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ОДОБРЕНО
на заседании цикловой комиссии Иностранных
языков

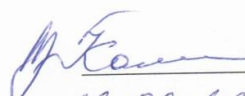
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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
по организации и проведению практических занятий

По дисциплине: Иностранный язык

Для специальностей:

- 23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог
- 23.02.01 Организация перевозок и управление на транспорте
- 13.02.07 Электроснабжение (по отраслям)
- 08.02.10 Строительство железных дорог, путь и путевое хозяйство
- 09.02.02 Компьютерные сети

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1. Пояснительная записка

Методические указания по организации и проведению практических занятий разработаны в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины иностранный язык для всех специальностей и предназначено для выполнения практических занятий обучающимися.

Освоение содержания учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» обеспечивает достижение студентами следующих результатов:

личностных:

1) российскую гражданскую идентичность, патриотизм, уважение к своему народу, чувства ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважение государственных символов (герб, флаг, гимн);

2) гражданскую позицию как активного и ответственного члена российского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, обладающего чувством собственного достоинства, осознанно принимающего традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие гуманистические и демократические ценности;

3) готовность к служению Отечеству, его защите;

4) сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире;

5) сформированность основ саморазвития и самовоспитания в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества; готовность и способность к самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности;

6) толерантное сознание и поведение в поликультурном мире, готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения, способность противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям;

7) навыки сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности;

8) нравственное сознание и поведение на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей;

9) готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к

непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности;

10) эстетическое отношение к миру, включая эстетику быта, научного и технического творчества, спорта, общественных отношений;

11) принятие и реализацию ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни, потребности в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью, неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков;

12) бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к физическому и психологическому здоровью, как собственному, так и других людей, умение оказывать первую помощь;

13) осознанный выбор будущей профессии и возможностей реализации собственных жизненных планов; отношение к профессиональной деятельности как возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем;

14) сформированность экологического мышления, понимания влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды; приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности;

15) ответственное отношение к созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни.

метапредметных:

1) умение самостоятельно определять цели деятельности и составлять планы деятельности; самостоятельно осуществлять, контролировать и корректировать деятельность; использовать все возможные ресурсы для достижения поставленных целей и реализации планов деятельности; выбирать успешные стратегии в различных ситуациях;

2) умение продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, учитывать позиции других участников деятельности, эффективно разрешать конфликты;

3) владение навыками познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания;

4) готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно-познавательной деятельности, владение навыками получения необходимой информации из словарей разных типов, умение ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников;

5) умение использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий (далее - ИКТ) в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности;

6) умение определять назначение и функции различных социальных институтов;

7) умение самостоятельно оценивать и принимать решения, определяющие стратегию поведения, с учетом гражданских и нравственных ценностей;

8) владение языковыми средствами - умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать адекватные языковые средства;

9) владение навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований, границ своего знания и незнания, новых познавательных задач и средств их достижения.

предметных:

1) сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

2) владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;

3) достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

4) сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

Задачи по иностранному языку:

- углубление и систематизация знаний: чтение текста, его перевод, работа со словарями и справочниками, заучивание новой лексики, использование аудио- и видеозаписей для аудирования;

- постановка и решение познавательных задач: использование лексико-грамматического материала в монологической и диалогической речи, ;

-развитие аналитико-синтетических способностей умственной деятельности, умений работы с различной по объёму и виду информацией, учебной и

литературой: аналитическая обработка текста, аннотирование текста, отбор информации с определёнными целями;

- практическое применение знаний, умений: выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, подготовка высказываний по теме, выполнение творческой работы по теме, перевод оригинальной документации, её составление и оформление;

- развитие навыков организации самостоятельного учебного труда и контроля над его эффективностью.

2. Общие рекомендации

При выполнении заданий по иностранному языку

студентам рекомендуется:

- Изучить грамматический материал, законспектировать его или прочитать конспект записей учебных занятий, ознакомиться с образцами выполнения заданий, критериями их оценки ;
- Подобрать необходимую литературу и выполнить письменно и устно упражнения, приведённые в нужном разделе;
- Прочитать вслух текст постарайтесь понять его содержание в целом;
- Перевести текст, пользуясь словарем или переводчиком, отредактировать перевод в соответствии с стилем русского литературного языка;
- Сделать устно грамматический и синтаксический анализ каждого предложения с чётким определением подлежащего и сказуемого;
- Выписать слова, предназначенные для активного усвоения, в специальную тетрадь с переводом на русский язык и выучить их произношение (при необходимости);
- Проверить себя по вопросам к тексту или вслух проговорить

составленный текст (желательно перед зеркалом);

- Оформить работу в соответствии с требованиями;
- Представить работу на оценку преподавателя.

3. Перечень контрольно-оценочных мероприятий для организации и проведения текущего контроля

Раздел, тема	Контрольно-оценочные мероприятия	Результаты		
		личностные	метапредметные	предметные
<p>Раздел I. Вводно-коррективный курс</p> <p>Тема 1.1. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке</p>	<p>Тестирование</p> <p>Творческое задание: сочинение на тему «Рассказ о себе»</p>	<p>Сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному фено- мену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;</p> <p>сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли иностранного языка и культуры в развитии мировой куль-</p>	<p>Умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения</p> <p>владение навыками проектной деятельности, моделирующей реальные си- туации межкультурной коммуникации</p> <p>– умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться</p>	<p>Умение применять в устной речи особенности произношения и чтения согласных и гласных; интонации;</p> <p>особенности произношения согласных, близких русским звукам; произношение сложных согласных звуков; сочетаний согласных; гласных в разных типах слога; чтение сочетаний гласных; гласных под влиянием согласных;</p> <p>виды интонации, правил постановки ударения, правил чтения суффиксов и окончаний;</p> <p>произношение</p>

		туры; развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мироздания;	и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты; – умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства	простых и трудных согласных; чтение сочетания согласных; произношение и чтение гласных в типах слога и сочетания гласных; суффиксов и окончаний.
Тема 1.2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, личностные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)	Сообщение «Мой друг» Творческое задание: подготовка мини-сообщения на тему «Рабочий день», «Выходной день»	осознание своего места в поликультурном мире; готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения; умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению		Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему, перевод (со словарем) иностранных текстов на тему. Применение в устной и письменной речи имени существительного.
Тема 1.3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности	Творческое задание: сочинение «Мой лучший друг»			Знание артиклей: определённого, неопределённого, нулевого. Применение артиклей в речи.
Тема 1.4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)	Сообщение на тему: «Мой колледж»	готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самооб-		Общение письменное и устное на иностранном языке по теме. Знание имени прилагательного, образование степеней сравнения. Употребление сравнительных

<p>Тема 1.5. Распорядок дня студента колледжа</p>	<p>Творческое задание: сочинение на тему «Мой распорядок дня»</p>	<p>разование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере иностранного языка</p>		<p>Общение письменное и устное на иностранном языке по теме, перевод текста со словарем. Умение образовывать и употреблять степени наречий.</p>
<p>Тема 1.6. Хобби, досуг</p>	<p>Подготовка монологического высказывания на темы «Рабочий день» и «Выходной»</p>			<p>Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) несложных иностранных текстов на тему. Применение в устной и</p>
<p>Тема 1.7. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)</p>	<p>Сообщение на тему: «Описание местоположения объекта»</p>			<p>Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) несложных иностранных текстов на тему. Применение в устной и</p>
<p>Тема 1.8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок</p>	<p>Составление краткой письменной информации по теме с использованием дат, количественных и порядковых числительных</p>			<p>Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) несложных иностранных текстов на тему. Применение в устной и письменной речи глаголов.</p>

<p>Тема 1.9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.</p>	<p>Письменные ответы на вопросы «Здоровый образ жизни»</p>			<p>Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) несложных иностранных текстов на тему.</p>
<p>Тема 1.10. Экскурсии и путешествия</p>	<p>Мини-сочинение «Мое путешествие»</p>			<p>Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему.</p>
<p>Тема 1.11. Россия, географическое положение, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательнос ти, традиции её национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство</p>	<p>Рассказ по теме «Россия»</p>			<p>Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему.</p> <p>Применение в устной и письменной речи модальных глаголов</p>
<p>Тема 1.12. Страны изучаемого языка, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики,</p>	<p>Поиск информации о культурных и национальных традициях, краеведении, обычаях и праздниках в стране изучаемого языка (на выбор)</p>			<p>Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему.</p> <p>Применение в устной и</p>

Тема 1.13. Научно-технический прогресс	Поиск информации по теме «Научно-технический прогресс»		Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему.
Тема 1.14. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы	Монологическое высказывание по теме: «Времена года и погода». Письмо другу на тему «Любимое время года»		Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему. Применение в
Раздел 2 Профессионально ориентированное содержание Тема 2.1. Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники	Поиск информации по теме		Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему. Применение в устной и
	Поиск информации по теме		Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему.
Тема 2.2. Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование.	Поиск информации по теме		Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему. Применение в

Тема 2.3. Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности	Монологическое высказывание «Я использую Интернет, чтобы...»			Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему. Применение в
Тема 2.4. Отраслевые выставки	Поиск информации о будущей профессии Проект «Моя будущая профессия»			Общение (устное и письменное) на иностранном языке на тему; перевод (со словарем) небольших иностранных текстов на тему. Применение в

4. Виды аудиторной работы и методические рекомендации по их выполнению

По иностранному языку предлагаются следующие виды заданий:

- 1 Перевод текста
- 2 Подготовка информационного сообщения
- 3 Написание сочинения
- 4 Составление глоссария
- 5 Создание презентаций
- 6 Составление предложений по грамматической теме
- 7 Составление диалогов по теме
- 8 Составление кроссвордов и ответов к ним

4.1 Перевод текста

Как известно, одной из основных задач обучения иностранным языкам в учебных заведениях СПО является перевод профессионально-ориентированного текста со словарём. Именно в этом виде самостоятельной

работы аккумулируются все языковые умения, накопленные студентом в школе и техникуме, находят своё применение в будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Перевод – это преобразование сообщения на исходном языке в сообщение на языке перевода. Выполняя перевод, переводчик прежде всего определяет способ перевода, то есть меру информационной упорядоченности для переводного текста. Первая ступень в выборе способа упорядоченности заключается в определении того, в каком виде должен быть представлен исходный текст в переводящей культуре: полностью или частично. В зависимости от коммуникативного задания на этом этапе выбирается либо полный, либо сокращённый перевод.

Сокращённому переводу могут подлежать практически все типы текстов. Результатом применения сокращённого перевода являются тезисы, конспекты, рефераты, аннотации, и т. п. Выборочный перевод как способ сокращённого перевода состоит в выборе ключевых, с точки зрения переводчика, единиц исходного текста и их полном переводе. Все остальные компоненты исходного текста при таком способе отбрасываются как второстепенные. Достоверность такого перевода основывается на точности выбора ключевых единиц, чтобы в переводе не пропала какая-либо важная часть информации.

В отличие от сокращённого перевода полный перевод направлен на тщательное воспроизведение всех компонентов информационной упорядоченности исходного текста в единицах переводящего языка. Полный перевод может осуществляться различными способами. Коммуникативный перевод заключается в выборе такого пути передачи исходной информации, который приводит к переводному тексту с адекватным исходному воздействием на читателя. Главным объектом при таком переводе оказывается не столько языковой состав исходного текста, сколько его содержательное значение. В сущности, это, что в обиходе часто называют литературным переводом, ведь здесь не допускаются ни сокращения, ни упрощения исходного текста. **Этот способ является оптимальным для большей части текстов профессиональной направленности.**

Затраты времени на написание аннотации зависят от сложности материала, индивидуальных особенностей студента и определяются преподавателем.

Ориентировочное время на подготовку – 1-2 ч.

Действия студента:

- внимательно прочитать и изучить информацию, при необходимости воспользоваться электронным переводчиком;
- отредактировать перевод в стиле русского литературного языка;
- оформить перевод и сдать в установленный срок.

Критерии оценки:

- точная передача основных положений текста;
- соответствие формы передачи информации;
- языковая грамотность переложения смысла текста средствами родного языка;
- перевод сдан в срок.

4.2 Подготовка информационного сообщения

Это вид аудиторной работы по подготовке небольшого по объёму устного сообщения для озвучивания на практическом занятии. Сообщаемая информация носит характер уточнения или обобщения, несёт новизну, отражает современный взгляд по определённым проблемам.

Сообщение отличается от докладов и рефератов не только объёмом информации, но и её характером – сообщения дополняют изучаемый вопрос фактическими или статистическими материалами. Оформляется задание письменно, оно может включать элементы наглядности. Регламент времени на озвучивание сообщения – до 5 мин.

Затраты времени на подготовку сообщения зависят от трудности сбора информации, сложности материала по теме, индивидуальных особенностей студента и определяются преподавателем. Ориентировочное время на подготовку информационного сообщения – 0.5ч.

Действия студента:

- составить план или грамматическую структуру сообщения;

- выделить основные понятия и слова;
- ввести в текст дополнительные данные, характеризующие объект изучения;
- оформить текст письменно;
- сдать на контроль преподавателю и озвучить в установленный срок.

Критерии оценки:

- актуальность темы;
- соответствие содержания теме;
- глубина проработки материала;
- грамотность и полнота использования лексико-грамматического материала;
- наличие элементов наглядности.

4.3 Написание сочинения

Сочинение - это задание, посвящённое раскрытию одной из проблем, касающейся области учебных или научных интересов дисциплины, общее проблемное поле, на основании чего студент сам формулирует тему. При раскрытии темы он должен проявить оригинальность подхода к решению проблемы, реалистичность, полезность и значимость предложенных идей, яркость, образность, художественную оригинальность изложения.

Затраты времени на подготовку материала зависят от трудности сбора информации, сложности материала по теме, индивидуальных особенностей студента и определяются преподавателем. Ориентировочное время на подготовку – 1 ч.

Действия студента:

- внимательно прочитать задание и сформулировать тему не только актуальную по своему значению, но и оригинальную и интересную по содержанию;

- подобрать и изучить источники по теме, содержащуюся в них информацию;
- выбрать главное и второстепенное;
- составить плансочинения;
- лаконично, но ёмко раскрыть содержание проблемы и свои подходы к её решению;
- оформить сочинение и сдать в установленный срок.

Критерии оценки:

- новизна, оригинальность идеи, подхода;
- реалистичность оценки существующего положения дел;
- полезность и реалистичность предложенной идеи;
- значимость реализации данной идеи, подхода, широта охвата;
- художественная выразительность, яркость, образность изложения;
- языковая грамотность изложения;
- сочинение представлено в срок.

4.4 Составление глоссария

Вид работы студента, выражающейся в подборе и систематизации терминов, непонятных слов и выражений, встречающихся при изучении темы. Развивает у студентов способность выделять главные понятия темы и формулировать их. Оформляется письменно, включает название и значение терминов, слов и понятий в алфавитном порядке.

Затраты времени зависят от сложности материала по теме, индивидуальных особенностей студента и определяются преподавателем. Ориентировочное время на подготовку глоссария не менее чем из 20 слов – 0.5ч.

Действия студента:

- прочитать материал источника, выбрать главные термины, непонятные слова;
- подобрать к ним и записать основные определения или расшифровку понятий;
- критически осмыслить подобранные определения и попытаться их модифицировать (упростить в плане устранения избыточности и повторений);
- оформить работу и представить в установленный срок.

Критерии оценки:

- соответствие терминов теме;
- многоаспектность интерпретации терминов и конкретизация их трактовки в соответствии со спецификой изучения дисциплины;
- соответствие оформления требованиям;
- работа сдана в срок.

4.5 Создание презентаций

Это вид работы студентов по созданию наглядных информационных пособий, выполненных с помощью мультимедийной компьютерной программы PowerPoint. Этот вид работы требует координации навыков студента по сбору, систематизации, переработке информации, оформления её в виде подборки материалов, кратко отражающих основные вопросы изучаемой темы, в электронном виде. То есть создание материалов-презентаций расширяет методы и средства обработки и представления учебной информации, формирует у студентов навыки работы на компьютере. Материалы-презентации готовятся студентом в виде слайдов с использованием программы Microsoft PowerPoint. В качестве материалов-презентаций могут быть представлены результаты любого вида внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы, по формату соответствующие режиму презентаций. Затраты времени на создание презентаций зависят от степени трудности материала по теме, его объёма, уровня сложности

создания презентации, индивидуальных особенностей студента и определяются преподавателем.

Ориентировочное время на подготовку – 1,5 ч.

Действия студента:

- изучить материалы темы, выделяя главное и второстепенное;
- установить логическую связь между элементами темы;
- представить характеристику элементов в краткой форме;
- выбрать опорные сигналы для акцентирования главной информации и отобразить в структуре работы;
- оформить работу и предоставить к установленному сроку.

Критерии оценки:

- соответствие содержания теме;
- правильная структурированность информации;
- наличие логической связи изложенной информации;
- языковая грамотность изложения материала;
- эстетичность оформления, его соответствие требованиям;
- работа представлена в срок.

4.6 Составление предложений по теме

Это вид работы студента по систематизации грамматической информации, которая сводится в рамки практического составления предложений с употреблением грамматической структуры.

Формирование структуры предложения отражает сформированность навыка студента к систематизации материала и развивает его умения по применению грамматических знаний. Краткость предложений характеризует способность к её свертыванию, а одноплановый материал позволяет довести до автоматизма употребление грамматической структуры.

Такие задания даются как помощь в изучении большого объема информации,

желая придать ему оптимальную форму для запоминания. Задание чаще всего носит обязательный характер, а его качество оценивается по качеству знаний в процессе контроля. Оформляется письменно.

Затраты времени на составление предложений зависят от объёма информации, сложности грамматической структуры. Ориентировочное время на подготовку – 0.5 ч.

Действия студента:

- изучить информацию по теме;
- выбрать оптимальную форму таблицы;
- информацию представить в сжатом виде и заполнить ею основные графы таблицы;
- пользуясь готовой таблицей, эффективно подготовиться к контролю по заданной теме.

Критерии оценки:

- соответствие содержания теме;
- логичность структуры предложений;
- правильный отбор информации;
- языковая грамотность изложения материала;
- работа сдана в срок.

4.7 Составление диалогов по теме

Это вид работы студентов для развития разговорных навыков общения на иностранном языке. Данный вид заданий требует от студентов развитого критического мышления по осмыслению информации, формированию естественной реакции на реплики, а также умения лаконично формулировать мысль и выразить её в вопросно-ответной форме. Кроме того, использование разговорных клише требует от студента и развитых коммуникативных и

интерактивных навыков. Диалог должен включать не менее 10 реплик. Затраты времени на подготовку данного задания зависят от объёма информации, сложности её структурирования, индивидуальных особенностей студента и определяются преподавателем. Ориентировочное время на подготовку – 0.5ч.

Задание может планироваться в рамках изучения одной темы или выполняться в процессе научно-исследовательской работы студента.

Действия студента:

- изучить лексическую тематику;
- разработать вопросы и ответы беседы с использованием разговорных клише;
- грамотно озвучить диалог для контроля в установленный срок.

Критерии оценки:

- соответствие беседы теме;
- языковая грамотность построения вопросов с применением кратких форм;
- корректная формулировка ответов;
- грамотное интонационное сопровождение диалога;
- работа представлена в срок.

4.8 Составление кроссвордов по теме и ответов к ним

Это разновидность отображения информации в графическом виде и вид контроля знаний по ней. Работа по составлению кроссворда требует от студента владения материалом, умения концентрировать свои мысли и гибкость ума. Разгадывание кроссвордов чаще применяется в аудиторных самостоятельных работах как метод самоконтроля и взаимоконтроля знаний. Составление кроссвордов рассматривается как вид внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы и требует от студентов не только тех же качеств, что необходимы при разгадывании кроссвордов, но и умения систематизировать информацию. Кроссворды могут быть различны по форме и объёму слов.

Затраты времени на составление кроссвордов зависят от объёма информации, её сложности и определяются преподавателем. Ориентировочное время на подготовку одного кроссворда объёмом не менее 10 слов – 1 ч.

Действия студента:

- изучить информацию по теме;
- создать графическую структуру, вопросы и ответы к ним;
- представить на контроль в установленный срок.

Критерии оценки:

- соответствие содержания теме;
- грамотная формулировка вопросов;
- кроссворд выполнен без ошибок;
- работа представлена на контроль в срок.

5. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

Тема 1.1. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

Task 1. Пример диалога после приветствия и знакомства:

- Where are you from?
- I am from Russia.
- And you?
- I am from Germany .

Если нужно представить третье лицо, следует указать, кем оно вам приходится.
My friend.
My colleague.

Например:
Let me introduce my son.

Обменявшись несколькими формальными фразами, можно поинтересоваться о делах собеседника.

- How are you?
- I am fine, thanks, and you?

Для нормального общения и для поддержания диалога с незнакомым человеком на должном уровне, необходимо знание типовых фраз. С помощью следующих фраз можно поддержать диалог или вежливо его закончить.

- Why have you come to ...? – почему вы приехали в ...?
- I'm having a holiday here – я в отпуске.
- I live in this country – я живу в этой стране.
- I study here – я здесь учусь.
- I'm on business trip – я в командировке.
- I came to ... to study here – я приехал в ... учиться.
- I always wanted to live abroad я всегда хотел учиться за границей.

- I agree – согласен (-на).
- Whenever you like – когда вам будет удобно.
- Good idea – хорошая идея.
- What about...? – как насчет...?
- Just a minute — минутку.

I see — понимаю.

I hope to see you soon again – надеюсь, мы еще встретимся.

Для того, чтобы обменяться контактной информацией, понадобится владение следующей лексикой:

What is your phone number? – какой у вас номер телефона?

Are you on Facebook, Twitter, Skype – у вас есть аккаунт в Фейсбуке? Твиттере? Скайпе?

What is your email address? – какой у вас электронный адрес?

В завершение диалога следует попрощаться, пожелав собеседнику всего наилучшего. Для этого существуют следующие устойчивые выражения:

Take care – берегите себя.

Good buy – пока, до свидания.

Task 2. Make up your own story using examples

My Personal Information

My name is Ivan. My surname is Sergeev. I am 17 years old. I study in the eleventh form of a secondary school in Novosibirsk.

My Family

My family means a lot for me. My parents are the people I am proud of.

My mom is 43. She is a teacher of Maths. She loves children and enjoys educating them. My dad is 45. He is a doctor. He believes his profession is the most needed in the world and does his best to be a proficient doctor.

Another member of my family is my brother. He is 4 years younger than me. His name is Andrew. He is very optimistic, reliable and sporty. His favourite sport is volleyball. I can say Andrew is my best friend. I am happy I have a brother.

My School and Studies

The school I go to is an ordinary secondary school. I have been studying here since I was 7 years old. Among my classmates there are many of my friends whom I have known since the first days at school.

My school gives me good education. I study Maths and Physics at the advanced level. I am planning to connect my future profession with these subjects.

My Interests

Apart from school I devote my leisure time to two hobbies. I keep a dog and study English.

My dog is a black Labrador. It is an excellent friend and companion. My dog is very smart and active. Besides, I have been studying English for many years. This hobby allows me to travel much easier, to communicate with English-speaking friends, to surf the Internet and read books in original. With this hobby I feel I grow intellectually.

Тема 1.2. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, личностные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)

What does he/she look like?

<i>Age — возраст</i>		<i>Built — телосложение</i>		<i>Height — рост</i>	
young	молодой	fat	толстый	1.70 m	170 см
middle-aged	средних лет	thin	худой	medium height	среднего роста
elderly	пожилой	slim	стройный	average height	среднего роста
old	старый	skinny	тощий	below average	ниже среднего
in his/her 30's	в свои 30	plump	полный	tall	высокий
		medium-build	средней комплекции	short	низкий
		broad-shouldered	широкоплечий	tallish	высоковатый
		overweight	избыточный вес	shortish	низковатый
		stocky	коренастый		
<i>Hair style</i>		<i>Hair colour</i>		<i>Face</i>	
long	длинный	black	черноволосый	thin	худое
short	короткие	dark-haired	брюнет	long	вытянутое
straight	прямые	red	рыжий	round	круглое
wavy	вьющиеся	fair	русый	oval	овальное
curly	кучeryавые	blonde	светлый (блондин)	square	квадратное
neat	аккуратные	grey	седой	heart-shaped	сердцевидное
untidy	неухоженные	brown-haired	шатен	high cheekbones	высокие скулы
with plaits	в косе	dyed	крашенные	high forehead	высокий лоб
a fringe	челка	a brunette	брюнетка (амер)	thin/ full lips	тонкие/полные губы

bald	лысый	a blonde	блондинка	freckled	в веснушках
in a bun	в пучке	a redhead	рыжеволосый	long nose	длинный нос
pony-tail	хвостик	mousy	мышиный цвет	straight nose	прямой нос
		dark	темный	turned-up nose	вздёрнутый
		coloured	крашенный	a cleft chin	раздвоенный подбородок
				a pointed chin	с ямочкой
				a double chin	двойной подбородок

<i>Eyes</i>		<i>Complexion — цвет лица</i>		<i>Dress</i>	
blue	голубые	pale	бледный	smart	привлекательно
grey	серые	sunburned/sunburnt	загорелый (обожженный)	scruffy	грязный, неряшливый
brown	карие	tanned	загорелый	well-dressed	опрятный
long eyelashes	длинные ресницы	olive-skinned	оливкового цвета	casual	повседневный, обычный
thick eyelashes	густые ресницы	fair-skinned	светлой кожей	conservative	старомодный
bushy eyelashes	пушистые ресницы	oriental	восточного типа	elegant	элегантный
		brown	мулат	fashionable	модный
		black	Метис		

What is he/she like?

straightforward - честный, прямой, открытый
 dedicated - преданный
 respectful - с уважением к другим
 good looking - симпатичная, привлекательная
 handsome - симпатичный (только по отношению к мужчине!)
 funny - весёлый, с чувством юмора
 fun-loving - весёлый, шутник, юморист
 exciting - заводной
 adventurous - смелый, любитель приключений
 open-minded - без предубеждений, объективный
 easy-going - общительный, лёгкий в общении
 quarrelsome - сварливый
 unattached - самостоятельный

sociable общительная
cheerful весёлая, жизнерадостная
loyal верная
straightforward честная, прямая, открытая
reliable надёжная
honest порядочная, честная
dedicated преданная
faithful верная, преданная
calm спокойная
spontaneous спонтанная, лёгкая на подъём
kind добрая
respectful относящаяся с уважением к другим
shy застенчивая
cruel / unkind злой
open, candid открытая, откровенная
romantic романтическая
sentimental сентиментальная
tender ласковая
generous великодушная, щедрая
caring заботливая
attentive, caring внимательная
affectionate нежная
considerate внимательная к другим, чуткая
tolerant терпимая
compassionate умеющая сострадать, сочувствовать
patient терпеливая
sincere, frank искренняя
modest скромная
warm добрая, сердечная
creative творческая
curious любопытная, любознательная
sensual чувственная
passionate страстная, пылкая
nice милая, хорошая
good looking симпатичная, привлекательная
attractive привлекательная
pretty хорошенькая, симпатичная
friendly дружелюбная
glamorous прелестная, очаровательная
witty остроумная funny весёлая, с чувством юмора
serious серьёзная
fun-loving весёлый, шутник, юморист
exciting заводной
adventurous смелый, любитель приключений
reasonable благоразумная

hardworking трудолюбивая, много работающая
gentle мягкая
well educated хорошо образованная
understanding понимающая
open-minded без предубеждений, объективная
energetic энергичная
easy-going общительная, лёгкая в общении
unattached самостоятельная
enthusiastic полная энтузиазма
eager целеустремлённая
confident in myself уверенная в себе
even-tempered уравновешенный
impolite невежливый
rude грубый
reliable - надёжный
trustworthy заслуживающий доверия
jealous ревнивый
envious завистливый
kind добрый
generous щедрый
mean жадный
amiable любезный
considerate внимательный
shy застенчивый
haughty надменный

Task 1. Read the texts, write down unknown words and translate them.

A) My neighbour Alex is 18 years old and he is a student. Alex is quite good looking. He is not very tall. He is well-built and has got broad shoulders, sturdy chest and strong back. His neck is quite short and firm.

Alex is very sporty; he does karate and goes running every day. That is why he has got well-developed muscles. His arms and legs are quite short, but they are very firm, his fingers are stumpy and his feet are not very large. Alex is very strong; he can lift heavy things easily.

Alex is pale-skinned. His hair is red. It is of medium length, curly and very thick. He has got handsome roundish face. His forehead is quite low; he has got thick eyebrows. Alex has got bright green almond-shaped eyes. His nose is not very big and it is a little snub. He has got small ears. His lips are neither full nor thin. He is usually clean-shaven and wears a neat small beard on his chin. As many people with red hair, Alex has got freckles on his face. He also has got a small scar on his forehead.

Alex usually wears casual or sport clothes. He likes wearing jeans very much. He prefers wide blue jeans. He enjoys wearing sports shoes too. He often chooses clothes of brown, green or blue colours. These colours suit him very well.

B) In this photo we can see a young lady in about her early twenties.

In my opinion she is beautiful, I would say, gorgeous. She is tall, fit and slim. She has got an oval face, expressive brown eyes, not very thick eyebrows and full lips.

Her hair is blond, wavy and well-groomed. Her soft quiet smile is really charming. I guess she works as a model and she is at a photo session right now. That's why her make-up is professionally made. Foundation cream makes the girl's skin perfectly velvety. Blusher emphasizes her prominent cheekbones.

Her smoky-eyes make the lady's look very intense and exciting. Her lipstick makes her lips sensual but at the same time gives the girl natural look. By the way, her short nails with simple low-key manicure finish her natural image.

The girl is wearing casual comfortable clothes: a loose-fitting white blouse, a dark grey jacket and dark blue jeans. According to her appearance and style we can suppose that she is sociable, cheerful and leads an active life. Maybe she likes going on picnics with her friends, travelling abroad and doing some sports, for example, jogging in the morning.

Task 2. Describe your friend (Составьте короткий рассказ о внешности, характере какого-нибудь человека (вашего друга, соседа по парте, студента из вашей группы)).

Тема 1.3. Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности

Task 1. Make up your own story using examples

My Family

My name is Boris. I am sixteen years old. I would like to tell you about my family.

There are five of us in the family. I have got a mother, a father, an elder brother and a younger sister. First of all, I would like to tell you about myself.

Now I am a student of the Railway Transport College, the branch of the Petersburg State Transport University. In my free time I like to read historical novels and listen to pop music. My elder brother is a school-leaver, he is seventeen years old. This year he is going to enter the Academy of Music. He plays the piano and guitar very well.

My younger sister's name is Kate. She is five years old, she goes to the kindergarten, likes to draw and dance. I like to spend my free time with her.

My mother's name is Elena. She is a teacher of the English language. She works at school and likes her profession very much. She is forty years old and she looks very good.

My father's name is Vladimir. He is forty-five years old. He is a surgeon. He is a very responsible and hardworking person. He works a lot and he is busy all the time. We are proud of him, because every day he saves lives of people.

We always go to the village to our grandparents during summer holidays. There is a lake there and we swim in it. We also play badminton, go fishing and in the evening we get together, drink tea, talk and laugh.

My family is very friendly and united. I love it and I am proud of it.

I have a cat. Her name is Matilda. She is 7 years old. She is grey with a few dark spots. Matilda has green eyes. She is quite fluffy and big.

Matilda is a very smart pet. She is a bit shy and always hides somewhere when we have guests. She is very independent (just like most of cats) and likes solitude. She is not so young anymore so most of the time she spends lying on the sofa or the armchair.

She is an amazing cat with immaculate manners.

Составить «Рассказ о себе»

Task 2. Read the text.

My Best Friend

My best friend's name is Boris. He is fifteen years old and he is my classmate. We have been friends since the first year at school. Boris is very attractive. He is tall, slim and strong. He has dark hair and brown eyes. We share many common interests: we play in the same football team, we both like adventurous stories, and we have the same attitude to life.

Boris does well at school. He is especially good at History and English. He helps me to do my homework, explains to me when I don't understand something. He also takes part in different school activities, concerts and parties.

My friend's opinion is very important for me. I can discuss all my problems with him. He is very gentle, kind and modest. Boris is also a very patient and hardworking person. If something goes wrong, he anyway tries and doesn't give up.

His interests are broad. He is interested in the history of ancient civilizations and architecture. He plays the guitar and likes to draw.

Sometimes I fall out with Boris but make peace with him right away. When we have free time, we go out together. Usually we invite our friends and go to the cinema.

Boris is very reliable and honest person and at any moment I can rely on him.

Сочинение «Мой лучший друг»

Тема 1.4. Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)

Read the text. Find the words in a dictionary:

My Flat

My family lives in a 9-storeyed building, which is situated near the city center. There is a nursery, school, several shops and a brasserie not far from the house. We have an elevator in our communal entrance hall. We live on the seventh floor, that's why we're glad that we needn't to walk up.

Our flat is very comfortable and cozy. It has three rooms: my parents' bedroom, my room, a living room. It also includes a kitchen, a hallway and a bathroom. Our flat is provided with all modern conveniences: cold and hot running water, electricity, central heating, and telephone.

A living room is the biggest one in our flat. It has a long table with several chairs round in the middle. To the right of the table, there is a big wall unit with a wardrobe and different shelves. Opposite the table, an occasional table with a TV set on it stands from one side. There is a cozy sofa with two arm chairs from the other side. The floor is covered with a beautiful carpet with patterns. The pictures are hanging on the walls.

My parents' bedroom is cozy and spacious. There is a bed with two dressing tables and small lamps on each of them.

My room is the smallest one. It's very cozy and bright. It has a desk, an armchair, a wardrobe and a bed. My wooden shelves are overflowed with books, because I like to read. There is also a computer on my desk.

Our kitchen is big enough. In the middle it has a dining-table with chairs. Opposite it, there is a cupboard with cooking utensils. The kitchen has a refrigerator to the right of cupboard and a sink to the left. Our kitchen is well-equipped. It has a toaster, a food processor, a microwave and a coffee maker. We like to spend evenings in our cozy kitchen, to drink tea and talk.

I like my flat very much as it is one of some places, where I feel peaceful.

My College

My name is Anton. I'm sixteen years old. I have recently graduated from my school and entered the Railway Transport College, branch of the St.Petersburg State Transport University. Today, the College is one of the most prestigious and reliable institutions in the north west of this country. Young people can get decent education here.

The College is a five-storeyed building with a lot of classrooms and labs, where we learn different subjects. All the classrooms are spacious and light.

On the second there is a headmaster's office, a lower's office, a staff's office, a museum and a library. On the third, fourth, fifth floors we study. The Teacher's Room, is on the third floor where you can get all necessary information about classes and extra classes activities.

Everything is in proper condition in our college – desks, tables, chairs, equipment. We have laboratories for Physics and Chemistry where we conduct experiments.

The library is a place where we can find not only books we need but also we can work with computers. Our librarians are always ready to help and explain everything.

The canteen is also a special place for us. The food is always delicious in our canteen and it is always clean there.

We have a big assembly hall. Different competitions and events are held there.

Our college has gymnasiums with all the necessary equipment. We often stay there after classes and play volleyball, basketball, and tennis. Different sports competitions are held there.

Our group-mistress knows her subject perfectly. We all love her not only as a teacher but also as a person. She gives us pieces of advice. Our group is the friendliest in the college. At weekends we often go to museums, theatres, exhibitions, and on holidays we visit places of interest in Karelia.

I'm very proud to be a student of the college.

Тема 1.5 Распорядок дня студента колледжа

Task 1. Make your own story using the examples

My Week-day

It is very useful for me to have a daily schedule because I have a lot of things to do every day. It helps me find enough time for all my hobbies. I always know how much free time I have left every day.

My daily schedule:

- 7.00 I get up.
- 7.05 I brush my teeth, have a shower and get dressed.
- 7.30 I have breakfast.
- 8.00 I go to school.
- 8.30 My lessons start.
- 13.30 My lessons finish.
- 14.00 I come home.
- 14.10 I have lunch.

Monday / Wednesday	Tuesday / Thursday	Friday
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 14.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. ○ 16.30 I go to my guitar lesson. ○ 19.00 I come home. ○ 19.10 I have dinner. ○ 19.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 14.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. ○ 16.30 I practice the guitar ○ 18.00 I have dinner. ○ 18.30 I go to my dance class ○ 20.30 I come home. ○ 20.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 14.40 I do my homework./ I have free time. ○ 19.00 I have dinner. ○ 19.30 I do my homework./ I have free time.

- 21.30 I pack my school bag.
- 21.45 I have a shower and brush my teeth.
- 22.00 I go to bed.

It is very important to have your daily schedule and follow it. It helps you manage your time so that you could have enough time for sleeping, eating and doing all things you have to do every day. And also it helps you to stay healthy.

Task 2. Make up questions about your friend's day

Task 3 .Read the text. Do you spend your day off in the same way?

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 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.

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.

Подготовка монологического высказывания на темы «Рабочий день» и «Выходной»

Тема 1.6 . Хобби, досуг

Popular free time activities of teenagers

Britain has recently been described as a "leisure society." This is because there are a great variety of leisure pursuits. Young people generally go out on Friday or Saturday nights to a disco, to a concert or to a pub. In recent years going out for a meal or getting a take-away meal have become popular too. During the past years there is a great increase in keeping fit and staying healthy. A lot of teens started running, jogging and going to different fitness clubs in their spare time. Aerobics classes and fitness clubs opened in every town, and the number of recreation centres greatly increased. Indoor pools, with their wave-making machines, water slides and tropical vegetation, have become very popular.

The same is true in Russia. A lot of teens go in for different kinds of sport. Sport helps them to feel as fit as a fiddle. In both countries there are special programmes for problem teenagers, such as a high-risk activities, for example they are taught to jump out of aeroplanes. But despite the increase in the number of teens participating in sport, the majority of young people still prefer to be spectators. They prefer to be couch potatoes. Watching sports on TV is a popular leisure activity, as is going to football matches on Saturday. Cinemas have been redesigned with four or more screens, each showing a different film at the same time, and a lot of teens like going to the cinemas too.

The young generation is fond of communication. There are many available methods of communication nowadays, and the most popular one is computers. A lot of teenagers spend plenty of time working on computers. The Internet seems really good fun. You may send e-mails to friends from different countries and get their answers instantly. You even may talk to them. It is easy and quick. A lot of teenagers have mobile telephones, so they can always be contacted, if they keep their telephone switched on, at any time of the day or night, or send text messages.

A lot of teenagers in both countries are crazy about animals. They race them, train them and breed them. They like to hear stories about them on television programmes and they like reading books about them. Many teens have a pet animal. It could be a dog, a cat, a goldfish, a bird or a small furry animal like a hamster. Looking after and being kind to their pets is very important for teens. Why are teens so interested in animals? Perhaps it's because they are rather shy in their heart of hearts. One of my friends says: "I can say anything I like to my dog, but she never thinks I'm silly."

There are plenty of other kinds of activities, such as travelling, visiting historical places, babysitting, delivering newspapers, putting together jigsaw puzzles, reading, going to different museums, skateboarding, going fishing, hitchhiking, shopping, helping people in need, joining a computer club and others. We can say "So many teens; so many kinds of activities."

Now some words about me. I am fifteen and I am a computer addict. I am fond of communication with other teens. That's why I have a lot of friends in my and other countries. We send messages from one computer to another one using e-mail; we have on-line conversations. I am a member of the computing club and I spend much time there. Of course, it's rather expensive, but my parents understand me and give me enough money to pay for my computer club. And I think that my hobby will be useful in my future profession. Besides, I spend my free time in the sport club. I go in for kung fu. Recently films about kung fu have become very popular in Russia. This fighting itself is a great art, the result of many years of hard work and self-discipline. The man who made kung fu films famous was Bruce Lee. He used fists, elbows, feet (never weapons) and moved as fast as lightning. I am rather good at kung fu now, but I never use my skills to hurt anybody, unless it is absolutely necessary. Now people know what Kung Fu is, and I think it may become a sport of the future, because it develops up your personality, will and nobility.

Task 1. Read the texts. Do you have anything in common with this person? What? What is different?

Hobby

Every person in modern society has hobbies. Without them, our life becomes boring and tiresome. You may have several hobbies. For example, sport, music, art, science. I would like to talk about my hobbies.

Sport is the good way to have fun and to keep your body fit. My favorite kind of sport is a horse riding. I like animals, nature and also I like to move fast, that's why it is for me. I'm sure, horse riding is one of the most romantic and beautiful kind of sport. I am fond of swimming, badminton, table tennis too. Also I can dance well.

Music is the spirit of the soul. I like to listen to different music: tunes and songs. I finished musical school, sometimes I play the piano and the flute. Beautiful tunes take my mood up.

Art inspires me greatly. They are photos, pictures, dancing. Unfortunately I can't draw well, but I adore visiting exhibitions and installations. I admire the works of great masters of art.

Reading is the most thrilling leisure activity for me because you have wonderful travels and amazing adventures with the main heroes of your favourite books.

I like to study languages. English is my favorite one. Spanish will be the next to study. But it is a different story.

Тема 1.7 Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)

Task 1. Learn these useful expressions

Go straight on until you come to a crossroads. Идите прямо до перекрестка.

Turn left into Gordon Street. Сверните влево на Гордон Стрит.

Take the next left. Следующий поворот — налево.

Take the second road on the left. На второй дороге сверните налево (второй переулок).

Turn right at the traffic lights. Поверните направо на светофоре.

It's opposite the church. Это напротив церкви.

It's next to the bank. Это рядом с банком.

It's between the school and the shop. Это между школой и магазином.

It's at the end of the road. Это в конце дороге.

It's on the corner of Market Street and Baker Street. Это на углу Маркет Стрит и Бэйкер Стрит.

It's just behind this building. Это за этим зданием.

I'm trying to get to the museum. Я пытаюсь попасть в музей (Мне нужно найти дорогу в музей).

Do you know where the post office is? Вы знаете, где находится почтовое отделение?

What's the best way to get to the train station? Как лучше пройти до железнодорожной станции?

Task 2. Fill in the gaps in the dialogue

east, bank, school, roundabout, third, church

Lenny: Excuse me, I'm trying to find a pub called the Cock & Bull. Could you point me in the right direction?

George: Ah... the Cock & Bull. I know it well. Excellent pub.

Lenny: Oh, great. I'm new to the city and I'm supposed to meet a friend there, but I haven't got a clue where I am.

George: Right. Go straight ahead. Then, take the (1) _____ road on your left. That's Queen Street. Follow it until you pass a (2) _____, and then... No, hang on. That's not right.

Lenny: Oh, I can ask someone else if you're not sure.

George: No, no. I know London like the back of my hand... OK. Ignore everything I just said. From here, you want to get onto Charles Street, which is parallel to this street. Then walk (3) _____ about 500 metres until you see an old (4) _____. Turn right at the church and... Wait a minute...

Lenny: I've got a map here...

George: I don't need a map. I've lived here all my life. And the Cock & Bull isn't far. Excellent pub, by the way. They do a fantastic steak and kidney pie... Or was it steak and mushroom? Anyway. Go about four hundred metres that way and when you get to a (5)_____, hang a left. Walk for another two minutes and you'll see a (5)_____ on the opposite side of the road. The pub is just next to the bank. You can't miss it.

Lenny: Great! Thank you!

George: No, hold on... That's where the pub used to be. It moved 15 years ago.

Lenny: Maybe I should ask someone else.

George: No, no, I'm your man. I practically live at the Bear & Bull.

Lenny: You mean the Cock & Bull.

George: No, the Bear & Bull.

Lenny: I'm trying to get to the Cock & Bull.

George: The Cock & Bull? No idea! Never heard of it! Goodbye!

Task 3. Make up the dialogue of your own

Тема 1.8 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

Compare two texts

Text 1

I go shopping several times per week. Nowadays there are so many types of shops — the shopping center, the hypermarket, the supermarket, the bakery, butchery and grocery.

I adore shopping centers. I usually do the shopping with my mother or with my friends. We go to the shopping centers where we can spend hours in different shops. You can buy any type of clothes there: from underwear to shoes and coat.

The supermarkets and hypermarkets are very convenient as you can buy whatever you need at once. There is no more need to go to three different shops to buy bread, meat and vegetables. It's all here.

But still there are those who prefer buying some goods at the specialized places. For example, they buy fresh bread at the bakery across the street, and then go to the butcher's to buy some fresh meat, and then spend 20 minutes to get to the grocery to buy fresh fruits and vegetables.

Modern technologies allow doing the shopping without need not only to get out of the house, but even get out of bed. It concerns not only the clothing, but also the food. The delivery service is a part of almost all modern shops and that is extremely convenient. You can spend half an hour on choosing and ordering the products and then do some other things and then just receive all that you need. Isn't that convenient?

So there are so many types of shopping. And one can choose the most preferable to him.

Text 2

Shopping is an opportunity to buy everything what we need, from food to clothes. When we do the shopping we get to know a lot of information about different goods, their prices, quality. We learn to choose products, to spend money rationally. Someone will say that shopping is an original way of spending free time. Someone will say that it's a forced waste of money. Today, shopping is a means of our existence and living.

It's a so called exchange of money for any kinds of goods (from pins to vehicles). Thus, if you want to live in this world shopping is a real necessity for you. Everyone does the shopping: from the poor to a millionaire. By the way, shopping is a great entertainment too. If you want to relax, shopping is for you. Many girls enjoy shopping and spend the whole day visiting shops and buying things. For them the process of shopping is more important than purchasing. While shopping we talk, with, other people, get experience, get to know many interesting things. But, of course, shopping depends not only on our mood but on our money, too. If you have a lot of money -you can choose what you want if you don't have — you are to be very economical and buy only the things which are essential.

Nowadays there are different ways of shopping. Years ago people went to the shops and bought everything they needed. With the development of progress shopping began to change and now you can purchase things on the Internet. To attract customers shops provide various services: free home delivery and installation of some gadgets, money-back guarantee, buy and win coupons, repair services. They sell their goods on credit and what not. How inventive people may be in their thirst to get to somebody else's money!

While speaking about shopping I can't but mention a very specific phenomenon of our life -advertising. We have to listen to ads and watch commercials at least hundred times a day. It penetrates to our minds and makes us wear some kind of clothes and shoes, it insists on our chewing all the time, cleaning our teeth with Colgate after we drink Coffee Nescafe.

As there are many different goods, so there are many shops which sell this or that kind of products. Here's a short guide of different kinds of shops. Department stores have many different departments: haberdashery, headwear, perfumery, stationery, leather goods, sports goods, china and glass, fabrics, linen, readymade men's and ladies' departments. In the ladies' clothing department you can choose dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, underwear. In the men's clothing department one can buy suits, sweaters, cardigans, pullovers, trousers and woolen jackets. We go to the dairy shop to buy milk, cream, cheese. Tinned fish, caviar, crabs, lobsters, and different sorts of fish — carp, cod, salmon, trout, mackerel — can be found at the fishmonger's. Sugar, semolina, buckwheat, rice, coffee, spaghetti, noodles are sold at the grocer's. At the greengrocer's we can find all sorts of vegetables and fruit. Well, all this stuff you may buy at a market place and very often it is cheaper and of better quality. There are also big supermarkets where you can

buy everything. Such shops are very universal and well-stocked. Moreover, we can order goods by telephone and with the help of different catalogues and fashion magazines.

Going shopping in my city is a wonderful and instant way of participating in everyday life here. Most shops in my place open at 9 a. m. and close at 8 p.m., they are opened from Monday to Sunday. Most grocery shops are opened also on Sunday. Actually, there are many big and small shops in my district. The largest department store is situated near my house and it houses everything from bags to household gadgets and bed-linen. On the ground floor of it there is a spectacular food hall decorated with tiles, which has splendid displays of fish, cheese, meat and other products; other departments include china and glass, electronics and kitchenware. This department store is well-stocked and has a gorgeous selection of different goods.

In my city there are some markets with an amazing range of goods. If you want to visit the biggest market you need a strong pair of legs, comfy shoes and lots of time to wander around. The market sells everything imaginable from tiny tin openers to massive TV sets, providing a diverse and extraordinary range of shopping services. So, in the city there are many places where you can buy food, presents, clothes and other things.

If you want to do the shopping you should know some rules. First of all, you should pay for everything you buy. It is important to spend money rationally. If you are queuing up at the cash-desk you need to wait for your turn. You should check your money before and after paying. It is important to think over your choice and to buy only good things. These are the main rules of shopping. Knowing the rules helps to get real bargains.

I like shopping. I like to buy different things, especially presents. If I want to buy something special I visit the market with someone who will advise me and help me to buy it. I often do the shopping with my Mum because she has a good taste and knows what will fit me. Shopping can change my mood, especially if it is a bargain. I usually buy foodstuffs, it is my household duty. I usually buy bread, milk, eggs, cheese. Once a week my Mum buys meat and fish for a week. When it comes to buying some serious things such as clothing, home appliances, footwear we usually go shopping together. Shopping is a very interesting way to spend your time. It helps to get everything you want. It can make our dreams come true.

Краткая письменная информация по теме с использованием дат, количественных и порядковых числительных

Тема 1.9.

Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

Sport and Health.

Today we are going to discuss the most important problem of our life - our health. Why is this problem the most important nowadays? What's your opinion?

There are a lot of different diseases; Unfortunately, about 80% of pupils living school have health problems.

Choosing of the motto.

People of different nations have proverbs about health which underline the importance of health. Let's remember some of them:

Early to bed early to rise

Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

An apple a day keeps a doctor away.

You are what you eat.

Eat to live, not live to eat.

Teacher: What proverb can we choose as a motto of our lesson?

(Студенты выбирают девиз урока.)

Teacher: Our health depends on different things. What are they? They are: our habits, the food we eat, physical activity.

Speech drills.

. Bad habits. Good habits.

Teacher :Let's begin with our habits. Read and name what bad or good.

eating lots of sweets, Eating healthy food, playing sport. eating between meals, snacking, skipping breakfast, sleeping too much or too little, - smoking, taking drugs, eating between meals, physical activity, sleeping 7-8 hours, doing morning exercising

Task 1. Read the texts, then find and write in groups "Eating rules" (e.g. don't eat between meals, eat whole meal bread instead of white)

Unknown words. Translate.

Balanced diet

Contain

Carbohydrates

Pasta

Stomach

Vitamins

Minerals

Healthy eating.

In order to stay healthy it is important to have a balanced diet – in other words, food that contains something from each of the three main groups of food. These groups are protein, fat, and carbohydrates.

You find protein in lots of food, for example meat, fish, nuts, cheese and milk. It helps your body to grow and to be healthy and it gives you energy. Fat gives you energy but don't eat a lot – it's bad for you. There are a lot of fatty foods that come from animals, for example milk, cheese, butter and meat.

Carbohydrates give you more than 70% of your energy. Bread, pasta, cereals, fruits, and vegetables such as potatoes and cabbage all contain lots of carbohydrates.

Fruits, vegetables, beans and nuts, brown bread all have fiber. It doesn't give you energy but it fills your stomach when you are hungry.

There are many different vitamins and minerals. They help our body be healthy. You can get all your vitamins and minerals from fresh fruit and vegetables.

My favourite food.

All food is made up of nutrients which our bodies use. There are different kinds of nutrients: carbohydrates, proteins, fats» vitamins and minerals. Different foods contain different nutrients.

First of all I do not eat animal meat at all. I prefer fish and other sea products. So in the morning I usually have some cottage cheese with kefir, then I have tea with two butter roads. At dinner I have vegetable soup, a salad and fried fish. I do not have desserts, but only tea with lemon and sugar. For supper I have just a salad and then I eat fruit.

For some food is a source of pleasure, for others - a source of energy. For me food – is a pleasant source of energy. I think that pleasant food is healthy food. To my mind healthy food should be quite simple. I eat complicated dishes only in restaurants. My daily meals consist of the same dishes every day.

The best way is to get into the habit of checking the ingredients and nutritional value on the sides of packets although this isn't always easy to do. Another thing to know is, for example, that we do need fat to live, it's an essential part of our diet and physically we couldn't exist without it.

The food we eat depends on lots of things. Taste is a big factor. Culture, religion and health also play a part in what food we eat. Advertising and social factors also have a big influence. So I love all kinds of milk products, especially kefir, cheese. I prefer cheeses from Russia and Germany. I like different kinds of salads, dressed with olive oil or sour cream. I also love all kinds of potato dishes. I usually drink down food with natural juices or kvass.

Well, of course, on weekends I want to try a new dish. If I have free time, I try to invent a new salad or find an interesting recipe. On weekends I let myself have good red dry wine. Well, many doctors say that red wine in reasonable quantities is very good for health.

I do not buy in shops ready or semi-manufactured food products, because this is unhealthy. It is better to spend some time cooking, than to have problems with overweight and heart.

Income is also an important factor. That is why not surprisingly, money, rather than a lack of knowledge about how to eat well, is at the heart of the problem. Finally, there are three main messages to follow for healthy eating:

First, we should eat less fat, particularly saturated fat.

Secondly, we are to cut down on sugar and salt.

Thirdly, we must eat more fresh fruit and vegetables

Also I prefer to have tea with bitter chocolate or home-made jams. As I do not change my daily dishes, I very seldom have stomach problems. Actually I think that the simpler food is, the better is its taste.

Sport in Our Life.

Спорт Sport

альпинизм mountaineering, (mountain-)climbing

атлетика athletics

баскетбол basketball

бокс boxing

болельщик fan, supporter

бубновый валет jack of diamonds

выигрывать/выиграть to win

гимнастика gymnastics

гольф	golf
забивать/забить гол	to score a goal
игра	game
играть в карты	to play cards
играть в футбол	to play football; am. to play soccer
играть в шахматы	to play chess
катание на коньках	(ice-)skating
катание на лыжах	skiing
катание на роликах	roller-skating
колода	pack/deck (of cards)
команда	team
кроссворд	crossword
мяч	ball
настольный теннис	table-tennis
ничья	draw, tie
парусный спорт	sailing
пиковый туз	ace of spades
плавание	swimming
проигрывать/проиграть	to lose, to be defeated
ракетка	racket/racquet, bat
соревнование	competition, contest, tournament
теннис	tennis
трефовый король	king of clubs
футбол	football; am. soccer
футбольный матч	football match; am. soccer match
червонная дама	queen of hearts
шахматы	chess

Read and translate the text. Do the tasks.

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities.

Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, bodybuilding, etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sport grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is a part of children's daily activity in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our republic. There are different sporting societies clubs and complexes. The most famous of them are the Olympic complexes "Luzhniki", "Dynamo" stadium, etc. They are used for international and world competitions.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our republic but football; gymnastics and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity.

As for me, I go in for swimming. It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been swimming for a 5 years. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or a simply swimming with my friends. Certainly, it's a great distance between my manner of

swimming and such favorites as Popov, but I do my training with great pleasure and hope to swim well as our best swimmers do.

Answer the questions:

What role does sport play in our life? Why do people choose to go in for sport? What kinds of sport do you know? Where can we go in for sport? How can children go in for sport? What can you say about sport in Bashkortostan? What is your favourite sport?

Find the words in the text.

Здоровье, быть в форме, уделять внимание, гимнастика, обязательный предмет, физкультура, соревнования, энергия, спортивный клуб, спортивный комплекс, с удовольствием, деятельность, образовательные учреждения, принимать участие, популярность.

Match the name of the game with the text.

- Football
- Baseball
- Basketball
- Cricket
- Chess
- Softball

1. It is a game of two players. Each of them starts with sixteen different playing pieces to move on the board. The aim is to move your pieces so that your opponent's king will be taken.

2. This game is played on a court with a large orange ball. There are five players in each team. Two teams try to score goals by throwing a ball through a net fixed to a metal ring at each end of court. The players bounce the ball while running, and pass it to each other. The team with the most points wins.

3. This game is very similar to baseball, but is played with a large ball. It is a popular sport among American women and co-ed (combined men and women) teams. (

4. It is a game between two teams and is played on a field with a bat and a small white ball. Each team consists of nine players. The teams take turns playing in the field and batting the ball. The game has nine innings.

5. It is a game played between two teams of eleven players. Players kick a ball around a field trying to score a goal. The team with the most points wins. This game is very popular in Russia and all over the world.

6. It is sometimes called an English national game. It is known that people played it in England as early as 1550. It is a very long game. International matches last for 5 days. This game is not played only by men; girls and women play it too.

Письменно ответить на вопросы «Здоровый образ жизни»

Тема 1.10. Экскурсии и путешествия

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

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

We can travel by car, by train or plane, if we have got a long distance tour. Some young people prefer walking or hitch-hike travelling, when you travel, paying nearly nothing. You get new friends, lots of fun and have no idea where you will be tomorrow. It has great advantages for the tourists, who want to get the most out of exploring the world and give more back to the people and places visited. If you like mountains, you could climb any mountains around the globe and there is only one restriction. It is money. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. Modern tourism has become a highly developed industry, because any human being is curious and inquisitive, we like leisure, visit other places. That is why tourism prospers.

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

1. Did the majority of people leave their country to spend holidays twenty years ago?
2. Can we book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world today?
3. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world from home?
4. What means of travelling do you know?
5. What countries depend mainly on tourism?
6. Why does tourism prosper?
7. Where do people like going on vacation?

8. What is the most interesting means of travelling for you? Why?
9. Why do most travellers carry a camera with them?
10. What does travelling give us?
11. How does travelling on business help you?
12. What are the means of travelling?

Vocabulary:

overseas — заграница
majority — большинство
to seem — казаться
to book — заказывать
resorts — курорт
straight — прямо
a tropical beach — тропический пляж
to breathe — дышать
to hitchhike — путешествовать автостопом
advantage — преимущество
to explore — исследовать
to climb — взбираться, карабкаться
restriction — ограничение
indeed — действительно
curious — любопытный
inquisitive — любознательный
leisure — досуг
jet-air liner — реактивный самолет
security — безопасность
variety — разнообразие
city-dweller — городской житель
to take pictures — фотографировать
castle — крепость, замок
waterfall — водопад
to remind — напоминать
picturesque — живописный
to broaden one's mind — расширить кругозор
take part in negotiations — принимать участие в переговорах
exhibition — выставка
in order to — для того чтобы
to push the goods — рекламировать товары
achievement — достижение
successful — успешный
advantages and disadvantages — преимущества и недостатки
according to — согласно

More and more people all over the world prefer to spend their holidays travelling. Rich or poor, old or young, they strive to leave the place where they live or work, and move to another spot of our planet — at least for two to four weeks a year. They travel to cities and towns, mountains and lakes, across oceans and seas.

There are several reasons why the popularity of travel and tourism is growing. The first one is educational value of travelling. Man has always moved from one place to another in search of knowledge. Even now, in the age of technology and global communication, travelling to a different region or country can help discover new ideas, technologies and inventions. The best way of studying geography is travelling, the best way to help you master a foreign language is travelling, too. Moreover, a special kind of tourism has developed, called educational tourism when people travel to study a foreign language or to take up a course in one or several other subjects.

The second reason why people travel is entertainment and rest. To see great buildings and natural wonders, listen to national music, get some knowledge about traditions and ways of different countries, taste new cuisine gives us new emotions, helps drive away the stress.

Thirdly, there are special reasons. A lot of new types of travelling have appeared like ecotourism, educational tourism, sports tourism. A lot of people travel on business. Now, with the growth of international trade people have a lot of chances to do business with foreign partners, and they do it willingly. Some people have additional reasons to like travelling. When travelling, they do sports, or take care of their health, or get new contacts.

What would you show to your foreign friend in Russia?

Russia has always attracted foreign tourists because of its variety of landscapes and climates, vast territory abundant in beautiful landscapes which seem exotic to many Europeans and Americans, as well as because of Russian traditions and customs including colourful and picturesque celebrations of national holidays. But the main reason why foreign tourists choose Russia is, naturally, Russian artistic heritage including unique ancient architecture and art museums.

To my mind, there are plenty of places in Russia worth visiting, but if I had to show Russia to my foreign friends during a week or two, I would take them to three places — Moscow, St. Petersburg and the towns of the Golden Ring. Moscow is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and can boast a number of unique sights.

The first thing I would advise a foreigner to see and the most popular Moscow sight is the Kremlin. It has long been a symbol of Moscow and was built as a fortress in the 15th—16th century under the supervision of Italian architects. The twenty towers on the Kremlin wall were built in the 17th century for decoration. Among the ancient buildings inside the Kremlin are the famous churches: the Archangel Cathedral with tombs of princes and tsars, the Blagoveshchensky (Annunciation) Cathedral with Andrey Rublyov's frescoes, the Uspensky cathedral, Granovitaya palata (Palace) where receptions were held by Russian tsars, and the Grand Kremlin Palace. Among other historical monuments of the Kremlin are the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell, both of enormous size.

Near the Kremlin is the huge Red Square, the most famous Russia's square, originally a marketplace and a meeting spot for popular assemblies, now with the Lenin Mausoleum and

the tombs of Soviet political figures; the imposing Cathedral of Basil the Beautified with its numerous cupolas and a monument to Minin and Pozharski. Near the Kremlin is the Christ the Saviour Cathedral; demolished in 1931, it was rebuilt in 1990s. Among Moscow's many cultural and scientific institutions are Moscow State University (founded in 1755), the Russian Academy of Sciences, a conservatory (1866), the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of Oriental Cultures.

The second place I would take my foreign friends to is St. Petersburg, the so-called second capital of Russia built in the 18th century by Peter the Great and regarded by many as the most beautiful city of Russia. The city was the residence of Russian emperors and empresses for two centuries and abounds in picturesque sights — magnificent palaces and cathedrals and breathtaking views. Among the most popular tourist attractions in the city are the Winter Palace which houses the Hermitage, the St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Admiralty Tower, the Peter and Paul Fortress, Nevsky prospect and many others. Surrounding the city is a ring of suburbs with beautiful palaces once belonging to emperors and empresses of Russia — Peterhof, Tsarskoye Selo, Pavlovsk, Alexandria, Gatchina and others.

The third place I would show to my foreign friends is the towns of the Golden Ring which include Vladimir, Suzdal, Ivanovo, Kostroma, Rostov Velikiy and Pereyaslavl Zalessky. The towns are a gem of early Russian architecture and offer a wide choice of landmarks including cathedrals, kremlins, boyars' palaces, monasteries and other buildings typical of ancient Russia. They contain a number of excellent picture galleries, too.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Все больше людей, молодых и старых, богатых и бедных, стремится покинуть место, где они живут, и отправиться в другие города и страны.
 2. Популярность туризма растет, так как путешествия имеют образовательную ценность и являются способом развлечения и отдыха, а также по другим причинам.
 3. Даже сейчас, в век техники и глобальной коммуникации, путешествия помогают открыть для себя новые идеи, технику и изобретения и совершенствоваться в иностранном языке.
 4. Люди путешествуют, чтобы увидеть чудеса природы, попробовать новую для них национальную кухню и узнать национальные обычаи, что помогает снять стресс.
- (9+)
5. Россия всегда привлекала иностранных туристов разнообразием климатических условий, обширной территорией, изобилующей красивыми ландшафтами, русскими традициями и обычаями, в том числе красочными и живописными празднованиями национальных праздников, и русским художественным наследием.
 6. Москва может похвалиться несколькими уникальными достопримечательностями, в том числе Кремлем, построенным под руководством итальянских архитекторов, с его знаменитыми соборами, Грановитой палатой, в которой устраивались приемы, Царь-пушкой и Царь-колоколом.
 7. Красная площадь первоначально была рыночной площадью и местом проведения народных собраний, сейчас там расположены Мавзолей В. И. Ленина, захоронения советских политических деятелей и внушительный собор Василия Блаженного с многочисленными куполами.
 8. Среди многочисленных культурных учреждений Москвы — Российская академия наук, консерватория, Третьяковская галерея, Музей изобразительных искусств, Музей

восточных культур.

9. Петербург был резиденцией российских императоров и императриц; там много захватывающих видов и живописных достопримечательностей, в том числе Зимний дворец, Эрмитаж, Исаакиевский собор, Адмиралтейство, Петропавловская крепость и многие другие.

10. Города Золотого кольца — это жемчужина древнерусской архитектуры, в них много достопримечательностей, в том числе соборы, дворцы, монастыри и несколько первоклассных художественных галерей.

Мини-сочинение «Мое путешествие»

Тема 1.11

Россия, географическое положение, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции её национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic.

In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA. There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found.

We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east. There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1.600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. On the vast territory of the country there are various of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental. Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial center. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising, the rate of inflation is very high. People are losing their jobs because many factories and plants are going bankrupt. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as in used to be.

Answer the questions.

1. How much the Earth's surface does our country occupy?
2. How many seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
3. What are there several mountain chains on the territory of the country?
4. How many rivers are there in Russia?
5. What is Europe's biggest river?
6. What is the world's deepest lake? How much is it?
7. What can you say about Russian government?
8. What mineral resources is Russia very rich?
9. What is the political and economic situation in the country today?
10. Can this country to become one of the leading countries in the world?

Moscow

Moscow is the capital and largest city of Russia. It is also the capital of Moscow Oblast, and it stands on the Moskva River. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of Russia. Railways and numerous airlines link the city with all parts of Russia. Navigable waterways, including the Moscow Canal, Moskva River, and Volga-Don Canal, make the port areas of the city directly accessible to shipping from the Baltic, White, Black, and Caspian seas and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow covers an area of about 880 sq. km. Concentric boulevards divide the city into several sections. At the centre of the concentric circles (and semicircles) are the Kremlin, the former governmental seat of Russia, and adjacent Red Square, which form the centre of a radial street pattern. Moscow has a modern underground system famous for its marble-walled stations.

Situated on the north bank of the Moskva River, the Kremlin is the dominant landmark of Moscow. A stone wall, up to 21 m in height and 19 towers, surrounds this triangular complex of former palaces, cathedrals, and other monuments of tsarist times, some of them dating from the Middle Ages. The Great Kremlin Palace, completed in 1849, is the most imposing structure within the Kremlin. Other notable Kremlin palaces are the Granovitaya Palace (1491) and the Terem (1636).

Among many cathedrals, now used mainly as museums, are the Cathedral of the Assumption (Успения) and the Archangel Cathedral, each with five gilded domes, and the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Благовещения) (13th – 14th century), with nine gilded domes. Another landmark of the Kremlin is the Tower of Ivan the Great, a bell tower 98 m high. On a nearby pedestal is the Tsar's Bell (nearly 200 tons), one of the largest in the world. A recent addition to the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses, completed in 1961. In this huge modern building were held meetings of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and congresses of the Communist party of the Soviet Union; theatrical and other artistic performances have been held here as well.

St. Basily's Cathedral, famous for its unique architecture and coloured domes, stands at one end of Red Square.

One of the best-known sections of Moscow is the Kitaigorod (Chinese City), the ancient commercial quarter lying to the east of the Kremlin. This section is now the site of many government office buildings.

Other points of interest in Moscow include the Central Lenin Stadium, comprising about 130 buildings for various sports and the tall Ostankino TV tower, which contains a revolving restaurant and an observation platform.

Answer the questions.

1. What is Moscow famous for besides that it is the capital of Russian Federation?
2. How is Moscow divided into sections?
3. What is known about Moscow Underground system?
4. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
5. What is Palace of Congresses used for at present time?

Тема 1.12

Страны изучаемого языка, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции

Великобритания

Great Britain

Words and word-combinations to be remembered:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Great Britain | - | Великобритания |
| 2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | - | Объединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии |
| 3. official | - | официальный |
| 4. to occupy | - | занимать |
| 5. isle | - | остров |
| 6. island | - | остров |
| 7. to consist of | - | -состоять |
| 8. total | - | общий |
| 9. square | - | квадратный |
| 10. to make up | - | -составлять |
| 11. capital | - | столица |
| 12. respectively | - | -соответственно |
| 13. population | - | население |
| 14. to separate | - | отделять |
| 15. English Channel | - | Английский канал (Ла-Манш) |
| 16. Strait of Dover | - | Па-де-Кале (Дуврский пролив) |
| 17. coast | - | побережье |
| 18. to wash | - | омывать |
| 19. navigation | - | судоходство |
| 20. chief | - | главный |

21. mild	-	мягкий
22. temperate	-	умеренный
23. due to	-	вследствие
24. influence	-	влияние
25. Gulf Stream		-Гольфстрим
26. humid	-	влажный
27. changeable		-изменчивый
28. too	-	слишком
29. foggy	-	туманный
30. rainy	-	дождливый
31. producer	-	производитель
32. machinery	-	оборудование
33. textile	-	текстильный
34. aircraft	-	авиационный
35. shipbuilding		-судостроение
36. monarchy	-	монархия
37. chamber	-	палата
38. House of Commons		-палата общин
39. to win	-	побеждать
40. majority	-	большинство
41. seat		-место
42. to form	-	образовывать
43. leader	-	лидер
44. to choose	-	выбирать
45. to be responsible for		-быть ответственным за
46. particular	-	особый
47. government		-правительство
48. to cross	-	пересекать
49. upright	-	вертикальный
50. saint	-	святой
51. patron	-	покровитель, заступник
52. daffodil	-	бледно-желтый нарцисс
53. thistle	-	чертополох
54. shamrock	-	трилистник

Read, translate and retell the text:

Great Britain

The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It occupies the territory of the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland and about five thousand small islands. The total area is over 244 000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are: London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. The population of the country is over 57 million people; about 80 % of them live in cities and towns.

Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The west coast of the country is washed by the Irish Sea, the east coast is washed by the North Sea. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long and not good for navigation. The chief rivers are the Severn and the Thames.

The climate in the United Kingdom is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. It is mild, humid and changeable. It is never too hot or too cold. Great Britain is well known as a foggy and rainy country.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the main important industries of the country is shipbuilding. The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy. The Queen is the official head of the state. The legislative power is vested in Parliament. It consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal. The party which wins the majority of seats in Parliament forms the Government and its leader becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about twenty MP's from his party to become Cabinet Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of government.

English is the official language, but some people speak Scottish, Welsh and Irish. The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross (with arms going into the corners) is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. David is the patron saint of Wales. Rose is a symbol of England, daffodil is a symbol of Wales, thistle is the symbol of Scotland and shamrock is the symbol of Ireland.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the official name of the country ?
2. What parts does it consist of ?
3. Is the population over 57 million people ?
4. What is Great Britain separated by from the continent ?
5. The chief rivers in Great Britain are the Severn and the Thames, aren't they ?
6. Why is British climate mild ?
7. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country ?
8. What British industries do you know ?
9. Who rules Britain officially ?
10. What does the British Parliament consist of ?
11. What is the official language in Great Britain ?

What do you know about ...

1. the United Kingdom as an island state?
2. the countries and largest cities in the United Kingdom?
3. the chief rivers of Great Britain and their importance?

4. industries of the country?
5. the distribution of population in the United Kingdom?
6. the climate of Great Britain?
7. the political parties in the country?
8. the language spoken in the United Kingdom?
9. the national emblems of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?
10. the flag of the country?

Finish phrases choosing appropriate word combinations.

1. Great Britain consists of (one large island, two large islands, about five thousand small islands).
2. The population of Great Britain is (7 million, 15 million, 57 million, over 57 million).
3. The climate of the country is (dry, sunny, temperate, windy, humid, mild).
4. A great number of new industries were added to the traditional ones such as (aircraft, electronics, shipbuilding, automobile, engineering).
5. At the head of the State is (the Prime Minister, Parliament, the King, the Queen).
6. The flag of the United Kingdom is made up of (one, three, several crosses).
7. (Scottish, Welsh, English) is the official language of the country.

Choose the prepositions

1. The British Isles consist _____ two large islands
a) in b) for c) of d) at
2. The United Kingdom is made up _____ four countries
a) of b) about c) at d) in
3. Great Britain is separated _____ the European continent – the English Channel _____ the Strait of Dover.
a) from b) by c) at d) and
4. The climate of the United Kingdom is generally mild and temperate _____ the influence of the Gulf Stream.
a) because b) due to c) for d) by
5. Each minister is responsible _____ a particular area _____ government.
a) at b) in c) for d) of
6. The flag of the United Kingdom is made up _____ three crosses.
a) in b) at c) of d) on

Match the beginning of the sentence with the ending

1. Great Britain occupies	1. shipbuilding
2. The United Kingdom is made up	2. some people speak Scottish, Welsh and Irish
3. The population of the country is	3. the symbol of England
4. The climate is	4. the territory of the British Isles
5. Great Britain is known as	5. over 57 million people
6. The main important industry is	6. a rainy and foggy country
7. The official head of the state is	7. mild, humid and changeable
8. The Prime Minister chooses	8. about twenty MP's of his party to become Cabinet

9. English is the official language but	9. of four countries
10. Rose is	10. the queen

Finish the sentences

1. Great Britain is known as ...
2. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but ...
3. The United Kingdom is made up of ...
4. One of the main important industries of the country ...
5. The Prime Minister chooses about twenty MP's from his party ...
6. English is the official language, but some people ...
7. Britain's leading exports are ...
8. The British Parliament has two chambers: ...
9. Great Britain is separated from the European continent by ...
10. The symbols of England and Wales are ...

Translate into English using expressions in brackets.

1. Британия экспортирует оборудование, электронику, текстильные товары, авиационное и навигационное оборудование (to export smth to).
2. Великобритания отделяется от Европы проливом Ла-Манш и Дуврским проливом (to be separated by).
3. Восточное побережье омывается Северным морем (to be washed by).
4. Каждый министр отвечает за свою сферу деятельности в правительстве (to be responsible for).
5. Роза – символ Англии, трилистник – символ Ирландии (to be a symbol of).
6. Великобритания известна во всем мире дождями и туманами (to be famous for).
7. Общая площадь страны свыше 244000 квадратных километров (to be over smth).
8. Флаг Великобритании состоит из трех полос (to be made up of).

Translate into English and reproduce

1. What is the official name of the country?	1. Официальное название страны – объединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии.
2. What is the total area of Great Britain?	2. Общая площадь Великобритании свыше 244000 кв.км.
3. What countries does the United Kingdom comprise?	3. Великобритания состоит из 4 стран: Англия, Уэльс, Шотландия и Северная Ирландия.
4. What is the population of the country?	4. Население страны свыше 57 млн. человек.
5. What are the chief rivers?	5. Главные реки страны Темза и Северн.
6. Who is the official head of the State?	6. Королева – официальная глава государства.
7. Are there three main political parties in Great Britain?	7. Да, это лейбористская, консервативная и либеральная партии.
8. Who is the Prime Minister in Great Britain?	8. Премьер – министр Великобритании сегодня.

9. What is the official language of the country?	9. Официальный язык страны – английский, но некоторые люди говорят на шотландском, уэльском и ирландском языках.
10. How many crosses are there on the British flag?	10. Английский флаг состоит из трех полос.

Underline the correct grammar form of the verb

1. The official name of the country (is / was) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. The United Kingdom (is made up / make up) of four countries.
3. The west coast of the country (is washed / washes) by the Atlantic Ocean.
4. One of the main important industries of the country (is / was) shipbuilding.
5. There (are / is) three main political parties in the country.
6. The British Parliament (consists / consist) of two chambers.
7. About 80% of the whole population (lives / live) in cities and towns.
8. English (is / was) the official language, but some people (speak / are spoken) Scottish, Irish and Welsh.
9. Thistle (is / are) the symbol of Scotland.

The state system of Great Britain

Vocabulary.

1. monarchy ['mɒnəki] - монархия
2. sovereign reigns - монарх царит
3. set of laws - свод законов
4. comprise [kəm'praɪz] - содержать в себе
5. serves formally - В формально выступает
6. neutral ['nju:tr(ə)l] - нейтральный
7. to be crowned - быть коронованным
8. a local constituency [kən'stɪtjuən(t)sɪ] - местный избирательный округ
9. vote - голосовать
10. polling the largest number - тот, который получил наибольшее количество ГОЛОСОВ
11. scrutiny - внимательное изучение
12. peer - пэр (почетный титул в Великобритании)
13. hereditary - потомственный
14. archbishop - архиепископ
15. it acts rather as an advisory council - действует более как консультативный совет
16. alliance - союз
17. to take decisions - принимать решения
18. to be (responsible for) - быть ответственным (по)
19. 'shadow cabinet - "теневой кабинет"
20. to present an alternative programme - вносить альтернативную программу

The state system of Great Britain - Государственный строй Великобритании

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. The power of the Queen is limited by the Parliament. It means that the sovereign reigns but does not rule. Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws. Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. It comprises the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarch in her constitutional role. In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three, which has true power.

The Monarch serves formally as head of state. But the Monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions. The present sovereign of Great Britain is Queen Elizabeth II (the second). She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

The House of Commons has 650 elected Members of Parliament (MPs), each representing a local constituency

They are elected by secret ballot. General elections are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies. All citizens aged 18 have the right to vote, but voting is not compulsory in Britain. The candidate polling the largest number of votes in a constituency is elected. The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. The Government appoints the Speaker.

The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers. It is presided over by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords is made up of hereditary and life peers and peeresses and the two archbishops and 24 most senior bishops of the established Church of England. The House of Lords has no real power. It acts rather as an advisory council.

There are few political parties in Great Britain thanks to the British electoral system. They are the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal Democratic Alliance. Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is elected MP for that area. The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. As head of the Government the Prime Minister appoints ministers, of whom about 20 are in the Cabinet — the senior group which takes major policy decisions. Ministers are collectively responsible for government decisions and individually responsible for their own departments.

The second largest party forms the official Opposition, with its own leader and 'shadow cabinet'. The Opposition has a duty to criticise government policies and to present an alternative programme.

The new bills are introduced and debated in the House of Commons. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill it goes to the House of Lords to be debated. The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill twice. But after two rejections they are obliged to accept it. And finally the bill goes to the Monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes a law.

Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Much legislation applies throughout Britain. England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own legal systems with differences in law and practice.

Questions

1. What is the most important authority in Great Britain?
2. Is the Monarch expected to be politically active?
3. How are the Members of Parliament elected?
4. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
5. What are the functions of the House of Commons?

Complete the sentences.

1. Great Britain is
2. The House of Lords comprises aboutpeers.
3. The new bills are introduced and debated in the
4. There are few political parties in Great Britain. They are.....
5. Britain does not have a written constitution, but
6. The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill

The political party system of Great Britain

Vocabulary

1. to date from - брать начало
2. seat - место
3. принципиально - главным образом
4. to be registered - быть зарегистрированным
5. to be recognised - быть признанным
6. depend on - зависеть от
7. existence - существование
8. elections - выборы
9. support - поддержка

The political party system, dating from the late 17th century, is an important element in the working constitution. A number of parties win seats in the House of Commons, but Britain has functioned basically as a two-party system for more than a century. The major parties are: the Conservative party, the Labour party and the Liberal party. Political parties are neither registered nor formally recognised in law, but the system depends on the existence of at least two parties in the House of Commons, each of which can form a government.

Most candidates in elections and almost all-winning candidates belong to one or other of the main political parties.

The leader of the party which wins most seats at a general election, or which has the support of a majority in the new House of Commons forms a government. He or she becomes Prime Minister and chooses the ministers who will together form the Government.

In the general election of May 1,1997, after 18 years of Conservative rule, the Labour Party won a victory and Tony Blair became Prime Minister.

Система политических партий, что берет свое начало с конца XVII , является важной составляющей конституции. Немало партий путем выборов занимают места в палате общин, и Британия более века остается, главным образом, двухпартийной страной. Основными партиями являются: консервативная партия, лейбористская и либеральная партии. Политические партии не регистрируются и не признаются законом, и система зависит от существования как минимум двух партий в палате общин, каждая из которых может сформировать правительство.

Большинство кандидатов на выборы, а потом и все избранные принадлежат к той или иной главной политической партии.

Лидер партии, которая набирает больше всего мест на всеобщих выборах или же имеет поддержку большинства в новоизбранной Палате общин, формирует правительство.

Он или она становится премьер-министром и назначает министров, которые совместно формируют правительство.

На всеобщих выборах 1 мая 1997 года, после 18-летнего правления консервативной партии, победу одержала лейбористская партия, и Тони Блэр стал премьер-министром Великобритании.

Questions

1. What is an important element of the working constitution of Great Britain?
2. What are the major parties in the UK?
3. Are the political parties registered or recognised in law?
4. Who forms a government?
5. What party won the general elections in 1997?

Political system of the USA

Read and translate the text

The United States of America is a parliamentary republic. The people rule the country through the representatives they elect. Today any citizen who is at least 18 years old can vote. The Constitution of the USA was written in 1787. It is the basis for its laws.

The United States has a federalist system. There are fifty states in the USA. Each state has its own government and there is a federal or national government. Each state has its own constitution and can collect taxes. But only the national government can print money.

The national government is divided into three branches. They are the legislative branch, the executive branch and the judicial branch.

The legislative branch is represented by the US Congress. The US Congress consists of two parts. They are the House of Representatives and the Senate. The congress's main function is to make laws. There are 100 senators (two from each state) and 435 representatives. The number of the representatives from each state depends on the size of the state's population. Senators are chosen for six years. But one-third is reelected or retired every two years.

The executive branch is headed by the President and his Administration. The president of the USA is the head of the country. The executive branch administers the laws. The executive branch consists of departments and agencies. The US President is elected for a 4-year term. The US President commands the armed forces, conducts foreign affairs, recommends laws to the Congress.

The judicial branch is headed by the US Supreme Court. The US Supreme Court has nine members. They are Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices. They are appointed for life. The judicial branch interprets the laws and makes sure that new laws are in keeping with the Constitution.

Each branch has certain controls over other branches. The US Congress makes laws, but the President can veto a law, and the Supreme Court can decide that the law is unconstitutional.

There are two main political parties in the USA. They are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The Democratic Party is symbolized by a "donkey." The Republican Party is symbolized by an "elephant." There are no clear differences between these parties. The Republicans are more conservative. They have more support among the upper classes. The Democrats are more liberal. They have more support among the working class and the poor.

Pronounce the following words and geographic names:

the United States of America (the USA) - Соединенные Штаты Америки
the US Congress - Конгресс Соединенных Штатов Америки
the Senate - Сенат
the US Supreme Court - Верховный Суд Соединенных Штатов
Chief Justice - председатель суда
parliamentary republic - парламентская республика
to rule - управлять
representative - представитель
to elect - выбирать
at least - по крайней мере
to vote - голосовать
law - закон
tax - налог
to print - печатать
to divide - разделять
function - функция
to depend on - зависеть от
to re-elect - переизбирать
to retire - уходить в отставку
executive - исполнительный
legislative - законодательный
judicial - судебный
to head - возглавлять
to administer - управлять
department - министерство (амер.)
agency - учреждение
armed forces - вооруженные силы
to conduct - руководить
foreign affairs - иностр. дела
to appoint - назначать
associate justice - помощник судьи
to interpret - объяснять
certain - определенный
to veto - наложить вето
support - поддержка
the upper classes – аристократия

Answer the questions.

1. The USA is a parliamentary republic. What does it mean?
2. When was the Constitution of the USA written?
3. How many states are there in the USA?
4. How many parts is the national government divided into? What are they?
5. What is the US Congress? What does it consist of?
6. What is the main function of the US Congress?
7. How many senators and representatives are there in the US Congress?

8. What does the number of the representatives from each state depend on?
9. How many years are senators chosen for?
10. Who heads the executive branch?
11. What does the executive branch consist of?
12. For how many years is the US President elected?
13. What are the functions of the US President?
14. What is the third branch of the US government?
15. How many members does the US Supreme Court have? What are they?
16. How many years are the members of the US Supreme Court appointed for?
17. What are the functions of the judicial branch?
18. How many main political parties are there in the USA? What are they?
19. What is the symbol of the Democratic Party?
20. What is the symbol of the Republic Party?
21. What differences are there between the main parties of the USA?

Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The Democratic Party is symbolized by ... the president can veto a law and the Supreme Court can decide that the law each state depends on ... is unconstitutional.
3. The Constitution of the USA was written ... the President and his Administration. a "donkey."
4. The executive branch is headed by ... three branches.
5. The Republican Party is symbolized by ... an "elephant."
6. The US Congress makes laws, but ... the size of the state's population.
7. The US President commands ... the armed forces, conducts foreign
8. The national government is divided into ... affairs, recommends laws to Congress. in 1787.

Choose the right version.

1. Senators are chosen for ... years.
2, 6, 10
2. The US Supreme Court has ... members.
three, eight, nine
3. The national government is divided into ... branches.
four, three, five
4. Today any citizen who is at least ... years old can vote.
18, 21, 16
205. There are ... senators and 435 representatives in the US Congress.
71, 100, 80
6. The Constitution of the USA was written in
1787, 1878, 1978

Read the beginning of the sentence and find its end in the text.

1. The Congress's main function is ...
2. Each branch has certain controls over ...
3. The US Congress consists of two parts. They are ...
4. There are no clear differences ...
5. The judicial branch interprets ...

6. There are two main political parties in the USA. They are ...

.Put in the missing words according to the text.

1. The Republicans are more
2. But one-third is ... or ... every two years.
3. Each state has its own constitution and can collect... .
4. They have more ... among the working class and
5. The United States of America is
6. The Democrats are more
7. There are no clear ... between these parties.

Choose the correct verb for each blank recommends,

has, depends, is elected, conducts, commands, interprets, rule, are chosen

1. The people ... the country through the representatives which they elect.
2. The US President... for a 4-year term.
3. The number of the representatives from each state ... on the size of the state's population.
4. The judicial branch ... the laws.
5. The United States ... a federalist system.
6. Senators ... for six years.
7. The US President ... the armed forces, ... foreign affairs, ... laws to the Congress.

Read and learn the dialogue by heart. Then act it out.

Mart May I speak to Fred?

Fred: Speaking. Is that Mark?

Mark: Yes, it's me. How are you?

Fred: It's OK. And how are you?

Mark: Fine. Are you free now?

Fred: Oh, yes. Why do you ask?

Mark: I know that you are very good at History. If it's not much of a trouble, can you tell me about the political system of the USA?

Fred: What exactly do you want to know?

Mark: Can I ask you several questions? I'm sure it'll be enough for my short report.

Fred: Yes, of course.

Mark: I know that the president is the head of the USA. Tell me please, what are his main functions?

Fred: Let me think for a moment. As far as I remember, he commands the armed forces, conducts foreign affairs, recommends laws to the Congress...

Mark: For how many years is the US President elected?

Fred: I know for sure — every four years.

Mark: By the way, would I be able to elect the President if I were American?

Fred: If I'm not mistaken, any citizen who is at least 18 years old can vote.

Mark: What a pity! I'm sixteen.

Fred: Don't worry! You can elect the President of Russia.

Mark: OK. I think I have enough information for my short report. Thanks.

London

Words and word-combinations to be remembered:

1. to be concentrated - быть сконцентрированным
2. the Royal Exchange -Королевская биржа

3. the Bank of England		-Банк Англии
4. the Stock Exchange		-Фондовая биржа
5. a port area	-	портовый район
6. to be quiet and empty		-быть тихим и пустынным
7. to stay alive	-	быть оживленным
8. nearby	-	близлежащий
9. a pub	-	кабачок, пивная
10. a concrete building		-бетонное здания
11. to live outside the center		-жить вне центра
12. the total population		-все население
13. the Greater London		-Большой Лондон
14. a suburb	-	пригород
15. to be home for	-	быть местом нахождения чего- либо
16. the headquarters of		-центральные учреждения
17. a government department-		власть (как часть правительства)
18. the major legal institutions		-главные судебные учреждения
19. the monarch		-монарх
20. transport network	-	транспортная сеть
21. to contain	-	содержать
22. the national television network		-национальная телевизионная сеть
23. the original walled city	-	первоначальный город, обнесенный стеной
24. to be founded by Romans-		быть основанным римлянами
25. a poorer residential area	-	бедный жилой район
26. a luxurious hotel	-	роскошный отель
27. an expensive shop	-	дорогой магазин
28. the main tourist attraction-		главный предмет интереса туристов
29. King Edward the Confessor		-король Эдуард Исповедник
30. an abbey church	-	церковь аббатства
31. a royal tomb	-	гробница короля или королевы
32. memorials to famous men and women		-мемориалы известных людей
33. William the Conqueror		-Вильгельм Завоеватель
34. to be crowned	-	короноваться
35. a coronation		-коронация
36. the royal residence		-королевская резиденция
37. the country's main court	-	верховный суд

38. the Queen's official residence		страны -официальная резиденция королевы
39. the Changing of the Guards		-смена караула
40. in the forecourt of the palace		-перед дворцом
41. a masterpiece	-	шедевр
42. to be crowned with a huge dome	-	быть увенчанным огромным куполом
43. Whispering Gallery		-Галерея Шепота
44. to be associated with		-быть связанным с
45. a fortress	-	крепость
46. a mint	-	монетный двор
47. to be guarded by	-	охраняться кем-то
48. a Beefeater		-Бифитер
49. a Yeoman Guard	-	стражник-йомен
50. to be noted for	-	быть знаменитым чем-либо
51. the Museum of Moving Image		-Музей кино

Read, translate and retell the text:

London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its economic, political, and cultural center. It is situated on the both banks of the Thames. London is a very old city. It is more than twenty centuries old. The original walled city of London founded by Roman was quite small. Slowly it grew into a large city. And now it is the largest city in Europe and one of the largest cities in the world with the population of 11 million people. About a fifth of the total population of the UK lives in the Greater London area, that is in London and its suburbs.

London is home for the headquarters of all government departments, Parliament, the major legal institutions and the monarch. It is the country's business and banking center and the center of its transport networks. It contains the headquarters of the national television networks and of all the national newspapers.

London consists of three main parts: the City of London, the West End and the East End.

The City is the financial center of London. It is the district where most offices and banks are concentrated. The Royal Exchange, the Stock Exchange and the Bank of England are situated here. During the daytime, nearly a million people work there, but less than 8 000 people actually live there. Many people live outside the center of London in the suburbs, and they travel to work, in shops and offices by train, bus or underground.

The West End is a symbol of wealth. This district is known for its many theatres, cinemas, luxurious hotels and restaurants and expensive shops. By the day the whole of London is busy. At night offices are quiet and empty, but the West End stays alive, because this is where Londoners come to enjoy themselves. There are two opera houses here, several concert halls and many theatres, as well as cinemas. In nearby Soho the pubs, restaurants and night clubs are busy half the night.

The East End is known as the poorer residential area of London where mostly working people live. Many factories, workshops and the Port of London is situated here. The old port area

is now called "Docklands". There are now new offices building in Docklands, and thousands of new flats and houses. This district of London is very unattractive, but very important to the country's commerce.

Like all big cities, London has streets and concrete buildings, but it also has many big parks, full of trees, flowers and grass. The most famous of them are Hyde Park with its famous Speaker's Corner and Kensington Gardens.

London is also the main tourist attraction of the country. There are a lot of places of interest in London, which attract thousands of tourists every year. They usually want to see Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus, Westminster Abbey, the House of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, the London Bridge, the Tower of London and many other places.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical center of London. Around the Square there are several large buildings including the National Gallery and the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, but it is dominated by Nelson's Column. The monument was erected in 1881 to commemorate Nelson's triumph at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The monument is guarded by four bronze lions.

At one side of the Square is the National Gallery, which was built in 1924. It has a rich collection of pictures.

At the other side of the Square is Buckingham Palace, the Queen's official London residence. It is a beautiful building with a flag over it standing in large gardens. If the Queen's flag flies over the Palace, it means that the Queen is in the residence. Londoners usually watch the Changing of the Guards in the forecourt of the palace. It lasts 30 minutes.

Another well-known square of London is Piccadilly Circus. It is the entertainment center for the West End of London. In the middle of it there is a statue of Eros, the God of Love. The statue is made of aluminium and is so light that can be easily lifted by 2 or 3 men.

On the left bank of the Thames stands Westminster Abbey, which is now the political center of London. In the 11th century King Edward the Confessor decided to build a great abbey church there. There are many royal tombs in the Abbey, like the tomb of Edward the Confessor himself, and memorials to famous men and women. The most popular ones are those to writers, poets and musicians in the Poet's Corner. William the Conqueror was crowned there, and since then all the coronations have taken place in the Abbey. During the reign of Edward the Confessor the Palace of Westminster was built too. It was the royal residence and also the country's main court. The Parliament met here since the 16th till the 19th century. The present Houses of Parliament designed by Sir Charles Barry were built in 1850 after the fire in the Palace of Westminster in 1834. There are two houses in the Parliament: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. St. Stephen's Tower of the Houses of Parliament contains probably the most famous clock in the world Big Ben.

Another place, which attracts tourists, is St. Paul's Cathedral. St. Paul's Cathedral is Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece. It was built since 1675 until 1709. It is crowned with a huge dome. Inside the dome there is the famous Whispering Gallery. There are many memorials in the Cathedral. Such people as Wellington, Nelson and Wren himself are buried here.

The Tower of London was planned as a castle. It was built about 9 centuries ago by William the Conqueror. It is associated with many important events in the British history. It was a place of State intrigue and executions. The Tower has been a fortress, a palace, a prison, a mint. The Tower is now the home of the Crown jewels protected by Yeomen Guards more known as «Beefeaters».

London is also noted for its museums and art galleries. Among them are the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate Gallery of sculpture, the Museum of London, the Museum of Moving Image, Madam Tussaud's Museum of life-size portraits in wax and many others. But the most well-known and one of the largest in the world is the British Museum. The British Museum was founded by Act of Parliament in 1753 to bring together the collection of Sir Robert Cotton, some others and future addition to them. Anthony Panizzi designed the famous circular Reading Room at the British Museum. The first thing that strikes a visitor is its unusual shape. It is a perfect circle

.Read, translate and reproduce the dialogues:

Dialogue 1.

- I think we'll get off the bus near the circus ...
- Do you mean to invite me to a circus show? I'd love to see it in London.
- Oh, no. I mean Piccadilly Circus. It's just a square.
- I see. Why is it called that? Is it round, or what?
- Well? It isn't exactly round. As a matter of fact any open space where a number of streets meet can be called a circus. You can come across them all over England. But when a Londoner speaks of the Circus he means Piccadilly Circus.

Dialogue 2.

- I suppose you've been to Covent Garden?
- Covent Garden? I'm afraid not. I have only been to Green Park, Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens.
- Dear me! Don't you know what Covent Garden is?
- I certainly do. It's the Royal Opera House. I was just pulling your leg. (дурачить, разыгрывать).

Dialogue 3.

- While seeing the Tower of London, have you noticed several ravens in the courtyard?
- Oh, yes, I have, there were some.
- There's a belief that the British Empire will come to an end when those ravens leave the Tower.
- Well, but as far as I know the British Empire does not exist anymore, though the ravens are still there.
- That's right. Their wings are clipped. (to clip – подрезать).

Dialogue 4.

- Why, it's No 10 Downing Street!
- Exactly so. Here the Prime Minister of Britain lives.
- And where's the residence of the Queen?
- The London residence of the British Kings is Buckingham Palace. When the Queen is in residence the Royal Standard is flown at the mast-head. (флагшток)

Dialogue 5:

- Which are the most notable picture galleries in London?
- Well, the National Gallery, to begin with, then comes the National Portrait Gallery, then the Tate Gallery.
- Yes, but what about the British Museum? I've heard a lot of it.

- Oh surely, you ought to go there, but the British Museum is not a museum of Fine Arts. In the first place it's a museum of history, aachaelogy and ethnography. It's also one of the largest libraries in the world.

Ask your friend:

1. кем был основан Лондон
2. на какие части делится Лондон
3. чем знаменит Сити
4. что представляет собой Вест Энд
5. чем примечателен Тауэр
6. кто построил аббатство и дворец в Вестминстере.
7. где заседает парламент
8. что находится в Ист Энде
9. какие самые известные музеи в Лондона

Translate the following into English:

1. Лондон – экономический, политический и культурный центр, расположенный на обоих берегах Темзы.
2. Город, основанный римлянами, первоначально был маленьким и обнесен забором.
3. Лондон традиционно делится на три части: Сити, Ист Энд, Вест Энд. Эти части различаются между собой.
4. Сити – это район, где сосредоточена большая часть офисов и банков.
5. Вест Энд – это символ роскоши и богатства.
6. Лондон – очень привлекателен для туристов. Интересно увидеть Трафальгарскую площадь, Пикадили, Букингемский дворец, Собор Святого Павла.
7. Вестминстерское Аббатство располагается на левом берегу Темзы и является политическим центром Лондона.
8. В Тауэре Лондона хранится королевская корона, которая охраняется Йоменскими стражниками – йоменами.
9. Собор Святого Павла – это шедевр сэра Кристофера Рена. Строительство началось в 1675г. и было закончено в 1709. Великолепное сооружение увенчано куполом.
10. Рядом с Аббатством Эдуард-Исповедник построил Вестминстерский Дворец, который был королевской резиденцией.

Поиск информации о культурных и национальных традициях, краеведении, обычаях и праздниках в стране изучаемого языка (на выбор)

Тема 1.13

Человек и природа, экологические проблемы

Describing the Weather

лёгкий ветерок, бриз breeze
продуваемый ветром breezy
яркий; блестящий bright
светлый, ясный; безоблачный clear
облако; туча; cloud
облачный cloudy
влажный, сырой damp
мелкий дождь drizzle
морозящий drizzly
сухой dry
пасмурный, хмурый dull
туман fog
туманный foggy
градина hailstone
молния lightning
дождь rain
дождевая капля raindrop
осадки rainfall
дождливый rainy
ливень shower
дождливый, проливной showery
снег snow
снегопад snowfall
снежинка snowflake
снежный snowy
буря, гроза, ураган, шторм storm
штормовой stormy
солнце sun
солнечный sunny
солнечный свет sunshine
гром thunder
мокрый, влажный wet
ветер wind
ветренный windy

The Temperature

холодный; прохладный chilly
холод cold
замораживающий freezing
жаркий hot
мягкий, тихий mild
палящий, жаркий, знойный scorching

тёплый	warm
Глаголы	Verbs
светиться, сверкать	glow
замерзать, обледеневать	freeze
идти (о граде)	hail
лить (о дожде)	pour (with ran)
идти, литься (о дожде)	rain
светить, сиять, озарять	shine
снег; идти (о снеге)	snow

Weather

The naughtiest thing in the world is the weather. It's like a capricious woman who always does the opposite to what you ask her.

When you want to go for a picnic in the open air you ask the skies to remain clear and the day to be fine. Nervously you switch on the radio and listen to the weather forecast. You tremble with joy to hear that it'll stay warm and dry with bright sunshine, and moderate breeze. Your imagination draws a hot summer afternoon and yourself saying: "Nice weather we are having today!" You take a lot of food and no warm clothes, go to the countryside but... do not get anything sunny.

You get it cloudy and cool with intermittent drizzle, which ends with a thundery shower. The sky is so heavily cast with clouds, the downpours follow one another with such frequency, the rumbling of thunder and flashes of lightning are so frightening that you've got no illusions left. You throw away the food and go back hungry and angry. And when you are already approaching your home soaked to the skin it suddenly brightens up. Oh, Goodness! Each summer, every student survives through the best time of his or her life - an examination session. Then many students plead: "Please, weather, stay cloudy, chilly or even cold with brisk northerly wind and rain torrents leaving pools and puddles everywhere, especially on the playground. And I'll be a good student." The radio promises: "Patchy light drizzle with showery outbreaks of rain." But the "patch" is never in the right place. Instead the skies send heat and excellent weather for a sun tan. Everyone knows that sun tan never helps at exams.

And it is always like this. When you go skiing and want to have frosty weather with a lot of snow, it starts thawing and your skis sink in the slash. Instead of a snowfall and hoarfrost on the trees you get excellent sleet. The weather does not feel any pangs of remorse.

When you go in the car to the country, enjoying nice weather and a beautiful view of a rainbow in the blue sky, you pay no attention to some haze on the horizon. Some time later a thin mist in the distance turns into a thick fog and you spend a lovely two hours instead of one at the steering wheel.

When you plant some much-cared-for flowers in the garden, either a ground frost or a hail storm kills them. Digging muddy flowerbeds one feels exasperated: "What beastly weather we've had this week! And it keeps nasty! Wretched!"

To tell the truth, sometimes the weather is ashamed and turns for the better. But not always. More often it sticks to its own pattern and after a short warm spell turns bad again. Why is it always like this? Maybe, because the weather likes surprises and wants to bring in adventures to our life, breaking the boring routine with marvellous happenings?

Words and word combinations to be remembered

1. to be awake	-	проснуться
2. bud	-	почка
3. to blossom	-	цвести, расцветать
4. to dig	-	копать, рыть
5. to drizzle	-	моросить
6. to fade	-	вянуть, увядать
7. forget-me-not	-	незабудка
8. harvest	-	уборка урожая
9. lily of the valley	-	ландыш
10. piercing	-	пронизывающий
11. to ripen	-	зреть, созревать
12. ripe	-	спелый, зрелый
13. to sow	-	сеять
14. snowdrop	-	подснежник
15. shower	-	ливень
16. violet	-	фиалка
17. to yield	-	уступать

Conversational Formulas

I am chilled to the bone. – Я продрог до костей.

I am drenched through. – Я вымок до нитки.

I am freezing. – Мне холодно.

I feel hot. – Мне жарко.

It's pouring. – Льет как из ведра.

The weather is fine (warm, dry, cool, nasty, windy). – Погода прекрасная (теплая, сухая, прохладная, ненастная, ветреная)

The weather keeps nice. – Стоит хорошая погода.

Read, translate and retell the text:

Seasons

March, April and May are spring months. Spring has come, and everything is awakening from its winter sleep. The fields and meadows are dressed in green. There are buds on the trees, and the wild flowers once more begin to peep forth. The white snowdrop is one of the first flowers of spring. How lovely it is! Then forget-me-nots, lilies of the valley and violets make their appearance.

Birds sing their songs among the trees and begin to get their nests ready for summer. The gardeners dig the ground and sow seeds in the gardens. The days are warmer, for the bright sunshine has come again. Everything is full of life and joy. Soon the soft spring showers will water the earth and make the seeds grow.

In June summer sets in. June, July and August are summer months. June is one of the most pleasant months of the year. The days are the longest, as the sun rises early and sets late in the evening. The trees are in leaf, roses begin to blossom and their sweet perfume fills the air.

Then July begins. It is the warmest month of the year. Summer is in full beauty. The sky is blue. The sun is bright and hot.

Sometimes dark clouds gather in the sky. How fast they move along. See, they have hidden the sun. There is no blue sky at all. It is all black with clouds. It is dark like night. It will rain soon.

Now the rain begins. What large drops! Now the rain is over. It was only a shower. The flowers smell sweet, the sun shines brightly, and the birds sing. The hot sun ripens corn and fruit. Everything is ready for the harvest.

In September summer yields to autumn. The days become shorter and the nights longer. Apples, pears, plums and nuts are now ripe and may be picked. The grain crops have ripened and harvest time begins. Most birds go away to warmer countries.

The green leaves are fading. They begin to fall off. Some have fallen off from the trees and are lying dead on the ground. The leaves are no longer green, they are red, yellow and brown. People go to the forests to pick nuts and berries or to gather mushrooms.

It often rains. The rain doesn't stop, it is drizzling. The weather is nasty, a piercing wind is blowing. It is more pleasant to stay indoors. It is bitterly cold at times. It is muddy, there are many pools of rainwater in the streets. Sometimes it is foggy, and the fog is very thick.

Winter has come at last. There are no flowers now in the gardens and the leaves have gone from the trees. The snow lies thick upon the ground, and the birds hop about looking in vain for food.

Snowflakes are falling thick and fast. Snow lies on the ground, on the bare branches of the trees, on the roofs of the houses. All the rivers and lakes are frozen; everything around looks so beautiful covered with ice and snow.

Children make snowmen and build snow-huts, play snowballs throwing them at one another. When the weather is fine children and grown-ups go skiing and skating or sliding down the snow covered hills.

Weather Forecast

Read the weather forecast and compose a forecast of your own for the region you live in.

Weather: England and Wales will start cloudy with outbreaks of rain. However, brighter, showery weather already over Scotland and Northern Ireland will slowly spread South and East throughout the day. The showers will be heaviest and most frequent in the North, falling as sleet or snow over hills and mountains, with drifting occurring in places. It will feel cold in the blustery and strong westerly wind.

Outlook: Sunny intervals and showers are expected. Feeling colder than of late in the north-westerly wind.

(“Daily Express”)

The global warming

Nowadays we are living in the time of rapid scientific and technological progress, which results in an increasing effect on the biosphere (1) of Earth.

I consider that the most destructive problem of nature is global warming. This phenomenon (2) causes the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans in recent decades.

Today the issue of global warming has become a question of vital (3) concern. The global average air temperature near the Earth's surface raised 0.742C during the 100 years ending in 2005. Moreover, the global warming is a terrific climate change, which will cause the global cooling in future. Increasing global temperature will increase the intensity of extreme weather events and change the amount of precipitation.

However, not all of the reasons that cause global warming are of human nature. Natural phenomena such as solar variation combined with volcanoes (4) probably had a small warming effect.

The Earth's climate changes in response to variations in its orbit around the Sun, volcanic eruptions (5), and atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. People are responsible for the latter and have to take serious measures as increasing global temperature will cause the level of world ocean to rise. Other effects of global warming include the changes in agricultural yields, species extinctions (6) of flora and fauna and increases in the range of disease vectors.

Global warming could also affect human health, harm wildlife and damage ecosystems. Warming may enhance air pollution, particularly in urban (7) centres, increasing the incidence of respiratory diseases. Asthma and allergic disorders result from climate changes too. Health risks can be solved through various scientific strategies (8) which may include improved and extended medical care services, better housing and air conditioning, water purification (9) and public education.

Most national governments have signed the Kyoto Protocol aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, I don't think that is enough to lessen the negative influence of global warming. The next way out would be to stop using fuel and start exploiting alternative natural resources like water, solar and wind power that may provide us with the necessary amount of energy.

We all have to remember that this planet is our home. It gives us so many resources to live on so we have to take care of it as well.

Vocabulary

1. biosphere ['baɪəsfiə] - биосфера
2. phenomenon [fɪ'nɒmɪnən] - явление, феномен
3. vital ['vaɪt(ə)] - существенной, жизненно важный
4. volcano [vɒl'keɪnə] - вулкан
5. eruption [ɪ'ɡrʌʃ(ə)n] - извержение
6. extinction [ɪk'stɪŋkʃ(ə)n] - вымирание
7. urban ['z:b(ə)n] - городской .
8. strategy ['strætədʒɪ] - план, стратегия, разработки
9. purification [ˌpjuəri'feɪʃ(ə)n] - очистка

Questions

1. What is the most destructive problem of nature?
2. What does this phenomenon cause?
3. Why has the issue of global warming become a question of vital concern?
4. What reasons cause global warming?
5. What may warming enhance?

Natural catastrophes

We, humans, now dominate the Earth — and our planet is in grave danger of suffering from our activities.

But from time to time the Earth threatens us, warns of the danger of killing the planet and ourselves. We have to be very careful what we do with nature, provoking to some extent natural disasters like drought, sandstorm and famine in Africa, flood in Netherlands, hurricanes in the USA, volcanoes and earthquakes in Turkey, Japan, Mexico, Italy, Armenia, typhoons and tidal waves, landslide and fire. Natural disasters make big problems and people all over the world come to help the regions where the catastrophe has happened. Different countries send to the area of the natural disaster food and medical supplies, as well as doctors, nurses, blankets, tents and clothes.

Natural catastrophes, being great tragedies, teach us to be merciful to the other people and to our planet — the Earth.

Vocabulary

1. dominate - властвовать
2. threaten - угрожать
3. warn - предупреждать
4. disaster - катастрофа
5. drought [draut] - засуха
6. famine ['fæmɪn] - голод
7. earthquake - землетрясение

Questions

1. Why is our planet in grave danger?
2. Are we careful with nature?
3. What nature disasters do you know?
4. Do natural disasters make big problems?
5. What do natural catastrophes teach us?

Environmental protection in Great Britain

We are living in the time of rapid scientific and technological progress, which is accompanied by an increasing consumption of the world's natural resources. Such vital sources of life as air, water, minerals as well as fauna and flora are being wasted and destroyed.

The protection of nature has become of international importance. Great Britain stresses the need for improvement of environmental protection too. Integrated pollution control restricts emissions to air, land and water from the most harmful process. Responsibility for pollution control rests with local and central government. Great Britain has adopted a phased programme of reductions in sulphur dioxide emissions from existing large combustion plants of up to 60 per cent by 2003. Over 95 per cent of petrol stations in Britain stock unleaded petrol. Strict controls have reduced carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon and nitrogen oxide emissions.

The Government worked out the rules for the use of the Earth's atmosphere. Total emissions of smoke in the atmosphere have fallen by over 85 per cent since 1960. Sulphur dioxide emissions have fallen by about 40 per cent since 1970.

The Government is committed to the elimination of chlorofluorocarbons which damage the ozone layer. They also contribute to the green-house effect, which leads to global warming and a rise in sea levels.

There are nearly 500,000 protected buildings and 7,000 conservation areas of architectural or historical interest in Great Britain.

The Government attaches great importance to the protection of national parks (they cover 9 per cent of the total land area of England and Wales). Great care is taken of three regional parks and forty national scenic areas, which cover 13 per cent of Scotland. The territorial waters of most nations are already being spoiled, but the National Rivers Authority of Great Britain protects its inland waters in England and Wales. In Scotland the river purification authorities are responsible for water pollution control.

Under such strict regime the mineral and other resources of the oceans and seas would become reserves not only for use by this generation but the following generations as well.

Vocabulary

1. rapid - быстрый
2. accompany - сопровождать
3. consumption - поглощения
4. reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions - сокращение выбросов диоксида серы
5. combustion [kəm'blʌʃ(ə)n] - сгорания
6. petrol stations - бензоколонки
7. carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon and nitrogen oxide - монооксид углерода, углеводороды и оксид азота
8. work out - разрабатывать
9. the elimination of chlorofluorocarbons - уничтожение, устранение хлорофлюороуглерода
10. ozone layer - озоновый слой
11. conservation area - охранная зона

Questions

1. What programme has Great Britain adopted?
2. What did the Government work out for the use of the Earth's atmosphere?
3. Which factors lead to global warming and a rise in sea levels?
4. How many protected buildings and conservation areas are there in Great Britain?
5. Why does the Government of Great Britain attach great importance to the protection of national parks and purification of the territorial waters?

Монологическое высказывание по теме: «Времена года и погода».

Письмо другу на тему «Любимое время года»

Тема 1.14

Научно-технический прогресс

Great Inventions

Read the texts, translate them.

Television (1920s)

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

Motor Car (late 19th Century)

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Photography (early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

Aero plane

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.

Тема 1.15

Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники

Computer Revolution

50 years ago people didn't even heard of computers, and today we cannot imagine life without them.

Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the revolution is still going on.

Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and earrings.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. They will contain electronic "neural networks". Of course, they'll be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

Some people say that computers are dangerous, but I don't agree with them.

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. On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

All in all, I strongly believe that computers are a useful tool. They have changed our life for the better. So why shouldn't we make them work to our advantage?

"Computer is my friend, but not the best".

Nowadays we live in information era, when information is the key and engine of progress. Future is speed and power. Our society needs to develop means of information. The Internet, phones, telegraph, cell phones, radio, TV are all the means of communication. They are no longer symbols of prestige but tools, which let to use working time more effectively.

60 years ago people didn't even heard of computers, and today we can't imagine our life without them. Let's remember some facts from the history of computer development.

The first computer was made in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania. It was Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer or ENIAC. Its program was wired into the processor and had to be manually altered. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the computer revolution is still going on.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. They will contain electronic "neutral networks". Of course, they will be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

Nowadays, practically everyone has a computer at home. Computers play a very important role in our life. They are used by people of all ages: from teens to professional businessmen. We can't imagine our modern school without using a computer. We can make projects, slide-shows and even films at our lessons with the help of computes. Pupils can use computes to prepare reports, to find information they need, to write compositions, to find new friends with the help of the Internet. The computer is also used as an electronic vocabulary. It is

made for people who have no time to look up translations or explanation of words in the dictionary.

I think computers were invented as machines for business people not to waste their time. 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.

On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money.

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

And now I want to tell some words about the Internet. To my mind, it's the greatest invention of humanity. The Internet is a global computer network. Nowadays million of people are already its active users.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war to get some information to anywhere. Public Internet began in the late 70's.

Today the Internet is very popular all over the world. A global Net has covered almost the whole planet. It has filled lives of people with joy. Firstly, because of the easiest way of getting information about every part of men's occupation.

Secondly, it is indispensable for people who communicate frequently with their relatives and friends from others counties. And also the Internet helps to make friends all over the world. You can virtually visit different countries, cities, museums. You can play games and take part in conferences together with people from different countries. The Internet can completely replace such communication facilities as telephony and mail.

But the Internet carries not only "pluses: There are some negative sides of the Web. First of all, it is connected with the health: The vision may decline, different measles of the back or joints may appear.

Some people may become nervous; lose their contacts with people surrounding them. They lose their conception of real life. Hackers arouse lots of troubles: the Internet hooligans are interfering in lots of programs, breaking computers, dilating viruses, breaking open even federal governmental sites.

The Internet and virtual reality on the whole will never be able to replace real relationships between people, to become a big part of people's life.

Many friends tell me that computer is their best friend. I can't understand how a nothing-feeling machine can be somebody's friend. As for me I enjoy reading books. I think by reading books we learn to think and to feel, we make our speech more eloquent.

I get pleasure in speaking to my friends, listening to what they say, looking into their eyes, following their impressions and feelings.

In conclusion, I'd like to say that computes and the Internet are splendid medium if getting information and communication but nobody and nothing is able to replace our devoted friends, family and other vital values.

Answer the questions.

1. What are the means of communication you read in this text?
2. What is the era we live? What is the key and engine of progress nowadays?
3. .When was the first computer made? What was its name?

4. How can pupils, students, and teachers use computer in their studying?
5. What is on-line shopping?
6. What is the Internet?
7. When did the history of Internet begin?
8. How does the Internet help people to communicate?
9. What are health troubles connected with the Internet?
10. Can the computer the best friend? Why do you think so?

TRUE or FALSE.

1. The first computer was very little.
2. The computer is the best friend of all people. There is no better friend than computer.
3. The Internet is indispensable for people who communicate frequently with their relatives and friends from others countries.
4. The computer saves a lot of time.
5. Public Internet began in the late 60's.
6. The computers are used by only children, students and youth
7. . Internet carries has only "pluses": There are no negative sides of the Web.
8. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.
9. We can imagine our modern school without using a computer.
10. Nobody and nothing is able to replace our devoted friends, family and other vital values.

Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. Our society needs to
2. The Internet can completely replace such communication facilities as
3. The Internet has covered
4. Nowadays are already its active users.
5. Computers and the Internet are splendid

Find these words in the text.

человечество, готовить доклад, делать ошибки, диагностировать болезни, выжить, объяснение, словарь, в ручную, инструменты, экономить, тратить время впустую, представление, болезнь спины и суставов, красноречивый, необходимый, государственные сайты, бесчувственная машина, вирусы, вмешиваться, искать в интернете, пользователи, ядерная война.

Write the advantages (преимущества) and disadvantages (недостатки) of the computer and the Internet.

Advantages	disadvantages
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