их производные.

My Day Off

My usual day off starts without an alarm clock. I sleep as much as I want and wake up feeling well rested. I do morning exercises, take a shower, brush my teeth and go to the kitchen to cook breakfast. I take my laptop and watch new videos on my favorite YouTube channels while cooking and eating. After breakfast, I wash dishes and do some cleaning in the kitchen.

In the afternoon, I often go for a walk in the park or along the river. I always take my MP3 player and listen to an audiobook while walking. I take some food from home and eat it outdoors or go to a café for a cup of coffee with a slice of cheesecake. I am fond of little cozy cafes with unique atmosphere and original cuisine. The staff is often very friendly at such places.

If some cultural or entertaining events take place, I usually visit them. Most of all, I like exhibitions of photos or pictures and live music concerts. I listen to jazz at home, but I prefer classical music when it comes to live performances. So I am a regular visitor of our city's concert hall.

In the evening, I meet with friends and we go to the cinema or to a disco. Watching new movies is captivating, it gives us new themes for evening discussions. Dancing energizes and cheers up, but it's important to choose a club with decent guests and nice music. Lately, I've been to Yellow Jazz Bar a lot. It's a good place for adults as well as teenagers.

When I come home, I take a bath and change clothes. I eat something light for dinner – a salad or a vegetable soup. We have conversations with my Mom and Dad, sometimes we watch a film together. Then I make a big cup of tea, take some sweets and go to my room. Reading a book before going to sleep is one of the biggest pleasures for me. I can read a hundred pages at once, if the book is interesting

Упражнение 1. Вставить a, an, some or any исходя из правил их употребления. Повторите правило перед началом выполнения данного задания на подстановку.

Peter drinks ____ milk in the morning before he goes to school. But he does not eat ____ porridge and sandwiches.

Alice thinks that there is ____ water in the glasses in the table near the wall. But I saw ____ there. Marisa was ____ excellent teacher when she was younger. But now she is ____ perfect mother of her children

Упражнение 2 Где необходимо вставьте на место пропусков some/any/no. Помните, что не везде их нужно ставить.

Yesterday Dilan did not want to eat ____ cheese but his father forced him to do it. The boy was upset and disappointed.

Dear, please, drink ____ hot tea in the cap. It useful for your aching throat. – No, mama. I do not want to drink ____ of it.

There is ____ butter in the fridge. Honey, please, go to the market and buy ____ butter and white bread. Hurry up, if you do not want to be hungry at school.

Практическое занятие № 53

Тема: Досуг: Кино. Театр

3) Read the text and answer the questions.

THE GLOBE THEATRE

In 1949 an American actor Sam Wanamaker came to London and decided to visit the site of the famous Globe Theatre where Shakespeare had staged his plays. All he found, however, was a plaque on the wall of a brewery: « Here stood the Globe Playhouse of Shakespeare». Wanamaker was so shocked that he decided to rebuild the Globe.

It took many years to raise the money, get permission and find out exactly what the place looked like in the old days.

On June 12, 1997, Her Majesty the Queen opened the International Shakespeare Globe Centre, the recreation of shakespeare's theatre. Unfortunately, Sam Wanamaker died in 1993 and wasn't in the audience to see his dream finally come true.

Today you can visit the beautiful new Globe, and in summer you can even see a play performed as it would have been in shakespeare's days.

Shows at the new Globe are staged in much the same way as they were then - with no scenery, spotlights or microphones. And as in shakespeare's time, the crowd is free to join in, calling out to the actors and getting involved in the story.

Women now play on the stage of the Globe, but on special occasions you can experience shakespeare's plays the way his audience would have: an all-male performance in original clothing and without interval. If it rains you'll be given a rain hat so that you wouldn't get wet to the skin.

The theatre's artistic director Mark Rylance, says that his dream is «to reawaken a love of words - a theatre for the heart, not just the intellect».

QUESTIONS:

1. When was the Globe event log?
2. Whose idea was to recreate the theatre?
3. Is new Globe today different from what it was many years ago?
4. Do women play on the stage?
5. Who is the artistic director now?

Практическое занятие № 54

Тема: Мое хобби. . Местоимения “some”, “any”, “no”, “every”, их производные

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

____1____ are divided into four large groups: doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It ____2____ a wide variety of activities. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Some ____3____ write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone ____4____ something in some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches.

- a) includes b) hobbies c) hobbyists d) collects

Соотнеси название хобби на русском языке (левая колонка) с его английским эквивалентом (правая колонка).

1. коллекционирование	a) arts
2. ремесло, ручная работа	b) collecting
3. искусство	c) sports
4. спорт	d) handicrafts

Замени описание хобби (левая колонка) одним словом (правая колонка).

1. to make model of planes, boats, cars	a) collecting
2. dancing, painting, drama, music, graphic arts	b) sports
3. to collect stamps, coins, books, autographs, dolls, buttons	c) handicrafts
4. bowling, fishing, mountain climbing, skiing, card games, chess	d) arts

4) Вставьте *some, any, no* или *something* (anything, nothing) или *somebody* (anybody/ nobody) или *somewhere* (anywhere/ nowhere) или *everybody* (everything/ everywhere)

11. He has got _____ money. He can't spend his holidays abroad any more.
12. The student didn't understand _____, because he heard _____.
13. I need to buy a lot of things. There isn't _____ time to waste.
14. Is there _____ in the office?
15. There is _____ white in the box. What is it?
16. Would you like _____ juice?
17. Life is not easy. _____ has problems.
18. I understand _____ now. Thank you for your explanation.
19. Do you live ... near Hyde Park?
20. _____ came and he felt lonely.

5) Переведите на английский язык используя *some, any, no, every*.

1. У меня нет чая, но есть кофе.
2. У нас здесь нет рек, но есть несколько озер.
3. Есть ли какая-нибудь разница между ними?
4. Я не вижу никакой разницы.
5. Никто из вас не знает, как много он работал в молодости.

Практическое занятие № 55

Тема: Экстремальные увлечения

Задание 1. Прочитать текст, выписать незнакомые слова и найти перевод в словаре.

Extreme sports lately firmly strengthens its position in the choice of leisure among young people. Everyone knows that this sport is very dangerous for life. Immediately the question arises: for what? It turns out that many extremes like to get thrills, balance between life and death. For some, such a pastime helps to throw out negative energy. Others need to experience a heightened sense of life.

Extreme sport has become famous since 1950. These include rock climbing, parachuting, skateboarding, snowboarding, car racing, surfing, rodeo, diving and many others.

Basejumping is the most popular and dangerous sport. It represents jumping from high buildings, bridges, towers. In order not to break, jumpers use parachutes. A person must have courage, dexterity, and be able to accurately calculate when to open a parachute. Such jumps do not rarely lead to injury or death.

CAVE DIVING - diving under the water in caves that are very dangerous. Swimmers are sometimes forced to swim through narrow passages in total darkness, they do not always go up. With such dives there is a great risk of getting lost.

RAFTING - rafting on turbulent rivers in the mountains, where there are a lot of obstacles in the form of waterfalls, turbulent rapids and huge stones. This hobby is no less dangerous, because mountain rivers are very severe.

RODEO - dangerous and spectacular entertainment. The competitor needs to jump on the infuriated bull and hold onto it for 10 seconds. But victory does not always come easily, and often such jumps end in fatal injuries.

SURFING - gliding through the waves on special boards, which are very difficult to hold onto. And if a high wave is approaching, it is not known who will win this man's battle with the ocean.

Задание 2. Составить 10 различных вопросов к тексту.

Практическое занятие № 56

Тема: Глаголы в страдательном залоге

1) Определить действительный(ActiveVoice) и страдательный залог(PassiveVoice) в предложениях. Перевести предложения.

- 1) «A Hard Day's Night» was written by the Beatles.
- 2) A few well-chosen words convey a great deal of meaning.
- 3) A mass of gases wrap around our planet.
- 4) This house was built by my father.
- 5) The movie ET was directed by Spielberg.
- 6) The city disposes of waste materials in a variety of ways.

2) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
5. His new book (to finish) next year.
6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
8. Bread (to eat) every day.
9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
11. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
12. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
13. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
14. This work (to do) tomorrow.
15. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.

Практическое занятие № 57

Тема: Государственное устройство России

Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

Russia is a federal semi-presidential state. It has a republican form of government and a centralized political system. The power is divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches. The executive power is concentrated in the President and the Prime Minister, although the President is dominant as the head of the state. The President of Russia is elected by the people for a term of 6 years for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The President is the chairman of his consultative bodies: the State Council and the Security Council and is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President

determines basic domestic and foreign policies of the Russian Federation and he can veto draft bills. He is also vested with power to dismiss the government.

The Prime Minister is appointed as the head of the government by the President, with the State Duma's approval. Government duties are distributed between several ministries. The government ensures realization of domestic and foreign policies, works out the federal budget, provides the principles of law, human rights and freedoms.

The legislature in Russia is represented by the bicameral Federal Assembly. It consists of the State Duma (the lower house) and the Federation Council (the upper house). The Federal Assembly makes federal law, approves treaties and declares war. All bills must be first considered by the State Duma. Once a bill has been passed by a majority of the Duma, it is sent back to the Federation Council. The Federation Council has such special powers as declaration of presidential elections, the President's impeachment and decisions on the use of the armed forces outside Russia's territory.

The judicial power in Russia is exercised by the courts and administered by the Ministry of Justice. The Supreme Court of Russia is at the highest level. The judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the High Arbitration Court are appointed by the Federation Council.

The Russian political system is multiparty. The party with its majority in the parliament can form the Russian government.

Задание 2. Образуйте причастие I от глагола в форме Present Active:

1. To go
2. To leave
3. To stay
4. To break
5. To drive
6. To fail
7. To stop

Задание 3. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя причастие I.

Н-р: He was jumping down the stairs. He broke his leg. – He broke his leg **jumping** down the stairs. (Он сломал ногу, прыгая вниз по лестнице.)

1. Tom was watching the film. He fell asleep.
2. The pupils opened their textbooks. They looked for the answer.
3. Julia was training to be a designer. She lived in Milan for 3 years.
4. They are vegetarians. They don't eat meat.
5. Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letter.

Практическое занятие № 58

Тема: Национальные символы Великобритании. The Future Perfect Tense.

THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN

It is a well-known fact that British flag is often called the Union Jack. Its name derives from the use of the Union Flag on the jack-staff of naval vessels. It represents the emblems of three countries under one Sovereign. There are several emblems that appear on the Union Flag. They are of three crosses patron saints.

A red cross on a white background is a cross of St George, a patron saint of England. A white diagonal cross on a blue background is a cross of St Andrew, a patron saint of Scotland. A red diagonal cross on a white background is a cross of St Patrick, a patron saint of Ireland.

In 1801 appeared the final version of the Union Flag, it followed the Union of Great Britain with Ireland, and it included the cross of St Patrick. The cross still remains on the flag, though only Northern Ireland is now a part of the United Kingdom.

You won't find Wales on the Union Flag, because it is not represented there. When the first version of the flag appeared, Wales was already united with England. The national flag of Wales is a red dragon on a field of white and green. It dates from the 15th century.

The British National anthem is a patriotic song, which was first performed in 1745. On official occasions it is usual to sing the first verse only. Here are the words of this verse:

God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her победоносный,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us
God save the Queen!

QUESTIONS

1. What is the name of the British flag?
2. What does it represent?
3. When did the final version of the flag appear?
4. Why is Wales not represented on the Flag?
5. When was first British national anthem performed?

VOCABULARY

vessels - судна
patron saint - святой покровитель
background - фон
anthem - гимн
gracious - славный
noble - благородный
to reign - править

Упражнение 1. Вставьте глагол во времени Future Perfect.

1. I _____ a Londoner for five and a half years by next September. (be)
2. By Tuesday Jill _____ these novels by O'Henry. (finish)
3. Next year is Fred and Kate's 10th wedding anniversary. They _____ happily married for ten years. (be)
4. Molly thinks the film _____ by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5. They _____ the plans by then. (to finish)
6. Before his holiday Tom _____ all his money. (to spend)
7. The train _____ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
8. I _____ dinner by then. (cook)
9. I _____ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
10. Fernando _____ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
11. Before Lisa arrives, I _____ dinner. (finish)
12. Johnny _____ this document by 7pm o'clock this afternoon. (translate)

Практическое занятие № 59

Тема: Государственное устройство Великобритании

1. Read the text and decide if the sentences are True(T) or False(F):

Political System of Great Britain

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The official Head of State is the king or the queen. But the Power of the monarch is limited by Parliament which is made up of the House of Lords and the House of

Commons. Members of the House of Lords are appointed, and Members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. Parliament makes laws.

The head of the Government is the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the party in power.

- 1) The UK is a republic.
- 2) Head of State is a monarch.
- 3) Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
- 4) Members of the House of Lords are elected and members of the House of Commons are appointed.
- 5) The Head of the Government is the queen.
- 6) The Prime Minister is the leader of the party in power.

2. Match the words and word phrases with their translation:

1) constitutional monarchy	a) Палата Лордов
2) head of State	b) выбирать
3) the House of Commons	c) правительство
4) power	d) ограничивать
5) to limit	e) правящая партия
6) the House of Lords	f) конституционная монархия
7) government	g) Палата Общин
8) the party in power	h) глава государства
9) to elect	i) закон
10) law	j) власть

3. Выберите правильный вариант модального глагола из скобок. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

16. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the door as it was stuck.
17. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
18. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
19. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
20. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Australia.
21. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
22. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
23. You ... (may/must) finish the translation as soon as possible.
24. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
25. Lara ... (can/might) get an iPhone for her birthday.
26. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
27. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
28. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
29. I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
30. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

Практическое занятие № 60

Тема: Королевская семья. Времена группы Perfect

Методические рекомендации

abdication - отречение

annual - годовой

controversial - противоречивый

duke - герцог

enthusiasm - увлечение

for short - сокращенно

feature - важная примета

heir - наследник

keen promoter - ярый защитник

monarchy - монархия

outspoken - откровенный, прямой

the Royal Navy - Королевский флот
to crown - короновать
to signify - выражать
to grow older - взрослеть
to make one's broadcast - выступать в радиопередаче

Задание № 1. Прочитай текст и переведи его на русский язык.

Задание № 2. Задай к тексту 7 вопросов.

The Royal Family

At present the British royal family is headed by Queen Elizabeth. When the Queen was born on the 21st of April 1926, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. The death of her grandfather and the abdication of her uncle brought her father to the throne as King George VI.

As a child she studied constitutional history and law as well as art and music. In addition she learned to ride and acquired her enthusiasm for horses. As she grew older she began to take part in public life, making her first broadcast at the age of 14.

The marriage of the young Princess Elizabeth to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh took place in November 1947. She came to the throne after her father's death in 1952 and was crowned in [Westminster Abbey](#) in June 1953.

The Queen's husband, Duke of Edinburgh, was born in 1926 and served in the Royal Navy. He takes a great deal of interest in industry, in the achievements of young people (he founded Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in 1956) and in saving rare wild animals from extinction.

The Queen's heir is Charles, Prince of Wales, who was born in 1948, married Lady Diana Spencer and has two children, Prince William and Prince Harry. The Prince of Wales is well-known as a keen promoter of British interests.

In recent years he has become outspoken on such controversial topics as modern architecture, violence in films and on television, and the standard of English teaching in schools. His wife Diana, Princess of Wales (often called in mass media Princess Di), won the affection of many people by her modesty, shyness and beauty. Unfortunately, she died in a car accident in August, 1997.

The Queen's other children are Princess Anne (born in 1950), Prince Andrew (born in 1960) and Prince Edward (born in 1964). Anne, Princess Royal, has acquired a reputation for being arrogant, but in recent years has become quite popular with the general public.

The Queen is widely known for her interest in horses and horse-racing. She is now president of the Save the Children Fund, Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.

Практическое занятие № 61

Тема: Продукты питания и способы кулинарной обработки

Упражнение 1. Найди соответствие между словами

a. cucumbers	j. meat
b. soup	k. potatoes
c. apples	l. chicken
d. cup	m. strawberries
e. cheese	n. cans
f. knives	o. bread
g. fish	p. cherries
i. cakes	

1. рыба, 2. вишня, 3. хлеб, 4. банки жестяные, 5. пирожные, 6. огурцы, 7. клубника, 8. цыпленок, 9. суп, 10. яблоки, 11. чашка, 12. сыр, 13. ножи, 14. мясо, 15. картофель

Упражнение 2. Откройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужной форме.

1. Table d'hôte dishes (to be) served for dinner every day. 2. The table (to be) laid beautifully yesterday. The guests (to be) served very well. 3. Soft and red caviar (to be) served for supper party on Sunday evening. 4. Horse radish and salted cucumbers (to be) served for meat jelly tomorrow. 5. Smoked smelt (to be) sold in St. Petersburg in May every year. 6. Many guests (to be) invited for my birthday next Saturday. 7. Fruit (to be) sold in aisle five.

Упражнение 3. Прочитай текст, ответить на вопросы

Cuisines Of The World

Every nation living on Earth has its own history, traditions and, of course, features of the national cuisine. A cuisine is a certain set of cooking traditions passed on from generation to generation. A cuisine is often named after the place where it originated. The choice of ingredients depends on the region or country. For example, the Greeks use lots of tomatoes, olives, lemons and seafood in their dishes because these products are easily found in their country. Today, if you want to taste the food of different countries, it's not necessary to fly there. The restaurants of various cuisines can be found almost in every city. I live in Yekaterinburg and there are lots of Chinese, Japanese, French, Greek, Italian, Spanish and even Mexican restaurants here.

Chinese dishes are mostly made of rice and noodles. The thing that I like about this cuisine is the variety of green and herbal teas.

Japanese cuisine is based on fresh seafood, soybeans and white rice. I have already tried several types of rolls and sushi with soy sauce and it was rather delicious.

French cuisine is considered to be the most exquisite and refined of all. I have never tried French dishes but I'd love to. They say French cheese, wine and pastries are really good.

Greek food is delicious. My favourite dish is the Greek salad with fresh tomatoes, olives, bell peppers and tofu cheese. I also like Italian food. It mainly offers different types of pizzas and pasta. I think, that Italian cuisine somehow reminds the Greek one because both these countries are situated in the Mediterranean.

Spanish cuisine offers lots of dishes from seafood and fresh vegetables. A good example of this cuisine is paella. Mexican cuisine uses lots of spices and chili pepper. Famous Mexican dishes are tacos and quesadillas.

1. What is cuisine?
2. What do the Greeks use?
3. What restaurants are there in Yekaterinburg?
4. What is Japanese cuisine based on?

Практическое занятие № 62

Тема: Продукты питания и способы кулинарной обработки

1. Прочитайте текст. Выпишите из текста все выделенные слова и словосочетания.

Переведите их.

Living in Russia one cannot but **stick to a Russian diet**. **Keeping this diet** for an Englishman is fatal. The Russians **have meals** four times a day and their **cuisine** is quite intricate.

Every person starts his or her day with **breakfast**. Poor Englishmen are sentenced to either a **continental** or an **English breakfast**. From the Russian point of view, when one has it continental it actually means that one has no breakfast at all, because it means **drinking a cup of coffee** and **eating a bun**. A month of continental breakfasts for some Russians would mean **starving**. The English breakfast is a bit better, as it consists of one or two **fried eggs, grilled sausages, bacon, tomatoes** and **mushrooms**. The English **have tea with milk** and **toast with butter and marmalade**. As a choice one may have **corn flakes with milk and sugar** or **porridge**.

In Russia people may **have anything for breakfast**. Some good-humoured individuals even prefer soup, but, of course, **sandwiches** and **coffee** are very popular. One can easily understand that in Great Britain by one o'clock people are very much **ready for lunch**. Lunch is the biggest meal of the day. That would be music for a Russian's ears until he or she learns what lunch really consists of. It may be a **meat** or **fish course** with **soft drinks** followed by a **sweet course**.

The heart of a Russian person fills with joy when the hands of the clock approach three o'clock. His or her dinner **includes three courses**. A Russian will have a **starter (salad, herring, cheese, etc.)**, **soup, steaks, chops, or fish fillets** with **garnish**, a lot of **bread**, of course, and **something to drink**. The more the better. At four or five the Russians may **have a bite: waffles, cakes with juice, tea, cocoa**, or something of the kind.

In Great Britain they **have dinner** at five or six. **Soup** may be served then, but one should not be misled by the word "soup". British soup is just **thin paste** and a **portion** is three times smaller than in Russia. A lot of British prefer to **eat out**. "**Fish and Chips**" shops are very popular with their **take-away food**. The more sophisticated public **goes to Chinese, Italian, seafood** or other restaurants and experiments with **shrimp, inedible vegetables** and **hot drinks**.

Supper in Russia means one more big meal at seven. **The table groans with food** again. In England it is just a **small snack** — a **glass of milk** with **biscuits** at ten.

Most Russians have never **counted calories** and they are deeply convinced that their food is **healthy**. Some housewives may admit that it takes some time to prepare all the stuff, including **pickles**, **home-made preserves** and traditional Russian **pies** and **pancakes**. But they don't seem to mind too much and **boil, fry, roast, grill, broil, bake** and **make**. **Paraphrasing a famous proverb one can say:**

'What is a Russian man's meat is a British man's poison'*.

* What is one man's meat is another man's poison — Что русскому хорошо, то немцу — смерть (посл.).

2. Заполните таблицу следующими словами, в соответствии с их переводом.

to swallow, to crunch, to champ, to hog, to munch, to gobble (up), to nibble at something, to gnaw, to gulp, to chew, to devour, to bolt, to bite.

<i>Пожирать (3)</i>	<i>Глотать (3)</i>	<i>Жевать (3)</i>	<i>Грызть (2)</i>	<i>откусывать (2)</i>

3. Прочитайте список напитков и переведите. Распределите эти слова в две колонки:

а) полезные напитки

б) вредные напитки

Orange juice, milk, skimmed milk, tea, coffee, beer, brandy, cognac, Scotch whisky, Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, apple juice, tomato juice, pineapple juice, gin, rum, vodka, champagne, port, dry sherry, sweet sherry, vermouth, ale, lager.

Практическое занятие № 63

Тема: Типы организаций питания и работа персонала

Упражнение №1. Соотнесите выделенное слово и определение:

Have you had **breakfast**?

- a). a small meal eaten just before you go to bed
- b). the meal eaten around midday
- c). the first meal of the day
- d). the main meal

Упражнение №2. Распределите названия продуктов по категориям:

Banana, beef, carrot, cheese, cod, cucumber, grapes, ham, lamb, lettuce, milk, peach, salmon, tuna, yogurt

Fruit:

Vegetable:

Meat:

Fish:

Dairy:

Упражнение №3. Соотнесите английские предложения с переводом:

- 1. This dish is made of meat and vegetables.
- 2. My mother was asked to cook an apple pie.
- 3. Lemon is cut into thin slices.
- 4. The dinner was cooked yesterday.
- 5. The meat was fried by my mother.
- a) Обед был приготовлен вчера
- b) Лимон режется тонкими ломтиками
- c) Мясо было пожарено мамой.
- d) Это блюдо готовят из мяса и овощей.
- e) Мою маму попросили испечь яблочный пирог.
- 4. Выберите правильный перевод:

1. bitter
2. sour
- a) соленый
- b) приторный
- c) кислый
- d) пресный
- e) сладкий
- f) черствый
- g) острый
- h) горький

Практическое занятие № 64

Тема: Типы организаций питания и работа персонала

1. Соедините названия мест для приёма пищи и их значения.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. snack bar | A. originally a British public house licensed to serve beer and other alcoholic beverages. Customers get their drinks from the counter and either stand there or sit at the tables. Some light snacks like pies and sandwiches are served. |
| 2. café/cafeteria | B. a counter where food and drink may be bought and eaten (e.g. in a railway station or on a train) |
| 3. pizzeria | C. small restaurant mainly concentrating on cakes, sandwiches, coffee and tea. Choice of food is often very limited. |
| 4. refectory | D. a place where guests normally come fairly late and stay until the small hours. Always with dancing and often also with floor shows. Food is sometimes available. |
| 5. buffet | E. a place where students or workers have their lunch, usually connected with a school, office or factory. |
| 6. night club | F. a nice place where meals are served to customers. |
| 7. canteen | G. a modest restaurant where customers collect their food on trays at counters and carry it to tables. Choice of dishes is based on convenience and speed, with food like hamburgers, sausages and sandwiches. |
| 8. pub | H. a restaurant specializing in pizzas, and other Italian-type food. |
| 9. restaurant | I. a university cafe |

2. Какого типа рестораны вы бы посоветовали следующим людям:

1. A young couple who want food and some entertainment late at night.
2. A man who wants a meal in a place where he can meet some local people.
3. Someone wanting a quick, cheap meal.
4. Someone at a railway station.
5. Someone who wants non-English food.
6. A student staying at the university all day.
7. A factory worker at lunch-time.
8. A family who wants to celebrate some special occasion.

Практическое занятие № 65

Тема: Составление меню, названия блюд

1. Соотнесите выделенное слово и определение:

Have you had breakfast?

- a). a small meal eaten just before you go to bed
- b). the meal eaten around midday

Yesterday was my day out. My friend Nick and I had dinner at the restaurant. At one o'clock we were at the "Metropol". The waiter showed us in and we took a table by the window. The waiter brought us the menu and recommended some appetizers and dishes. For a snack we had soft caviar, jellied tongue and mixed green salads. The snacks looked very appetizing. Then Nick had chicken rice soup. I ordered beef-tea and a meat patty. For the main course we had fried pike-perch and new potatoes. Our dinner was delicious. For a drink we ordered special lemon beverage and for dessert pears, oranges and ice-cream. The waiter served us very well. We paid the bill, thanked the waiter and left the restaurant-hall. We had a hearty meal. I think the meals at the "Metropol" are very good. Then we went to the bar for coffee and cigarettes. Some guests ordered rich sweets, nuts and cocktails.

to show in провести (в помещении)

appetizer [æpitaɪzə] закуска *Syn.* hors-d'oeuvre [o:'dɔ:vr] *Fr.*, snack

jellied tongue [tʌŋ] заливной язык

beef-tea крепкий бульон из говядины

for the main course на второе

for afters на десерт

new potatoes молодой картофель

hearty [hɑ:ti] обильный, здоровый (о пище)

cigarette [sɪgə'ret] сигарета, папироса

Have a cigarette! Закуривайте!

nuts орехи

starter закуска

side-dish гарнир

How much do I owe [ou] you? Сколько с меня? (Сколько я вам должен?)

helping порция

squash [skwɒʃ] (фруктовый) сок

Практическое занятие № 67

Тема: Составление меню, названия блюд

Перевод текста.

«English cuisine».

Traditionally British cuisine is considered to be rather primitive and unvaried. Some people even say that there is no any specific cuisine in Britain. It is true that traditional British meals are rather plain and easy to cook, but they have a good and natural taste at the same time. Much attention is paid to the food quality that is why people in Great Britain choose it accurately. In addition, they prefer local products that are produced within the country or grown naturally by farmers. As for the meals, the British usually have breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper. There also used to be a tradition of drinking tea at 5 o'clock, however it is not respected much today.

A day in Great Britain as in many other countries begins with breakfast. It is thought that English breakfast consists only of porridge, but it can obviously include other food, such as: omelet, bacon, sausages, toasts, pastries, coffee and juice. As for lunchtime, British people usually have something light at this time. They prefer sandwiches, fruit or chocolate. Dinner, on the other hand, is very substantial. For dinner they normally have soup, main course and dessert.

2. Составить 8 различных вопросов к тексту

Практическое занятие № 68

Тема: Кухня, производственные помещения, оборудование

3) Выберите правильный глагол к фразам: *grate, boil, dice, chop, grill, roast, toast, slice, mash, fry.*

1. water to make tea
2. an onion into pieces
3. sausages over the fire
4. bread to make toast

5. cheese for spaghetti
6. a chicken for dinner
7. a banana for the baby
8. a fish in a pan
9. tomatoes for salad
10. ham for sandwiches

Сопоставьте словосочетания с переводом.

1. full-time job a) братья за работу
2. part-time job b) работа на полной ставке
3. to take on a job c) быть без работы
4. to be out of a job d) работа на полставки

5) Прочитайте вопросы официанта в левой колонке и подберите к ним ответы посетителя из колонки справа:

Questions: Answers:

1. What would you want to drink? A. Six.
2. Is everything OK? B. One check would be fine.
3. Can I bring you anything else? C. No, thank you.
4. Are you ready to order? D. Non smoking.
5. Smoking or nonsmoking? E. At the window please.
6. Do you want separate checks? F. Everything is all right.
7. How many are you? G. Mineral water and juice.
8. Do you want a table near the window? H. Just a minute, please.

Практическое занятие № 69

Тема: Кухня, производственные помещения, оборудование

1. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите 1и 3 абзацы текста.

The Kitchen Staff.

1. The kitchen staff begin their day at three o'clock in the afternoon. The second chef, David, is a very good cook and he is able to make Anna's work when she is away. David does his work with the help of his apprentice Jim. He makes pates, ice cream and desserts. David also prepares meat dishes for the main course and then Anna cooks them.

2. Jim the apprentice, works two months already, and has learned a lot of things in a short time. Jim thinks that a chef's job is rather difficult. He is sometimes so tired in the evening that at home he can do nothing but fall into bed. But this work is interesting for him. He cleans, cuts and prepares the vegetables and makes fruit salads. He learns to make garnishes and decorations on the dishes. He is happy because David fully trusts him. Today he will make the hors d'oeuvres, some of the entrees, main course and dessert dishes.

3. Mary is the kitchen hand. She works in the kitchen. She must keep the kitchen clean. She helps to slice mushrooms, peel potatoes and wash the dishes. Mary's role is very important at the restaurant. The kitchen is always clean.

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. When does the kitchen staff begin their work?

2. What does the second chef do in the kitchen?
3. What does the apprentice do in the kitchen?
4. What are the duties of a kitchen hand?

1. Соотнесите слова и перевод.

1. Manual work а. брать подработку
2. to take on extra work б. физический труд
3. physical work с. ручной труд
4. skilled work д. квалифицированный труд

5. Прочитайте вопросы официанта в левой колонке и подберите к ним ответы посетителя из колонки справа:

1. Then you can take your seats at any vacant table. What would you recommend? Our friends will come later.
2. There is a big choice of dishes today. b. Oh, yes. Two soups with roast Would you like soup? duck and goulash
3. What will you have for dessert? c. Certainly. Apple juice and fruit squash
4. Good afternoon! d. Let's see what's on the menu What would you like? Give it for us please.
5. What will you order for your friends? e. They will make their orders themselves.
6. All right. Will you anything for drink? f. I think it will be apple pie and white coffee

Практическое занятие № 70

Тема: Кухонная столовая и барная посуда

1. Прочитайте текст

Menu Planning

The menu is a listing of the items the food service establishment has for sale. The menu is an important component of food service operations. Without a menu the customers will not know what their choice is for dishes to order. The menu creates an image of the establishment. It should be in harmony with the type of the food service establishment. For example, fast-food or quick-service restaurants offer a limited number of menu items but they sell these items in large quantities. Their customers are served at a sales counter, that is why separate menus are not needed. Customers are familiar with the standardized menu and do not need its description. Fastfood restaurants simply post names and prices of their products near the sales counters. On the other hand, a big restaurant would have an altogether different menu. First, the number of menu items would be much greater. The traditional table-service restaurant might have a menu as large as a book with detailed descriptions of its wide range of dishes. To draw attention to daily specials some restaurants find it useful to box these items on the menu or to write them on a chalkboard near the entrance.

The menu planning is organized on the basis of the available food products and kitchen staff. The service transfers the menu items from the kitchen staff to the customers. In order to properly serve customers, the servers should be ready to answer their questions. They should know what items are on the menu, the portion sizes offered, how the items are prepared. Service should also know the meaning of all terms used on the menu so they can explain them to any customers. The menu is generally designed by the chef (head cook) of the restaurant. The structure of the menu is usually based on following courses:

- Starters
- Soups
- Entrees

- Main courses
- Desserts

When a chef designs a menu, he (she) usually starts with the main course and then plans the other courses. There are four basic types of menus:

1. **A la carte menu** allows the customer to choose dishes which are cooked to order and served to the guests.
2. **Table d'hote menu** offers a limited choice of dishes. The guests have to take the whole meal consisting of three or four dishes and pay a fixed price.
3. **Carte du jour** means "card of the day" and the dishes of this menu are served on this day only.
4. **Cycle menu** is a number of menus, which are repeated in a certain period of time. It is usually used in hospitals, student and school canteens.

Ответьте письменно на вопросы:

1. What is a menu?
2. What kind of menu can we see in fast-food restaurants?
3. What kind of menu might the traditional table service restaurant have?
4. What do some restaurants do to draw attention to their daily specials?
5. What should the restaurant servers know about the menu?
6. Who usually designs the menu of the restaurant?
7. What is the usual structure of the menu?
8. What does a chef start with when designing a menu?
9. What types of menu do you know?

Практическое занятие № 71

Тема: Кухонная столовая и барная посуда

Tools and Equipment

1. Прочитайте слова, найдите в словаре их перевод. Запишите и выучите.

Heat, simmer, boil, stir, cut, mince, chop, rub something into something, soak, bake, beat, mix, strain off the liquid, pour, roll out, melt, whisk, peel, squeeze out, bring to the boil.

2. Запишите и выучите новые слова.

Saucepan - кастрюля
 frying pan - сковорода
 bowl - чашка
 scoop - ковш
 whistling kettle – металлический чайник
 colander - дуршлаг
 mincing - мясорубка
 coffee pot - турка

3. Прочитайте текст.

Food Equipment Can Be Dangerous

Modern cooking and food processing equipment has an extraordinary capacity to burn, cut, smash, mangle, and amputate parts of the tender human body. This may sound like a harsh way to begin a chapter, but the intent is not to intimidate you or scare you but to inspire a healthy respect for the importance of proper safety and operating procedures.

Never use a piece of equipment until you are thoroughly familiar with its operation and all its features. You must also learn how to know when a machine is not operating correctly.

When this happens, shut it down immediately and report the malfunction to a supervisor.

Capacity – потенциал

Harsh – суровый

Supervisor – руководитель

4. Найдите в тексте перевод данных предложений и словосочетаний.

- 1) современное оборудование,
- 2) части человеческого тела,
- 3) суровый метод
- 4) Никогда не пользуйтесь оборудованием, пока вы хорошо не знакомы с его работой и не знаете все его особенности.

5. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Your Hands Are Your Best Tools

Machines are intended to be labor saving devices. However, the usefulness of specialized processing equipment often depends on the volume of food it handles. It takes less time for a cook to slice a few pounds of onions by hand than to set up a slicing attachment, pass the onions through it, and break down and clean the equipment. This is why it is important to develop good manual skills.

labor saving devices – устройства экономии труда

6. Задайте три вопроса к тексту.

7. Прочитайте и переведите.

TYPES OF COOKTOPS

1. Open elements (burners), either electric coils or gas flames. These tops are the fastest to heat and can be turned off after short use. However, cooktop space is limited to one pot per burner.

2. Flattop or hot top (lightweight). Burners covered with steel plate. More cook space is available. Top supports moderately heavy weights.

3. Heavy-duty flattop. Burners covered with heavy cast steel.

4. Induction cooktops. The top of an induction unit does not become hot. Rather, it works by magnetically agitating the molecules in steel or iron cookware so the cookware becomes hot. As a result, much less energy is used and the kitchen stays cooler, because only the pots and pans and their contents become hot.

8. Прочитайте текст, переведите, составьте краткий конспект.

Ovens

The oven and the range top are the two workhorses of the traditional kitchen. Ovens are enclosed spaces in which food is heated, usually by hot air or, in some newer kinds of ovens, by microwaves or infrared radiation.

In addition to roasting and baking, ovens can do many of the jobs normally done on the range top. Many foods can be simmered, stewed, braised, or poached in the oven, freeing the range top and the chef's attention for other tasks.

There are many kinds of ovens beyond those discussed here, but they are often for specialty or high-volume uses. These include **conveyor ovens**, which carry foods through the oven on a steel conveyor belt; **holding ovens** or warmers, which are designed to hold many types of foods at serving temperatures for extended periods without drying out or overcooking (this category includes ovens that also cook the food, then automatically switch to holding temperature); and high-volume **roll-in ovens**,

with large doors into which one can roll carts loaded with trays of food.

oven - духовка

infrared – инфракрасный

simmered – на медленном огне

stewed – тушёный

9. Прочитайте и переведите.

Processing Equipment

Mixers

Vertical mixers are important and versatile tools for many kinds of food mixing and processing jobs, both in the bakeshop and in the kitchen.

Food Cutter

The food cutter or rotation chopper, familiarly known as the **buffalo chopper**, is a common piece of equipment used for general food chopping. A variety of attachments (described in the next section) makes it a versatile tool.

Практическое занятие № 72

Тема: Обслуживание посетителей в ресторане

Прочитайте текст и переведите 1 и 5 абзацы текста.

The Service Staff.

1. The waiters who work in the dining room create the atmosphere that determines restaurant's popularity, so their work is important to the success of the restaurant.

2. The headwaiter (maitre d'hotel), Victor, and the barman, Bob, come to the restaurant before it opens. Victor is a skilled headwaiter. He has many years of experience in this and other restaurants. The main part of his job is to control and coordinate the work of the staff in the dining room. He also greets the guests when they arrive and shows them to their tables.

3. Bob, the barman, is very experienced in wines and cocktails. He knows a lot of recipes of cocktails and strong drinks.

The waiters in the dining room come half an hour before the opening. First they wash their hands and change into their uniforms. Then they set the tables before the guests arrive.

The three waiters serve several table covers. Their job is to take the order and to serve the meal to their guests.

4. One of the waiters, Nancy, is very capable and experienced and can help Victor if necessary. The second waiter, Laura, is new to the job, but she has already worked in other restaurants.

5. The third waiter, Nick, wants to earn some money and travel to Europe to get experience in some of the hotel restaurants in European cities. He wants to become a headwaiter and a restaurant manager one day. He makes his work well and he likes to work with people.

1. Ответьте письменно на вопросы :

1. What are the duties of the headwaiter?
2. What are the duties of the waiter?
3. How many waiters are there in the dining room?
4. What are the names of the waiters at «Morris» restaurant

2. Переведите фразы:

Ordering a meal:

- Excuse me, waiter, we'd like to order.
- We are ready to order now.
- I'd like a / an / some...and...
- I want a / an / some...and...
- I'll go for a / an / some...

Please bring me a / an / some...

3. Расставить фразы в диалоге по порядку

— Yes, please. For the appetizer, I'd like the shrimp cocktail.

— And what kind of salad would you like?

-And for the main course?

-Would you care for some dessert?

— Hmm. I think I'll have rice.

-I'll have the spinach salad.

— May I take your order?

-I'd like the baked chicken please.

— What side dish would you like with that?

— Yes. I'll have some apple pie.

Практическое занятие № 73

Тема: Обслуживание посетителей в ресторане

Прочитайте диалог по ролям.

Dietary Breakfast

Waiter to his guest: Good morning, Sir! What would you like for breakfast?

Guest I'd like something light. I'm on a diet.

W: I see. First of all, I can recommend you porridge, a soft-boiled egg, fresh cottage cheese and middling tea.

G.: Thank you. Will you bring me porridge, one soft-boiled egg, cottage cheese and middling tea.

W.: Very good, Sir.

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я завтракаю в восемь часов утра.

2. За завтраком я обычно съедаю бутерброд и выпиваю чашку чая.

3. Мой брат всегда ест яичницу с ветчиной на завтрак.

4. Что ты ешь в обед на второе?

5. Какой десерт нравится твоей маме?

6. Я никогда не перекусываю между завтраком, обедом и ужином.

7. Вы хотели бы похудеть?

8. У тебя нет лишнего веса и тебе не надо садиться на диету.

9. Я терпеть не могу рыбу с картошкой.

10. Мой друг постоянно ест жареный арахис или соленую воздушную кукурузу. Меня это раздражает.

11. — Что такое традиционный английский завтрак? — По-моему, это стакан сока, кукурузные хлопья с молоком, яичница с ветчиной и чай.

12. Я люблю плотно поесть в обед — закуску, суп, второе, десерт и выпить чашечку крепкого кофе.

Что бы вы хотели заказать на завтрак

Образец: I'd like to have ...

yoghurt	pancakes	omelette
semolina	pudding	fried eggs
buckwheat	syrniki	boiled eggs
(kasha) rice	cottage cheese	bacon and eggs
cereal porridge	sausage(s)	pie, patty, fancy-cake jam,
tea, coffee	butter	marmalad

Практическое занятие № 74

Тема: Обслуживание посетителей в ресторане

1. Прочитайте список напитков и переведите. Распределите эти слова в две колонки:

а) полезные напитки

в) вредные напитки

Orange juice, milk, skimmed milk, tea, coffee, beer, brandy, cognac, Scotch whisky, Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, apple juice, tomato juice, pineapple juice, gin, rum, vodka, champagne, port, dry sherry, sweet sherry, vermouth, ale, lager.

Прочитайте и переведите текст, запишите виды баров.

Salad-Bars are equipped with a special counter with an open refrigerating vegetable show.

There are: cut lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, radishes, spring onions, olives, hard-boiled eggs, boiled potatoes, carrots, beetroot, brown onions, dill, parsley, celery, cabbage, sauerkraut and also boiled meat, fish, sausage, cheese, cottage cheese and so on. In separate dishes there are: butter, sour cream, mayonnaise, oil, vinegar, mustard, salt, pepper, granulated sugar, horse-radish sauce. Each visitor puts vegetables, meat, fish or both, dressings and sauces in his salad-dish to his own taste. These bars represent one of the variants of "Swedish Board".

Fruit-Bars. It's a new type of bar in our social catering. There are many juices, up to fifteen, electric mixer for milk cocktails, electric coffee-pot, samovar. Customers may have tea, coffee, buns, cakes, pies etc.

Milk-Bars. Great attention should be paid to milk-bars. They can recommend a wide choice of milk products and beverages. Customers can taste milk noodles home style, noodle pudding stuffed with apples, Russian blini with butter or thick sour cream, pies, curd items, cheese sticks, butter, cheese and sausage, sandwiches, milk and cream shakes. Many dishes are made in the presence of customers. Milk-bars will be built close to big dairy shops.

Express-Bars are arranged at the railway stations, hotels, in the shopping centers. Their aim is to serve the customers as quick as possible. The assortment is the following: sandwiches, baking items, pastry, milk products.

Snack-Bars are intended for quick service of customers at the counter. The assortment is minced or plain beefsteak, entrecote, roast chicken, duck or goose, cooling beverages, juices, cocktails, coffee.

Beer-Bars sell bottled and unbottled beer, mineral and fruit water. There are no strong drinks on sale. Cheese, salted, smoked, dried fish, chipped potatoes, biscuits, small dried rings (sooshki), dried crusts, olives, stuffed eggs, shrimps go nicely with beer. You can also have sandwiches, cold and hot snacks.

Disco-Bars work in the evening. Their halls should be decorated beautifully. Young people come to these bars to have a good time, to dance, to listen to the music, to see the performance. Disco-bars should be equipped with modern musical apparatus and large screens for demonstrating slides. They should also have a television-set, video tape-recorders, special devices producing light effects. Cooling and mixed drinks, snacks and hot dishes are on the menu. For dessert guests can have strawberry, apricot, peach and nut ice-cream.

Welcome to the bars!

Практическое занятие № 75

Тема: Система закупок продуктов и их хранения

1. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму. Переведите.

1. Thick sour cream is a universal flavouring sauce.
2. Kefir is a dietary product.
3. There is a big choice of Russian appetizers.
4. Russian soups are very popular with our guests.
5. Real Russian meat, fish and poultry dishes are very good.
6. Zbiten is an old Russian beverage.
7. Thick sour cream is made from cream.
8. Ryazhenka is made from baked milk.
9. Much fish was sold in our market-place yesterday.
10. Juicy pears and melons were served for dessert.
11. Much food will be eaten on the holidays.
12. These beverages will be made from berries and sugar.

2. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. Sandwich is a hot meal which we eat at dinner for the first course.

2. We have lunch in the evening before going to bed.
3. Englishmen usually do not have porridge in the morning.
4. Doctors usually recommend people to have heavy supper.
5. If you want to reduce your weight (to become slim) you must eat a lot of bread.
6. Tarts and cakes and fruit are usually served at the beginning of a meal.

3. Переведите на русский язык.

1. What can I do for you? 2. Breakfast for two, please. 3. What would you like for breakfast? 4. Here is the menu. Make your choice, please. 5. Today we've got a big choice of milk products and dishes. 6. Would you like ice-cream or whipped cream? 7. Strawberry jam is delicious. 8. I'd rather have curd pancakes and a meat patty. 9. How much do I pay? - Five roubles. 10. I don't care for boiled milk. 11. Will you bring us something substantial to your taste? 12. I'm very much in a hurry. 13. I'll serve you in no time. 14. Would you like cranberry jam? - With great pleasure. 15. Can I have an open curd tart for tea? 16. What's the bill?

1. Переведите рецепты на русский язык.

1. Hot chocolate.

Heat 600 ml (1 pint) milk, add 100g (4 oz) chopped plain or bitter chocolate and stir, when melted, bring to a simmer and whisk for 3 minutes. Sweeten to taste. Pour hot into cups and top with whipped cream.

2. Oat cakes.

Sift flour into a bowl and add salt. Rub in fat until texture resembles breadcrumbs. Add currant, lemon juice and rind, then mix to a fairly firm dough with about 4 tablespoons water or milk and water. Divide the dough into 4 pieces and put on to a floured surface. Roll into circles and fry in the oil until brown all over. Drain well and eat hot, sprinkled with sugar.

3. Ham baked with chestnuts.

Mash the chestnuts well, add the sugar and either butter or cream and some pepper. Lay the ham on a board and stuff it with as much of this as will hold, then press together and secure. Put into an ovenproof dish. Make a criss-cross pattern with a sharp knife on the top of the ham. Mix the breadcrumbs into the rest of the chestnut mixture and press this over the top. Put the ham into a pre-heated oven at 200° C (400° F) for about 1/2 hour or until the top is crisp.

Практическое занятие № 76

Тема: Система закупок продуктов и их хранения

The list of Table Don'ts

1. Elbows are never put on the table while one is eating.
2. Don't lift your plate up to your mouth.
3. Don't push back your plate when finished. It remains exactly where it is until whoever is waiting on you removes it.
4. Don't lean back and announce, 'I'm through'. The fact that you have put your fork and knife together on the plate shows that you have finished.
5. Don't wait until all plates are served; after a few guests have been served, it is perfectly all right to start eating.
6. Don't let others see what you have in your mouth.
7. Don't make a noise when eating.
8. Put the food in your mouth with your fork, never with your knife.

The list of Table Dos.

1. Put your napkin on your lap. Do not wear it around your neck.
2. Gravy should be put on the meat, and the condiment, pickles and jelly at the side of whatever they accompany.
3. All juicy or soft fruit or cake is best eaten with a fork and when necessary a spoon or a knife also.
4. When passing your plate for a second helping always leave a knife and a fork on the plate and be sure the handles are far enough on not to topple off.
5. You may use your knife or a piece of dry crust as a pusher to guide and hold each mouthful for the fork to lift.
6. Fish bones are taken between finger and thumb and removed between compressed lips.
7. Bread should always be broken into moderate-sized pieces with the fingers before being eaten.

2. Откройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужной форме.

1. Table d'hôte dishes (to be) served for dinner every day. 2. The table (to be) laid beautifully yesterday. The guests (to be) served very well. 3. Soft and red caviar (to be) served for supper party on Sunday evening. 4. Horse radish and salted cucumbers (to be) served for meat jelly tomorrow. 5. Smoked smelt (to be) sold in St. Petersburg in May every year. 6. Many guests (to be) invited for my birthday next Saturday. 7. Fruit (to be) sold in aisle five.

Практическое занятие № 77

Тема: Система закупок продуктов и их хранения

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Three-four meals a day - breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper (or late tea)-are enough for most people. The meals should be varied, well cooked and attractive to look at-otherwise, however good they are, no one will want to eat them. Fresh food is better than tinned food and freshly

cooked food is better than food that has been left in the oven or reheated after having become

cold. Milk and butter (or margarine) are needed every day, with meat or fish or eggs (note or, not and). Fresh green vegetables or fruit are also needed every day. Every growing person, which means everyone up to the age of 20, should drink at least a pint of milk daily.

It is best not to eat last thing at night and not to swim or take a bath just after a meal. In order to give the digestive system time to get to work on food, it is always a good thing to pause for thought - and digestion.

A point to remember is that most people eat too much sugar, as they are fond of sweets, cakes and pastry. Too much meat can also be harmful. In the 18th century people ate meat for breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner and supper and they died early of various diseases.

The most important rule is moderation - eating neither too much nor too little.

1. Вставьте, где необходимо, артикли:

Usually ... breakfast is served at ... 8 o'clock in ... morning.

He is ... waiter.

We shall go to ... restaurant together with ... friends.

I like ... coffee without ... sugar.

1. Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках в настоящем простом времени.

What (can) I do for you?

Sorry, we (not to have) fruit ice-cream today.

The menu (to be) on the table.

I (to be) a waiter.

Usually they (to order) three helpings of boiled pike.

He (to prefer) strong coffee.

Our cook (to make) wonder full plum-cake.

I (not to like) soups.

Практическое занятие № 78

Тема: Организация работы официанта и бармена

1. Переведите на русский язык названия следующих продуктов и блюд

ground pepper shrimp

Sweden baked milk beets

scrambled eggs

onions

cornflakes

orange

egg

plant with garlic sauce

cherries beef with mushrooms

partridge berry boneless chicken with vegetables
earth nut fish
assorty duck
smoked trout sheat-fish
grapefruit juice

V. Переведите следующую пословицу:

Health is better than wealth.

I. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

A person's diet is what he eats and drinks, and it is highly important because both growth and health are affected by it. Everyone knows that without food people starve to death, and every year this happens in some country of the world in the times of famine. Even people who can get food, however, sometimes suffer from various kinds of illness because they are eating too much of one kind of food and not enough of another. This is because the body has many different needs and these needs require a balanced diet. A normal healthy diet for one day is a salad, fruit of some kind, a pint of milk, fish or meat, some cheese or an egg and some bread. Apple, orange or grapefruit juice is always a good thing, at breakfast or at any other time, so is a glass of water first thing in the morning and last thing at night.

Water is, of course, absolutely necessary to every kind of diet. About 70% of the weight of the human body is water, and a healthy man requires four quarts of water every 24 hours. However, since about 70% of most of the foods eaten is water, a large proportion of water comes from his food. The rest must be provided buy tea, coffee, milk, soup and, of course, plain water.

II. Вставьте, где необходимо, артикли a, an или the:

I fought ... apple and ... orange.

... apple was cheap but ... orange was expensive.

What did you have for ... dinner?

Will you have ... cup of ... tea?

Практическое занятие № 79

Тема: Организация работы официанта и бармена

In a Restaurant

Mary: Do you see that Italian restaurant over there? It looks very nice. Let`s go in and have lunch. I hope the food will be delicious there.

Jane: I know this restaurant. I was here last month with my friend. The Italian food is excellent here. They have a large choice of different national Italian dishes on the menu. But you also can order other European meals.

Mary: I hope the service is also good there.

Jane: Sure. The waiters always observe good manners.

Mary: So, they really have a cosy atmosphere. I like that table in the corner. And what about you?

Jane: So do I. Let`s take our seats. Where is our menu? What do they offer for lunch today?

Mary: For the main course I will take spaghetti with fish, shrimps and cheese. For dessert I like strawberry ice-cream and tea.

Jane: And I will start with pasta with tomatoes, sweet basil and parmigiano. For afters I will take milkshake with fruits. Fruit looks very fresh and delicious.

Mary: Would you like to drink tea or coffee?

Jane: No, I won`t. Milkshake will be enough for me.

Практическое занятие № 80

Тема: Организация работы официанта и бармена

At A Restaurant

I enjoy eating out. We often go to a restaurant with my parents. It usually happens at weekend or Friday evenings, when everybody is free from work and studies. My mum likes Italian food: pasta with different sauces, pizza, lasagne and other national dishes. My father prefers eastern cuisine. His favourite dish is grilled meat with vegetables. As for me, I`m a fan of sushi and fast food. As you see our tastes differ. That`s why we choose to go to various restaurants. For example, last week, we went to the nearest sushi-bar. We had a great time there. First of all, the atmosphere in the restaurant

was nice. There were black square tables and lots of Japanese national ornaments. We chose the table next to the window. The waiters were also very kind and welcoming. My parents don't like Japanese food much, so they ordered simply some salads and fried chicken wings. Luckily, they don't serve only national food in this restaurant. I ordered a portion of traditional rolls and a cup green tea. Everything was rather delicious. My parents tried a small piece of my rolls and said they weren't bad. We asked the waiter to bring us the bill and left after paying. It was an excellent evening. Sometimes I eat out with my friends. We usually go to a fast food place. There is a large shopping center not far from my house and we often go there. When we get hungry, we go to the ground floor where many fast food restaurants are situated. There we usually have a sandwich or a portion of pancakes with a glass of juice.

Практическое занятие № 81

Тема: Кухня народов мира

What is High Tea

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The drinking of tea not only became a social event for the upper classes, it altered the time and manner in which they took tea. Afternoon Tea became the bridge between meals because many wouldn't eat their evening meal until maybe 8pm. As such, Afternoon Tea became a 'mini meal' in itself.

This was all well and good for the upper classes, but the working classes ran to a different schedule and a different budget. Tea was still quite expensive at the time and the working classes could not afford to waste it on anything other than necessities. A wearied factory worker wouldn't arrive home until six in the evening, and when he did, he was famished! Thus, in the industrial areas of the UK (northern England and southern Scotland), the working classes evening meal evolved: high tea.

English High Tea usually involved a mug of tea, bread, vegetables, cheese and occasionally meat. Variations on high tea could include the addition of pies, potatoes and crackers.

So while Afternoon Tea was largely a social event for their upper class counterparts, high tea was a necessary meal in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This traditional high tea still exists for some parts of the North and Scotland.

Why is it called 'high tea'?

A possible explanation why this type of meal was called high tea is the fact that it was eaten at a table. In comparison, Afternoon Tea was taken whilst seating in low, comfortable chairs or sofas. Of course, soon after, the upper classes developed their own variation and also called it 'high tea'. It was a meal that could be eaten when their servants were away or not available, as it was so easy to prepare. The upper class 'high tea' involved the amalgamation of Afternoon Tea and high tea, with the addition of pigeon, veal, salmon and fruit.

It is important to add that the Afternoon Tea menu served in the UK today is often referred to as high tea in many other parts of the world. Because of this some hotels, such as The Ritz in London, use the term 'High tea in London' to advertise their Afternoon Tea because a large proportion of their customers are from overseas.

Some venues do serve a special high tea menu, in addition to Afternoon Tea, which includes additional savoury items such as Welsh Rarebit, English muffins, pies or omelette.

Практическое занятие № 82

Тема: Кухня народов мира

British Cuisine

Some people criticize English food. They say it's unimaginable, boring, tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables. The basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that British haven't had to invent sauces to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious? If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and

chips" then stop. It is disappointing, but true that, there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants, because the food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found at home. So it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with a reasonable prices. In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Mexican, Greek... Cynics will say that this is because English have no "cuisine" themselves, but this is not quite the true.

Vocabulary:

to criticize — критиковать

tasteless — безвкусный

overcooked — переваренный

ingredient — ингредиент, составная часть

to invent — изобретать

saucers — соус

to disguise — скрыть

spice — специя, пряность

herb — трава

delicious — очень вкусный

disappointing — обидно

to lend — одалживать

cuisine — кухня

1. What do foreigners say when they criticize English food?
2. Do English people use a lot of sauces?
3. From a foreigner's point of view, what are typically English dishes?
4. Do all English eat in restaurants?
5. What kind of restaurants can you find in Britain?
6. Is it the true that English have no cuisine?

Практическое занятие № 83

Тема: Кухня народов мира

Today there are a lot of different restaurants and cafes where you can eat delicious and expensive food. In restaurants people can also meet and communicate with their friends, relatives or business partners. There are many types of restaurants. They are divided into groups for price class, for service type (fast food, smorgasbord, a la carte), for type of cuisine (Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Indian and others).

Fast food is very popular and saves time for busy working people and it is not expensive. For example, McDonald's restaurants sell what is called "fast" or "junk" food – hamburgers, chips and so on. Such food is very popular, especially with children and teenagers. Personally, I don't go to fast food restaurants often because I think that fast food is tasty, cheap but it is not completely healthy. But sometimes I can relax, enjoy the food and celebrate some event with my friends there.

There are many traditional restaurants of a la carte menu. The service is usually excellent and friendly waiters help you to relax and enjoy your meal fully.

You can try any types of food in restaurants – you can try homemade cakes, beefsteaks, pasta and macaroni and others. For a main course you can order fish, meat or chicken with some rice or potatoes, also you can ask for pasta and salad. You can eat a bowl of ice-cream, a pieces of apple pie, strawberries with cream or something like that for dessert. For drink you can order a glass of water or juice, a cup of coffee or tea or alcohol drink such as wine or beer.

Many people often prefer restaurants of national cuisine such as Italian, Mexican and other. This restaurants offer types of food which are traditional for one or other country. For example, in the Italian restaurant you find many kinds of pasta, vegetables, cheese. In Mexican restaurant you are offered many meet dishes with different hot sauces. Personally, I dislike going to a Chinese restaurant but I prefer to order a portion of traditional rolls and a cup green tea in Japanese restaurant.

Everyone can find a café or restaurant for own taste. I think that restaurants are important part of public life.

Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета по дисциплине

Дифференцированный зачет за 8 семестр

Распределение баллов за выполнение заданий студентами

Номер и название раздела	Количество баллов	Всего баллов
Part 1. "Vocabulary"		
1.1.	1	10
1.2.	2	2
Part 2. "Grammar"		
2.1	2	6
2.2	1	5
Part 3. "ReadingComprehension"	2	18
		41

Схема соответствия количества набранных баллов
к оценке по 5 – балльной системе оценивания

Количество набранных баллов	Объем выполненной работы, %	Оценка по 5 балльной системе оценивания учебных достижений студентов
38-41	86-100	5
33-37	66-85	4
28-32	50-70	3
<28	<70	2

ВАРИАНТ 1

Задание 1.1 Подбери к слову перевод. Каждое соответствие оценивается в 1 балл.

Максимальное количество 10 баллов.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. accountant | a) мусорщик |
| 2. architect | b) плотник |
| 3. baker | c) мясник |
| 4. bricklayer | d) уборщик |
| 5. butcher | e) шеф-повар |
| 6. carpenter | f) электрик |
| 7. chef | g) пекарь |
| 8. cleaner | h) бухгалтер |
| 9. dustman | i) архитектор |
| 10. electrician | j) каменщик |

Задание 1.2 Установите соответствие между страной и блюдом. Максимальное количество 2 балла

- Mexica a) pasta
b) roll
c) studen
d) tacos
e) sushi
f) zbiten
g) quesadillas
h) pizza

Задание 2.1 Составьте предложения из предложенных слов. Каждое предложение оценивается в 2 балла. Максимальное количество 6 баллов.

1. People, cuisine, have, a, English, special.

2. Become, fast-food, have, chains, popular.
3. Evening, families, go, English, out, often, for, an, meal.

Задание 2.2. Выберите нужную форму глагола. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 5 баллов.

1. It was 8.00 in the morning. A lot of people stood / were standing at the bus stop, waiting to go to work.
2. When I woke up this morning it rained / was raining.
3. What did you do / were you doing with that electric drill?
I was putting up some book shelves in my bedroom.
4. The poor chap died / was dying. All we could do was comfort him.
5. My eyes ached because I had read / had been reading for three hours

Задание 3. Read and translate the text (Прочитайте и переведите текст)

BRITISH RESTAURANTS

When a man and a woman want to get to know each other better, they often go out to a restaurant together. After all, it's easier to talk in a quiet atmosphere with soft music, wine and good food. Most British families go to restaurants only on special occasions, like birthdays or wedding anniversaries. The restaurants' best customers are business people, who meet in them to talk business in a relaxed atmosphere away from the telephone. They can eat what they like because the company pays the bill. For visitors to London, eating out can be fun. But if you want that special feeling of London, go to the Ritz in Piccadilly for tea any afternoon at about half past four. And you'll see that the prices are very high. Then you can try England's favourite food – fish and chips. Take it away and eat where you like — in the park, on the bus or while you walk down the street.

British restaurants have not always been famous for their good food. Too often, they offered only fried food and chips with everything. But now healthy food is in fashion.

Answer the questions. (Ответьте на вопросы):

1. Where do the British men and women go when they want to get to know each other better?
2. When do British families go to a restaurant?
3. Why do businessmen prefer to go to restaurants?
4. Do the businessmen pay the bill?
5. Are the British restaurants famous for their food?
6. What do they often offer a customer?
7. What can you tell about the Ritz?
8. What is the Englishmen's favourite food and where can you eat it?
9. Is healthy food in fashion now?

ВАРИАНТ 2

Задание 1.1 Подбери к слову перевод. Каждое соответствие оценивается в 1 балл.

Максимальное количество 10 баллов.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. engineer | a) пожарный |
| 2. worker | b) парикмахер |
| 3. fireman | c) судья |
| 4. gardener | d) повар |
| 5. hairdresser | e) библиотекарь |
| 6. judge | f) спасатель |
| 7. cook | g) преподаватель |
| 8. lecturer | h) инженер |
| 9. librarian | i) садовник |
| 10. lifeguard | j) рабочий |

Задание 1.2. Установите соответствие между страной и блюдом.

Максимальное количество 2 балла

- Italy a) pasta
 b) roll
 c) studen
 d) tacos

- e) sushi
- f) zbiten
- g) quesadillas
- h) pizza

Задание 2.1. Составьте предложения из предложенных слов. Каждое предложение оценивается в 2 балла. Максимальное количество 6 баллов.

1. Choose, I, fruit, fresh, vegetables, and.
2. Food, for, is, a, good, fast, idea, lunch.
3. fried, this, consists, dish, of, chops.

Задание 2.2 Выберите нужную форму глагола. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 5 баллов

1. A magnificent oak tree stood / was standing in the middle of the garden.
2. It rained / was raining every single day of the holidays.
3. What did you do / were you doing with that electric drill?
I put it back in its box in the tool cupboard.
4. The poor chap died / was dying early last morning.
5. The children were filthy. They had played / had been playing in the garden, and they were covered in mud.

Задание 3. Read and translate the text (Прочитайте и переведите текст)

BRITISH RESTAURANTS

When a man and a woman want to get to know each other better, they often go out to a restaurant together. After all, it's easier to talk in a quiet atmosphere with soft music, wine and good food. Most British families go to restaurants only on special occasions, like birthdays or wedding anniversaries. The restaurants' best customers are business people, who meet in them to talk business in a relaxed atmosphere away from the telephone. They can eat what they like because the company pays the bill. For visitors to London, eating out can be fun. But if you want that special feeling of London, go to the Ritz in Piccadilly for tea any afternoon at about half past four. And you'll see that the prices are very high. Then you can try England's favourite food – fish and chips. Take it away and eat where you like — in the park, on the bus or while you walk down the street.

British restaurants have not always been famous for their good food. Too often, they offered only fried food and chips with everything. But now healthy food is in fashion.

C2. Answer the questions. (Ответьте на вопросы):

1. Where do the British men and women go when they want to get to know each other better?
2. When do British families go to a restaurant?
3. Why do businessmen prefer to go to restaurants?
4. Do the businessmen pay the bill?
5. Are the British restaurants famous for their food?
6. What do they often offer a customer?
7. What can you tell about the Ritz?
8. What is the Englishmen's favourite food and where can you eat it?
9. Is healthy food in fashion now?

ВАРИАНТ 3

Задание 1. Подбери к слову перевод. Каждое соответствие оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 10 баллов.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. lawyer | a) водопроводчик |
| 2. mechanic | b) официантка |
| 3. nurse | c) адвокат |
| 4. painter | d) маляр |
| 5. pharmacist | e) почтальон |
| 6. plumber | f) агент |
| 7. waitress | g) медсестра |
| 8. postman | h) портье |

- 9.agent i) механик
10.receptionist j) фармацевт

Задание 1.2 Установите соответствие между страной и блюдом.

Максимальное количество 2 балла

- Russia a) pasta
b) roll
c) studen
d) tacos
e) sushi
f) zbiten
g) quesadillas
h) pizza

Задание 2.1 Составь предложения из предложенных слов. Каждое предложение оценивается в 2 балл. Максимальное количество 6 баллов.

1. Could, rest, have, we, a, room, in, a, special.
2. Juice, I, and, order, a, salad, an, orange, a.
3. Restaurants, many, offer, to, their, them, visitors.

Задание 2.2 Выберите нужную форму глагола. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 5 баллов

1. He studied / was studying the effects of radiation when he suddenly died.
2. I thought / was thinking the play was extremely good.
3. What did you do / were you doing in my bedroom just now?
The light was on, so I just went in to turn it off.
4. I knew the facts of the case because I had read / had been reading the report.
5. Donald excelled himself as a cook. He had cooked / had been cooking a wonderful Spanish dish.

Задание 3..Read and translate the text (Прочитайте и переведите текст)

BRITISH RESTAURANTS

When a man and a woman want to get to know each other better, they often go out to a restaurant together. After all, it's easier to talk in a quiet atmosphere with soft music, wine and good food. Most British families go to restaurants only on special occasions, like birthdays or wedding anniversaries. The restaurants' best customers are business people, who meet in them to talk business in a relaxed atmosphere away from the telephone. They can eat what they like because the company pays the bill. For visitors to London, eating out can be fun. But if you want that special feeling of London, go to the Ritz in Piccadilly for tea any afternoon at about half past four. And you'll see that the prices are very high. Then you can try England's favourite food – fish and chips. Take it away and eat where you like — in the park, on the bus or while you walk down the street.

British restaurants have not always been famous for their good food. Too often, they offered only fried food and chips with everything. But now healthy food is in fashion.

C2. Answer the questions. (Ответьте на вопросы):

1. Where do the British men and women go when they want to get to know each other better?
2. When do British families go to a restaurant?
3. Why do businessmen prefer to go to restaurants?
4. Do the businessmen pay the bill?
5. Are the British restaurants famous for their food?
6. What do they often offer a customer?
7. What can you tell about the Ritz?
8. What is the Englishmen's favourite food and where can you eat it?
9. Is healthy food in fashion now?

ВАРИАНТ 4

Задание 1.1 Подбери к слову перевод. Каждое соответствие оценивается в 1 балл.

Максимальное количество 10 баллов.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | 1.scientist | a) ветеринар |
| 2. | secretary | b) инспектор |
| 3. | shop assistant | c) переводчик |
| 4. | tailor | d) мойщик окон |
| 5. | translator | e) секретарь |
| 6. | warden | f) продавец |
| 7. | travel agent | g) официант |
| 8. | vet | h) ученый |
| 9. | waiter | i) портной |
| 10. | window cleaner | j) тур агент |

Задание 1.2 Установите соответствие между страной и блюдом. Каждое соответствие оценивается в 1 балл. Максимальное количество 2 балла

- Japan a) pasta
 b) roll
 c) studen
 d) tacos
 e) sushi
 f) zbiten
 g) quesadillas
 h) pizza

Задание 2.1. Составьте предложения из предложенных слов. Каждое предложение оценивается в 2 балла. Максимальное количество 6 баллов.

1. The, lasted, minutes, only, lunch, twenty.
2. Siesta, of, it's, a, kind, English, a.
3. One, doughnuts, sorts, can, all, of, in, American, find, cafes.

Задание 2.2. Выберите нужную форму глагола. Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

Максимальное количество 5 баллов

1. I studied / was studying politics at university.
2. I asked him what he thought / was thinking about.
3. What did you do / were you doing before you took this job?
4. Everybody knew he had stolen / had been stealing from his employer for years.
5. I was very nervous at the beginning of the match. I had never played/ had never been playing

Задание 3..Read and translate the text (Прочитайте и переведите текст)

BRITISH RESTAURANTS

When a man and a woman want to get to know each other better, they often go out to a restaurant together. After all, it's easier to talk in a quiet atmosphere with soft music, wine and good food. Most British families go to restaurants only on special occasions, like birthdays or wedding anniversaries. The restaurants' best customers are business people, who meet in them to talk business in a relaxed atmosphere away from the telephone. They can eat what they like because the company pays the bill. For visitors to London, eating out can be fun. But if you want that special feeling of London, go to the Ritz in Piccadilly for tea any afternoon at about half past four. And you'll see that the prices are very high. Then you can try England's favourite food – fish and chips. Take it away and eat where you like — in the park, on the bus or while you walk down the street.

British restaurants have not always been famous for their good food. Too often, they offered only fried food and chips with everything. But now healthy food is in fashion.

C2. Answer the questions. (Ответьте на вопросы):

1. Where do the British men and women go when they want to get to know each other better?
2. When do British families go to a restaurant?
3. Why do businessmen prefer to go to restaurants?
4. Do the businessmen pay the bill?
5. Are the British restaurants famous for their food?

6. What do they often offer a customer?
7. What can you tell about the Ritz?
8. What is the Englishmen's favourite food and where can you eat it?
9. Is healthy food in fashion now?

Литература для экзаменующихся

Печатные издания. Основные источники

1. Английский язык для профессии «Повар-кондитер» : учебное пособие / Т.А. Гончарова, Н.А. Стрельцова. — Москва : КНОРУС, 2021. — 268 с. — (Среднее профессиональное образование).
2. Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред.проф. образования / Г.Т. Безкоровайная и др. — Москва: Академия, 2021. — 256 с.
3. Голубев А.П. Английский язык: учебник для студентов учреждений сред.проф. образования / А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова. — Москва: Академия, 2020. — 336 с.
4. Кузьменкова Ю. Б. Английский язык. Основы разговорной практики. Книга для преподавателя : учебник для СПО / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова, А. П. Кузьменков. — Санкт-Петербург : Лань, 2023. — 132 с.
5. Малецкая О. П. Английский язык : учебное пособие для СПО / О. П. Малецкая, И. М. Селевина. — 2-е изд., стер. — Санкт-Петербург : Лань, 2023.
6. Шматкова Л. Англо-русский тематический словарь : учебно-практическое пособие для СПО / Л. Шматкова. — Санкт-Петербург : Лань, 2023 — 260 с.
7. Евдокимова-Царенко, Э. П. Практическая грамматика английского языка в закономерностях (с тестами, упражнениями и ключами к ним) : учебное пособие / Э. П. Евдокимова-Царенко. — 2-е изд., перераб. — Санкт-Петербург : Лань, 2022. — 348 с.
8. Гончарова, Т.А., Английский язык для профессии «Повар-кондитер» : учебное пособие / Т.А. Гончарова, Н.А. Стрельцова. — Москва : КноРус, 2021. — 267 с

Основные электронные издания. Интернет-ресурсы

1. Аитов, В. Ф. Английский язык (A1-B1+): учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / В. Ф. Аитов, В. М. Аитова, С. В. Кади. — 13-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 234 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-08943-1. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/514010>
2. Куряева, Р. И. Английский язык. Лексико-грамматическое пособие в 2 ч. Часть 1 : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Р. И. Куряева. — 8-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 264 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09890-7. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/471034>
3. Куряева, Р. И. Английский язык. Лексико-грамматическое пособие в 2 ч. Часть 2 : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Р. И. Куряева. — 8-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 254 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09927-0. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/471035>

Дополнительные источники

1. Старцева, Э. А. Английский язык. Грамматика : учебное пособие / Э. А. Старцева. - 2-е изд. - Москва : Дашков и К, 2021. - 344 с. - ISBN 978-5-394-04565-3. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1922283>– Режим доступа: по подписке.
2. Кисель, Л. Н. Английский язык. Интенсивный курс обучения чтению = English. Intensive Reading Training Course : учебное пособие / Л. Н. Кисель, Д. Г. Панасюк. - Минск : РИПО, 2021. - 105 с. - ISBN 978-985-7253-86-9. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1915995>– Режим доступа: по подписке.

3. Герасимова, И. Г. Basic English grammar in use. Практическая грамматика английского языка : сборник грамматических упражнений для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы обучающихся СПО 1 курса всех специальностей / И.Г. Герасимова, Е. В. Руденко. - Йошкар-Ола : Поволжский государственный технологический университет, 2018. - 68 с. - ISBN 978-5-8158-1982-5. - Текст : электронный. - URL: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1894649>). – Режим доступа: по подписке.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. Видеоуроки в интернет: [сайт]. – ООО «Мультиурок», 2020 – URL: <http://videouroki.net>
2. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://school-collection.edu.ru/>
3. Информационная система «Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам». - URL: <http://window.edu.ru/>
4. Онлайн-словари АBBYY Lingvo. - URL:<http://www.abbyyonline.ru>
5. Онлайн-словари «Мультитран». - URL:<http://www.multitrans.ru>
6. Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов. - URL: <http://fcior.edu.ru/>
7. Энциклопедия «Британника»: [сайт]. – Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2020 – URL: www.britannica.com
8. Cambridge Dictionaries Online. - URL:<http://dictionary.cambridge.org>.
9. Macmillan Dictionary возможность прослушать произношение слов: [сайт]. – Macmillan Education Limited, 2009-2020 – URL: www.macmillandictionary.com
10. News in Levels. World news for students of English: [сайт]. – URL: <https://www.newsinlevels.com>

Лист согласования

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту ФОС на учебный год

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту ФОС на _____ учебный год по дисциплине

В комплект ФОС внесены следующие изменения:

Дополнения и изменения в комплекте ФОС обсуждены на заседании ПЦК

« ____ » _____ 20__ г. (Протокол № _____).

Председатель ПЦК _____ / _____ /