

Профессионально-педагогический колледж



по дисциплине
ОУД.03«Иностранный язык»

специальности
21.02.05 «Земельно-имущественные отношения»

Рабочая программа рассмотрена
на заседании цикловой методической комиссии
технических специальностей
Председатель ЦМК  Е.Э.Воеводина

1.1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости

Фонд оценочных средств для проведения контроля успеваемости обучающихся подготовлен на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык», разработанной на основе ФГОС СПО по специальности 21.02.05 «Земельно-имущественные отношения» и соответствующих общих (ОК) компетенций:

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

Содержание программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» направлено на достижение следующих **целей**:

- понимание иностранного языка как средства межличностного и профессионального общения, инструмента познания, самообразования, социализации и самореализации в полиязычном и поликультурном мире;
- формирование иноязычной, коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности ее составляющих: ключевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной и учебно-познавательной;
- развитие национального самосознания, общечеловеческих ценностей, стремления к лучшему пониманию культуры своего народа и народов стран изучаемого языка.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен **знать**:

- навыки получения информации из источников разных типов, самостоятельно осуществлять поиск, анализ, систематизацию и интерпретацию информации различных видов и форм представления;
- основные значения изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише) и основные способы словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия);
- лексический минимум (не менее 1500 лексических единиц) для распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен **уметь**:

- переносить знания в познавательную и практическую области жизнедеятельности;
- использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме;
- вести разные виды диалога в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого

этикета;

- создавать устные связные монологические высказывания с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемов 14-15 фраз;
- уметь воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты для решения коммуникативной задачи;
- читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля.

1.2. Структура фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля включает в себя комплекты контрольно-оценочных средств, предназначенные для проведения текущего контроля в виде:

- оперативного контроля;
- рубежного контроля.

Оперативный контроль проводится в форме:

- опрос (устный);
- выполнение письменной работы (решение задач);
- выполнение практической работы.

Рубежный контроль проводится в форме:

- выполнение практической работы.

Фонд оценочных средств также, включает в себя комплект контрольно-оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации (Приложение 1).

1.3. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение для проведения контроля

Контроль проводится в учебном кабинете.

2.1. Информационное обеспечение обучения

2.1.1. Печатные издания

Основные учебные издания

1. Карпова Т.А. English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + eПриложение: тесты: учебно-практическое пособие/Карпова Т.А., Восковская А.С., Мельничук М.В. — Москва: КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — (СПО). — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/932751>

2. Карпова Т.А. English for Colleges=Английский язык для колледжей: учебное пособие / Карпова Т.А. — Москва: КноРус, 2021. — 281 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-08159-4. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/939389>

2.1.2. Электронные издания (электронные ресурсы)

3. www.lingvo-online.ru (более 30 англо-русских, русско-английских и толковых словарей общей и отраслевой лексики).

4. www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy (Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов).

5. www.britannica.com (энциклопедия «Британника»).

6. www.ldoceonline.com (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English).

Перечень практических работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

Практическая работа № 1.

Тема: «Входное тестирование».

Практическая работа № 2.

Тема: «Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке».

Практическая работа № 3.

Тема: «Отношение поколений в семье».

Практическая работа № 4.

Тема: «Описание внешности и характера человека».

Практическая работа № 5.

Тема: «Рабочий день».

Практическая работа № 6.

Тема: «Досуг. Хобби».

Практическая работа № 7.

Тема: «Активный и пассивный отдых».

Практическая работа № 8.

Тема: «Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу».

Практическая работа № 9.

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

Практическая работа № 10.

Тема: «Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров».

Практическая работа № 11.

Тема: «Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине».

Практическая работа № 12.

Тема: «Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви».

Практическая работа № 13.

Тема: «Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни».

Практическая работа № 14.

Тема: «Еда полезная и вредная».

Практическая работа № 15.

Тема: «Еда полезная и вредная».

Практическая работа № 16.

Тема: «Почему и как люди путешествуют».

Практическая работа № 17.

Тема: «Почему и как люди путешествуют».

Практическая работа №18.

Тема: «Путешествия на поезде, самолете».

Практическая работа № 19.

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

Практическая работа № 20.

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

Практическая работа № 21.

Тема: «Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности)».

Практическая работа № 22.

Тема: «Географическое положение, климат, население».

Практическая работа № 23.

Тема: «Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство».

Практическая работа № 24.

Тема: «Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы».

Практическая работа № 25.

Тема: «Традиции народов России».

Практическая работа № 26.

Тема: «Основные понятия вашей профессии. Особенности подготовки и по профессии/специальности».

Практическая работа № 27.

Тема: «Специфика работы и основные принципы деятельности по профессии/специальности».

Практическая работа № 28.

Тема: «Экономика России».

Практическая работа № 29.

Тема: «Работа государственных учреждений».

Практическая работа № 30.

Тема: «Услуги. Документация».

Практическая работа № 31.

Тема: «Достижения науки».

Практическая работа № 32.

Тема: «Современные информационные технологии. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности».

Практическая работа № 33.

Тема: «Известные ученые и их открытия в России».

Практическая работа № 34.

Тема: «Известные ученые и их открытия в России».

Практическая работа № 35.

Тема: «Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом».

Практическая работа № 36.

Тема: «Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом».

Практическая работа № 1.

Тема: «Входное тестирование».

Письменно выполните лексико-грамматический тест.

1. Выберите правильный перевод выражения «my friend`s house»:

а) дом моего друга б) друг моего дома в) друзья в нашем доме

2. Найдите перевод числительного «двадцать третий»:

а) twenty three б) twenty third в) twentieth three

3. Какой предлог нужно вставить в предложение «The students go there ... bus.» ?

а) for б) by в) to г) of

4. Какое местоимение нужно вставить в предложении «I live in (тот) city.»

а) this б) these в) that г) those

5. Выберите правильное местоимение: «Henry is fond of photography. These photos are (его).

а) hers б) her в) his г) him

6. Какой артикль нужно вставить в предложении «... sun shines brightly.»

а) a (an) б) the в) не нужен артикль

7. Выберите правильный перевод слова «женщины»:

а) womens б) women в) womans

8. Какую форму глагола «to be» в Past Simple нужно вставить в предложение: «She...a student some years ago.»?

а) were б) was в) is

9. Какое местоимение нужно вставить в предложение «I have not got a pen and pencils»?

а) some б) any в) no

10. Каким английским словом нужно заменить русское слово в скобках «(мало)sugar»?

а) many б) few в) much г) little

11. Выберите подходящую форму прилагательного: «It is...today than it was yesterday».

а) cold б) colder в) more cold

12. Какую форму глагола «to have» в Present Simple нужно вставить в предложение: «My friend ... a headache».

а) have б) has в) to have

13. Подставьте вместо точек глагол в нужной форме «They ...in the kitchen now.»:

а) are singing б) sings в) sang

14. Выберите подходящий модальный глагол для предложения «... I go out»: а) can б) may в) must г) need

15. Подставьте вместо точек глагол в нужной форме «We ... the Crimea last year.»:

а) visited б) visit в) will visit

16. Подставьте вместо точек глагол в нужной форме «He...never to London».

a) was б) has been в) is

17. Подставьте вместо точек глагол в нужной форме «John ... a composition for two hours.»:

a) wrote б) writes в) has been writing

18. Найдите перевод на русский язык выражения «This problem was discussed»:

а) эта проблема обсуждается

б) эта проблема была обсуждена

в) эта проблема будет обсуждена

19. Найдите перевод на русский язык выражения «He said he watched TV»:

а) Он сказал, что он смотрит телевизор.

б) Он сказал, что он будет смотреть телевизор.

в) Он сказал, что он смотрел телевизор.

20. Определите, чем является в предложении форма на –ed в предложении «The meeting organized by the committee opens at ten.»

а) глаголом в простом прошедшем времени

б) является причастием прошедшего времени и входит в состав сложной глагольной формы

в) выполняет функцию определения или обстоятельства

Практическая работа № 2.

Тема: «Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке».

1. Прочтите текст и представьтесь по образцу:

My name is Pete. I live in Belgorod Street. I am fifteen. I am a student. My name is Ann. I live in Gogol Street. I am sixteen. I am a student too.

2. Скажите о себе: как вас зовут, где вы живете, сколько вам лет, чем вы занимаетесь. Ответь на вопросы:

What's your short name?

How old are you?

Where do you live?

Have you got a family?

Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family?

What's the name of your best friend?

Can you spell the name of your hometown?

Are you a first-year student? Are you at college now?

What are your mother and father?

How many rooms are there in your flat?

What are your duties about the house?

What is your favourite subject at college?

What books do you like to read?

What music do you like to listen to?

Do you go in for sports?

What sports do you go in for?

3. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

ABOUT MYSELF

First of all let me introduce myself. My name is Taras. I'm seventeen years old. I'm at 11-th grade. There are two more kids in the family besides me — my elder brother Oleg and my younger sister Mariya. Oleg is twenty-one, he attends a University, he will be a dentist. Mariya is only twelve, she is a schoolgirl. I forgot to mention one more member of our family. It's our favourite poodle Tim.

My parents are not old at all. My Mum is forty, she works for a newspaper. My Dad is forty four; he is an engineer in computers. My parents love their jobs very much. I'm doing quite well at school. My parents are proud of my marks. I go in for sports.

I play basket-ball. I take part in different basket-ball competitions. In summer time I like yachting and windsurfing. In a year I shall finish my school and I have to decide what occupation to choose. I have been studying English for seven years. I want to be a military interpreter.

My grandparents are already retired. They like gardening and spend all their time growing tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, raspberries.

Vocabulary:

let me introduce myself — разрешите представиться

residential areas — жилые районы

grade — класс в школе

to attend a university — ходить в университет

favourite — любимец, любимый

poodle — пудель

to forget — забывать

job — работа

to be proud of smth. — гордиться чем-л.

to go in for sports — увлекаться спортом

occupation — занятие, род занятий, профессия

military — военный

interpreter — переводчик

to retire — быть на пенсии

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

Do you go to school?

What grade are you at?

How old are your parents?

Are you the only child in the family?

Do you have a pet?

Are your grandparents still alive?

Do you go in for sports?

Do you like reading?

5. Соотнесите фразы из верхнего и нижнего столбика:

How are you?

Good morning.
Hello, Jane!
I'm sorry I'm late.
Have a nice weekend.
See you tomorrow!
Sorry, I didn't catch your name.
This is Andrew.
I've heard a lot about you.
How do you do?

Never mind.
Same to you.
How do you do?
It's Nora, Nora Simpson.
Really? Only good things I hope.
Nice to meet you, Andrew.
Hi, Peter!
Good morning.
I'm fine, thanks. And you? j.Bye.

Прочтите и переведите текст.

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

Выбери свой знак зодиака и переведи:

Aries - Овен Feel like you're tripping over your own tongue? That's not surprising, considering the constant flow of verbosity that's spilling forth from you right now. Go ahead and enjoy your extreme eloquence -- everyone else is.

Leo - Лев You may feel ready to move into a decisive new leadership role, but the stars say to let things gestate for a little while longer before you make your big move. Try talking things over with your boon companions and hear what they have to say.

Sagittarius - Стрелец Having this much activity going on around you can be somewhat unsettling, but don't sulk. Just because something seems out of sync doesn't mean it'll be that way permanently. Wait it out and you'll feel things start to jell.

Taurus - Телец Stay in the now rather than trying to jump forward into the future. You'll do best when you focus your attention on all the immediate details that require your assistance. Remember that, no matter how tempting it is to start booking yourself weeks in advance.

Virgo - Дева Don't try to do more than you can comfortably handle -- and make sure you're very clear about your limits if others try to ask you to take more on. When possible, lighten your load rather than add more to it.

Capricorn - Козерог Put the kibosh on anyone who's absolutely determined to make sure even the smallest things go haywire. With a little extra care, you can defuse this live wire before they make life any more difficult than it is.

Gemini - Близнецы From you, a wink and a smile go beyond a thousand words - they're practically an entire romantic saga. Your flirty energy livens things up wherever you go right now, so make sure that as many people as possible can appreciate your fabulous self.

Libra - Весы You love watching this new scenario unfold in your life, but suddenly watching it isn't enough. You want -- no, you need -- to take action, but you're not sure which way to turn. Take a moment and look before you leap.

Aquarius - Водолей Taking other people's opinions into consideration is usually the last item on your list of priorities, and that goes double when it comes to a very new and very exciting person in your life.

Cancer - Рак For the first time in a very long time, you're listening only to one authority -- yourself. This is especially true regarding a social matter. You've been worried far too long about doing the right thing. Now it's time to do right by you.

Scorpio - Скорпион Minor details could become major mistakes if they're left unchecked, but fortunately, there's plenty of time to check everything. Not only will this ensure your enterprise will go swimmingly, but it'll give you some much-needed peace of mind.

Pisces - Рыба Learn to deal with ambiguity by letting it exist, rather than trying to make it go away. If you act too rapidly, you might just find that the solution becomes a much larger problem than the original situation.

Практическая работа № 3.

Тема: «Отношение поколений в семье».

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

What is better: to have a small family or a big family? Why?

Have you got any brothers or sisters? Are you good friends with them?

What are your family's favorite pastimes? What do you like to do together?

Do your parents know your friends and do you know theirs?

Why is it good to have friends?

2. Переведите текст:

When I say 'my family', I mean my mother, father, my younger brother and my grandmother, my mum's mother. Of course I have other relatives as well. My dad is in business. Their firm deals in modern computers. He often goes on business trips, and when he is away we all miss him. My mum is a designer by education.

She works in a large construction company. My younger brother Misha is six years old. He goes to a preparatory class at our school. Sometimes in the evening we all gather at table and discuss the events of the day.

3. Завершите предложения:

The father of my daughter is my -

My mother's sister is my -
My son's wife is my -
The sister of my sister is my father's -
The son of my brother is -

4. Прочтите и переведите текст:

All about me.

I am Peter Smirnov. Peter is my first name and Smirnov is my surname. I want to tell you about my family. Our family is large: mother, father, a sister, a brother and grandparents. My grandparents live with us. There are seven of us in the family.

First of all some words about my parents. My mother is a doctor. She works in a hospital. She likes her profession and reads a lot of books on medicine. My father is a worker. He is a turner. He is an experienced worker. He reads a lot. His hobby is fishing. When he comes home without any fish mother goes to the shop for fish. He often sings and when we are at home and have some free time I play the guitar and we sing together.

My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. He often tells us about the war and heroism of the soldiers of his regiment. My granny is a pensioner. She is often ill. And we help her with housework. I go shopping and my sister Ann helps about the house.

Ann is seventeen. She is a part-time student. She combines her work as a nurse at the hospital with studies at a medical school. My brother Nick is a schoolboy. He is ten. He wants to become an engineer.

I am sixteen. I am a student. I go to a technical school. I am a full-time student. I am in the first-year. I want to be a technician.

I am tall. My hair is red and my eyes are grey. I am not handsome at all, but the girls say that I do sums well and I am always in a good mood.

5. Составьте предложения:

Our family is....

Little; big; large; small; united

There are of us in the family.

Two; ten; one; eleven; seven

My mother is a

Driver; teacher; doctor; manager; house-keeper

My father is a....

Electrician; architect; policeman; worker; actor

I want to be a....

Cook; pianist; engineer; pilot; technician

6. Переведите на русский язык:

to sing; to play the guitar; to go to the shop; to read a book on medicine; to help about the house

to do sums; to be ill; to tell; to go shopping; to answer

to do sums; to walk; to tell; to play the guitar; to sing a song

to clear away; to invite; to tidy up; to come home; to help about the house

to sing a song; to be in a good mood; to go shopping; to work; to go in for sport

Практическая работа № 4.

Тема: «Описание внешности и характера человека».

1. Переведи текст, ответь на вопросы:

Everyone needs a friend. Some people want to have a lot of friends, others need one, or two close ones. Sometimes you choose friends, sometimes other people choose you as their friend. Some of us make friends easily, but there are people who are shy, and it is very difficult for them to make friends. Having friends of your own age is important. These friends have the same fears, interests, options, problems and worries that you do. Your friends can listen and understand how you feel whether you are dealing with a problem at school or at home. Your friends are there when you are feeling down, when you are eager of sharing a happy experience.

Why do you think it is important to have friends?

How could you show someone else that you would like to become friends?

One good way to start is by being interested in someone else. What are some ideas for showing that you are interested?

Why would that be better than just coming up to someone and start talking about yourself?

What is the difference between being interested in someone and being nosey?

2. Закончите предложения:

Friends are important to me because...

I need a friend when...

Friends think that I am...

Friends like me because...

I feel happy when a friend...

I feel unhappy when a friend...

My friends make me angry when...

When a friend teases me, I usually...

I like being with people who...

I would rather not waste time with people who...

I enjoy talking with my friends about...

Some things I enjoy doing with my friends are...

A special quality that I admire in friends is...

Something I could do to become a better friend is...

Someone I would like to know better is...

3. Расскажите о своем друге (подруге), ответив на вопросы:

My best friend's name is nickname is

age is birthday is birthplace is

My best friend's favorite

food is

hobby or interest is sport or game is type of book is kind of music is movie is

subject at school is television program is My best friend

likes to

is afraid of gets mad when worries about is happy when

4. Напишите о себе:

My name is ... I am seventeen (sixteen, eighteen). I live in My address is ... My telephone number is...

I am tall (not very tall, short, of middle height). I am thin (not very thin, rather plump). My face is round (square, oval). I have a fair (dark) complexion. My forehead is narrow (broad) and low (high). I have a straight (upturned, crooked, aquiline) nose and a protruding (round) chin. My eyebrows are bushy (penciled), my eyelashes are thick (thin) and long (short). I have large (small) blue (hazel, black, grey) eyes. My hair is black (fair, dark, blond, chestnut), straight (curly) and long (short, not very long).

I study at theCollege. I like my future profession and I am going to do my best to become a good specialist.

I live with my family. It is large (small, not very large) and very good. We love each other very much and always try to help each other and to spend as much time together as we can. I have a lot of friends too.

I am fond of reading and playing computer games. My favourite sport is football (swimming, tennis, and hockey). My friends and I often get together to play different games, go for a walk or to the disco or simply talk.

5. Прочтите и переведите тексты, ответьте на вопросы:

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.

She was a famous actress. She was tall and slight. Her hair and eyes were light yellow brown, and the former had a natural wave in it. Her shoulders and bust were superb, and small head was beautifully set on a lovely, rather long, neck. She had an oval face, with straight, delicate features, now slightly distorted by temper. But the most remarkable thing about her was her complexion. Her skin was exquisite smooth and white, warmly white like a white rose, a marvelous skin. She was young, just twenty- four...

Questions:

- 1) What does she look like?
- 2) What color were her eyes?

- 3) Is she tall or short?
- 4) What can you say about her face?
- 5) How old was she?
- 6) What can you say about her complexion?

Практическая работа № 5.

Тема: «Рабочий день».

1. Употребление Present Simple

- 1. We usually ... a bus or a taxi early in the morning to get to work.
 - a) took
 - b) take
 - c) taken
 - d) were taking
- 2. I ... to work now. Good-bye!
 - a) go
 - b) went
 - c) am going
 - d) goes
- 3. This is a great party. Everyone ...
 - a) dance
 - b) is dancing
 - c) dances
 - d) are dancing
- 4. Nurses ... after people in hospital.
 - a) looks
 - b) is looking
 - c) will look
 - d) look
- 5. My sister seldom ... our parents.
 - a) visit
 - b) do visit
 - c) does visit
 - d) visits
- 6. I ... four languages.
 - a) am speaking
 - b) speak
 - c) speaks
 - d) does speak
- 7. Our lessons ... at 10 o'clock sharp so don't be late.
 - a) would start
 - b) started
 - c) start
 - d) starts
- 8. In Britain people ... on the right.
 - a) are driving

- b) drives
- c) drive
- d) drove
- 9. What time ... your brother usually ... up?
- a) are / waking
- b) will / be waking
- c) does / wake
- d) do / wake
- 10. He never ... about marriage with us.
- a) talks
- b) doesn't talk
- c) doesn't talks
- d) talking

2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. Я ученик. Я в школе. 2. Мой брат художник. Он не инженер. 3. Моя сестра НА работе. Она врач. 4. Он студент. 5. Вы студент? — Нет, я врач, 6. Моя сестра дома. 7. Мы не в школе. Мы дома. 8. Мой брат ученик. Он в школе. 9. Ваша мама дома? - Нет, она на работе. 10. Ваш двоюродный брат дома? - Нет, он в школе. Он ученик. 12. Ваша сестра учительница? - Нет, она студентка. 12. Твой папа на работе? — Нет, он дома. 13. Твоя сестра машинистка? — Да, — Она дома? - Нет, она на работе. 14. Мой дедушка ученый, 15. Моя мама не учительница. Она врач.

2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present Simple.

1. Чья это ручка? — Это моя ручка. 2. Чья это книга? — Это ваша книга. 3. Чей это стол? - Это стол моего брата. 4. Чья это сумка? - Это сумка моей мамы. 5. Чей это карандаш? - Это карандаш моей сестры. 6. Это твоя тетрадь? - Да. 7. Это тетрадь твоего брата? - Нет, это моя тетрадь. 8. Где ваш стол? - Он посередине комнаты. 9. Где твоя ручка? — Она в моем кармане. 10. Где твоя тетрадь? - Она на столе. 11. Где твоя мама? - Она на работе. 12. Где твой брат? - Он в школе. 13. Где твоя сестра? - Она дома. 14. Чей это карандаш? - Это мой карандаш. -А где мой карандаш? — Он на столе. 15. Чьи это часы? - Это мои часы. - - А где мои часы? -Они на столе.

3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present или Past Simple,

1. Я ученик. 2. Он летчик. 3. Она доктор. 4. Мы школьники. 5. Вы рабочие. 6. Ты рабочий. 7. Они ученики. 8. Я дома. 9. Он в школе. 10. Она в кино? 11. Мы в парке. 12. Они в театре? 13. Она молодая? 14. Он старый. 15. Она не старая. 16. Они сильные. 17. Она больна. 18. Вы больны? 19. Он болен? 20. Я не болен. 21. Я был болен вчера. 22. Она не была больна. 23. Мы были в кино. 24. Они не были в кино. 25. Они не в школе. 26. Они дома. 27. Вы были в парке вчера? 28. Он был в школе вчера? 29. Он был рабочим. 30. Она была учительницей.

4. Вставьте глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. My father ... a teacher. 2. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 3. ... a doctor when I grow up. 4. My sis- ter ... not ... at home tomorrow. 5. She ... at school tomorrow. 6. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 7. ... your father at work yesterday? 8. My sister ... ill last week. 9. She ... not ill now. 10. Yesterday we... at the theatre. 11. Where ... your mother now? — She ... in the kitchen. 12. Where ... you yesterday? I ... at the cinema. 13. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 14. ... your little sister in bed now? — Yes, she ... 15. ... you... at school tomorrow? — Yes I 16. When my granny... young, she ... an actress. 17. My friend K ... in Moscow now. 18. He ... in St. Petersburg to-morrow. 19. Where ... your books now? - They in my bag.

5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. Мой брат сейчас в школе. 2. Мой брат был вчера в кино. 3. Мой брат будет завтра дома. 4. Ты будешь дома завтра? 5. Она была вчера в парке? 6. Он сейчас во дворе? 7. Где папа? 8. Где вы были вчера? 9. Где он будет завтра? 10. Мои книги были на столе. Где они сейчас? 11. Моя мама вчера не была на работе. Она была дома. 12. Мой друг не в парке. Он в школе. 13. Завтра в три часа Коля и Миша будут во дворе. 14. Мы не были на юге прошлым летом. Мы были в Москве. 15. Завтра мой дедушка будет в деревне. 16. Когда твоя сестра будет дома? 17. Ты будешь летчиком? — Нет, я буду моряком. 18. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас она врач. — Ты тоже будешь врачом? — Нет, я не буду врачом. Я буду инженером.

Практическая работа № 6.

Тема: «Досуг. Хобби».

1. Тест.

Past Simple или Past Continuous?

1. He__some new shoes last month.

A) bought

B) buying

C) buy

D) buys

2. A: ____did she a job?B: In the car factory.

A) When / get

B) Where / got

C) Who / get

D) Where / get

3. Max didn't__yesterday afternoon; he__at home.

A) go out / stayed

B) go out / stay

C) went out / stayed

D) went out / stay

4. A:___you____Jane last month?B: No, I .

A)* / saw / didn't

B) Did / see / didn't

C) Did / saw / didn't

D) Did / see / did

5. Geoffrey ___ French before, but he ___ at university now.

A) study didn't / studies

B) didn't study / study

C) did not study / studies

D) didn't studied / studies

6. I ___ a friend while I ___ the shopping

A) was meeting / did

B) met / was doing

C) meet / do

D) met / did

7. I ___ for my things when I ___ someone call my name.

A) paid / was hearing

B) pay / heard

C) was paying / hear

D) was paying / heard

8. While we ___ a drink, a waiter ___ a pile of plates.

A) had / was dropping

B) have / dropped

C) have / drop

D) were having / dropped

9. While the waiter _ up the broken plates, he ___ his finger.

A) picked / was cutting

B) was picking / cut

C) pick / cut

D) picks / cut

10. While I _____ this morning, I ___ my money. I don't know how.

A) shopped / lose

B) was shopping / lost

C) shopped / was losing

D) shop / lose

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in Russia. 2. Both children and grown-ups (to be) fond of sports. 3. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. - I (not to know). 4. Where you (to go)? - I (to go) to the Dynamo stadium to see the match which (to take) place there today. 5. You (to know) that very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday? 6. He (to go) to the south a week ago, 7. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to enjoy) playing football. 8. Our football team (to win) many games last year. 9. Where (to be) Boris? - He (to play) chess with his friend. 10. I (to be) sorry I (to miss) the match yesterday. But I (to know) the score. It (to be) 4 to 2 in favour of the Spartak team. 11. Nellie (to leave) for Moscow tomorrow, 12. I (to be) in a hurry. My friends (to wait) for me. 13. You (to be) at the

theatre yesterday. You (to like) the opera? — Oh yes, I (to enjoy) it greatly. 14. You (to go) to London next summer?

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. You (to eat) ice-cream now? 8. You (to eat) ice-cream when I rang you up yesterday? 9. What your father (to do) now? 10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 11. Why she (to cry) now? 12. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday? 13. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 14. She (not to read) now. 15. Now she (to go) to school. 16. What you (to do) now? — I (to drink) tea. 17. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday?

— No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 18. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 19. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 20. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees.

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

1. (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 6. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. What he (to do) yesterday? - He (to read) a book. 9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? - He (to read) a book. 10. She (to sleep) when you came home? 11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 12. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 13. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 14. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 15. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 16. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 17. You (to do) your homework yesterday? 18. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 19. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 20. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.

Практическая работа № 7.

Тема: «Активный и пассивный отдых».

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

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I (to come) to my friend's place, he (to watch) TV. 8. When I (to see) my friends, they (to play) football. 9. When I (to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 10. When Kate (to open) the door, the children (to dance)

round the fir- tree. 11. When Tom (to cross) the street, he (to fall). 12. When I (to go) to school, I (to meet) my friend. 43. When we (to go) to the cinema, we (to meet) grandmother. 14. When grandmother (to go) home, she (to see) many children in the yard. 15. When Henry (to walk) about in the forest, he (to find) a bear cub. 16. When we (to walk) about in the forest, we (to see) a hare. 17. When I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my old toy under the sofa. 18. When granny (to read) a book on the sofa, she (to fall) asleep. 19. When I (to play) in the yard, I suddenly (to see) my old friend. 20. When Nick (to run) about in the yard, he (to fall).

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

1. They (to drink) tea when I (to come) home. 2. He (to walk) along the river when a boat (to pass). 3. The old man (to think) about his plan when he (to fall) asleep. 4. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 5. When I (to enter) the classroom, the teacher (to write) words on the blackboard and the pupils (to copy) them into their exercise-books. 6. They (to get) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining. 7. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 8. When he (to come) in, I (to do) my exercises. 9. What you (to do) at eight o'clock yesterday? 10. At this time yesterday I (to go) home. 11. You (to sleep) when I (to go) out. 12. He (to read) on the sofa when I (to come) in and (to sit) down beside him. 13. I (to walk) along the street with my friend when a tram (to pass). 14. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her. 15. We (to answer) the teacher's questions when the headmistress (to enter) the classroom.

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

1. When I (to ring) up my friend, he (to sleep). 2. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep. 3. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework. 4. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann. 5. When Nick (to ring¹) me up yesterday, I (to help) mother. 6. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox. 7. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor. 8. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball. 9. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 10. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop. 11. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek. 12. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday. 13. At seven o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre. 14. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? - I (to play) the piano. 15. When I (to come) to ' school, the children (to stand) near the classroom. 16. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 17. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger. 18. Last year I (to go) to the United States. 19. You (to go) to Great Britain last year? - No, I (to go) to France. 20. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to translate) a very long article.

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

1. He (to get) up at seven o'clock yesterday. 2. Father (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to read) a book at six o'clock yesterday. 4. She (to fall) asleep at eleven o'clock yesterday. 5. Mother (to drink) tea at eleven o'clock yesterday. 6. Father (to watch) TV at ten o'clock yesterday. 7. I (to go) to bed at nine o'clock

yesterday. 8. I (to finish) my homework at nine o'clock yesterday. 9. I (to play) the piano at five o'clock yesterday. 10. He (to begin) to do his homework at four o'clock yesterday. 11. She (to wash) the floor at four o'clock yesterday. 12. I (to meet) Nick at three o'clock yesterday. 13. When I (to come) home, Kate (to play) the piano. 14. When I (to meet) John, he (to go) to the railway station. 15. When I (to go) to the museum, I (to see) a big crowd of people in the street. 16. They (to play) in the yard in the evening yesterday. 17. They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 18. I (to clean) my teeth at eight o'clock in the morning yesterday. 19. We (to go) to the wood in summer. 20. When the teacher (to open) the door of the classroom, the pupils (to sit) at their desks.

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

1. At this time yesterday I (to sit) at the theatre. 2. He (to come) back to St. Petersburg on the 15th of January. 3. I (to go) to the institute when I (to see) him. 4. At this time yesterday we (to have) dinner. 5. He (to write) a letter when I (to come) in. 6. He (to make) a report when I (to leave) the meeting. 7. Yesterday he (to write) a letter to his friend. 8. When I (to look) at them, they (to smile) at me. 9. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 10. I (to go) to bed at half past eleven. 11. Yesterday the lesson (to begin) at nine o'clock. 12. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away. 13. He (to read) a newspaper when I (to come) in. 14. Yesterday I (to get) up at seven o'clock. 15. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten. 16. He (to put) on his coat and cap, (to open) the door and (to go) out.

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

1. (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday. 2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? — I (to feed) my cat. 3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? — He (to play) computer games. 4. I (to begin) repairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday. 5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup. 6. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yesterday. 7. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) a composition the whole day yesterday. 8. When your father (to come) home yesterday? He (to come) home at seven o'clock. 9. When my father (to come) home yesterday, my mother (to make) supper. 10. We (not to go) on a tramp last summer. 11. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? 12. You (to have) supper at nine o'clock yesterday? 13. He (not to go) to the shop yesterday. 14. Nick (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 15. Rick (to sleep) at eleven o'clock yesterday. 16. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining heavily. 17. I (to see) Mike when he (to cross) the street. 18. He (to begin) repairing his bicycle in the morning yesterday. 19. He (to repair) his bicycle the whole day yesterday. 20. He (to finish) repairing his bicycle in the evening yesterday.

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

1. They (to meet) at the station two hours ago. 2. Where you (to spend) last Sunday? 3. We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the beginning of the performance. 4. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure. 5. He

(to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework, 6. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 7. Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half.

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

1. They (to translate) a difficult text yesterday. 2. I (to open) the window at six o'clock yesterday. 3. You (to go) to the cinema yesterday? 4. I (not to see) Mike last week. 5. When I (to open) the door, my friends (to sit) around the table. 6. When you (to begin) doing your homework yesterday? 7. We (to discuss) the latest news from three till four yesterday. 8. When I (to read) the newspaper yesterday, I (to find) an interesting article on UFOs. 9. Lena (to sweep) the floor on Sunday. 10. Lena (to sweep) the floor from eleven till twelve on Sunday. 11. They (to go) to the wood last Sunday? 12. When they (to sail) down the river they (to sail) a little island. 13. We (to work) the whole morning yesterday. 14. Mother (to cook) dinner at three o'clock yesterday. 15. She (to finish) cooking at four o'clock yesterday. 16. At half past four yesterday we (to have) dinner. 17. You (to watch) TV yesterday? - Yes, we (to watch) TV the whole evening yesterday. 18. When you (to go) to bed yesterday? 19. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 20. At half past ten yesterday I (to sleep). 21. When I (to come) home from school yesterday, little brother (to sit) on the floor with all his toys around him. He (to play) with them. I (to tell) him to put his toys into the box as he (to make) too much noise.

Практическая работа № 8.

Тема: «Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу».

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

«Why do people like to live in the city?»

The city is the place where all industrial, cultural and educational centers are situated. In big cities you can find museums, theaters, clubs, cinemas, big shops and hospitals. People try to live in cities because all necessary objects are situated near. For example if you are ill the hospital or chemist shop is situated near your house in the city, but if you live in countryside it is hard to find any medicine help or hospital. Also in big cities you can find all sorts of entertainment such as cinemas, clubs, restaurants, bars, cafes, entertaining parks, concert halls, Zoos and so on. Many people like to spend their free time in clubs, entertaining parks because it helps them to relax and bring them a lot of pleasure. It is really comfortable that everything you need in daily life is situated near you. One of the most important comfort of big cities that you can drive up to your job or to any supermarket very fast, for example. Yes, it is really comfortable, and at first glance everything is good but nowadays there is a great amount of cars and factories in big cities. Big cities suffer of overpopulation, air and water pollution. The streets become noisy and after hard working day people can not relax. People try to do everything to go to the countryside because only there they can find quiet. Every holiday and every weekend people try to leave their houses and to go to the village. As for me I prefer to live in big cities because a lot of big shops

are situated near my house, but I also like to spend my holidays in the countryside because after spending in the city about 9 months I began to get tired.

2. Переведите на английский:

- Промышленный город, район, область
- Образовательный центр, учреждение (establishment), курс
- Необходимые знания, ресурсы, условия
- аптека, больница, медицинская помощь
- загрязнение воздуха, воды, почвы (soil)
- работа, удовольствие, развлечение
- город, сельская местность, деревня

3. Complete the sentences:

- In big cities you can find
- If you are ill the hospital or chemist shop.....
- If you live in countryside it is hard.....
- All sorts of entertainment such as
- People like to spend their free time in clubs , entertaining parks because.....
- One of the most important comfort of big cities.....
- Big cities suffer of overpopulation.....
- As for me I prefer to live..... (say your opinion)
-

Практическая работа № 9.

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

1. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:

1. There is a _____ in my study room. (Table, kitchen, desk)
2. Is there any _____ in my room? (Cooker, furniture, fridge)
3. There is no _____ in the house, it is cold in winter. (Mirror, fireplace, telephone)
4. Is there _____ in your kitchen? (Hot water, garage, computer)
5. There is no balcony in my _____ (Garden, room, bathroom)
6. There are two large _____ in the sitting room. (TV set, wardrobe, windows)
7. Is there a _____ in your sitting room? (Bath, desk, TV set)
8. We have a table and some _____ in the dinning room. (Chairs, bookshelves, beds)
9. Have you any bookshelves in your _____? (Kitchen, garden,

studyroom)

10. They have no _____ on Sunday. (Visitors, teachers, students)

11. They have two _____ near the fireplace. (Beds, armchairs, tables)

12. _____ the sofa he has a bookcase. (Under, to the right of, over)

2. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

There are four of us: father, mother, my brother and me. Each of us has his favourite place in our flat.

My father's favourite room is his study.

There are books, pictures on the walls, a video and a computer. He usually writes his articles there.

My mother's favourite place is our kitchen.

She likes to sit there with a cup of coffee looking through her favourite magazines.

My favourite place is our living room.

We have got a very good stereo system there. I often play my music in the living room.

My brother Nick likes to play in our room.

There are a lot of wonderful toys and books in our room.

3. Переведите слова на русский язык:

high-storeyed building, apartment, floor, elevator, living-room, carpet, sofa, bedroom, arm-chairs, right-hand corner, double bed, bedside stand, dressing table, cosy, chest of drawers, rug, with all modern conveniences, central heating, electric appliance, microwave oven, to agree, statement, mutual understanding

4. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

My apartment

My family lives in Donetsk. We live in Artyom Street. Our house is modern, it is a high-storeyed building, it has nine floors. Our apartment is on the seventh floor. There is an elevator in our house. There are three rooms in our apartment. The living-room is rather large and is the largest room in our apartment. There is a carpet on the floor in the living room. There are two arm-chairs, a sofa and a small round table in the room. In the right-hand corner there is a TV set and a video.

In my parents' bedroom there is a double bed with bedside stands, a wardrobe and a dressing table with a mirror.

I have my own room. It is very cosy and I like it very much. There is a sofa, a desk with a computer and a lamp on it, a wardrobe, an arm-chair in my room. There is a rug on the floor. There is a bookcase in my room, where I keep my books and textbooks. I like music very much, so there is a cassette-recorder and a CD-player in my room.

There is a hall between our living room and two bedrooms. We have all modern conveniences in our flat. We have gas, central heating, hot and cold water. We also have some modern electric appliances. They make our life more comfortable. We have a refrigerator and a microwave oven in the kitchen. In the bathroom there is a washing machine. We also have a vacuum-cleaner to do the rooms.

I like my apartment very much. It is very cosy and comfortable. It is so pleasant to come home, when the working day has gone. Of course, home is not only an apartment or house, but also it is people who live there and the atmosphere of love, friendship and mutual understanding.

My home is my castle. I like my apartment very much.

Questions:

1. Where does my family live?
2. What floor is our apartment on?
3. How many rooms are there in our apartment?
4. Do I have my own room?
5. What room is there between our living room and two bedrooms?
6. Do we have all modern conveniences in our flat?

5. Подберите к началам предложений соответствующие окончания:

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

6. Прочтите и переведите текст:

My college

After finishing secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of technical schools or colleges. Professional training makes it easier to get a higher education.

The classrooms in our college are comfortable and well-designed. They are equipped with computers and multimedia projection units. There are laboratories for studying physics, chemistry and biology. In our college there are 2 computer classrooms where students learn to use the Internet to create their first computer programs and projects in different subjects. On the second floor there is a library with a reading room. There is also a large Assembly hall for concerts and performances. One of the most popular places among the students is a canteen. In our college there are good sports facilities: a large gym, a stadium.

Today the college provides training in such specialties and professions as a welder, a car mechanic, a crane operator. Teaching practice takes place in the workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops.

We are hardworking. They always take part in different educational programs, quizzes and competitions and therefore achieve good results. Many of them get a

scholarship. Experienced teachers help to create a friendly atmosphere for learning. They prepare students for entering the best universities of our country. Studying at the college is a hard work but a real pleasure.

Вопросы:

1. Where is our college situated?
2. What is the name of the college do you study at?
3. How many floors are there of our college?
4. Is there a library at our college?
5. Are there bookshelves in the library?
6. Is there a sports ground at our college?
7. What can you tell us about sportshall at our college? On what floor is it situated?
8. Where do the physical training lessons hold at the college?

Практическая работа № 10.

Тема: «Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров».

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Shops

Shops are very important in our life because people cannot live without clothes and food. There are different kinds of shops.

In supermarkets people can buy all kinds of food, clothes, paper products, soaps and cleaners of all kinds, simple medicines. In supermarkets customer serves himself and pays the cashier on leaving the store.

Department stores carry clothing for men, women and children, pots and pans, china and glassware, silverware, some furniture. Department stores do not sell fresh food.

Small independent stores are owned and operated by local businessmen. You can buy dress, shoe, jewelry, drugs, books, grocery there.

Drug stores or pharmacies sell many things besides medical drugs. You can buy camera equipment, cosmetics, magazines, candies and greeting cards there.

2. Прочитайте диалог.

Buying clothes.

Natalie: - Good afternoon.

Shop-assistant : -Hello. Can I help you?

Natalie: - I`d like to choose a dress.

Shop-assistant : -Do you want a short or a long dress? And which colour do you prefer?

Natalie: -What about that short red dress? It looks very nice.

Shop-assistant : -You can try it on.

Natalie: - No, I look awful in this dress. It`s for young girls but not for me.

Shop-assistant : - I advise you to try this blue dress on. It is not too short. And the colour suits you very much.

Natalie: - It really suits me. I`ll take this one. How much is it?

Shop-assistant : -Thirty pounds.
Natalie: - Here you are.
Shop-assistant : -Thank you for purchasing.

Практическая работа № 11.

Тема: «Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине».

1. Выберите верный ответ.

1. She puts ... sugar in her tea.
 - A. many
 - B. few
 - C. little
2. You should add ... oil to the potatoes.
 - A. little
 - B. many
 - C. few
3. We bought ... oranges in the shop.
 - A. much
 - B. a little
 - C. a few
4. Everyone needs ... luck.
 - A. a little
 - B. a few
 - C. many
5. Today we have ... lessons.
 - A. many
 - B. few
 - C. much
6. John needs ... sleep.
 - A. many
 - B. much
 - C. a few
7. How ... did you play for your car?
 - A. many
 - B. little
 - C. much
8. Isn't there too ... furniture in her room?
 - A. few
 - B. much
 - C. many
9. Please, give me ... more minutes.
 - A. a few
 - B. a little
 - C. many
10. Jacob feels lonely as he has very ... friends.
 - A. much
 - B. little

C. few

2. Скорректируйте предложения.

Linda always listens to a little music before doing her lessons.

He has made little friends lately.

Sara has little opportunity to travel.

They had many funs at the party.

Only a little friend come to visit him in the hospital.

A few children under five can tell time correctly.

Could you bring me many more juice?

Leo has saved a few money this year.

She knows very few about animal life.

Ken likes to watch TV. He watches much TV programs.

3. Переведите предложения.

В тексте было много новых слов.

Она дала им поесть немного хлеба.

Немного учеников говорят на английском языке так же хорошо, как она.

На этой улице много старых домов.

Он не может купить эту машину сейчас: у него очень мало денег.

Анна не ест много хлеба с мясом.

Попроси Аню перевести текст. Она немного знает французский язык.

Вчера мы купили много книг.

Ты делаешь много ошибок в диктантах.

Мы должны спешить. У нас очень мало времени.

4. Поставьте «+» при правильном использовании «much» или «many», поставьте «-» - при неверном.

1. We don't have many food in the house.

2. I can't give you many information about the company.

3. I need much apples for the pie.

4. How many people are there in your office?

5. There is much wine in the

6. She doesn't have many luggage.

7. My son earns much money now.

8. They saw many snow in the mountains.

9. I have tried diving many times in my life.

10. John will have much exams next year.

5. Используйте «much» или «many» для выражения «Сколько...?».

1. How ... days?

2. How ... sugar?

3. How ... cigarettes?

4. How ... work?

5. How ... petrol?

6. How ... children?

7. How ... theatres?

8. How ... juice?

6. Поставьте «a lot of» (много) в необходимом месте в предложении.
Переведите.

We met interesting people at the party.

I ate fish for lunch.

She bought nice shoes for the next summer.

They have problems in their business.

There is water in the bath.

7. Перепишите вопросы, заменив some на «a little» или «a few».

Would you like some cheese?

Would you like some mineral water?

Would you like some strawberries?

Can I offer you some black coffee?

Can I offer you some bread?

Shall I bring you some biscuits?

Shall I bring you some plums?

Would you like some meat?

8. Поставьте подходящее слово из скобок.

1. There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup. (В супе слишком много соли.)

2. There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city. (В нашем городе есть несколько небоскребов.)

3. I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer. (У меня есть несколько альбомов этого исполнителя.)

4. My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few). (Моя работа позволяет мне много путешествовать.)

5. We've got ... (little/many/few) free time. (У нас мало свободного времени.)

6. I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky. (Я никогда не видел так много звезд в небе.)

7. Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome. (Анна провела несколько дней в Риме.)

8. I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea. (Я бы хотел лишь немного чая.)

9. There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn. (Прошлой осенью было очень мало дождей.)

10. Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel. (Очень мало русских туристов проживает в нашем отеле.)

Практическая работа № 12.

Тема: «Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви».

Прочитайте и выучите диалог.

Salesgirl: Good Morning! Can I help you?

Sarah: Could you let me see that green dress? I saw it in your window and I like the style and the colour very much.

Salesgirl: What size do you wear?

Sarah : M

Salesgirl: I'm afraid, this dress will be too big for you. May I show you another dress in green? I think this one will fit you.

Sarah: This is another style. Let me try it on in your fitting-room. I think I like it too. It is very nice.

Salesgirl: I see, you like the dress. It looks very fine on you.

Sarah: I shall take it.

Salesgirl: Do you want anything else?

Sarah: Could you show me that light white shirt? I would like to buy it for my son. May I bring it back tomorrow, if this shirt doesn't fit him?

Salesgirl: Sure, you can. If it doesn't fit him, you can make a refund or exchange it.

Sarah: All right. How much is it?

Salesgirl: It's \$25. Would you pay cash?

Sarah: No, I would like to pay by my credit card.

Salesgirl: Fine. Thank you. Here are your clothes.

Sarah: Thank you, too. Good bye!

Salesgirl: Good bye!

Практическая работа № 13.

Тема: «Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни».

Лексика:

sport - спорт sportsman - спортсмен

sports (kinds of sports) - виды спорта

sports club - спортивная секция sports school - спортивная школа

do sports - заниматься спортом

do wrestling - заниматься борьбой

play sports (games) - играть в спортивные игры

play basketball (chess) - играть в баскетбол (шахматы)

go skateboarding - кататься на скейтборде и т.п.

go in for - заниматься

go in for swimming - заниматься плаванием

football player - футболист

be a fan of ... - болельщик

join a sports club - записаться в спортивный кружок (клуб)

to take part in.... (competitions) - принимать участие в ... (соревнованиях) to

take place in.... - проходить в ...

to win / to lose - выиграть / проиграть ...

to win a prize / a cup - выиграть приз / кубок

a winner / a loser - победитель / проигравший match - матч

competition - соревнование

train - тренироваться

do training - ходить на тренировки

at/in the skating rink - на катке

at/in the stadium - на стадионе

at the football pitch - на футбольном поле

at the sports ground - на спортивной площадке

in the gym - в спортивном зале
in the swimming pool - в бассейне

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What role does sport play in your life?
- 2) Are you good at any sport or game?
- 3) Why do many people go in for sport?
- 4) What are the most popular sports in Russia?
- 5) What sports and games do you prefer?
- 6) Have you ever watched competitions at the stadium?
- 7) Do you know big national or international competitions?
- 8) Name summer and winter sports.

2. Переведите задание и скажите:

Say what sport you played when you were ... years old and what sport you are playing now.

ПРИМЕРЫ

1. When I was... years old, I played ...

2. Now I am playing ...

3. Переведите задание и скажите:

Say something about a competition that you saw in this kind of sport. If you know, say who the Russian champion is and who the world champion is in this kind of sport.

Используйте:

- basketball game; hockey game;
- tennis match; boxing match; football match; table-tennis match;
- swimming competition; racing competition; figure-skating competition; speed-skating competition.

ПРИМЕР: I like to watch racing competitions. I am a racing competition fan. I saw an interesting racing competition last Thursday. ... is the Russian racing champion.

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What sport do you go in for?
2. How good are you at it?
3. Why do you think that you are good/ not very good at it?
4. How often do you go in for sports?
5. Why do you go in for that sport?

5. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык:

a famous sportsman, kinds of sports, join a sports club, do sports, go in for wrestling, take part in competitions, take place at the stadium, win a cup, lose a game, do training, at the football pitch, at the sports ground, at the skating rink, in the gym, the winner of the competition, be a loser.

6. Переведите с английского языка:

1. I go in for water sport.
2. Of all outdoor games I prefer volleyball.
3. Of all indoor games I like chess best.
4. I go to the school gym three times a week.

5. I couldn't go to the gym yesterday as I had many things to do.
6. My friend Nick does (has) his training daily.
7. He is good at wrestling.
8. I don't like to watch boxing
9. I am fond of watching football matches.
10. I never miss matches of my favourite team.
11. What sports do your friends go in for?
12. Who is good at gymnastics?
13. Where does he train?
14. How often does he go to the gym?
15. What kind of sport do you like best ? most of all?
16. Do you spend much time on sport?
17. Sport makes people strong and healthy.
18. If you want to keep fit you must go in for one kind of sport or another.

19. Almost every day I do some training.

20. In summer I go swimming.

7. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Я занимаюсь плаванием.
2. Каждый день я хожу в бассейн.
3. Мои друзья тоже любят плавать.
4. Часто мы ходим в бассейн вместе.
5. Я бы хотел, чтобы Алексей присоединился к нам.
6. Они часто играют в футбол.
7. Я тоже люблю играть в футбол.
8. В футбол играют на футбольном поле (at the football pitch).
9. Футболисты тренируются каждый день.
10. Я хочу, чтобы они одержали победу в матче.

8. Переведите текст:

The Olympic Games are an international sport festival that began in ancient Greece. The original games took place every fourth year for several hundred years, until they were brought to an end in the early Christian era. The Olympic Games were renewed in 1896, and since then they have been staged every fourth year, except during World War I and World War II. The original Olympics included competitions in music, oratory and theatre performance as well.

The modern Games haven't got them, but they represent a lot more sports than before. For two weeks and a half any international conflicts must be stopped and replaced with friendly competitions. This is the noble idea on which the modern Olympic movement is based.

Практическая работа № 14.

Тема: «Еда полезная и вредная».

Тест 1.

1. Она хорошо знает английский.
- a. She well knows English.

- b. She knows English well.
- c. She English knows well.
- 2. Where ... your sister work?
 - a. do
 - b. are
 - c. does
- 3. What kind of books ... you read?
 - a. does
 - b. do
 - c. did
- 4. "Does your son read ... ?" "Yes, he reads a lot."
 - a. many
 - b. much
 - c. very little
- 5. He does not usually ask ... questions.
 - a. many
 - b. much
 - c. very little
- 6. I ... near my office last year.
 - a. live
 - b. lived
 - c. lives
- 7. They ... home in the evening.
 - a. returned
 - b. return
 - c. returns
- 8. Did he ... the window before classes?
 - a. opened
 - b. open
 - c. opening
- 9. My ... father is my grandfather.
 - a. mothers
 - b. mother's
 - c. mother
- 10. My friend ...to me very often last year.
 - a. write
 - b. writed
 - c. wrote
- 11. She ... in Kiev last week.
 - a. be
 - b. was
 - c. were
- 12. Did you ... to the country for the last week-end or did you stay in town?
 - a. go
 - b. went

- c. going
- 13. A week ago my friend ... to Moscow from Leningrad.
 - a. come
 - b. came
 - c. coming
- 14. We did not ... at nine o'clock.
 - a. got up
 - b. get up
 - c. getting up
- 15. Fourth, forty, fourteen, four.
 - a. четыре, четвертый, сорок, четырнадцать
 - b. сорок, четырнадцать, четыре, четвертый.
 - c. четвертый, сорок, четырнадцать, четыре.
- 16. How many children ... you got?
 - a. has
 - b. have
 - c. has not
- 17. They ... a dictation yesterday.
 - a. has

- b. have
- c. had
- 18. I did not ... time to ask all my questions.
 - a. have
 - b. has
 - c. had
- 19. Have you got ...questions?
 - a. some
 - b. any
 - c. anything
- 20. ... people enjoyed the film, others did not like it at all.
 - a. any
 - b. no
 - c. some
- 21. Could you buy ... apples, please?
 - a. some
 - b. any
 - c. no
- 22. Mary got a family.
 - a. has not
 - b. have not
 - c. not have
- 23. There ... a large table in my room.
 - a. are
 - b. be
 - c. is
- 24. There ...very many children in the park yesterday.
 - a. was
 - b. were
 - c. is
- 25. There ... five chairs in the room.
 - a. is
 - b. was
 - c. are

Text 2. Choose the correct versions.

- 1. "Please send them this article '. "Oh, ... I do it now?"
 - a. shall
 - b. must
 - c. can
- 2. He ...out tomorrow afternoon.
 - a. was
 - b. will be
 - c. were
- 3. There ... a lot of work to do tomorrow.

- a. will be
 - b. was
 - c. were
4. There ... a lot of people at the lecture tomorrow.
- a. were
 - b. is
 - c. will be
5. He said that he ... in Leningrad.
- a. lives
 - b. will live
 - c. lived
6. We did not know whose things they
- a. was
 - b. were
 - c. will be
7. He knew that Peter ... in Kiev.
- a. were
 - b. will be
 - c. was
8. You are busy now, ...?
- a. aren't you?
 - b. are you?
 - c. is you?
9. You did not see your friend yesterday, ...?
- a. didn't you?
 - b. did you ?
 - c. will you?
10. He can read English
- a. a little
 - b. a few
 - c. several
11. My brother is coming to Moscow in ... days.
- a. a little
 - b. a few
 - c. any
12. I ...hard for my exams. Summer session starts in a week.
- a. work
 - b. am working
 - c. worked
13. My sister ...in fashion design.
- a. specializes
 - b. is specializing
 - c. specialized
14. At present they ...at a new project.
- a. work

- b. are working
- c. worked
- 15. What ...you ... by saying this?
 - a. do...mean
 - b. are meaning
 - c. meant
- 16. I ... what he is talking about.
 - a. don't understand
 - b. am not understanding
 - c. didn't understand
- 17. The lake never ... at this time of the year. We can get to the other shore by boat.
 - a. is freezing
 - b. freezes
 - c. frozen
- 18. Look! The fire brigade ... at a terrible speed. There must be a fire somewhere.
 - a. rush
 - b. is rushing
 - c. rushed
- 19. I ...my dog out for long walks in the park on Sunday.
 - a. always take
 - b. am always taking
 - c. taken
- 20. You ...nice today.
 - a. look
 - b. are looking
 - c. looked
- 21. She ... beautiful.
 - a. is always looking
 - b. always look
 - c. looked
- 22. We ... your proposition. We'll give you an answer in a few days.
 - a. think over
 - b. are thinking over
 - c. thought over
- 23. Tom ... her to be a good musician.
 - a. considers
 - b. is considering
 - c. consider
- 24. I ... the dentist at 4 p.m. I've arranged it already.
 - a. see
 - b. am seeing
 - c. saw
- 25. I don't like him. He ... horrible stories.

- a. always tells
- b. is always tell
- c. always told

Практическая работа № 15.

Тема: «Еда полезная и вредная».

1. Write in a, an, some or any.

Is there _____ milk in the crystal glass?

No, there isn't _____ milk in the crystal glass. There's _____ juice in the crystal glass.

— Are there _____ sausages on the round plate?

— There aren't _____ sausages on the round plate. There are _____ sandwiches on the round plate.

— Is there _____ glass on the wooden table?

— No, there isn't glass on the wooden table. There's _____ cup on the wooden table.

2. Write in a, an, some, any.

1. There's _____ angel on the top.

2. There are _____ ornaments on the tree.

3. Are there _____ lights on the tree?

4. There isn't _____ Christmas tree in the house.

5. There's _____ jam on the wooden table.

6. Is there _____ bread in the basket?

7. There aren't _____ vegetables in the fridge.

3. Complete the sentences with some/any/no.

1. There is _____ tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot.

2. There is _____ fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge.

3. Are there _____ tasty apples in the bag?

4. There isn't _____ jam on the round plate.

5. There are _____ bananas on the wooden table. They are yellow.

6. There is _____ butter on the plate.

7. There is _____ cheese on the table, but there're _____ cheese sandwiches.

8. There isn't _____ sausage on the table.

9. There are _____ potatoes in the bag.

10. There aren't _____ bananas on the table, but there are cucumbers there.

4. Complete the sentences with the words

Cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, apples, carrots

There is some fresh _____ on the wooden table. There aren't any _____ in the big bag, but there are some _____ there. There are no green _____ on the table, but there are some tasty red _____ there.

5. Read the sentences. Draw your picture.

There is some food in the fridge. There is some cheese on the shelf. There are some sausages to the right of the cheese. There are two cucumbers on the shelf. There is a red tomato to the left of the cucumbers. There is some cabbage behind the tomato.

6. Choose the correct item.

1. Is there some/any butter in the fridge?
2. There isn't any/no bread in the bag.
3. There are some/any cucumbers on the table.
4. There are any/no potatoes in the box.
5. There is/are some cheese on the shelf.

7. Ask questions to the given answers.

1. Yes, there're some yellow tomatoes in the fridge.
2. No, there isn't any hot chocolate in the cup.
3. Yes, there are some cheese sandwiches on the round plate.
4. No, there is no salt on the shelf.

8. Fill in some/any/no.

1. There is _____ milk in the cup, but it is very cold.
2. There is _____ bread on the table. I can't make sandwiches.
3. Are there _____ oranges in the bag?
4. There isn't _____ cheese in the fridge.
5. There are _____ flowers in the vase. They are red.
6. There are _____ carrots in the fridge. I can't make soup.
7. There is _____ coffee in the cup, but it is very hot.
8. Is there _____ cheese in the fridge?
9. There isn't _____ juice in the glass.
10. There are _____ grapes on the plate. They are green.
11. They've got _____ buns in this shop.
12. I'd like _____ potatoes, please.
13. Have you got _____ ice-cream?
14. There aren't _____ boys in the team!
15. There are _____ video shops in the town!
16. This is a terrible party. There isn't _____ good music!
17. I've got _____ posters of Ricky Martin.

18. Have you got _____ posters of Britney Spears?
19. 'Sit down, please.' 'But there aren't _____ chairs!'
20. There is _____ milk in the fridge. Go to the shop and buy .
21. I can see _____ tomatoes in the bag. Let's make _____ salad.
22. There aren't _____ cucumbers in the fridge.
23. Would you like _____ tea?
24. Is there _____ cheese on the shelf?

9. Correct the sentences.

1. Are there any milk in the fridge?
2. There is no tomatoes in the salad.
3. Is there some sugar in this coffee?
4. There are some hamburger on the menu.
5. I'd like any potatoes, please.
6. There are some jam on the bread,
7. There's some fly in my soup.
8. We've got some banana.
9. There isn't some money in my pocket.
10. There is some posters on the wall.
11. Is there a salt in this soup?

10. Complete the dialogue. Use the words from the box.

something, anybody, nobody, somebody

Granny: Tom, Jane, Max! Can _____ (1) help me tidy up? _____ (2) answers.

Where are they?

Max: Granny! There's _____ (3) in this room. Are you talking to yourself?

Granny: No, I'm not talking to myself. I'm asking _____ (4) to help me do _____ (5) about the

Max: OK. Can _____ (6) help Granny about the house? Tom, Jane, where are you? Come here, I want you to help Granny.

Практическая работа № 16.

Тема: «Почему и как люди путешествуют».

Лексика:

travelling / travel — путешествие

to be fond of travelling — любить путешествовать

journey — длительное путешествие по суше)

trip/ school trip — поездка (короткая)/ экскурсия

two-day trip — двухдневная поездка

tour — поездка/ тур

package tour — путешествие по тур. путевке

to buy a package

tour — купить тур. Путевку

cruise — круиз

voyage — путешествие по морю

to drive/ go for a drive — поездка на машине/ прокатиться
flight — полет/ рейс
hitchhike — путешествие автостопом
to go hitchhiking — отправиться в путешествие автостопом
to go on a journey / cruise/school trip — отправиться в путешествие/ круиз/
наэкскурсию
travel agency — туристическое агентство
to travel (go) abroad — путешествовать (ехать) за границу
to get to — добраться
to arrive in/ at — прибыть в (большой/ небольшой) город
stay in a hotel — остановиться в отеле
destination — место назначения (конечная цель)
single (return) ticket — билет в один конец (туда-обратно)
to book tickets — заказать билеты
luggage (baggage) — багаж
suitcase — чемодан
rucksack (backpack) — рюкзак (туристический рюкзак)
bag/ hand bag — сумка
porter — носильщик
lost and found office — бюро находок
left luggage office (check room) — камера хранения
information desk — справочное бюро
to pack bags (luggage) — упаковывать сумки (багаж)
to change to — пересаживаться на
to see smb off — провожать кого-либо
at the airport — в аэропорту
to arrive (at the airport) — прибывать (в аэропорт)
arrival — прибытие
to depart — отправляться
departure — отправление
boarding — посадка
to announce — объявлять
to take off — взлетать
to land — приземляться
customs — таможня
to go through the customs — проходить таможню
to go through the passport control — проходить таможню
to travel light — путешествовать налегке
hand luggage — ручная кладь

I. Прочтите и переведите текст, придумайте к нему название:

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to

try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

2. Прочтите, переведите и проигрывайте диалоги:

1. Delegate Registration

Secretary: What's your name, please? Delegate: My name's John Brown.

Secretary: How old are you? Delegate: I'm 54.

Secretary: What's your occupation?

Delegate: I'm a physical education teacher. Secretary: What's your nationality?

Delegate: I'm English.

Secretary: Where d'you come from?

2. At the hotel

A sportsman: Good morning.

An administrator: Good morning.

A sportsman: My name is Victor. My surname is Petrov. I have reserved a room for three nights.

An administrator: Would you like a single or a double room? A sportsman: I'd like a single one.

An administrator: Your room is number 56. May I have your passport? A sportsman: Yes, please. Here's my passport.

An administrator: Thank you. Here's the key to your room. A sportsman: Thank you.

3. Прочтите и переведите диалоги:

- Hello. What can I do for you?

- I want to travel to Rome for the summer holidays, and I just want an idea of prices and things.

- Just a minute. What exactly do you want to know?

- Well, first of all, how much does a flight cost?

- Our cheapest flight is with Alitalia, stopping over in Paris. That's 506 pounds.

- Return?
- Yes, that's return. It's a good price, isn't it?
- Very good. What about the other airlines?
- With the other airlines, it depends on the time of year. When do you want to travel?
- I want to fly out at the end of June and come back about the middle of September.
- That's quite an expensive time of year, but if you wait a moment, I'll give you some other prices, just to give you an idea.
- Thanks.
- Excuse me, where is the ticket office?
- Round the corner.
- Thank you. I want a round trip ticket to Boston.
- What class?
- First.
- Here it is.
- Porter, will you see to my luggage, please?
- Where for, sir?
- I'm going to Boston by the 11 o'clock train. First class. I'd like a corner seat in a non-smoker.
- O.K. Here we are.
- What time do we get to Boston?
- The train is due to arrive in Boston at 13.30.
- Thank you for the information.
- Have a comfortable journey.

Практическая работа № 17.

Тема: «Почему и как люди путешествуют».

1. Now let's try to answer the question of the lesson. The first model will help you. Here you can see some sentences. They are not complete. You should complete them with phrases given in the table.

P1: People like to travel with friends.

P2: Usually they travel for pleasure.

P3: When they travel they like to go sightseeing.

People like to travel ...	alone with friends with parents with grandparents
Usually they travel ...	on business for pleasure in search of adventures to see the beauty of the world

When they travel they like to ...	go shopping meet new people make new friends go sightseeing learn traditions of other countries
Because travelling is ...	exciting useful enjoyable good for health
But sometimes it can be ...	disappointing expensive dangerous tiring
And still travelling ...	broadens our outlook gives us life experience leaves impressions helps us explore the world allows us to understand other people better

Are you ready to work in pairs? Every pair gets the card with the sentence on the topic. You should agree or disagree with the following statements

The models may be helpful.

P1: Businessmen usually travel from curiosity.

P2: No, you're wrong. They don't travel from curiosity, they usually travel on business.

1. Teenagers usually travel with their parents.
2. Lonely people like to travel alone.
3. Tourists always travel on business.
4. An adventurer travels in search of adventures.
5. When young people travel they like to make new friends and to go sightseeing.

P1: Small children usually travel with parents or grandparents.

P2: Yes, you're right. Small children usually travel with parents or grandparents.

1. Travelling is useful, enjoyable and good for health.
2. Usually travelling is dangerous and expensive.
3. Sometimes travelling can be disappointing and tiring.
4. People like to travel because it gives us life experience and helps us explore the world.

5. Travelling broadens our mind.

Now try to express your own opinion and say why people travel. All you need is to complete the sentences in your cards.

1.	Most	people	like	to	travel
2.	Usually	they	travel		
3.	When	they	travel	they	like to
4.	People	like	to	travel	because it is
5.	Of	course	sometimes	travelling	can be
6.	And	still	travelling		

I have some tasks for you.

There are some character – sketches of different people. They express their attitude about travelling. Match the sketches and the people.

1. a businessman	2. an experienced traveller	3. a professor of History	4. a couch potato
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A. He likes to travel alone or with his students. They travel from curiosity. They like to see the beauty of the world and learn traditions of other countries. They think that travelling is fascinating and enjoyable. It broadens our mind and allows us to understand other people better.

C. He likes to travel alone or with his friends. Usually he travels for pleasure or in search of adventures. When he travels he likes to go sightseeing or explore unknown places. He believes that travelling is exciting and gives us life experience.

B. He doesn't like to travel at all. He believes that it's better to stay at home, because travelling is dangerous, troublesome and expensive.

D. Usually he travels alone on business. When he travels he likes to meet new people. He thinks that travelling is useful but sometimes it's a bit tiring.

You are going to travel. Explain why you are going to take some things, what you are going to do and what the weather will be like. Complete the sentences:

1. I'm going to take _____ because I'm going to swim. I hope the weather will be _____.
2. I'm going to take a swimming costume, a pair of sandals, sunglasses and a radio because I'm going to _____. I hope the weather will be _____.
3. I'm going to take _____ and _____ because I'm going to play tennis. I hope the weather will not be _____.
4. I'm going to take a penknife, jeans, socks, a warm sweater because I'm going to _____. I hope the weather will not be _____.
5. I'm going to take books and a phrase book because I'm going to _____. I hope the weather will be _____.
6. I'm going to take a dressing gown and a pair of pyjamas because I'm going to _____. I hope the weather will be _____.
7. I'm going to take a dress because I'm going to _____. I hope the weather will be _____.

Практическая работа №18.

Тема: «Путешествия на поезде, самолете».

1. Прочитайте текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Traveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1 Why do people traveling?

2 What is the quickest kind of transport?

3 What kind of transport do you prefer?

4 Have you ever traveled by air?

5 Have you ever traveled by sea? Did you like it?

6 What preparations do people usually make before a journey?

7 What places would you like to visit?

Практическая работа № 19.

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

Vocabulary:

Great Britain	Великобритания
Europe	Европа
island	остров
The Atlantic Ocean	Атлантический океан
The North Sea	Северное море
The English Channel	Ла-Манш
continent	континент
Scotland	Шотландия
England	Англия
Wales	Уэльс
Northern Ireland	Северная Ирландия
Belguim	Бельгия
Belfast	Белфаст
Cardiff	Кардифф
constitute	составлять
Edinburgh	Эдинбург
get to know	узнавать, познавать
however	как бы ни, сколько бы ни
Irish Republic (Eire)	Ирландская республика (Эйре)
lie off	находиться на некотором расстоянии
main	главный, основной, важнейший
neighbour	сосед
separate	отделять
several	несколько
tunnel	туннель

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The official name for the country whose language we study is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In everyday use, however, the word «Britain» is quite possible.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has several different names.

Some people say «Great Britain», or «Britain», or «the United Kingdom», or just «the U.K.» and «G.B.»

Great Britain is an island that lies off the north west coast of Europe. It is the largest island in Europe. It is 500 km wide and nearly 1000 km long.

The Atlantic Ocean is on the north of it and the North Sea on the east. The English Channel, which is about 21 miles, separates the U.K. from the continent. Its closest continental neighbours are France and Belgium. Recently the Channel Tunnel, which links France and England, has been built.

There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

England, Scotland and Wales are three main parts of Great Britain. Scotland is in the north. Edinburgh is Scotland's capital. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Britain. Wales is in the west. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.

Ireland, which is also an island, lies off the west coast of Great Britain. Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic (Eire) are on this island. Belfast is the largest city in Northern Ireland and its capital.

Great Britain, together with Northern Ireland, constitutes the United Kingdom (U.K.).

The capital city of Great Britain is London which is situated in the southeast of England. London is more than a thousand years old.

2. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы Future Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.

13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

4. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple. Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)

Практическая работа № 20.

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

1. Прочитайте текст и вставьте пропущенные слова:

cultures, customs, dishonest, eye-contact, keep, maintain, money, value

Planning a trip to other countries it is important to get acquainted with some basic _____ and traditions of the place you are going to visit.

America is often called a “patchwork of _____, identities and customs”. So, you should pay attention to your behavior and body language there, if you do not want to have problems during your stay.

First of all, Americans _____ their personal body space. So you should _____ enough distance between you and the person you're talking to.

Besides, people in the USA value their time. They say “Time is _____”. That's why you should not _____ them waiting for you.

While speaking to people you also should maintain _____. If you do not look in the eye, you can be regarded as a _____ person.

These are just a few vitally important prompts for you. Be attentive and get ready to learn more!

Task 8 - Read the text again and mark the sentences True / False

Planning a trip to other countries it is important to get acquainted with some basic customs and traditions of the place you are going to visit.

America is often called a “patchwork of cultures, identities and customs”. So, you should pay attention to your behavior and body language there, if you do not want to have problems during your stay.

First of all, Americans value their personal body space. So you should maintain enough distance between you and the person you're talking to.

Besides, people in the USA value their time. They say “Time is money”. That's why you should not keep them waiting for you.

While speaking to people you also should maintain eye-contact. If you do not look in the eye, you can be regarded as a dishonest person.

These are just a few vitally important prompts for you. Be attentive and get ready to learn more!

2. Выберите True / False.

1. While travelling to other countries you should not think of your body language— True / False

2. You can stay very close to other people while in the queue. – True / False

3. You should be punctual. – True / False

4. Do not look in the eye. It shows your aggression. – True / False

3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Hello! I am Harry. Last month I went to America to visit my friend Joe and his family! It was a nightmare! Everything went wrong and I do not know why!

So I wanted to make a surprise. On Saturday morning I rang the doorbell. Joe was shocked. He said he had plans for that day. I was really sad, but went to the hotel and waited till the evening. At 10.30 pm I thought it was the time, when my friend was free at last and could talk to me at least on the phone. But again he was not happy to hear me, as he was going to bed! Just imagine – I came from Russia to visit him, and he wanted to sleep! I was broken.

We decided to meet on Sunday at 2 pm. Unfortunately, after such a long flight I overslept and was late for half an hour. When I came to the restaurant, I was as hungry as a wolf. So I began eating as soon as the waiter had brought my pasta. Meantime, Joe was still waiting for his roast beef. To be honest, I did not feel, he was glad to see me.

After the lunch I forgot to tip the waiter. That was the time, when my friend told me, I was gross and disrespectful. He explained nothing and just went home.

What shall I do now?

1. When did Harry go to America?

2. Who was shocked?

3. When did Harry make a phone call to Joe?

4. Why was Harry late to the restaurant?

5. Who began eating first?

6. What did Harry forget to do after the lunch?

7. How many mistakes did Harry do?

Практическая работа № 21.

Тема: «Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности)».

1. Выберите единственный верный вариант ответа.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

1. It was music I have ever heard.

A) more beautiful

B) less beautiful

C) the most beautiful

D) beautiful

E) most beautiful

2. I have time than he does.

A) bigger

B) larger

- C) most
D) less
E) least
3. Your English is much now. You've made mistakes this time.
A) best / least
B) better / less
C) the best / less
D) good / less
E) best / the least
4. Please, tell me something than this old joke.
A) interesting
B) less interesting
C) more interesting
D) the most interesting
E) the least interesting
5. It is much to speak English than to understand.
A) -
B) the most difficult
C) more difficult
D) difficult
E) most difficult
6. He is among his classmates.
A) old
B) taller
C) the youngest
D) short
E) higher
7. I make mistakes now than last year.
A) few
B) fewer
C) -
D) the fewest
E) fewest
8. It is and to live here than there.
A) warm / most pleasant
B) warmer / pleasant
C) warmest / pleasanter
D) warmer / more pleasant
E) warm / more pleasant
9. Which is country in the UK?
A) industrial
B) the most industrial
C) more industrial
D) most industrial
E) industrial

10. The you start, the you'll finish.

- A) soon / more quickly
- B) sooner / more quickly
- C) sooner / quickly
- D) soon / quickly
- E) more sooner / more quickly

2. Вставьте as ... as или so ... as.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3. My room is ... light ... this one. 4. This book is not ... thin ... that one. 5. Sergei is... old ... Michael. 6. She is ... young ... Tom's brother. 7. This woman is ... good ... that one. 8. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 9. I am not ... tall ... Pete. 10. This woman is ... young ... that one. 12. I am ... thin ... you. 13. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 14. This child is not ... small ... that one.

3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот. 2. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера. 3. Ты не такой умный, как папа. 4. Индия не такая большая, как Китай. 5. Темза такая же красивая, как Нева. 6. Его бабушка не такая старая, как дедушка. 7. Яблоки такие же вкусные, как сливы, но не такие вкусные, как груши. 8. Русский музей такой же богатый, как Эрмитаж? 9. Державин не такой знаменитый, как Пушкин. 10. Днепр не такой длинный, как Волга. 11. В прошлом году август был такой же жаркий, как июль.

4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1. Этот дом выше того. 2. Сегодня вода в реке холоднее, чем вчера. 3. Папа умнее тебя. 4. Китай больше Индии. 5. Его бабушка моложе дедушки. 6. Груши вкуснее яблок. 7. Наша кошка меньше нашей собаки. 8. Мой брат моложе меня. 9. В прошлом году февраль был холоднее января, 10. Днепр короче Волги. 11. Эрмитаж богаче Русского музея.

5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. What is your height? You are taller than me. 2. She felt as strong as her brother. 3. We started earlier than you. 4. He was more careful than I. 5. This student is the most attentive in our group. 6. I need a warmer coat. 7. He is as tired as you. 8. He was one of the most experienced workers at the factory. 9. Better late than never. 10. She was not so attractive as her mother. 11. His work is not so difficult as mine. 12. He was the eldest in the family. 13. It is easier to swim in the sea than in the river. 14. This is the smallest room in our flat.

6. Вставьте as ... as, so ... as или than.

1. Our house is not ... big ... yours. 2. The new cinema in our district is much bigger ... the old one. 3. We are ... proud of our district ... you are of yours. 4. The house I live in is ... old ... the one my sister lives in. 5. Exercise No.2 is easier ... Exercise No.3. 6. Nevsky Prospect is more beautiful ... our street. 7. My composition is not ... long ... yours.

7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. This man is (tall) than that one. 2. Asia is (large) than Australia. 3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 7. This

garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 8. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 9. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 12. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 13. Spanish is (easy) than German. 14. She is not so (busy) as I am. 15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. 16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is. 17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year. 19. January is the (cold) month of the year. 20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 21. Which is the (hot) month of the year? 22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country? 23. This nice-looking girl is the (good) student in our group.

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry). 6. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 7. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 8. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 9. Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister. 10. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 11. He was the (fat) man in the village. 12. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 13. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 14. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 15. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 16. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 17. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.

Практическая работа № 22.

Тема: «Географическое положение, климат, население».

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Geographical position of Russia

With a total area of seventeen million square kilometers and population of about one hundred and fifty million, Russia, officially called the Russian Federation, is considered to be the largest country in the world. The Russian Federation is divided into eighty five federal subjects, twenty two of which are republics (Kalmykia, Komi, Dagestan, Ingushetia and others). The republics represent areas of non-Russian ethnicity and entitled to set their own official languages and establish their own constitutions. The capital of the country is Moscow.

Russia occupies the eastern half of Europe and the northern part of Asia. It borders on many countries, which had earlier been Soviet Republics, as well as with China, Japan, Korea, Finland and other countries. Russia is washed by twelve seas (the Black Sea, the White Sea, the Barents Sea, the Baltic Sea and some others) and three oceans (the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Arctic).

Russia is rather rich in water resources. However, at present due to overpopulation, agricultural intensification, industrial development and the expansion of the new cities there is a shortage of fresh water in our country. So, there are lots of

rivers in Russia. The longest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena in Asia. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Baikal which is considered to be the deepest fresh-water lake in the world.

The plains occupy about sixty percent of the country's territory. There are two major plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. The most important mountain chains are the Caucasus, the Altai, the Urals, which are generally seen as the dividing line between Europe and Asia, and some others. About eleven percent of Russia is tundra, a vast treeless region in which the subsoil is permanently frozen. The zone is known for its white nights in summer, and for days of total darkness in winter. However, less than one percent of Russia's population lives in this zone.

Taiga, the most extensive natural area of Russia, stretches from the western borders of Russia to the Pacific. It is famous for its fir-wood forests and rich vegetation. There are lots of bushes, such as currants, juniper, cowberries, as well as fir-trees, pines and other plants. The typical representatives of the fauna are sables, lynxes, squirrels, as well as deer and roes.

Since Russia is a huge country, its climate differs from one region to another: there is a cold arctic climate in the north Siberia and a sub-tropical hot climate near the Black Sea coast. So, winters in Russia vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia. As for summers, they tend to be warm in the steppes and cool along the Arctic coast.

In fact, Russia is rich in natural and mineral resources of natural gas, manganese, coal, iron ore, copper, lead, gold and many others.

Практическая работа № 23.

Тема: «Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство».

Лексика:

vast (huge) territory - огромная территория

be situated in - расположенный в

stretch from north to south - простираться с севера на юг different nature and

landscape - разная природа и ландшафт

rich in natural (mineral) resources - богатый природными (минеральными) ресурсами

moderate climate in the middle part - умеренный климат в средней части the main cities - главные города

the majority of its population - большинство населения presidential republic - президентская республика

the state symbols of Russia - государственная символика России to be washed by - омывается

densely populated - плотно населенadesposits - месторождения

highly industrialized - высоко развита промышленностьvalues - ценности

occupy - занимает

to be rich in natural resources - богата - природными ресурсами numerous places of interest - многочисленные достопримечательности

a presidential republic - президентская республика
multinational country - многонациональное государство
I am proud - я горжусь
The population of Russia - население России
many beautiful places - много красивых мест
many nations - множество наций
monarchy - монархия
sovereign reigns - монарх царит
set of laws – свод законов
comprise - содержать в себе
to be crowned – быть коронованным
a local constituency – местный избирательный округ
vote - голосовать
alliance - союз
to take decisions - принимать решения
to be (responsible for) - быть ответственным (по)

I. Переведи текст и ответьте на вопросы:
Russia.

Russia is the world's largest country, covering almost a seventh part of dry land. It occupies the territory of 17 million square kilometers both in Europe and Asia. In the north and in the east the country is washed by 12 seas which belong to the Pacific and the Arctic oceans. In the west and in the south Russia borders on 14 countries including the former Soviet republics.

The surface of the country is various. It contains the East European plain, the West Siberian plain, the Ural mountains, the Central Siberian plateau and the Far East. As the territory of Russia is vast, there are various types of climate and vegetation here, depending on latitude. We have zones of treeless tundra, taiga, deciduous forests and grass-covered steppe.

Russia is also a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is the longest river in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob are the longest ones in Asia. Baikal and Ladoga are the deepest Russian lakes.

The population of Russia is nearly 150 million people. The European part of the state is more populated than the rest of it. People of many nationalities live in our country. But Russians constitute four-fifths of the total population.

Russian culture abounds in names of outstanding people: scientists, writers, composers, sportsmen. Everybody knows the names of Pushkin, Gagarin, Mendeleev, Lomonosov or Tchaikovsky. Our villages are world-famous for their national crafts: Dymkovo toys, Palekh painted boxes, Khokhloma wooden tableware.

The Russian Federation is a parliamentary republic. President is the head of state. Moscow is its capital. Today Russia cuts a great figure in the world. It is rich in natural resources (coal, iron, gold, nickel, copper and aluminium) and is known as one of the world's largest exporters of oil, gas and grain. A lot of serious political and economical changes have happened in Russia recently but I do believe in the bright future of our country.

Questions:

- 1) What territory does Russia occupy?
- 2) What countries does it border on?
- 3) What plains is it located on?
- 4) What are the longest mountain chains?
- 5) What sea does Europe's biggest river flow into?
- 6) How deep the world's purest Lake Baikal is?
- 7) What mineral resources does Russia possess?

2. Соотнесите части предложений:

- 1) Russia occupies ...
- 2) The federation comprises ...
- 3) Russia borders on ...
- 4) There are many ...
- 5) Our country is bordered by ...
- 6) The main Siberian rivers are ...
- 7) There are ...
- 8) The climate in the central part of the country is ...
- 9) The climate in the south is ...
- 10) The people in the north live ...

- a) ... thick forests and barren deserts
- b) ... Mongolia and China in the south
- c) ... Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-west
- d) ... continental
- e) ... two million rivers in Russia
- f) ... 17 million square kilometres
- g) ... 21 republics
- h) ... the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lenai)... subtropical
- j)... under the Arctic climate

3. Переведи текст о Москве:

Moscow is a capital of Russia.

It is main political, economic and educational centre of the country. The population of the city is about nine million people.

The city was founded by Yuri Dolgoruki in 1147. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. There are a lot of sight in Moscow, such as the Kremlin and St.Basil's Cathedral. Moscow has a great number of parks, squares and wide streets. There are a lot of cinemas, exhibitions and museums in it.

4. Вставьте правильный перевод слов:

1. Russia (занимает) half of Europe.
2. Russia (граничит) on Belarus, Poland and other countries.
3. There are several mountain (цепи) in Russia.
4. The (столица) of Russia is Moscow.
5. It is rich in mineral deposits, such as (каменный уголь), oil and others.

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Она занимает половину Европы и третью часть Азии.

2. Россия омывается Тихим океаном на востоке и Северным Ледовитым океаном на севере.

3. Оно содержит около 20 процентов мировых запасов пресной воды.

4. Большая часть России покрыта лесами.

5. Россия богата природными ресурсами, включая обширные площади плодородных земель и лесов, глубокие озёра и широкие реки.

6. Составьте предложения:

1. Russia borders on

2. The main rivers are.....

3. On the vast territory of Russia

4. The central part of Russia has

5. It is rich in mineral deposits, such as

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where is Russia located?

2. What countries does Russia border on?

3. What oceans is Russia washed by?

4. What are the main Russian rivers?

5. What lake is the deepest lake in the world?

7. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Sights of Russia.

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 Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1600 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.

8. Ответьте на вопросы теста:

1. The official name of our country is...

a) Russia

c) The Republik of Russian Federation

b) The Russian Federation

d) Rossia

2. Russia borders on ... countries on land. a) 10 b) 5 c) 14 d) 20

3. Russia is washed by ... seas.

a) 10

b) 12

c) 20

d) 16

4. The capital of Russia is ...

a) Voronezh b) St. Petersburg c) Smolensk d) Moscow

5. In the South the RF borders on ...

- a) Kazakhstan, China, Georgia
 - b) Norway, China, Mongolia
 - c) Georgia, Azerbaijan, Latvia
 - d) Japan, USA, China
6. The largest river in European part of the country is ...
- a) the Ob b) the Volga c) the Don d) the Oskol
7. The largest river in Asian part of the country is ...
- a) the Lena b) the Volga c) the Don d) the Dunay
8. The largest lake in the world is ...
- a) Balkhash b) Onezhskoye c) Ladoga d) Baikal
9. In the East the RF is washed by ...
- a) the White sea, the Barents sea, the Okhotsk sea
 - b) the Barents sea, the Okhotsk sea, the Bering sea
 - c) the Okhotsk sea, the Bering sea, the Japan sea
 - d) the Okhotsk sea, the Azov sea? The Black sea
10. Russia stretches across ...
- a) Europe and Asia b) Europe c) Asia d) Asia and Australia
11. The population of Russia is ...
- a) about 250 million people b) about 150 million people
 - c) about 1250 million people d) about 100 million people
12. The national symbol of Russia is ...
- a) a red banner b) a yellow-and-blue banner
 - c) a white banner d) a white-blue-and-red banner
13. A new national emblem of RF is ...
- a) a white eagle b) a two-headed eagle
 - c) a two-headed bear d) a white wolf
14. The Head of state is ...
- a) the Tzar b) the King c) the President d) the Prime Minister
15. The highest legislative body of RF is ...
- a) the State Duma b) the Cabinet of Ministers c) the Supreme Court
 - d) the Congress
16. The heart of Moscow is ...
- a) the Kremlin b) Big Ben c) the Tretyakov Gallery
 - d) the Ermitage
17. The best-known street of Moscow is ...
- a) Gorki-Street b) Central-Street c) Korolev-Street d) Arbat
18. Moscow was founded by ...
- a) Peter I b) Prince Yury Dolgoruky c) Ivan III d) Nickolay II
19. Choose the years of the Great Patriotic War:
- a) 1812-1814 b) 1914-1918 c) 1941-1945 d) 1992-1996
20. Who is the President of RF now?
- a) D.Medvedev b) V.Putin c) M.Gorbachov d) B. Yeltsin

Практическая работа № 24.

Тема: «Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы».

1. Do matching

Some facts about Moscow

1. Moscow is the capital a) as Moscow was built on swamps.
2. Moscow was founded by b) more frequently than in any other subway in the world.
3. Kremlin, which is an ancient fortress, c) of Russia and of the Moscow region.
4. Arbat street is one of d) is 12 million people.
5. Moscow is a good city for e) Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147.
6. Its official population f) the people who want to get a job.
7. Moscow gets its g) use the Moscow metro daily.
8. On the Old Slavonic "Moscow" h) the oldest. It is 520 years old. meant "wet", i) name from the river.

9. Nine million passengers j) is the home of the Russian president

10. Trains in Moscow metro go and Russian government

2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Moscow State University is one of (old) universities in our country.
2. The Bolshoi theatre is (famous) than "Lencom" theatre.
3. Red Square is (beautiful) square in Moscow.
4. St. Basil's Cathedral is as(attractive)as Cathedral of Christ the Savior.
5. The Tretyakov Gallery is (popular) place of interest among tourists.
6. Russian are (large) ethnic group living in Moscow.
7. Summers are (hot) in Moscow than in St. Petersburg.
8. Winters in Krasnoyarsk are (cold) than in Moscow.
9. The Great Patriotic War was (cruel) war for our country.
10. Visiting exhibitions in Moscow is (good) way to spend your holidays.
11. In the 15th century Moscow became (powerful) of the Russian city states.
12. Praga restaurant is (expensive) than Cheromushki cafe.
13. Luzhniki stadium is one of (big) stadiums in Moscow.
14. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is as (popular)as a monument to Minin and Pozharskiy.
15. Big fires in Moscow during the war with Napoleon were (destroying) fires inthe history.

3. Read and remember the words from the box. Then watch the film about Mocsow and fill in the gaps in the sentences using these words.

1. Moscow is situated in _____Russia.
2. Moscow is holds a special_____in the world's imagination.
3. Red Square is the_____of Moscow.
4. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in the times of_____.
5. According to the legend, Ivan the Terrible had the architect's _____removed,so he could build anything beautiful.
6. The Kremlin is another Moscow_____.
7. _____is the home to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

8. The Monument to the Conquerors of space is devoted to_____.
9. In the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts you can see some classical works not only Russian but _____masters.
10. At the Bolshoi you can see a_____.
11. A lot of beautiful_____in Moscow are named after_____and authors.
12. Moscow_____is more like an art and history museum.
13. In Moscow cafes and restaurants you can taste any_____food.

Практическая работа № 25.

Тема: «Традиции народов России».

1. Read a text about traditions and customs. Mark the following statements as T (true) or F (false). Why do youngsters jump over a bonfire?

Russian traditions

Russian traditions are a fascinating blend of Christian and pagan customs. Even non-religious people enjoy celebrating national holidays and performing certain rituals.

- 1) "New Year" is associated with laying the table and gathering around it, making wishes and socializing with your family members and friends.
- 2) "Christmas" is a religious holiday (even though there are fewer people who say they celebrate Christmas as a religious holiday) that is celebrated in the church and with family members and then families will return home and have a heavy meal.
- 3) "Maslenitsa" is also known as "the Sun Festival". The traditional attributes of Maslenitsa are: burning the scarecrow of Maslenitsa, sleigh rides, snowball fights. Russians bake "bliny" (=crepes), Belarusians and Ukrainians cook "pierogi" (=dumplings) and "syrniki" (=cheese pancakes).
- 4) "Midsummer Night" (also known as Kupala Night) is a traditional Slavic summer holiday that was originally celebrated on the shortest night of the year. On that day young people sing, jump over the flames of bonfires to cleanse their souls and lead "khorovods".

2. Choose the response that answers the question correctly.

a) What is a traditional Maslenitsa attribute?

- 1) torch-lit processions 2) a scarecrow 3) lemons
- b) On Shrove Day in Britain people originally _____
- 1) led khorovods 2) put on bowler hats 3) confessed sins
- c) People wear poppies on _____
- 1) Remembrance Day 2) Guy Fawkes Night 3) Kupala Night
- d) What is known as "The Sun Festival"?
- 1) Boxing Day 2) Maslenitsa 3) Guy Fawkes Night

3. Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G)

- 1) Celebrate
- 2) Lay the table
- 3) Scarecrow
- 4) Bonfire
- 5) Firework

6) Gorge (on sth.)

7) Leftovers

A) to prepare (a table) for eating;

B) food that has not been finished at a meal and that is often served at another meal;

C) an object that looks like a person and that is placed in a field to scare birds away;

D) a small device that explodes to make a display of light and noise (usually plural);

E) a large outdoor fire;

F) to do something special or enjoyable for an important event, occasion, holiday, etc.;

G) to eat large amounts of food.

Практическая работа № 26.

Тема: «Основные понятия вашей профессии. Особенности подготовки и по профессии/специальности».

an architect – архитектор

an artist – художник

a singer – певец

a dancer – танцор

a musician - музыкант

an actor (an actress) – актер (актриса)

a teacher – учитель

a doctor – врач

a dentist – зубной врач

a vet – ветеринар

a surgeon – хирург

a nurse - медсестра

a carpenter – плотник

a plumber – водопроводчик

an electrician – электрик

an engineer – инженер

a builder – строитель

a blacksmith – кузнец

a farmer – фермер

a gardener – садовник

a driver – водитель

a cook – повар

a waiter (a waitress) – официант(ка)

a barman (a bartender) - бармен

a shop assistant (a salesman, a saleswoman) – продавец

a cashier – кассир

a clerk – чиновник, клерк

a bookkeeper - бухгалтер

an accountant general – главный бухгалтер

a managing director (MD) – управляющий директор

a chief executive officer (CEO) – генеральный директор, президент (компании)

a human resources manager (HR) – начальник отдела кадров

an IT manager – менеджер по информационным технологиям

a sales director – коммерческий директор

a secretary – секретарь

a lawyer – юрист, адвокат

a judge – судья

a businessman (a businesswoman) – бизнесмен (бизнес-леди)

a photographer – фотограф

a designer – дизайнер

a hairdresser – парикмахер

a fisherman – рыбак

a fireman (a firefighter) – пожарный

a pilot – летчик

a flight attendant – бортпроводник

a sailor - моряк

a coach - тренер

a postman (a mailman) - почтальон

a journalist – журналист

a writer – писатель

a composer – композитор

a poet – поэт

a travel guide – гид-экскурсовод

a film director - кинорежиссер

a policeman (a policewoman) – полицейский

a tailor – мужской портной

a dressmaker – женский портной

a translator – переводчик

a TV presenter – телеведущий

a cleaning woman – уборщица

a scientist – ученый

a bodyguard – телохранитель

a security officer - охранник

a sportsman – спортсмен

a factory worker – рабочий

a mechanic - механик

a housewife – домохозяйка

a sales representative – торговый представитель

a politician – политик

a porter – швейцар, носильщик

a receptionist – администратор

a chambermaid - горничная

a miner - шахтер

1. Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)

2. When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)

3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)

4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)

5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)

6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)

7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)

8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)

9. Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs. (Продолжай взбивать яйца.)

10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)

11. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)

12. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)

13. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)

14. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)? (Ты собираешься бросать курить?)

15. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children. (Они больше не хотят иметь детей.)

16. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)

17. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)

18. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)

19. Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)

20. Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

2. Выберите инфинитив с частицей to или без нее.

1. We can ... (speak/to speak) Spanish. (Мы умеем говорить по-испански.)

2. He often makes me ... (feel/to feel) guilty. (Он часто заставляет меня чувствовать виноватой.)

3. You have ... (be/to be) friendly and polite. (Ты должен быть дружелюбным и вежливым.)

4. She must ... (stay/to stay). (Она обязана остаться.)

5. The lawyer will ... (call/to call) you later. (Юрист позвонит вам позже.)
6. I'd like ... (send/to send) him a present. (Я бы хотела послать ему подарок.)
7. You'd better ... (move/to move) faster. (Тебе лучше двигаться быстрее.)
8. We heard somebody ... (enter/to enter) the apartment. (Мы слышали, как кто-то вошел в квартиру.)
9. Mother wants ... (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen. (Мама хочет покрасить стены на кухне.)
10. We decided ... (sell/to sell) the car. (Мы решили продать машину.)
11. He always fails ... (keep/to keep) his word. (Он всегда не сдерживает слово.)
12. I am trying ... (lift/to lift) this heavy stone. (Я пытаюсь поднять этот тяжелый камень.)
13. Let me ... (give/to give) you some advice. (Позволь мне дать тебе совет.)
14. It may ... (cost/to cost) too much. (Это может стоить слишком много.)
15. She saw him ... (cross/to cross) the street. (Она видела, как он переходит улицу.)

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Technical specialists

Electricians are directly responsible to electrical engineers. Marine electricians are to know the construction, the principle of operation, characteristics and in use of shipboard electrical equipment.

They are to know in detail the procedure used in diagnosing a trouble-shooting and the steps recommended tracing the fault.

They are list some of the causes, e. d., why the motor may fail to start, detect the trouble and remedy the fault when found.

They must know the consequences which may result from poor and careless operation. They must be able to operate all sorts of shipboard electrical equipment. Besides, they are to know the operational and constructional features of all units of the shipboard electrical installation.

They are to know how to use fire-fighting devices especially in the engine-room.

They are to take part in maintaining and repairing all shipboard electrical equipment.

They are to adhere strictly to all the regulations and instructions concerning maintenance of electrical equipment and safety rules.

They are to keep watches according to the schedule on board ship with electrical propulsion.

The most important items of electrical equipment are subjected to their supervision: a) generation sets ; b) electric motors ; c) transformers ; d) switchboards ; e) control and monitoring panels ; f) electric couplings and brakes ; g) starting protection ,control units and switchgear ; h)apparatuses and devices of internal communication ; i) automatic circuit breakers and contacts ; j) relays and protective apparatuses ; k)accumulators ; l)cables ; m) other equipment and devices not listed above.

While passing through narrows and canals, when leaving or entering a port and when mooring they are to keep watches in the fixed place.

They are subordinated to all instructions of the chief engineer and they are to do all sorts of work which right not be in their line. But these they are allowed to do only after having been taught all the regulations including safety rules and not before they have got the certificate.

Electricians coming on watch must be in the engine room at least five minutes before the hour of taking charge. They must, before relieving the electrician on watch, examine electrical equipment and devices; they are to detect all the information about the state of the equipment and devices from the relieved electrician. During the watch they are to supervise the operation of the equipment and devices.

They are to fulfill the commands of the electrical engineer or an engineer on watch ensure the normal operation of the machine and devices. In case of a trouble they are to report to the electrical engineer, at the same time take measures to locate the cause of the trouble and try to eliminate it.

If there is a threat of damage, of life of people is in danger they are to report to the electrical engineer, and take necessary and bold measures to eliminate the cause. In case of fire or flood they are to report the alarm and take all emergency measures to prevent the fire or flood from spreading.

They are to keep everything in the engine room clean and in good order.

Практическая работа № 27.

Тема: «Специфика работы и основные принципы деятельности по профессии/специальности».

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Professional Skills List

A good professional skills list is a useful tool for resumes, CVs, and job applications. This page contains a list of top professional skills and qualities required in a wide variety of job positions and business management levels.

If you want to be a good professional, you have to possess and use many competencies and abilities in your workplace and daily business life. No matter if you are a manager or an employee, there are some basic skills you need to do your work in an effective and professional way.

Professional skills list. Qualities and Abilities.

Good professional skills are numerous. They depend on your job position, education, degree and business field.

For examples: an English Teacher needs excellent communication and interpersonal skills and qualities, a Marketing Professional have to possess great communication, decision-making, and analytical skills; Systems Engineers have the ability to plan, organize, and prioritize their work.

But there are some key and basic skills that every good professional needs, no matter of the business field and job description. Here is the top of them:

Communication skills

Becoming a skilled business communicator is a key point for every type of job. The ability to communicate effectively is very important for business relationships. What and how you speak to people have a great influence on your business and personal life.

No matter if you are a manager, employee or just a housekeeper, communication skills will always be one of the most important parts of the business and personal life.

Examples of good communication skills are listening skills, non-verbal communication skills such as body language, self-confidence, respectful attitude to others and more.

Nowadays, assertive communication skills are vital especially for professionals. They are the most successful type of communications. You can check our post [assertive communication skills: the guide to developing them](#) for understanding their importance and meaning.

Knowing to use some [project collaboration software](#) and [team task management software](#) are among the top skills that can accelerate and improve communication on a professional level.

Decision-Making Skills

One of the hardest things in our life is to make decisions. But it also is one of the most important abilities that has a crucial role for us. We have to make choices every single day.

From simple choices (such as what shirt to take: red or blue) to very complicated and difficult decisions (such as choosing between two marketing strategies). These choices have consequences that can create good or bad results.

Many people think that making better choices is a talent. But decision-making skills are abilities that can be learned and improved.

Nowadays for improving these skills come to help specialized software such as [decision-making tools](#) and [risk management tools](#).

Learning and developing decision-making skills and qualities is a lifelong process. Making right decisions in business and work is one of the best qualities of a real professional. How can decision-making abilities be improved? They improve with seeing, learning, experience, and practice.

Leadership Skills

[Leadership skills](#) are among the top qualities and competencies in the professional skills list. What are leadership skills? This is one of the most interesting questions in the business.

Effective leadership skills are a combination of many abilities that allow you to lead, to motivate, to inspire, to create. Examples of leadership skills are analytical skills, conflict resolution abilities, creativity and creative thinking, organization skills and more.

Organizational Skills

[Organizational skills](#) and qualities are some of the most important [career skills](#) a worker can possess. If you want to be a good professional, you have to be able to stay organized and focus on the projects at hand.

Organizational skills you need in the workplace can include general planning, coordinating resources, and meeting deadlines.

For improving your organization skills on a professional level, you can use a wide range of [task management software](#) and [project management tools](#).

Time Management Skills

Time management skills are an important part of organizational skills. Good time management skills help you to control your time and your life. With these qualities, you are able to maintain a balance between your work, personal, and family lives.

Good examples of time management skills are: setting goals, prioritizing your goals, creating a schedule, making lists, using optimization tools and more.

Also, nowadays the ability to use some [time management tools](#) are crucial for many professions and businesses.

Flexibility

Flexibility is among the top abilities in the professional skills list. Flexibility allows you to adapt successfully to changing situations and environments. If you want to be a good professional, you have to learn to how to be more adaptable and to develop your ability to cope effectively with change.

Stress Management Skills

Dealing with stress is a crucial ability because stress at work can lead to problems for the individual and the overall working environment.

A good professional never allows stress to reflect his/her job and tasks. If you have problems to control stress, there are many ways, tools, and techniques that help to manage stress. Learn them and use them.

Практическая работа № 28.

Тема: «Экономика России».

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Russian republic, by virtue of its great size and abundant natural resources, played a leading role in the economy of the [Soviet Union](#). In the first decades of the Soviet regime, these resources made possible great economic advances, including the rapid development of mining, metallurgy, and heavy engineering, the expansion of the railway network, and a massive increase in the energy supply. In the 1960s a second phase of Soviet industrial development began to exert a particularly strong effect on the Russian republic. In addition to further growth in established industries—especially in the production of oil, gas, and electricity and in the chemical industries—there was a marked diversification in industrial output, including a limited expansion in consumer goods. In the years before the [dissolution of the Soviet Union](#), however, the economy of Russia and of the entire [country](#) was in a state of decline, and official statistics masked industrial inefficiencies.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian government [implemented](#) a series of radical reforms designed to transform the economy from one that was centrally planned and controlled to one based on [capitalist](#) principles. Major components of the reforms included establishing [privately owned](#) industrial and commercial ventures (using both foreign

and Russian investment) and privatizing state-owned enterprises. To encourage privatization, the government issued vouchers to Russian citizens that enabled them to purchase of shares in privatized firms, though in practice these vouchers frequently were sold for cash and were accumulated by [entrepreneurs](#). A commodity- and stock-exchange system also was established.

The privatization process was slow, however, and many firms—particularly in the heavy industries—remained under state ownership. In addition, there was significant debate regarding the buying and selling of land. In 2001 the government legalized the sale of land, though it did so only for urban housing and industrial real estate—which together accounted for only a small fraction of Russia's total area. At the beginning of the 21st century, similar legislation was also under discussion for rural and agricultural areas. Though full private ownership of land is provided for in the 1993 constitution, the practice has not yet been implemented. As a result of delays in [implementing](#) structural reforms, the conversion to market-based agriculture was slow, as many clung to the old, familiar [collective](#) system.

The reforms beginning in the 1990s caused considerable hardships for the average Russian citizen; in the decade after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Russian economy contracted by more than two-fifths. The [monetary](#) system was in disarray: the removal of price controls caused a huge escalation in inflation and prices; the value of the [ruble](#), the country's currency, plummeted; and real incomes fell dramatically. Conditions began to improve by the mid-1990s, but the recovery was interrupted in 1998 by a severe financial crisis, which caused the government to sharply devalue the ruble. Numerous banks became insolvent, and millions of citizens lost their life savings. Gradually, corrective measures were implemented. For example, the licensing of private banks became more rigorous, and the government cracked down on tax evasion, which had been [rampant](#) since the implementation of economic reforms. To accommodate business growth, taxes on medium and small enterprises were moderated, and the government began to offer incentives for reinvesting profits into the domestic economy. By the early 21st century, the measures had begun to have a positive effect on the Russian economy, which showed signs of recovery and stable growth. Steady earnings from oil exports permitted investments in factories, and the devalued currency made Russian goods more competitive on the international [market](#).

In the post-Soviet years, [foreign direct investment](#) was encouraged, but it was constrained by unfavourable conditions, including state intervention in industry, corruption, and weakness in the [rule of law](#). An upsurge in violence by [organized crime](#) syndicates contributed to hampering Western investment, and though the activity of such groups was curtailed in the early 21st century, it still presented severe obstacles to both Western and Russian businesses. Investment by non-Russian companies was also discouraged by moves taken by the Russian government to increase state ownership in various industries, including oil and gas, aviation, and automobile manufacturing.

In addition to the difficulties the country encountered in its effort to restructure the economy, Russia had been subjected to serious long-term environmental [degradation](#) during the Soviet period, the full extent of which became

apparent only in the 1990s. The most visible aspects of this situation—such as the [Chernobyl accident](#) at a [nuclear power](#) plant in [Ukraine](#) in 1986, widespread industrial pollution, and the drastic reduction in the volume of the [Aral Sea](#) as a result of inflow diversions—were only symptomatic of decades of wasteful resource exploitation. These environmental concerns placed another burden on Russia's already overwhelmed economic structure.

The economic foundation of the country itself remained similar to that which had been developed during the Soviet period. For purposes of description it is convenient to refer to the official set of 11 traditional economic regions into which Russia is divided (though the federal districts created in 2000 have begun to replace the traditional economic regions for statistical purposes). In [Europe](#) the regions are the North, Northwest, Central, Volga-Vyatka, Central Black Earth, North Caucasus, Volga, and Ural, and in [Asia](#) they are West Siberia, East Siberia, and the Far East.

2. Вставьте пропущенное слово.

1. I like to visit other countries but I find the of travel is too high.

(a) money (b) cost (c) expenses (d) currency

2. She is very happy because she starts her new today.

(a) job (b) work (c) labour (d) post

3. One day I hope I shall the lottery.

(a) gain (b) collect (c) reach (d) win

4. He must have a lot of money because this summer he is going on a cruise the world.

(a) about (b) around (c) across (d) through

5. Have you read that book the life of Van Gogh?

(a) about (b) of (c) over (d) in

6. Do you want sugar in your coffee?

(a) some (b) much (c) any (d) little

7. They do not cheques in that restaurant.

(a) accept (b) agree (c) allow (d) admit

8. I cannot work today because I have very bad tooth.....

(a) pain (b) hurt (c) damage (d) ache

9. Children are not in that public house.

(a) aloud (b) allowed (c) accepted (d) agreed

10. You can see the about the sale in the local paper.

(a) announcement (b) warning (c) notice (d) advertisement

Практическая работа № 29.

Тема: «Работа государственных учреждений».

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Business enterprises

Business enterprises usually take one of three forms: individual proprietorships, partnerships, or limited-liability companies (or corporations). In the first form, a single person holds the entire operation as his personal property, usually managing it on a day-to-day basis. Most businesses are of this type.

The second form, the partnership, may have from two to 50 or more members, as in the case of large law and accounting firms, brokerage houses, and advertising agencies. This form of business is owned by the partners themselves: they may receive varying shares of the profits depending on their investment or contribution. Whenever a member leaves or a new member is added, the firm must be reconstituted as a new partnership.

The third form, the limited-liability company, or corporation, denotes incorporated groups of persons – that is, a number of persons considered as a legal entity (or fictive/artificial “person”) with property, powers, and liabilities separate from those of its members. This type of company is also legally separate from the individuals who work for it, whether they are shareholders or employees or both: it can enter into legal relations with them, make contracts with them, and sue and be sued by them. Most large industrial and commercial organizations are limited-liability companies.

2. Найдите в правой колонке русские соответствия следующих слов:

entire тип

property вклад

type полный

member владеть

to own большой

contribution член

to consider имущество

large рассматривать

2. Переведите причастия:

Образец: receiving получающий – received полученный

stating – stated drawing – drawn accompanying – accompanied notifying – notified signing – signed affecting – affected influencing – influenced following – followed agreeing – agreed

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на причастные обороты:

1. We enclose the letter received from the beneficiaries requesting details of the above transfer. 2. The letter mentioned above should be sent to the beneficiary. 3. The payment order referred to in your previous letter has been received by the customer. 4. We hope the amount transferred to your bank will be duly (своевременно) received.

4. Переведите на русский язык следующие словосочетания с причастным оборотом: services provided by the company; models made by economists;

relationships studied by them; trade developed by these two countries; crops grown in the area; income distributed among many people

5. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастие I.

1. The workers taking part in the competition are sure of the success. 2. We visited one of the largest plants producing computers in our country. 3. They discussed the means reducing the cost of production. 4. It is possible to raise the output, installing the new equipment. 5. Trying to control the amount of money in circulation, the government influences the amount of investment, savings and expenditures in the economy.

Практическая работа № 30.

Тема: «Услуги. Документация».

1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на форму глагола to be и значения местоимения it.

1. Economics is a science. It studies laws of economy. 2. It is a very high income. 3. It is difficult to make economic models. 4. Cambridge University Press is the publishing house of the University. It is the oldest press in the world. 5. They are students of economics. 6. Microeconomics is a branch of economics. It studies government activity on individual markets. 7. Microeconomics and macroeconomics are important branches of economics.

2. Письменно переведите диалог "Деловая встреча (Business Meeting)". .

Mr. Archer: Good afternoon, Mr. Bloom. It's good to see you again in our conference hall. How are you doing?

Mr. Bloom: Good afternoon, Mr. Archer. I'm fine, thank you. And how are you?

Mr. Archer: I'm very well. I was hoping we can discuss our latest issue today.

Mr. Bloom: Yes, of course, with pleasure. Let's get down straight to business.

Mr. Archer: By the way, would you like anything to drink?

Mr. Bloom: I'd like a cup of coffee, please. The flight was rather hectic, so I need an additional boost.

Mr. Archer: As soon as we finish the discussion, my driver will take you to your hotel. I hope, you'll enjoy your stay at San-Fransisco.

Mr. Bloom: Thank you, Mr. Archer. I appreciate your concern.

Mr. Archer: So, speaking about the rates for the euro, they seem to be changing every day. That's why it's hard to appoint the final price for the goods.

Mr. Bloom: I understand that, Mr. Archer. For that reason I've asked our accountant to make some corrections. Here is the latest pricelist. Have a look at it, please. If you'd like to make some changes, we'll gladly consider them.

Mr. Archer: Let me see. This price for each box seems to be fair. We are ready to pay the total amount. And, we will also cover all the delivery expenses.

Mr. Bloom: I'm glad you like it. You should also decide which logistic company you want to cooperate with.

Mr. Archer: That's not easy to decide, you know. We are getting new offers every day. Do you have any suggestions?

Mr. Bloom: Yes, we do. We use the services of one company for quite a while and I should say we are fully satisfied with their work.

Mr. Archer: Could you, please, give me their contact info?

Mr. Bloom: Yes, sure. Here it is.

3. Переведите:

1. Toyota is the number one company for customer services. 2. Everybody talks about being customer-focused, but few people really know what it means. 3. Environmentally friendly technology is a rapidly growing field that focuses on new scientific and technical methods that benefit the earth. 4. I don't know if the auto parts of a hybrid car are the same price as the auto parts of just an ordinary car. 5. Beautiful flight attendants are doing everything to make their clients satisfied with the service. 6. See the Bank of the West Commitment to Community Report to learn about our support of financial education, workforce development, entrepreneurship and medical treatment. 7. If you intend to make contributions to charity, make sure you are donating to a qualified charitable organization. 8. This report will show you how to adapt to the varied culture of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.. 9. If there is little response to medical treatment or if any complications occur, surgery is necessary. 10. Porsche, the world's most profitable carmaker, has announced it will build a four-door car, to go on sale next year. 11. Have I mentioned every single detail in the graph in order to score highly? 12. One factor should be considered when determining how much to spend on sponsorship. 13. Nonetheless, you need to know who your customer is before you can begin to build a customer-focused business. 14. The Polaris Foundation is dedicated to long-term investment in the communities where we live and in which we do business. 15. But in order to own a hybrid car, buyers must first face one of the most common problems – the hybrid dealer servicing.

Практическая работа № 31.

Тема: «Достижения науки».

Лексика:

break through - открытие, достижение, научный прорыв

common good - общее благо

crucial - важнейший, ключевой

development - развитие

to develop - развивать

global - глобальный, всемирный

to harm - вредить, наносить вред

highly qualified – высококвалифицированный

humanity - человечество

to lead - вести к чему-то quantity - количество

rapidly - быстро

to regenerate - восстанавливаться, возрождаться

software - программное обеспечение

to solve a problem - решать проблему solution - решение

source - источник

survive - выживать

transmit - передавать, переслать

up-to-date - новейший, современный

values - ценности

high technologies — высокие технологии

development of science and technology — развитие науки и техники

become an inseparable part of our life — стать неотъемлемой частью нашей жизни

imagine without various gadgets — представить без разнообразных гаджетов

make more comfortable and safe — сделать удобнее и безопаснее

scaring and unpredictable results — пугающие и непредсказуемые результаты

consequences of modern science and technical progress — последствия современной науки и технического прогресса

threaten life on the Earth — угрожать жизни на земле

threaten the existence of our planet — угрожать существованию нашей планеты

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Great Inventions

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.

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Computer Revolution

50 years ago people didn't even hear 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?

Практическая работа № 32.

Тема: «Современные информационные технологии. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности».

1. Прочтите и переведите текст, выполните задания к тексту:

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 "neural 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 other countries. 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 computers and the Internet are splendid medium for getting information and communication but nobody and nothing is able to replace our devoted friends, family and other vital values.

I) 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 be the best friend? Why do you think so?

2) Read the statements. Write they are 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 other 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.

3) 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
- 4) 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.

Практическая работа № 33.

Тема: «Известные ученые и их открытия в России».

1. Скажите True or False.

1. Galileo made the first optical telescope and looked through it at the Moon and planets in 1609.
2. The Earth is the biggest planet in the Solar System.
3. Tsiolkovsky worked out the theory of cosmic flights.
4. Lomonosov founded the first Russian University and was an outstanding poet.
5. Yuri Gagarin devoted his life to constructing satellites and rockets.
6. Russia was the first country in the world to send a man into space.
7. The first living being in space was a cat called Barsic, that orbited the Earth on the Soviet spaceship.
8. Mozhaisky was the first who designed the first airplane on August 1, 1882 and the experiment was successful.

2. Обсудите с одноклассниками следующие темы:

1. How often are these inventions used?
2. Why do people use all these things?
3. Which things are the most or least useful in the home from your point of view? Why do you think so?

I think that ... is the most important thing in the home. We can ...

Some of the inventions, for example ... is/are less important. We do not often...

And I'm sure we can do without ...

Практическая работа № 34.

Тема: «Известные ученые и их открытия в России».

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Russia's contribution to the world's science can hardly be overestimated. People all over the world know the names of Russian scientists, Nobel prize winners and authors of important discoveries and inventions. Russia's first world-famed scientist was Mikhail Lomonosov (1711-1765). Eager to get an education, he left his home village Kholmogory and walked to Moscow on foot. The son of a poor fisherman became the first Russian professor of Chemistry at St. Petersburg Academy of Science in 1745. In XX century Moscow State University was named after M. Lomonosov to commemorate his scientific achievements and efforts to establish the system of higher education in Russia. Another eminent Russian Scientist is Dmitri Mendeleev (1834-1907) – a famous chemist who arranged the 63 known elements into a periodic table based on atomic mass. Today every student is familiar with this table that bears the name of Mendeleev. The legend says that Mendeleev saw the periodical system in his dream. He was also able to predict the discovery of several elements that were not known at his time and have been discovered recently. Among famous Russian scientists who contributed to world's science one should not forget Sofia Kovalevskaya (1850-1891) who became the first female professor of mathematics in the world. One can also remember outstanding scientists from different fields of knowledge. Thus Alexander Popov (1859-1905) invented radio, Academician Ivan Pavlov (1854-1929) became the first Russian Nobel Prize winner in Medicine, the work by Nikolai Basov (1922-2001) led to the invention of the laser. But this list is not over. Russian scientists, physicists, chemists, psychologists, surgeons and those who work in other spheres make new discoveries and breakthroughs. We can be proud of our scientists of the past and of the scientists who work today.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

What gadgets and machines do people use?

1. camera
2. a microwave oven
3. an electronic game a TV set
4. a vacuum cleaner
5. a cordless phone
6. a talking alarm clock
7. a sewing machine
8. a computer
9. a solar powered calculator
10. a TV remote-control unit
11. a mower
12. a fax machine
13. a dishwasher

Why do people use them?

- a. to cut and collect the grass
- b. to wash the dishes
- c. to take photographs
- d. to cook, defrost, reheat pre-prepared food
- e. to receive or make calls around the home etc
- f. to perform everyday cleaning tasks from vacuuming to cleaning up liquids, dust and waste and shampooing carpets
- g. to not only sew but do embroidery and appliqué and sew on buttons
- h. to wake up people and tell the time
- i. to record a programme even when watching another on a different channel
- j. to have fun and entertain
- k. to send and receive urgent messages
- l. to operate the TV set from a distance
- m. to write programs, play games, find and use information.
- n. to do calculations in sunlight or daylight.

Практическая работа № 35.

Тема: «Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом».

1. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Scientific and technical progress

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.

These processes affect social structures and values. It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises. But on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today.

One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today. Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.

The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations.

But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems. The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.

Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems. The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries.

And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

Questions:

1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?
7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?
8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?
13. Find in the text synonyms to the words «new», «fast», «important» and «to send». Can you think of other synonyms to these words?
14. Translate the underlined words and use them in your own sentences.

Практическая работа № 36.

Тема: «Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом».

Выберите правильный ответ:

1. On ... Sunday we don't go to school.
a) a, b) the, c) -
2. ... is never late to study.
a) it, b) there, c) they
3. This money ... enough to buy this book.
a) is, b) are, c) have been
4. There are ... plates on the table.
a) many, b) little, c) much
5. George is ... than his brother
a) bad, b) worst, c) worse
6. There ___ much snow last winter.
a) was; b) were; c) are;
7. The question is very easy ___ can answer it.
a) anybody; b) nobody; c) everybody;
8. When the bell ... Linda ... the piano.
a) rings, b) rang, c) was ringing a) plays, b) was playing, c) played
9. Who ... your books to read?
a) does give, b) gives, c) give
10. She wants to study medicine, when she ... school.
a) will leave, b) left, c) leaves
11. I ... when you rang me up.
a) had dinner, b) am having dinner, c) was having dinner
12. They will ... get up early tomorrow.
a) have to, b) have, c) must
13. He ... writing poems when he was six.
a) has begun, b) had begun, c) began
14. The door opened and I ... to come in give my name.
a) ask, b) have asked, c) was asked
15. George and I have ... to meet at 5 o'clock
a) appoint, b) appointing, c) appointed

1. Дополните предложение «I like shopping»: a) going; б) go; в) went; г) goes.
2. Выберите правильный вариант образования прошедшего простого времени (Past Continuous) : a) have + Participle II; б) to be + Ving; в) was\were + Ving; г) will + V.
3. Дополните предложение «My hobby is ... , especially I like basketball and volleyball»: a) knitting; б) music; в) dancing; г) sport.
4. Найдите перевод слова "gardening": a) вязание; б) садоводство; в) плавание; г) кулинария.
5. Какое предложение составлено в настоящем длительном времени (Past Continuous): a) I work every day; в) I was working yesterday; б) I am working now; г) I have worked this week.
6. Найдите форму прошедшего времени (Past Simple) глагола «work»: a) working; б) worked; в) works; г) work.

7. Найдите форму прошедшего времени (Past Simple) глагола «go»: а) went; б) gone; в) goes; г) go.

8. Дополните предложение "I ... from 5 till 6": а) sleep; б) sleeping; в) was sleeping; г) were sleeping.

9. Найдите перевод слова "knitting": а) садоводство; б) кулинария; в) катание на коньках; г) вязание.

10. Дополните предложение «My mother likes ...a book» а) reading; б) read; в) reads; г) is reading.

3. Критерии оценки

3.1. Инвариантные критерии оценки

3.1.1. Критерии оценки устных (письменных) ответов на теоретические вопросы

Критерии оценки		Оценка
1	Демонстрирует глубокое, полное знание и понимание программного материала. Последовательно, самостоятельно раскрывает основное содержание вопроса. Выводы аргументированы, основаны на самостоятельно выполненном анализе, обобщении данных. Четко и верно даны определения понятий и научных терминов. Дает верные, самостоятельные ответы на вопросы.	5 (отлично)
2	Демонстрирует недостаточно глубокое, полное знание и понимание программного материала. Недостаточно последовательно, но самостоятельно раскрывает основное содержание вопроса. Выводы основаны на самостоятельно выполненном анализе, обобщении данных, но в отдельных случаях недостаточно аргументированы. Недостаточно четко и верно даны определения понятий и научных терминов. При ответе на вопросы допускает несущественные ошибки, которые может исправить самостоятельно.	4 (хорошо)
3	Демонстрирует в отдельных вопросах, неглубокое владение знаниями программного материала. Излагает программный материал фрагментарно, не всегда последовательно. Допущены ошибки и неточности в использовании научной терминологии. При ответе на вопросы допускает неточности.	3 (удовлетворительно)

4	Студент демонстрирует незнание и непонимание программного материала. Основное содержание учебного материала не раскрыто; допущены грубые ошибки в определении понятий, при использовании терминологии. Затрудняется отвечать на вопросы, при ответе допускает серьезные ошибки.	2 (неудовлетворительно)
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3.1.2. Критерии оценки работы письменной (решение задач)

Критерии оценки		Оценка
1	Ход решения верный, приведено верное обоснованное решение, получен верный ответ	5 (отлично)
2	Ход решения верный, но допущена одна ошибка вычислительного характера	4 (хорошо)
3	Решение начато логически верно, допущена одна вычислительная ошибка и не более двух неточностей; или решение не доведено до конца, но выполнено верно более чем на 50%	3 (удовлетворительно)
4	Неверное решение, неверный ответ или отсутствие решения	2 (неудовлетворительно)

3.1.3. Критерии оценки результатов выполнения тестового задания

Оценка	Количество правильных ответов на вопросы в % соотношении от общего числа вопросов
Оценка 5 «отлично»	90-100%
Оценка 4 «хорошо»	76-89%
Оценка 3 «удовлетворительно»	50-75%
Оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно»	≤ 49%