**ГПОУ ЯО Великосельский аграрный колледж**

**Методические указания**

**по выполнению практических работ**

**по дисциплине Иностранный (Английский) язык**

2016

СОГЛАСОВАНО: УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

Цикловая комиссия

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**Содержание**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Введение. | 3 |
| 2. | Общие методические рекомендации и указания  по выполнению практических работ | 3 |
| 3. | Практические работы  I семестр  II семестр | 4  20 |

**Введение**

Дисциплина «Английский язык» является общеобразовательной дисциплиной, в процессе изучения которой обучающиеся должны приобрести определенные знания и умения. Наряду с изучением теоретического материала по дисциплине «Английский язык» большое внимание должно быть уделено практическим занятиям. Последние представляют собой весьма важную часть в общем объеме дисциплины. Они дают возможность закрепить всю грамматику английского языка, поработать с текстами профессиональной направленности, пополнить активный и пассивный словарный запас.

Общие методические рекомендации и указания по выполнению практических работ

* 1. **Подготовка к практической работе**

Для выполнения практических работ обучающийся должен руководствоваться следующими положениями:

1. Внимательно ознакомиться с описанием соответствующей практической работы и установить, в чем состоит основная цель и задача этой работы;
2. По лекционному курсу и соответствующим литературным источникам изучить теоретическую часть, относящуюся к данной работе.
   1. **Выполнение практических работ**

Успешное выполнение практических работ может быть достигнуто в том случае, если обучаемый представляет себе цель выполнения практической работы, поэтому важным условием является тщательная подготовка к работе.

* 1. **Оформление практических работ**

Оформление практических работ является важнейшим этапом выполнения. Каждую работу обучающиеся выполняют, руководствуясь следующими положениями:

1. На новой странице тетради указать название и порядковый номер практической работы, а также кратко сформулировать цель работы;
2. После проведения практических занятий обучающиеся должны составить отчет о проделанной работе. Практическая работа должна быть написана разборчивым подчерком и выполнена в тетради с полями для проверки работы преподавателем. Итогом выполнения является устная защита работы, по вопросам, которые прописаны в конце каждой работы.

**I курс 1 семестр**

**Практическая работа № 1.**

Тема:**Понимание особенностей образования множественного числа имени существительного.**

Тема: **Имя существительное, множественное число имени существительного.**

Цель: формирование грамматических навыков.

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

Время выполнения: 45 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: Просмотрите конспект урока, письменно выполните упражнения в тетради; ответьте на контрольные вопросы.

Задание: выполните упражнения письменно.

Упражнение1. Отметьте правильный вариант образования множественного числа:

1. roof-rooves, 2) dish - dishes, 3) fish - fish, 4) potato - potatos, 5) half-halfs, 6) branch - branches, 7) book - books, 8) book - bookes, 9) dress -dreses, 10) wife - wifes. 11) paper - papers, 12) factory - factorys, 13) day -daies, 14) play - plays, 15) list - listes, 16) safe - saves, 17) text - texts, 18) lamp - lamps, 19) bridge - bridges, 20) city - cities.

Упражнение2. Отметьте неправильный вариант образования множественного числа.

1) woman - women, 2) woman - womans, 3) foot - foots, 4) mouse - mous­es, 5) hour - hours, 6) hero-heroes, 7) mouse - mice, 8) tomato - tomatos, 9) tomato - tomatoes, 10) child - childes, 11) child - childs, 12) kid - kids, 13) child - children, 14) tooth - toothes, 15) tooth - teeth, 16) people - peo­ples, 17) new - news, 18) boy - boys, 19) way - waies, 20) man - men, 21) Englishman - English-mans, 22) Englishman - Englishmen, 23) news -news, 24) sheep - sheep, 25) deer - deeres, 26) deer - deers, 27) deer - deer, 28) leaf- leaves, 29) German - Germen, 30) German - Germans. 31) life -lifes, 32) wife - wives, 33) shelf- shelfs, 34) knife - knives, 35) house - housess, 36) pause - pausess, 37) size - sizez, 38) day - days, 39) roof- rooves.

Упражнение3. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных:

box, match, brush, page, bus, house., ball, room, table, pencil, play, light, book, cup, flat, hat, knife, wife, shelf, life, leaf, child, man, wom­an, family, factory, story, faculty, city.

Контрольные вопросы:

1.При помощи чего образуется множественное число имени существительного?

2.Перечислите правила образования множественного числа имен существительных.

Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнены упражнения письменно в тетради, даны ответы на контрольные вопросы.

Контрольные вопросы:

1.При помощи чего образуется множественное число имени существительного?

2.Перечислите правила образования множественного числа имен существительных.

Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнены упражнения письменно в тетради, даны ответы на контрольные вопросы.

**Практическая работа № 2.**

Тема:**Освоение языкового материала по теме «Мир профессий».**

Цель: формирование умения использовать новые лексические единицы и новую социокультурную информацию в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прослушайте текст два раза; письменно выполните задание в тетради.

Задание: выполните упражнения.

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

**Содержание работы**

***1. Read and learn the names of profession in English. Find out the transcription for them.***

Мы каждый день сталкиваемся с водителями (drivers), продавцами (salesmen/shop-assistants), служащими (clerks). В школе ждут учителя (teachers), а в институте преподаватели (professors). Лечат врачи (doctors), например, стоматологи (dentists) и медсёстры (nurses). В театре мы наблюдаем за игрой актёров (actor/actress), а на концертах слушаем музыкантов (musicians), певцов (singers) или оцениваем выступление танцоров (dancers). Наши дома проектируют архитекторы (architects), возводят строители (builders) и плотники (carpenters), а обслуживают инженеры (engineers), электрики (electricians) и сантехники (plumbers). В салонах красоты обслуживают парикмахеры (hair-dressers). Наши права защищают полицейские (policemen) и юристы (lawyers). В ресторане обслуживают официанты (waiter/waitress), предлагая блюда от шеф-повара (cook, chef). Прозанимавшись с репетитором (tutor), посоветовавшись со спецом (expert/specialist), мы нанимаемся к начальнику (boss/chief).

***2. Fill in the blanks (am- is -are)and translate the sentences:***

1. My sister … a nurse.

2. You … a baker.

3. They … engineers.

4. I … a fireman.

5. My parents … doctors***.***

6. Tom and John … pilots.

7. He … a good farmer.

8. We … students.

9. His father … a policeman.

10. I … a clown.

***3. Guess the professions***:

**a farmer, a programmer, a vet, a teacher, a photographer, an engineer, an astronaut, a nurse, a pilot, a clown**

1. Who works in a field?
2. Who works with computers?
3. Who helps sick animals?
4. Who helps children to learn?
5. Who takes pictures of famous people?
6. Who makes new cars?
7. Who flies in a spaceship?
8. Who helps doctors?
9. Who flies in airplanes?
10. Who can play tricks?

***IV. Match the words and the sentence:***

1. a teacher

2. a doctor

3. a policeman

4. a clown

5. a postman

6. a dancer

7. a fireman

8. a baker

9. a dentist

10. a pupil

1. He bakes bread.

2. He works in a circus.

3. He takes care of our teeth.

4. He fights fires.

5. She studies at school.

6. He delivers letters.

7. She gives pupils homework.

8. He helps sick people.

9. He protects people.

10. Sheworksinatheatre

Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнены письменно упражнения.

**Практическая работа № 3.**

Тема:**Анализ и характеристика** в**ремен действительного залога группы Present.**

Цель: формирование умений использовать приобретенные грамматические знания в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: ознакомьтесь с краткими теоретическими положениями по теме; письменно выполните упражнения и тест в тетради; ответьте на контрольные вопросы.

Упражнение 1.Переведите предложения.

1) Who’s been talking over the phone for so long?

2) Have you ever been to the Arab Emirates?

3) What’s Jack doing here? – He’s looking for Ann.

4) Did you meet Nick at the disco yesterday?

5) He told me everything only after he had learnt all the information.

6) Helen doesn’t love him any more, she’s got a new boyfriend.

7) Will you help me tidy the room?

8) We were watching TV when he came in and started shouting at Jane.

9) I’m happy! I’ve found a good job, met a nice girl, rented a good flat, won 1000$ in a lottery.

10) What’s the news? – Rita is getting married.

11) How long have you been studying law?

12) Come to me in 20 minutes, I’ll be making a cake.

13) I’m s ure, Sarah will pass all the exams.

14) They don’t live here any more. They live in Vegas, as far as I remember.

15)Who knows anything about Kate? – She left for LA a week ago.

**Упражнения 2.Постройте отрицательные предложения.**

*don’t; doesn’t; aren’t; isn’t; haven’t; hasn’t; won’t; hadn’t; weren’t; didn’t*

1) We attend a gymnasium.

2) I’ve done my homework.

3) Nelly is writing now.

4) Alice lives in London.

5) He’s lost his key.

6) Dad will come home in 2 hours.

7) My friends were at night club yesterday.

8) She’ll be watching her favorite soap opera when I come home.

9) The girls bought a nice present for Irene.

10) I speak English.

**3. Соедините вопросы с ответами.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) Do you like rock music?  2) How long have you been living here?  3) Where do you work?  4) Have you travelled to Europe?  5) Where does your son study?  6) Do you read much?  7) When is your birthday? | a) I don’t read much.  b) I was born on the first of November.  c) I work in a travelling agency.  d) I’ve been living here for 6 years.  e) I like all kind of music.  f) He attends a boarding school.  g) Sure, I’ve been to Paris. |

Контрольные вопросы:

1.Что такое PresentSimple? Какое действие обозначает? Как образуется?

2.Что такое PresentProgressive? Какое действие обозначает? Как образуется?

3.Что такое PresentPerfect? Какое действие обозначает? Как образуется?

Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнены тесты, даны ответы на контрольные вопросы.

**Практическая работа № 4.**

Тема:**Выявление правил образования и употребления числительных в письменной речи.**

Цель: формирование умения структурировать и систематизировать грамматический материал, применять его в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: ознакомьтесь с краткими теоретическими положениями; письменно выполните упражнения в тетради; ответьте на контрольные вопросы.

**Задание**: Изучите краткие теоретические сведения и выполните упражнения письменно.

**Упражнение № 1. Запишите словами следующие даты.**

6.06.1799; 5.07.1914; 22.06.1941; 9.05.1945; 23.11.1928; 12. 04.1961; 27. 10. 1977; 30.11.2000; 19.08. 2012; 20.02.2020;7.07.2007.

**Упражнение 2. Прочитайте и запишите словами следующие простые и десятичные дроби.**

1. 1,7; 1/6; 1/9; 1/12; 3/8; 2/5; 4/7; 9/23; 3/4; 5/9; 1 ¾; 2 5/7; 5 1/3; 4 1/6.
2. 3.5; 2.34; 12.3; 52.51; 0.1; 0.25; 0.302;132.054; 5.37; 6.4.

**Упражнение № 3. Переведите на английский язык**

1. Мы читаем урок шестой, упражнение пятое.

2. Джон пишет сегодня четвертое письмо.

3. Сегодня одиннадцатое декабря.

4. Вчера было девятое января 2013 года.

5. Джек должен выучить сорок семь слов.

6. Сегодня шестьсот двадцать третий день с начала шоу.

7. Джейн родилась в 1980 году.

8. Это была вторая попытка Джеймса сдать этот экзамен.

**Упражнение № 4. Вставьте порядковое или количественное числительные**

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ months in a year.
2. January is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
3. May is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ months in winter.
5. December is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of winter.
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days in a week: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Monday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Tuesday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_one is Wednesday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Thursday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Friday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Saturday and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Sunday.
7. Sunday is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of the week in England and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one in Russia.
8. Monday is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day in Russia and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours in a day, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes in an hour and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seconds in a minute.

**Контрольные вопросы:**

1.Что называется именем числительным?

2. Какие числительные называются количественными, порядковыми?

3. С какой частью речи согласуются числительные?

4. Просклоняйте количественные числительные.

5. Назовите правила правописания количественных числительных.

6. Как образуются порядковые числительные? Их склонение.

7. Назовите правила правописания порядковых числительных.

**Отчет о проделанной работе**: выполнены упражнения, даны письменные ответы на контрольные вопросы.

**Практическая работа № 5.**

Тема:**Образование сравнительной и превосходной степени имени прилагательного.**

Цель: формирование умения использовать новый лексико-грамматический материал в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: ознакомьтесь с конспектом занятия по теме; письменно выполните упражнения в тетради; ответьте на контрольные вопросы.

Задание: выполните упражнения

**Упражнени1 .Запишите прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени. Дайте их перевод.**

**Образец:**

**high - higher – highest высокий – выше – самый высокий**

tall, thin, thick, fat, warm, nice, kind, wide, dry, wet, deep, new, clean, low, dirty, long, hot, cold, late, short, large, great, steep, sharp, flat, fresh, wise

**Упражнение 2. Запишите прилагательные в положительной степени.**

**Образец:**

**largest - large**

higher, worse, hottest, newer, poorest, colder, lowest, worst, thicker, lighter, better, deepest, thinner, richest, coldest, wetter, dirtier, best, driest, smaller, greater, easier, strongest, weaker

**Упражнение3. Употребите данные в скобках прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Today the weather is (good) than it was yesterday. 2. Our room is (comfortable) than yours. 3. The Nurek Dam is one of the (high) dams in the world. 4. The Himalayas are (high) than the Alps. 5. The Mediterranean Sea waters are (salty) than the Black Sea waters. 6. The fields of our neighbor are (fertile) than our fields. 7. My friend is (busy) than I am. 8. The Volga is (short) than the Ob. 9. This tall girl is (good) student in our group. 10. Groundwater is (clean) than surface water.

**Упражнение 4. Ответьте на вопросы, употребляя прилагательные в соответствующей степени сравнения.**

Who is the tallest in your group?

Who is the youngest in your family?

Is English easier than German?

Which is bigger – China or Germany?

Which is smaller – New York or London?

Is Russia larger than France?

What is the longest river in the world?

What is the deepest lake in the world?

Are the Alps higher than the Urals?

Is the Thames shorter than the Danube?

Is the Atlantic Ocean saltier than the Pacific Ocean?

**Упражнение 5.. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

Нил – самая длинная река в мире.

Москва – один из старейших городов нашей страны.

Байкал – самое глубокое озеро в мире.

Февраль - самый короткий месяц в году.

Эверест - самая высокая гора в мире.

Рыбинское водохранилище - одно из самых больших искусственных морей в мире.

Моя комната не такая большая, как комната моего друга, но она светлее и теплее.

"Башня Дубаи" - самое высокое здание в мире. Его высота – 818 метров.

Зимой у нас больше экзаменов, чем в конце учебного года.

Шанхай - город с самым большим населением в мире.

Самый большой город в мире – Лос-Анджелес.

Контрольные вопросы:

Как изменяются прилагательные в современном английском языке?

Сколько степеней сравнения имеют прилагательные в современном английском языке?

Как образуются сравнительная и превосходная степени сравнения прилагательных?

От чего зависит способ образования степеней сравнения прилагательных?

Как образуют степени сравнения односложные прилагательные?

Как образуют степени сравнения многосложные прилагательные?

Как образуют степени сравнения двусложные прилагательные?

Какие правила орфографии должны соблюдаться при образовании степеней сравнения прилагательных?

Какие особые случаи образования степеней сравнения прилагательных вы знаете?

Какое слово может использоваться для усиления сравнительной степени сравнения?

Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнен тест и дан ответы на контрольные вопросы.

**Практическая работа № 6.**

**Тема:Представление речевых ситуаций по теме «Забота о здоровье. Болезни».**

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

**Перечень оснащения для проведения работы**: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

**Время выполнения:** 90 минут.

**Алгоритм выполнения:** прочитайте текст; поймите его основное содержание; письменно переведите текст в тетради, составьте вопросы к тексту.

Задание: Переведите текст, выполните упражнения.

***1. Прочитайте и переведите текст***

**Healthy Way of Life**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Vocabulary*

1. health service - службаздравоохранения

2. embrace - охватывать

3. expand - расширяться

4. constitute - составлять

5. unfortunately - увы

6. afford - разрешить

7. item - пункт

8. fund - финансировать

9. equipment - оснащение

10. emphasis - акцент

11. prevention - профилактика

12. ounce - унция (мера массы)

13. pound - фунт (мера массы)

14. cure - лечение

15. advance - развиваться

16. further - далее

17. combat - бороться

18. cancer - рак

19. disease - болезнь

20. preventable - такие, что можно предотвратить

21. value - ценность, важность

22. avoid - избегать

23. highin - богатые

24. fat - жир

25. amount - количество

26. maintain - сохранять, поддерживать

27. weight - масса

28. suffer - страждати

29. disorder - расстройство, болезнь

30. ache - боль

31. breakdown - удар, расстройство

32. obvious - очевидный

33. foundation - основа

**Упражнение 2. Ответьтенавопросы.**

1. What are the public health services financed by?

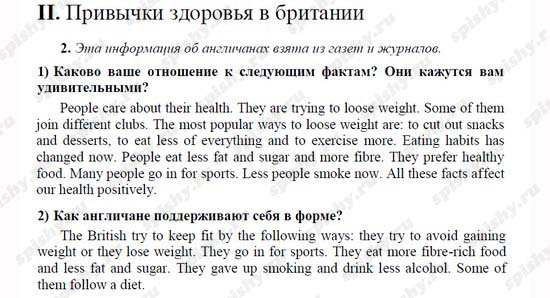
2. What can you say about the private medical services?

3. What is main emphasis in Russia laid on?

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

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

**Упражнение 3 Прочитайте и перескажите текст.**

****

Отчет о проделанной работе: переведен текст, выполнены упражнения.

**Практическая работа № 7.**

Тема: **Использование источников разного типа для поиска информации по теме «Город». Отработка лексики по теме.**

Цель: формирование умения анализировать лексико-грамматическую информацию, использовать ее в речевом общении.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прочитайте текст; поймите его основное содержание; письменно переведите текст в тетради, составьте вопросы к тексту.

Задание: Переведите текст и составьте письменно к тексту 5 – 7 вопросов.

**Kemerovo**

Kemerovo is an administrative, cultural, educational, industrial center of Kuzbass. Kuzbass is located in the south of Western Siberia. Kemerovo was born in 1918 as Town Theglovsk, in 1932 was renamed into Kemerovo. In January 1943 Kemerovo region was formed. There are 5 districts in our town – Leninsky, Central, Zavodsky, Kirovsky and Rudnichny.

Kemerovites like to go to the Drama theatre, the Operetta theatre, the Puppet theatre, the philharmonic home, fine arts museum, the Patriotic War museum and the museum on Krasnaya Gorka which tells us about the first builders of Kemerovo plants.

Kemerovo is full of students who study in Kemerovo state university, Kuzbass state Technical University, the Medical Academy, Kemerovo Technological Institute of Food industry, University of Arts and Culture, a lot of technical colleges. Finally, Kemerovo plants produce food machinery, toys and chemicals.

Отчет опроделанной работе: переведен текст, составлены вопросы по тексту.

**Практическая работа № 8.**

**Тема: Анализ страноведческой информации по теме «Города ».**

Цель: формирование умений анализировать и создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своего региона.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: ознакомьтесь с конспектом по теме; письменно выполните упражнения в тетради; ответьте на контрольные вопросы.

Задание: прочитайте и переведите текст, заполните таблицу и ответьте на контрольные вопросы.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Period of time** | **Historic event** | **Interesting facts** |
|  |  |  |

**Kuzbass**

Kuzbass, which is formally known as the Kuznetsk Coal Basin (the Kuznetsk), lies in the south of Western Siberia, namely in the Kemerovo region. Kuzbass is situated in western Siberia. It covers the area of 100,000 square kilometers. It borders on the Altai territory the south- west, on the Novosibirsk region in the west, on the Tomsk region in the north, on the Krasnoyarsk territory in the east

Kuzbass is one of the oldest and largest industrial complexes in Siberia. Kuzbass occupies the territory of the Kuznetskaya Lowland. It is surrounded by mountain chains on the west, on the east and on the south. These mountain chains, like walls, defend our region from dry, southwest winds. They influence the weather of this territory. The climate in Kuzbass is continental. We have four seasons of the year, but winter lasts 5 months here, it begins in November and ends in March. Summer is short and rather hot. July is the hottest month of the year. The temperature is sometimes 25°-35° above zero. It's a big contrast with low winter temperatures, which are sometimes 30-40'below zero. This contrast influences badly the people's health.

There is hardly a territory in Siberia where so much interesting mountains arrangement can be found. It is united with the West Siberian Lowland just only on the north. Its total area is about 30.000 square kilometers.

The biggest river on the territory is the Tom. It flows into the Ob. Its length is over 839 kilometers. The Tom and its tributaries supply fresh water practically for every city in Kuzbass. There are also some other big and little rivers in Kuzbass for example - the Kondoma, the Mras-Su, the Kia, the Aba but most of them are polluted because Kuzbass is an industrial zone and the ecological situation is poor.

Metallurgical, coal - mining, machine - building industries are highly - developed here. There are many forests in Kuzbass. 1\7 of wood in Russia is produced here in Kuzbass. There are a lot of kinds of trees. The forests are concentrated in Gornaya Shoria, Kuznetsky Alatau and Salair. They cover all Kuznetskaya Lowland. The foliage trees are concentrated in the lowlands. The coniferous forests are situated in the highlands. The pine-trees, fir-trees can be found there. A lot of animals such as bears, wolves, foxes, elks live in them.

Now Kuzbass is one of the largest developed industrial regions. It is known as one of the Russian and (in some branches) world's largest producers and exporters of coal, steel, iron ore and other mineral resources. No wonder, there are a lot of plants, factories and mines. That's why Kuzbass is said to be a region of coal miners and metal workers. There are some large cities and small towns in Kuzbass. The largest city with the population of 600,000 people is Novokuznetsk. Kemerovo is less than Novokuznetsk but it's a regional center. Mezhdurechensk is situated in the most beautiful place of Kuzbass. Its a small town but it is famous for its coalmines. Tashtagol is the capital of Gornaya Shoria where the aborigines of Kuzbass live. Kiselevsk, Belovo, Leninsk-Kuznetsky, earlier had well - developed coal- mining industry, now they are degrading. The ecological situation in Kuzbass is very poor. Kuzbass is called «the zone of ecological disasters». It is an industrial region and its enterprises throw thousands of tons of different wastes. The air, water, sail here is polluted. We all hope for the better future, we hope that Kuzbass with its great potential and resources will become one of the richest and best regions in Russia.

**Слова к тексту**

Coal-basin - угольный бассейн pine-tree - сосна

Mountain chains - цепигор fir-tree - ель

То defend - защищать elk - лось

Influence - влияние coal - уголь  
Arrangement - расположение steel - сталь

Tributaries - притоки iron - железо

То pollute - загрязнять to degrade - деградировать

Foliage - листва disaster - бедствие  
Coniferous – хвойный

**Вопросы для контроля понимания текста «KUZBASS»**

1. Where is Kuzbass situated?
2. Which regions does Kuzbass border on?
3. What is the weather like in Kuzbass?
4. How many rivers in Kuzbass do you know?
5. Kuzbass is a metallurgical giant, isn't it?
6. How many towns and cities on the territory of Kuzbass do you know?
7. What is population of Kuzbass?
8. Why is Kuzbass called "the zone of ecological disasters"?

Отчет о проделанной работе: текст переведен, выполнены задания к нему.

**1 курс 2 семестр**

**Практическая работа № 9.**

Тема:**Освоение и отработка лексического материала по теме «Что такое компьютер?»**

Цель: формирование умения рассуждать в связи с прочитанными текстами; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения.

активизация лексики по теме.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прочитайте текст; поймите его основное содержание; письменно переведите текст в тетради, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Задание: Переведите текст письменно, выполните задания после текста.

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

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

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

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

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

Nowadays, practically everyone has a computer at home. Computers play a very important role in our life. They are used by people of all ages: from teens to professional businessmen. We can't imagine our modern school without using a computer. We can make projects, slide-shows and even films at our lessons with the help of computes. Pupils can use computes to prepare reports, to find information they need, to write compositions, to find new friends with the help of the Internet. The computer is also used as an electronic vocabulary. It is made for people who have no time to look up translations or explanation of words in the dictionary.

I think computers were invented as machines for business people not to waste their time. They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Task 1. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What are the means of communication you read in this text?
2. What is the era we live? What is the key and engine of progress nowadays?
3. .When was the first computer made? What was its name?
4. How can pupils, students, and teachers use computer in their studying?
5. What is on-line shopping?
6. What is the Internet?
7. When did the history of Internet begin?
8. How does the Internet help people to communicate?
9. What are health troubles connected with the Internet?
10. Can the computer the best friend? Why do you think so?

**Task 2. Прочитайте утверждения. Скажите правда или ложь. 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 others countries.
4. The computer saves a lot of time.
5. Public Internet began in the late 60's.
6. The computers are used by only children, students and youth
7. . Internet carries has only "pluses”: There are no negative sides of the Web.
8. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.
9. We can imagine our modern school without using a computer.
10. Nobody and nothing is able to replace our devoted friends, family and other vital values.

**Task 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 …………….

**Task 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.

Форма отчетности о проделанной работе: выполнен письменный перевод текста, даны ответы на вопросы.

Практическая работа № 10.

Тема:**Выявление проблем загрязнения окружающей среды на основе перевода учебных текстов.**

Цель: формирование умения использования ознакомительного и изучающего видов чтения учебных текстов.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прочитайте текст; поймите его основное содержание; письменно переведите текст в тетради, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Задание: Переведите текст письменно, письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Vocabulary**

1. biosphere ['baɪəsfɪə] - биосфера

2. phenomenon [fɪ'nɔmɪnən] - явление, феномен

3. vital ['vaɪt(ə)l] - существенной, жизненно важный

4. volcano [vɔl'keɪnəu] - вулкан

5. eruption [ɪ'rʌpʃ(ə)n] - извержение

6. extinction [ɪk'stɪŋkʃ(ə)n] - вымирание

7. urban ['ɜːb(ə)n] - городской .

8. strategy ['strætəʤɪ] - план, стратегия, разработки

9. purification [ˌpjuərɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] - очистка

**Questions**

1. What is the most destructive problem of nature?

2. What does this phenomenon cause?

3. Why has the issue of global warming become a question of vital concern?

4. What reasons cause global warming?

5. What may warming enhance?

**Natural catastrophes - Природные катастрофы**

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

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

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

**Vocabulary**

1. dominate - властвовать

2. threaten - угрожать

3. warn - предупреждать

4. disaster - катастрофа

5. drought [draut] - засуха

6. famine ['fæmɪn] - голод

7. earthquake - землетрясение

**Questions**

1. Why is our planet in grave danger?

2. Are we careful with nature?

3. What nature disasters do you know?

4. Do natural disasters make big problems?

5. What do natural catastrophes teach us?

Отчет о проделанной работе: письменно переведен текст и даны ответы на вопросы.

**Практическая работа № 11.**

Тема:**Характеристика молодежных субкультур стран изучаемого языка.**

Цель: формирование умения представлять результаты изучения лексико-грамматического материала в форме таблицы.

активизация навыка перевода текста по теме.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прочитайте текст; поймите его основное содержание; письменно переведите текст в тетради.

Задание: Переведите текст письменно. Результаты оформите в таблицу.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| subculture | Time, country | appearance | ideology |
|  |  |  |  |

I would like to share my thoughts on youth subcultures such as emo. After reading the book by Anton Soya "Emo boy” some thoughts came to my head . This book could offend everyone. I would like to submit my attitude to the emo and my attitude to the people’s actions to emo. I don’t belong to people with this lifestyle. I am a simple girl.

Emo movement is fashionable today. Teens change the style of emo, not knowing essence of this style . Perhaps, for some, emo are cute. They are like dolls. I think that all the "pain" came from the fact that this style became fashionable. It outshines other movements, and therefore draws attention to itself.

Emo originated from the word "emotional". "Emo" as a term was coined by the leader of the American hardcore band «Minor Threat» Ian MacKaye. According to him "emo" - "just an emotional outburst lyricism of confession in a brutal song. First emo desired positive lifestyle. Image streytedzh. "Streyteydzh" just created Ian MacKaye. Emo is a movement where there are pain, tears and sadness. Previously, it was different. Suicide was the treat emo, don’t know why. Thoughts about death, suicide attempts, cut the vein. I think it hasn’t sense. Previously it didn’t exist. People were simply servants of their emotions. They didn’t keep them in theirself, and showed them. They were normal people. The best emotions were positive. People are "hunted" for the good emotions and feelings. But not for bad emotions.

Meet: emo’s image. Girls: funny pigtails, plaid skirt, black and pink striped socks and sneakers. Boys: black and pink striped shirt, pants, pipes, sneakers. They have a postman’s bag. They use different accessories: badges, lovely pendants, hairpins, a Palestinian black-and-pink-checked, camelot. Hair style cascade-ladder-cap. Dye their hair mostly black. Slash fringe covers half of face. Cosmetics. Black eyeliner is required as the girls, and among the guys. Black lacquer must be . Emo does piercing. Most of the lip, eyebrows, nose, nose. I think it is overkill. Puncture in these places isn’t safe. You can touch a nerve. Or there is the opportunity to get wounds because there isn’t hygiene.

Music. It is pretty sweet. Music melody, lyrics soul. Most songs about hopeless love. Lyrics were added such as "screaming” in emo-style . It translates to English as "cry". It dosn’t make emo music pleasing to the ear. For example there are groups such as My Chemical Romance, Origamy, Amatory, Bring me the horizon, 30 second to marc and many others.

Emo - are the same people as we are. We are individual, so we are different. We listen different music, we carry out different ways of life, we have different opinion. I don’t agree that we must hate emo. Pushkin said: "learn to control yourself." Can’t do that, why would you don’t want to happen to you. They(emo) also don’t want. I want to say that you infringe their rights. We live in Russia. Constitution is our common set of laws. It applies to everyone.

Let us behave like we want to treat us. "White Raven" doesn’t happen. There are different people and different opinions. Iexpressed my personal opinion.

**Практическая работа № 12.**

Тема:**Составление диалогов по теме «Досуг. Свободное время»**

Цель: формирование умения вести диалог-расспрос в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой сфере.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прочитайте инструкцию по составлению диалога; прочитайте внимательно текст; поймите его основное содержание; составьте письменно диалог по тексту.

### Инструкция

1. Выберите подходящее для себя время для составления диалога: главное, чтобы вас ничего не отвлекало и вы могли предельно сконцентрироваться на задаче.

1. Если написание диалога - учебная задача, то, как правило, тема уже определена за вас.
2. Определившись с темой, стоит также точно определиться с ситуацией для диалога. Это крайне важно, поскольку этим вы определите набор словаря, который вы будете использовать. Примеры ситуаций:

- в магазине: выбор платья/костюма, возврат товара, оформление дисконтной карты, поиск нужных товаров, оплата на кассе (наличные/ карта).

- в аэропорту: проверка багажа, регистрация на рейс, выкуп забронированных билетов, посадка в самолёт, диалог с бортпроводником.

- в гостинице: заезд и регистрация, решение проблем, изменение бронирования, заказ экскурсий.

1. Ситуаций может быть огромное множество, и, конечно, их можно комбинировать.

5. Продумайте участников диалога, т.е. на этом этапе определяются роли.

6. Продумайте или выберите отдельные слова и фразы, которые вы будете использовать. Чем больше устойчивых выражений (в разумных пределах) вы будете использовать, тем практичнее и "наряднее" будет ваш диалог. Именно на этой стадии вам и понадобится словарь. Кроме того, можно посмотреть примеры тематических диалогов в учебниках или на соответствующих ресурсах в интернете.

Примеры популярных диалоговых фраз в английском языке:  
- to look forward to (с нетерпением ждать);  
- to cancel the flight/booking (отменить рейс/бронирование );  
- to backorder an item (зарезервировать товарную позицию, отсутствующую на складе);  
- to check in (зарегистрироваться на рейс, заехать в гостиницу);  
- to check out (выехать из гостиницы);  
- Do you have it in yellow? (У вас есть это в жёлтом цвете?)  
- here you are (вот, держите)  
- here is the menu (вот меню)- Where are the changing rooms? (Где примерочные?)

7.Напишите диалог. Совет: старайтесь делать реплики не слишком пространными. Ограничьте предложение 10-12 словами, а всю реплику 1-2 предложениями. Это упростит запоминание и последующее практическое применение.

Задание: составьте письменно диалог по тексту, объемом 10-15 предложений.

* This hobby is popular among the people of all ages. People like to go the stadium or to the sports ground. They are strong and cheerful. Their hobby helps them to develop their mind and body and teaches them to plan their time.
* This hobby is interesting and useful. People try to find or buy different things such as stamps, badges, coins, pictures, dolls, etc. their collections can be thematic. This hobby helps to make new friends and to learn some new things about countries and lands, animals and birds, famous people and historical events.
* People like to work in the garden and to spend some time in the fresh air. They are fond of flowers, bushes, trees, plants. They like nature and admire the beauty of nature. Their hobby is the best way to relax.
* People like to make new dishes. They often cook for the family and for the friends. They can present the food nicely and lay the table. They use spices (vinegar, oil, pepper). They can boil or fry meat, fish, and chicken and make souses and deserts.
* People like to go to the library. Some of them have a good collection of books at home. And they are really proud of it. They can have different books: historical novels, books about animals. The hobby helps to relax and to learn the world.

Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнено задание письменно.

**Практическая работа № 13.**

Тема:**Анализ различий активного и пассивного залога**.

Цель: формирование умения представлять результаты изучения грамматического материала в форме таблицы.

активизация грамматического навыка по теме.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: повторите теорию по теме; письменно выполните тест в тетради.

Задание: заполните таблицу; выполните упражнения.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
| Past Simple |  |  |
| Present Simple |  |  |
| Future Simple |  |  |

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

1. Mother (to cook) a very tasty dinner yesterday. 2. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school. 3. Look! My friends (to play) football. 4, Kate (not to write) letters every day. 5. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 6, Your father (to go) on a business trip last month? 7. What Nick (to do) yester-1 day? 8. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 9, Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 10. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 11. He (not to play) the piano tomorrow. 12. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 13. Your [mother (to cook) every day? 14. We (to make) a [fire last summer. 15. I (to spend) last summer at the sea-side. 16. Where you (to spend) last summer? 17. Where he (to spend) next summer? ! 18. What mother (to do) now? — She (to cook) dinner. 19. I (not to play) computer games yesterday. 20. Last Sunday we (to go) to the theatre. 21. I (to (meet) my friend yesterday. 22. I (to write) a letter [to my cousin yesterday. 23, You (to write) a dicta­tion tomorrow? 24. I (not to write) a report now.

Упражнение 2.. Change the distinguished structures with the infinitive forms:

1. I have no books **which I can read**. 2. Is there anybody who **will helpyou** with your spelling? 3. Don’t forget that she has a baby **which shemust take care of**. 4. Have you got nothing **that you want to say** on this subject? 5. There was nothing **that he could** do except go home. 6. I have only a few minutes **in which I can explain** these words to you. 7. I have an examination **which I must take** soon, so I can’t go to the theatre with you. 8. King Lear decided to have a hundred knights **who would servehim** after he had divided up his kingdom.

Форма отчетности: заполнена таблица, выполнены упражнения.

**Практическая работа № 14.**

Тема**: Аудирование по теме «Путешествие по странам изучаемого языка».**

Цель: формирование умения понимать основное содержание аутентичных видеотекстов познавательного характера, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прочитайте конспект урока, прочитайте текст, выполните упражнения.

Задание: выполните упражнения.

**Tourism**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Questions:***

1. Did the majority of people leave their country to spend holidays twenty years ago?

2. Can we book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world today?

3. Is it possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world from home?

4. What means of travelling do you know?

5. What countries depend mainly on tourism?

6. Why does tourism prosper?

7. Where do people like going on vacation?

8. What is the most interesting means of travelling for you? Why?

9. Why do most travellers carry a camera with them?

10. What does travelling give us?

11. How does travelling on business help you?

12. What are the means of travelling?

Форма отчетности о проделанной работе: выполнены упражнения.

**Практическая работа № 15.**

Тема:**Характеристика модальных глаголов и их заменителей в письменной речи.**

Цель: формирование умения структурировать и систематизировать материал, использовать его в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни.

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

Время выполнения: 45 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: ознакомьтесь с краткими теоретическими положениями; письменно выполните упражнение в тетради, ответьте на контрольные вопросы.

Краткие теоретические положения:

Модальные глаголы - это глаголы, обозначающие не само действие, а отношение к нему говорящего.

**Can / could**

Этот модальный глагол имеет две формы: can - для настоящего времени, could - для прошедшего. Употребляется он: Для выражения возможности или способности совершения действия. В этом значении переводится как "мочь", "уметь".

She can speak English well but she can't write it at all. Она может (умеет) хорошо говорить по-английски, но совсем не умеет писать.

Сочетание **to be able** + инфинитив с частицей to является синонимом модального глагола can (см. пункт 1) для выражения возможности или способности совершения действия.

He is able to help you. Он может помочь вам.

**May / might**

Этот модальный глагол имеет две формы: may - для настоящего времени, might - для прошедшего. Глагол may употребляется для выражения:

Разрешения в утвердительных и вопросительных предложениях.

May I help you? Разрешите вам помочь.

Предположения, неуверенности в утвердительных и отрицательных предложениях.

Словосочетания **to be allowed** и to be permitted + инфинитив с частицей to являются синонимами модального глагола may (см. пункт 1).

I am allowed to use this device. Мне разрешено (я могу) использовать этот прибор.

Глагол **must** употребляется:

1.Для выражения долженствования, необходимости произвести действие в настоящем или будущем.

I must go. Мне надо идти.

2.Для выражения запрещения в отрицательном предложении.

You mustn't do it. Нельзя этого делать.

Задание: выполните упражнения.

**Упражнение 1.Complete *must, mustn’t, can, can’t, may.***

1. You…… not play here. A street is not a playground.
2. – May I put it here?

- Yes, you……

3. They have fish hooks (крючки), so they……. fish.

4. You ….. not enter the club without the card.

5. ……. I take your books?

6. Jane has got 2 books and she ….. read any of them.

7. If you are travelling by air, you……. carry a weapon (оружие) in your luggage.

8. I can read Spanish, but I ….. speak it.

9. – Where is Helen?

- She…… go shopping.

10. You haven’t eaten since morning. You …… be hungry.

**Упражнение 2. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.**

I can show you an interesting picture of the city.

He can give you his report on the life of Jack London.

His brother could play the piano very well.

She could translate these English texts.

We must attend a lecture on German history on Tuesday.

You must return my magazines on Wednesday.

You must take your children to the country for the weekend.

I must go to see your grandmother on my day off.

You may discuss these questions after work.

They may take four magazines from that shelf.

She may sit on the sofa in my study.

**Упражнение 3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, обращая внимание на употребление модальных глаголов.**

Can you speak English?

Can you write English?

How can you speak English?

Can you speak English well or badly?

Where can we get some English magazines?

What must you do to know English well?

When must you come to the college?

May I take your pen?

**Упражнение 4.Вставьте модальные глаголы *can, may, must*или *need.***

1. I ... not go out today: it is too cold. 2. ... I take your pen? — Yes, please. 3. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs: it is too heavy. 4. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it. 5. When ... you come to see us? — I ... come only on Sunday. 6. Shall I write a letter to him? — No, you ... not, it is not neces­sary. 7. ... you cut something without a knife? 8. Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it. 9. Why ... not you understand it? it is so easy. 10. ... we do the exercise at once? Yes, you do it at once. 11. ... you pronounce this sound? 12. You ... not have bought this meat-we have everything for dinner.

Контрольные вопросы:

1.Что такое модальные глаголы?

2.Какие глаголы самые употребляемые?

Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнены тесты, даны ответы на контрольные вопросы.

**Практическая работа № 16.**

Тема**: Освоение страноведческой информации по теме «Путешествие как способ расширить свой кругозор».**

Цель: формирование умения читать и переводить аутентичные научно-популярные тексты, используя поисковое чтение.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прочитайте текст; поймите его основное содержание; переведите текст.

Задание: переведите текст, закончите диалог.

Agent: Good morning. Distant Dreams Travel.

Billy:

Agent: Yes.

Billy: Right. I’d like four tickets from London Heathrow to New Zealand.

Agent: What’s your exact destination?

Billy: Auckland.

Agent: And when do you want to go?

Billy: I’d like to go on Friday the fifth of next month.

Agent:

Billy: I’d like return tickets, please. We want to come back one month later.

Agent: OK. I’ll just check on the computer. OK, do you want economy or business class?

Billy: Oh, business class is expensive. I prefer economy. How much is that?

Agent:

Billy: The cheaper one. Air New Zealand, I think. What time does the flight leave London?

Agent:

Billy: Is it a direct flight?

Agent:

Billy: Fine. I’d like four tickets then, please.

**Фразы для восполнения диалога:**

- What flights to Boston have you got?

- I want one single tourist class ticket for Tuesday.

- There are two flights a week on Tuesday and on Friday.

- What time?

- A single ticket is 50 dollars and a return ticket is 110.

- At 11.30 every Tuesday and at 8.30 every Friday.

- How much is the tourist class ticket to Boston?

-Return or one-way?

-Oh, hello. Do you sell airline tickets for New Zealand?

Отчет о проделанной работе: переведен и дополнен диалог.

**Практическая работа № 17.**

Тема:**Характеристика лексического материала по теме «Геометрические тела».**

Цель: формирование умения структурировать и систематизировать лексический материал на основе чтения публицистических текстов.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прочитайте текст; поймите его основное содержание; выполните письменно задания к тексту в тетради.

Задание: прочитайте текст, выполните задания к нему письменно.

###### EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS

Architecture is the art which makes buildings beautiful to look at as well as useful. A man who designs (проектировать) buildings and makes the plans for them is called an architect. He has to think not only of what he wants the building to look like when it is finished, but also what it is to be used for. He must not forget the sort of material to be used in the building. This may be stone, brick, wood or steel and concrete (бетон).

There have been many different styles or kinds of architecture in the past and there are many different styles today in different parts of the world. The oldest monuments which are met within architecture are the colossal pyramids of Egypt most of which were constructed about 6,000 years ago.

The pyramids are large triangular (треугольный) buildings which were placed over the tombs (могила) of Egyptian kings. The best known of the pyramids are a group of three built at Giza south of Cairo. The largest of these is 482 feet high. They tell us of the advanced civilization of ancient Egypt which is much spoken about even in our days. It was a country which had expert mathematicians and engineers, where astronomy and philosophy were known and studied.

The country was rich in hard and durable (прочный) stone, but poor in timber (лесоматериалы) and metal, so that the main material used for construction was granite, and this was the reason for the durability of the pyramids.

Large blocks of stone were transported over long distances by land and water, and placed into position with the help of the most primitive equipment. That was done by slaves (рабы) working for thirty or forty years. All this great amount of work was done, masses of material and a large territory sometimes of about 52,000 square meters were used, only for protecting the body of a dead king and constructing a dwelling place (жилье) for his happy life in the "other world".

№ 1. Выпишите из текста глаголы в прошедшем времени (не менее 10 глаголов).

№ 2. Выпишите существительные во множественном числе (не менее 15 слов).

№ 3. Переведите часть текста, указанную преподавателем.

Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнены письменно задания.

**Практическая работа № 18.**

Тема:**Сравнение и характеристика железных дорог в мире.**

Цель: формирование умения обобщения лексико-грамматического материала на основе перевода учебных научно-популярных текстов.

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

Время выполнения: 90 минут.

Алгоритм выполнения: прочитайте текст, поймите его основное содержание, письменно переведите текст в тетради, заполните таблицу.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| time | Advantages/facts | Disadvantages/facts |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Задание: прочитайте текст и переведите.

###### AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT

**1)**In Australia railways were constructed in all colonies between 1854, when a line was built between Melbourne and Port Melbourne, and 1871. Trivial disagreements among the self-protecting colonies blocked the creation of any master plan and saddled Australia with three different rail gauges: the standard gauge of 4 feet 81/2 inches (144 centimeters) in New South Wales; the broad gauge of 5 feet 3 inches (160 centimeters) in Victoria and South Australia; and the narrow gauge of 3 feet 6 inches (107 centimeters) in Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and the northern extremities of South Australia.

**2)**It took until 1970 to standardize one continuous line between Perth and Brisbane, along which the India-Pacific train now travels. It crosses the Nullarbor Plain on the longest straight stretch of rail track in the world – 300 miles (480 kilometers). State governments control most of the railways, including the profitable electrified commuter lines in the cities. These help offset the losses1 on run-down rural services. The Commonwealth government controls the railways of Tasmania, the Northern Territory, and parts of the transcontinental line.

**3)**Private freight lines convey iron ore, sugar, coal, and other goods to the nearest ports. Trams served the larger cities until buses replaced them by the 1960s – except in Melbourne, where trains still run along broad streets laid out in a grid pattern. Australia's busiest ports are Sydney, Melbourne, Newcastle, Hay Point, Dampier, and Port Hedland. The last three of these are occupied primarily with carrying mineral exports. Australia originally depended on shipping for all contact with England, Europe, and other trading partners.

**4)**In 1787–88, the fleet bringing the original convict settlers arrived after being eight months at sea. The travel time from England to Australia was cut to 60 days – a time set in 1871 by the Thermopylae, after clipper ships, including the famous Cutty Sark, had entered the Australian run. They mainly carried wool to Europe. The airplane made connections with other countries much swifter.

**5)** Qantas and Imperial Airways flew their first passengers to Britain in 1935. By the 1960s, ships to Southampton, Genoa, and San Francisco had carried their last passengers, though fleets of cruise ships2 still ply3 the Australian waters. Mercantile shipping is now dominated by the Australian National Line, established by thefederal government in 1956. River transport is negligible in a land beset by droughts, sand-clogged channels, and the scarcity of navigable rivers. Aviation solved the problem of Australia's vast internal distances and remoteness from overseas centers.

**6)** In 1919, Keith and Ross Smith flew from England to Darwin in 28 days. The first flight across the Pacific, from California to Brisbane, was completed in 1928 by Charles Kingsford-Smith, after whom Sydney's airport is named. Such exploits made Australians air-conscious and promoted the domestic market. Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services (Qantas) was founded in 1920. It became the nation's flagship carrier after being nationalized by the federal government in 1947.

**7)** Its safety record is unmatched. Thirty overseas carriers now serve Australia, mostly under bilateral agreements which give Qantas reciprocal landing rights. Domestic airline services were controlled between 1952 and 1987 by a two-airline policy. This maintained a regulated monopoly on interstate routes, with the government airline (Australian Airlines) in sole direct competition with one private airline (Ansett). Remote outposts have been served by the Royal Flying Doctor Service since 1928, using aerial ambulances, radio and landline networks, and mobile clinics.

Notes: to offset the losses – возмещать убытки

cruise ship – круизное судно

to ply – курсировать

Отчет о проделанной работе: письменный перевод текста, заполненная таблица.