

Государственное бюджетное профессиональное
образовательное учреждение Новосибирской области
«НОВОСИБИРСКИЙ РЕЧНОЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

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_____ Гарейшина И.Г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
по выполнению практических работ

ОУД.03 Иностранный язык
основной профессиональной образовательной программы

для профессии:

26.01.06 «Судоводитель помощник механика маломерного судна»

Новосибирск -2024 г.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ учебной дисциплины/предмета ОУД.03 Иностранный язык разработана на основе:

- Приказа Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 17 мая 2012 г. № 413 «Об утверждении федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования» с изменениями и дополнениями от: 29 декабря 2014; 31 декабря 2015 г., 29 июня 2017 г., 11 декабря 2020 г., 12 августа 2022 г.

- Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по профессии 26.01.06 Судоводитель-помощник механика маломерного судна (базовая подготовка), утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 2 августа 2013г. N 934;

с учетом:

- Приказа Министерства просвещения России «Об утверждении федеральной образовательной программы среднего общего образования» №371 от 18.05.2023 г, (зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 12.07.2023 №74228).

- Рабочей программы воспитания ГБПОУ НСО «НРК» по профессии 26.01.06 Судоводитель-помощник механика маломерного судна

- Методических материалов по обязательным общеобразовательным дисциплинам ФГБОУ ДПО ИРПО, 29.09.2022 г., (<https://firpo.ru/activities/projects/razrabotka-i-vnedreniye-metodik-prepodavaniya/>)

Организация-разработчик: Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Новосибирской области «Новосибирский речной колледж».

Разработчик: Погорелова Виктория Сергеевна, преподаватель иностранных языков, первая квалификационная категория.

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Пояснительная записка

Основной целью практического курса обучения иностранному языку в педагогическом колледже является формирование у студентов иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции и развитие личности будущего педагога, способного и желающего овладеть иностранным языком средством общения и обучения, а также совершенствоваться в области иностранного языка и методики его преподавания.

Формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции предусматривает отбор, методическую организацию и включение в учебный процесс образцов отечественной и зарубежной культуры. Последнее обуславливает включение в содержание обучения комплекса лингвострановедческих и страноведческих знаний о национально-культурных особенностях и реалиях страны (стран) изучаемого языка (безэквивалентной лексики, фразеологизмов, пословиц, афоризмов, географии и истории, национальных традиций и праздников, других особенностей страны изучаемого языка), минимум этикетных форм иноязычной речи для общения в социально-культурной сфере.

Задачи пособия:

- способствовать выработке у студентов базовых умений и навыков по основным видам речевой деятельности;
- развивать технику чтения и умение понимать аутентичный текст;
- развивать навыки письменной речи.

Перечень практических работ по темам ОУД.03 Иностранный язык

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала и формы организации деятельности обучающихся	Объем часов
Раздел 1.	Иностранный язык для общих целей	
Тема № 1.1 Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи	Практические занятия	4
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Тема № 1.5 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт. Посещение врача	Практические занятия	4
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Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка	Практические занятия	4
Тема № 1.8 Россия	Практические занятия	4
РАЗДЕЛ 2.	ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕЛЕЙ	

Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии	Практические занятия	8
Тема 2.2 Искусство и культура	Практические занятия	8
Тема 2.3 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи	Практические занятия	8
Тема 2.4 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру	Практические занятия	12
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Практическая работа №1-4

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

Цель: совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Научить описывать людей.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте следующие слова, отрабатывая звучание долгих и кратких гласных:

[i:] – we [wi:] мы, he [hi:] он, she [ʃi:] она, eat [i:t] питаться, seat [si:t] место для сиденья, be [bi:] быть, see [si:] видеть, three [θri:] три, people [pi:pl] люди, peace [pi:s] мир, free [fri:] свободный, teach [ti:tʃ] обучать, speak [spi:k] говорить, queen [kwi:n] королева.

[ɪ] – it [ɪt] оно, это, this [ðɪs] этот, sit [sɪt] сидеть, if [ɪf] если, live [lɪv] жить, begin [bɪ'ɡɪn] начинать, invest [ɪn'vest] вкладывать (капитал), Britain ['brɪt(ə)n] Британия, English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] английский язык, different [dɪfr(ə)nt] различный, king [kɪŋ] король.

[e] – men [men] люди, when [wen] когда, end [end] конец, health [helθ] здоровье, guest [gest] гость, ten [ten] десять, Wednesday ['wenzdi] среда, spend [spend] проводить, every ['evri] каждый.

[æ] – man [mæn] человек, can [kæn] мочь, map [mæp] карта, land [lænd] земля, that [ðæt] тот, travel ['trævəl] путешествие, Saturday ['sætədi] суббота, manners ['mænəz] (хорошие) манеры.

[ɑ:] – car [kɑ:] автомобиль, far [fɑ:] далеко, France [frɑ:ns] Франция, chance [tʃɑ:ns] шанс, father ['fɑ:ðə] отец, after ['ɑ:ftə] после.

[ʌ] – one [wʌn] один, but [bʌt] но, must [mʌst] должен, London ['lʌndən] Лондон, come [kʌm] приходиться, mother ['mʌðə] мать, above [ə'bvʌv] выше, Sunday ['sʌndɪ] воскресенье, Monday ['mʌndɪ] понедельник, some [sʌm] некоторые, country ['kʌntri] страна.

[ɔ:] – sport [spɔ:t] спорт, or [ɔ:] или, daughter ['dɔ:tə] дочь, four [fɔ:] четыре, for [fɔ:] для, horse [hɔ:s] лошадь, before [bə'fɔ:] перед, all [ɔ:l] все, formal ['fɔ:ml] официальный, North [nɔ:θ] север.

[ɒ] – spot [spɒt] пятно, from [frɒm] из, от, was [wɒz] был, sorry [sɒri] сожалеющий, hot [hɒt] горячий, shock [ʃɒk] шок, what [wɒt] что, clock [klɒk] часы, watch [wɒtʃ] часы, Scotland ['skɒtlənd] Шотландия.

[u:] – you [ju:] ты, do делать [du:], too [tu:] также, two [tu:] два, group [gru:p] группа, who [hu:] кто, soon [su:] скоро, choose [tʃu:z] выбирать, Tuesday ['tju:zdi] вторник, school [sku:l] школа.

[ʊ] – full [ful] полный, put [put] класть, good [gud] хорошо, push[puʃ] толкать, pull [pul] тянуть, book [buk] книга, look [luk] смотреть, foot [fut] нога.

[ə:] – girl [gə:l] девочка, work [wə:k] работа, world [wə:ld] мир, term [tə:m] семестр, learn [lɜ:n] изучать, Thursday ['θə:zdi] четверг, earth [ə:θ] земля, Sir [sə:] сэр.

[ə] – sister ['sistə] сестра, teacher ['ti:tʃə] учитель, Russia ['rʌʃə] Россия, attend [ə'tend] посещать, surprise [sə'praiz] удивляться, сюрприз, America [ə'merikə] Америка, England ['ɪŋɡlənd] Англия, kingdom [kiŋdəm] королевство.

*Задание 2. Прочитайте слова, отрабатывая звучание **дифтонгов** (двугласных), которые представляют собой как бы два слитно произнесенных гласных с ударением на первом элементе:*

[eɪ] – they [ðeɪ] они, way [weɪ] путь, дорога, способ, day [deɪ] день, name [neɪm] имя, называть, stage [steɪdʒ] стадия, сцена, face [feɪs] лицо, aim [eɪm] цель, paper ['peɪpə] бумага, газета, stay [steɪ] оставаться, say [seɪ] говорить, сказать, same [seɪm] тот же самый, Wales [weɪlz] Уэльс, great [greɪt] большой, огромный.

[aɪ] – I [aɪ] я, my [maɪ] мой, myself [maɪ'self] сам, eye [aɪ] глаз, guide [gaɪd] гид, проводник, die [daɪ] умирать, Friday ['fraɪdi] пятница, child [tʃaɪld] ребенок, why [waɪ] почему, primary ['praɪməri] первостепенный, начальный, private [praɪvɪt] частный.

[aʊ] – now [naʊ] сейчас, how [haʊ] как, out [aʊt] вне, из, about [ə'baʊt] около, down [daʊn] вниз, house [haʊs] дом, ground [graʊnd] земля, town [taʊn] город, South [sauθ] Юг.

[ɔɪ] – boy [bɔɪ] мальчик, oil [ɔɪl] масло, toilet [tɔɪlɪt] туалет, choice [tʃɔɪs] выбор, join [dʒɔɪn] соединять(ся), employ [ɪm'plɔɪ] нанимать на работу, использовать.

[əʊ] – no [əʊ] нет, home [həʊm] дом, know [nəʊ] знать, cold [kəʊld] холодный, road [rəʊd] дорога, low [ləʊ] низкий, only ['əʊnli] только, nobody ['nəʊbɔdi] никто.

[ɪə] – ear [ɪə] ухо, near [niə] близко, clear [kliə] ясный, чистый, theatre ['θiətə] театр, real [riəl] реальный, ideal [aɪ'diəl] идеальный, zero ['ziərəʊ] ноль.

[ɛə] – air [ɛə] воздух, chair [tʃɛə] стул, there [ðɛə] там, their [ðɛə] их, where [wɛə] где, куда, parents ['peərənts] родители.

[uə] – tour [tuə] тур, путешествие, sure [ʃuə] уверенный, poor [puə] бедный, pure [pjʊə] чистый, cure [kjʊə] лечение, лекарство, during [ˈduəriŋ] во время, mutual [ˈmju:tʃuəl] взаимный, usual [ˈju:ʒuəl] обычный, plural [ˈpluərəl] множественный.

Задание 3. Прочитайте слова, отрабатывая звучание **трифтонгов**, т.е. сочетаний дифтонгов с нейтральной гласной фонемой [ə]:

[eɪə] – player [pleɪə] игрок, layer [leɪə] слой, пласт, prayer [preɪə] проситель, молящийся.

[aɪə] – fire [faɪə] огонь, iron [aɪən] железо, утюг, society [səˈsaɪəti] общество, dialogue [ˈdaɪələg] диалог, shire [ʃaɪə] графство, higher [haɪə] выше, via [vaɪə] через, Ireland [ˈaɪələnd] Ирландия, science [ˈsaɪəns] наука, variety [vəˈraɪəti] разнообразие.

[aʊə] – our [aʊə] наш, hour [aʊə] час, flower [flaʊə] цветок, tower [taʊə] башня, towel [taʊəl] полотенце, shower [ˈʃaʊə] душ, nowadays [naʊədeɪz] сейчас, сегодня, power [paʊə] сила, власть.

[əʊə] – slower [sləʊə] медленнее, ower [əʊə] должник, goer [gəʊə] ходок, follower [ˈfɒləʊə] последователь, поклонник.

[ɔɪə] – employer [ɪmˈplɔɪə] работодатель, royal [rɔɪəl] королевский, royalist [ˈrɔɪəlɪst] роялист, destroyer [dɪˈstrɔɪə] разрушитель.

Правила чтения гласных в разных типах чтения

Чтение гласной буквы в ударном слоге зависит от типа слога. Принято делить 4 типа слога:

- I тип – открытый слог (т.е. слог, оканчивающийся на гласную букву);
- II тип – закрытый слог (т.е. слог, оканчивающийся на согласную букву);
- III тип – слог с буквой **r** (т.е. ударная гласная + r);
- IV тип – слог с сочетанием **re** (т.е. ударная гласная + re).

Гласная	Типы слога				Безударный слог
	I	II	III	IV	
А а	[eɪ] name	[æ] lamp	[ɑ:] park	[ɛə] fare	[ə] ago
О о	[əʊ] note	[ɒ] not	[ɔ:] sport	[ɔ:] more	[ə] [əʊ] confer, metro
Е е	[i:] me	[e] pen	[ɜ:] her	[ɪə] here	[ə] [ɪ] absent, darkness
И i/ Y y	[aɪ] like type	[ɪ] big myth	[ɜ:] girl system	[aɪə] fire tyre	[ɪ] music, city

U u	[ju:] tune	[ʌ] bus	[ɜ:] turn	[juə] pure	[ə] [ju:] success, unite
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Задание 4. Прочитайте следующие слова по вертикали, а затем по горизонтали, отрабатывая правила чтения гласных в различных типах слога.

Aa

[eɪ] [ə]	[æ]	[ɑ:]	[ɛə]	
lame	am	dark	care	ago
gave	back	car	dare	about
late	land	mark	bare	sofa
made	apple	arm	rare	above
game	man	card	share	historical
hate	hat	far	declare	legal

Oo

[əʊ] [ə] [əʊ]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]	
home	god	or	ore	tomato
hope	on	nor	store	photo
go	dog	port	shore	potato
rose	shop	short	core	negro
nose	clock	lord	bore	zero
open	cod	order	before	metro

Ee

[i:] [ə] [ɪ]	[e]	[ɜ:]	[ɪə]	
he	get	term	mere	begin
she	egg	verb	sphere	return
we	let	nerve	severe	ticket
see	ten	serve	career	sister
week	men	prefer	period	present
agree	tent	person	material	absent

Ii/ Yy

[aɪ] [ɪ]	[ɪ]	[ɜ:]	[aɪə]	
I	it	sir	hire	engine
time	ill	bird	wire	sorry
five	milk	first	tire	family
my	wish	dirty	satire	music
fly	myth	Byrn	tired	public
cry	symbol	myrtle	lyre	English

Uu

[ju:] [ə] [ju:]	[ʌ]	[z:]		[juə]
due	but	fur	cure	success
tube	cup	burn	lure	difficult
use	under	nurse	during	upon
union	fun	purple	curious	product
student	butter	return	secure	cucumber
pupil	sun	Turkey	endure	luxury

Задание 5. Прочитайте следующие слова и сгруппируйте их в 4 колонки по правилам чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге.

Rome, summer, China, art, spring, duty, try, well, bore, time, severe, term, spoke, store, parents, enter, tired, winter, whole, spire, plane, short, be, atmosphere, hard, supper, smoke, alert, fond, plan, burst, wish, farm, compare, came, corn, dirt, tree, human, hurt, fell, miss, North, fare, hope, satire.

Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

First of all I want to tell you that my best friend's name is Irina and she is 15. She is the best person I have ever met.

A few words about her appearance. Her height is nearly 149 cm. But she'd like to be a bit taller. Well, she is not slim but she is not fat either.

Irina has a round face as everyone has, a bit long nose and big cheerful grey eyes. Her skin is a bit pale but she likes this fact, she doesn't like ruddy faces. She has no freckles as my friend Nina has. Her forehead is open. I think Irina has a charming smile.

Her hair isn't very short but it's not long either. It is straight and black. Irina has rich hair.

I think that she looks like her father.

Irina is very active and creative, cheerful and curious. But the best thing is that she is reliable. We spend much time together. We go for a walk, we play tennis, watch TV, do things which we like.

I love my friend.

Vocabulary

body build -

телосложение

figure - фигура

slim - стройная

little, small - маленькая

thin - худая

tall - высокий

short - низкого роста.

fat - тучный, толстый

large, big - большая

stooping - сутулая

beautiful - красивое (о женщине)

handsome - красивое (о мужчине)

face – лицо

oval - овальное,

round - круглое

square - квадратными

freckles - веснушки.
wrinkles – морщины
ruddy - румяное
pale - бледное
pretty, nice - приятное,
симпатичное
plain - некрасивое
ugly - уродливое
horrible - ужасное
thin - худое

hair - волосы

black - черные
red - рыжие
grey - седые.
blond(e) блондин
fair - белокурые
brown - шатен
brunette - брюнет .
long - длинные,
short - короткие,
shoulder-length - до
плечей,
bald - лысый, с лысиной
straight - прямые,
curly - кудрявые,
вьющиеся.
rich, thick - густые
волосы
thin - редкие

nose - нос

straight - прямой

snub - курносый
aquiline - орлиный
flat - приплюснутый

. eyes - глаза

narrow - узкими
big - большие
brown - карие
green - зеленые
blue - голубые,
dark - черные.

lips - губы

thin - тонкими
thick - толстые

chin - подбородок

dimpled - с ямочкой
(подбородок),
flat - плоский ,
pointed - острый,
square - квадратный,
protruded -
выступающий.

forehead - лоб

high - высокий
open - открытый
narrow - узкий
low - низкий
broad - широкий

skin – кожа

cream-white -
белоснежная
sunburnt / tanned -
загорелая
sluggish – дряблой

features of character – черты характера

clever - умный
bright –
сообразительный
talented – талантливый
stupid / foolish – глупый
optimistic – оптимист
pessimistic – пессимист
nervous – нервный
weak – слабый
strong - сильный
gregarious –
общительный
cruel - злой
polite - вежливый
rude – грубый
reliable - надежный
kind - добрый
amiable - любезный
considerate –
внимательный
shy - застенчивый,
jolly - весёлый
serious - серьёзные

Задание 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

As you know people from different countries do not look the same. For example, people from countries such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden are usually tall. They have fair hair, blue eyes and a pale complexion.

Most people in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece are rather short. They have usually got black or dark brown wavy hair, brown eyes and light brown skin.

Most people from central and southern parts of Africa have got black curly hair and very dark skin. They have also got dark brown eyes, full lips and a wide, flattish nose.

People from Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya have usually got dark hair and dark brown eyes. They have also got dark skin.

The northern Chinese are quite short, with thick black hair and dark, slanting eyes. They have got a small nose and a yellowish complexion.

Those who live in hot countries wear light clothes like shorts, T-shirts and slippers. People from northern countries such as Canada, Russia and Finland wear too much clothes in winter – coats, hats, scarves, winter boots and other warm things.

In my opinion character does not depend on appearance. So, a very beautiful girl can be angry, nervous person who hates everybody and everything. But an ugly plump person can be really nice and friendly. It can be a good friend, who can always help you. So I advice everybody not to judge people by their appearance.

Задание 8. Темы для устного сообщения.

1. Describe your mother/father.
2. Describe the portrait of any star.
3. You met a wonderful man on the street. Tell about him.
4. You have never met your uncle before. Your father tells you about him.
5. Tell about your pet's (cat, dog) character.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для средних профессиональных заведений. Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2009. – 319 с.
2. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И., Койранская Е.А. и др. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО: (+CD): Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро», 2008. - 256
3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник: Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – 336 с
4. Ломаев Б.Ф., Томских Г.П., Михина А.Э. English: Your way. Практический курс английского языка. Чита, 2011. – 300с.
5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа №5-6.

Тема 1.2. Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

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

Содержание работы

My Friends

We meet a lot of people during our lives. We communicate with all these people, but our attitudes towards each of these people are different. Usually I classify people I know as acquaintances, friends and close friends. I'm going to tell you about my best friends. They are Victor and Dmitri.

Victor is a good-natured guy of medium height, strong in body, light-haired with light blue eyes. Usually he is the life and soul of the party. Victor is fond of foreign languages. Not so long ago he decided to study English. He worked on it hard, and now he speaks English well.

Victor also likes music. He is a good singer, he plays mouth organ and dances better than Michael Jackson.

Dmitri is rather slim, not very tall, his hair is brown, his eyes are grey. Usually he wears T-shirts with emblems of football clubs, such as "Dinamo" (Moscow) and "Zenit"(St. Petersburg). He is an enthusiastic football fan.

Dmitri is an extremely sociable person. By means of e-mail he corresponds with many people from different countries. They discuss political and economic issues. Dmitri is also interested in philosophy. He often cites Confucius's utterances.

My friends are very interesting to talk to. They are both very clever and educated guys, they are open-hearted and social, well-mannered and tactful. People usually like them. I'm happy to have such friends as Victor and Dmitri.

1. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

to communicate, attitude, acquaintance, close friend, a good-natured guy, medium height, foreign language, mouth organ, T-shirt, enthusiastic football fan, sociable person, by means of e-mail, to correspond, issue, Confucius's utterances, educated guy, open-hearted.

2. Describe Victor and Dmitri.

Relationship between parents and children

Everyone says that youth is probably the best time of our life. Being young means love, friendship and romance, new discoveries and so on. But we must know that for teenagers it is the most difficult time. That's why parents must help their children solve

youth problems. It can really help construct good relationship between parents and children.

But in our modern life there is often a lack of communication between parents and their children. Lack of the love and attention to children can make them unhappy.

As for me, I get on very well with my parents. Whenever I have problems with my friends or with my schoolwork, I know they are always there to listen and give advice. They have taught me a lot. They have got a lot of experience and they have always happy to share their knowledge with me. But sometimes my Mum and Dad seem to think I'm still a kid. When I go out with friends, I always have to be back home by ten o'clock and they call me on my mobile to check where I am. I have to ask permission for almost everything I do. It doesn't seem fair sometimes but I anyway love my parents very much and I think they are the kindest in the whole world.

In conclusion, the ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents. If the relationship between parents and children is based on love, mutual respect, and kindness, the family will be happy.

3. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

Being young means, solve youth problems, a lack of communication, attention to children, get on with smb, advice, to have got a lot of experience, to share knowledge, avoid problems.

4. Use the words and word combinations of exercise 3 in the sentences of your own.

5. Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

молодежь, дружба, подросток, взаимоотношения между родителями и детьми, современная жизнь, разрешение, умение, зависеть, взаимоуважение, доброта.

6. Agree or disagree:

1. Youth is probably the best time of our life.
2. For teenagers it is the most difficult time.
3. Parents mustn't help their children solve youth problems.
4. There is often a lack of communication between parents and their children.
5. Teenagers don't get on well with their parents.
6. Parents must check their children all time.
7. The ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

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3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник: Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – 336 с
4. Ломаев Б.Ф., Томских Г.П., Михина А.Э. English: Your way. Практический курс английского языка. Чита, 2011. – 300с.
5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа №7-8.

Тема 1.2. Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день
Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

1. My Daily Routine. Learn the Vocabulary.



2. Read and translate the text. Tell about your Days off

My Days off

I go to school five days a week, so I have two days off — Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend.

I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere.

We have late
Usually we have
potatoes, chicken, cake

If the weather is
I and my dog go
and play there. If the
at home and watch TV,
After dinner we go visit



breakfast at 10 and watch TV.
something tasty: meat salad, fried
or pie
fine, I usually do not stay indoors,
outside. Often we go to the park
weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay
listen to the music, read, the books.
our grandparents or relatives, or

just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me we go roller — blading near the Opera theatre. I like roller — blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun.

In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read.

Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert.

I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week. I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

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3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник:

Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008.
– 336 с

4. Ломаев Б.Ф., Томских Г.П., Михина А.Э. English: Your way. Практический курс английского языка. Чита, 2011. – 300с.
5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа №9-10

Тема 1.3. Город, деревня, инфраструктура

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

Содержание работы

1. Active Words and Word Combinations:

as well as – а так же

surface – поверхность

Grand Duke – Великий герцог

significant – значительный

to flow through – течь через

church – церковь

masterpiece of architecture – шедевр архитектуры

scientific – научный

magnificent – великолепный

Tsar-cannon – Царь пушка

Tsar-bell – Царь колокол

2. Read and translate the text

THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY — MOSCOW

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the main economic, political, educational and cultural centre of our country.

In Moscow there are most important state institutions. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated here as well as the President.

Moscow is a modern mega polis. With over 10 million people it is one of the most populated in the world. It is also one of the largest with the surface of 880 sq km.

Moscow has a long history. It was founded over 800 years ago by Grand Duke Yury Dolgoruki in 1147. In the beginning it was a rather unimportant town, but year after year it grew into a significant city when, finally, in the 16th century it became the capital of the country. For the period from 1712 to 1917 the capital was moved to St Petersburg.

Moscow is situated on the Moskva river, which flows through the whole city.

The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city inside the city. It was built in the 12th century. There are many churches and museums inside the Kremlin as well as various governmental institutions. The Kremlin is a real masterpiece of architecture.

On the territory of the Kremlin there are the Tsar-cannon and the Tsar-bell which have never been actually used.

There are also many museums and galleries in Moscow holding masterpieces of fine arts.

In Moscow, there are many theatres of world level.

Moscow is also a scientific city. Moscow State University is the oldest and the most important in Russia. It was founded by famous Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov in 18th century.

Moscow is a magnificent city.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the capital of Russia?
2. How large is the population of Moscow?
3. When Moscow was founded?
4. By whom Moscow was founded?
5. When the Kremlin was build?
6. When Moscow did become the capital of Russia?
7. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?

4. Complete the following sentences:

1. Moscow is the main,, and centre of our country.
2. Moscow is a modern
3. For the period from to the capital was moved to
4. Moscow is situated on the
5. The heart of the city is
6. The Kremlin is a real of
7. Moscow State University was founded by in

5. Choose the correct variant:

1. Moscow was founded over years ago.
a. 700 b. 800 c. 600
2. Moscow is also one of the largest with the surface of sq km.
a. 790 b. 870 c. 880
3. Moscow State University is in Russia.
a. the most important b. b. more important c. much important
4. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated in Moscow as well as the
5. The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city the city.
a. inside b. outside c. round
6. Moscow State University was founded by famous Russian
a. architect b. scientist c. engineer
7. Moscow is one of in the world.
a. much populated b. more populated c. the most populated

6. Say true or false:

1. In the beginning Moscow was a rather unimportant town.
2. Moscow stands on the Lena River.
3. The heart of the city is Moscow State University.
4. There are many theatres of world level in Moscow.
5. On the territory of the Kremlin there are many theatres.

7. *Speak about your native town or village.*

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

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3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник: Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – 336 с
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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа №11-12.

Тема 1.3. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности

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

Содержание работы

1. *Read the text and do tasks.*

Leisure time

Everybody sometimes has a free time. Somebody prefers only to sleep in their leisure time, but most of us prefer to do a great number of interesting things. It may be reading, various types of sport games, watching TV, listening to music and so on. If we have a few days or a week we prefer to go to the attractive places. Many people think that pupils and students have too much leisure time, but in my opinion, they are wrong. We are very busy. Many pupils have six or seven lessons a day and go to school five or six days a week. Even during weekend we learn our lessons. And we just have no time to go somewhere. Some of us work after school or institute. As for me my free time is devoted to reading. I

like to read books about other countries, another times and another worlds. Also I read books about history of our country. Besides reading I like to do physical exercises. I and my school friends often gather after lessons and play basketball, football or other active games. But my favourite hobby is travelling. Usually I travel in summer and often it is a trip to the south, to the warm sea. I think all people must have other occupations besides their basic work, because it extends the boundaries of the familiar world and teaches us something new about people and things.

2. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:

Free time, leisure time, to prefer, to do things, weekend, gather, favourite hobby, occupation, boundary, to be devoted to, to the south, familiar world.

3. Answer the questions:

- 1) What do people prefer to do in their free time?
- 2) Do pupils and students have much leisure time?
- 3) Why are they very busy?
- 4) How do you spend your free time?

4. Match the words in the columns.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. leisure | b. хобби |
| 2. spare time | с. развлекать |
| 3. go out | d. получить удовольствие от... |
| 4. stay-at-home | e. досуг |
| 5. favourite occupation | f. любимое занятие |
| 6. hobby | g. развлечение, увеселение, представление |
| 7. entertain | h. хорошо провести время |
| 8. entertainment | i. домосед |
| 9. enjoy oneself (have a good time) | j. бывать в обществе, проводить время вне дома |
| 10. enjoy smth | |

a. свободное время

5. Make up your own sentences :



Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

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3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник: Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – 336 с
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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа №13-16.

Тема № 1.4. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания

Цель занятий: Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме, закрепление полученных знаний на практике.

Умения и навыки, которые должны приобрести студенты на занятиях: составлять монологические и диалогические высказывания по теме, работать со словарем при переводе соответствующих теме текстов, составлять письменные доклады по теме, совершенствовать навыки чтения и аудирования по теме.

Наглядные пособия, оборудование: Дидактический материал, учебники

Перечень используемых источников

Основная:

1. Восковская А.С., Карпова Т.А. Английский язык: учебное пособие. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2013. – 376 с.
2. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык в сфере обслуживания: учебное пособие. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012. – 377 с.

Содержание и порядок выполнения работы

Практическая часть задания: перенести в тетрадь новые лексические единицы по теме «Магазины, товары» из учебника Агабеяна И.П. (стр.19-28)

Составить предложения с новыми лексическими единицами

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст Shopping at the supermarket (стр.17-19)

Ответить на вопросы к тексту

Составить диалогическое/монологическое высказывания по теме

Написать сочинение по теме Why do I like/dislike shopping

Подготовить презентацию по теме

Практическая работа №17-20

Тема 1.5. Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни

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

1. Read and translate the text

Healthy Way of Life

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

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

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

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

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

A lot of diseases are preventable (20) through the healthy way of life. A primary public health goal is to educate the general public about how to prevent a lot of diseases. Public health campaigns teach people about the healthy way of life — the value (21) of

avoiding (22) smoking, avoiding foods high in (23) cholesterol and fat (24), having a certain amount (25) of exercise and maintaining (26) a healthy body weight (27).

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

Vocabulary

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

Questions:

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?

2. Read and discuss.

II. Привычки здоровья в Британии

2. Эта информация об англичанах взята из газет и журналов.

1) Каково ваше отношение к следующим фактам? Они кажутся вам удивительными?

People care about their health. They are trying to lose weight. Some of them join different clubs. The most popular ways to lose weight are: to cut out snacks and desserts, to eat less of everything and to exercise more. Eating habits have changed now. People eat less fat and sugar and more fibre. They prefer healthy food. Many people go in for sports. Less people smoke now. All these facts affect our health positively.

2) Как англичане поддерживают себя в форме?

The British try to keep fit by the following ways: they try to avoid gaining weight or they lose weight. They go in for sports. They eat more fibre-rich food and less fat and sugar. They gave up smoking and drink less alcohol. Some of them follow a diet.

3. Look at the picture and answer the question:

 What sports are popular in Britain?



football



tennis



rugby



swimming



running

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для средних профессиональных заведений. Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2009. – 319 с.
2. Безкорвайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И., Койранская Е.А. и др. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО: (+CD): Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро», 2008. - 256
3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник: Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – 336 с
4. Ломаев Б.Ф., Томских Г.П., Михина А.Э. English: Your way. Практический курс английского языка. Чита, 2011. – 300с.
5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа №21-24.

Тема № 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха

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

Содержание работы

1. Active vocabulary:

overseas — заграница
majority — большинство
to seem — казаться
to book — заказывать
resorts — курорт
straight — прямо
a tropical beach — тропический пляж
to breathe — дышать
to hitchhike — путешествовать
автостопом
advantage — преимущество
to explore — исследовать
to climb — взбираться, карабкаться
restriction — ограничение
indeed — действительно
curious — любопытный
inquisitive — любознательный
leisure — досуг
jet-air liner — реактивный самолет
security — безопасность

variety — разнообразие
city-dweller — городской житель
to take pictures — фотографировать
castle — крепость, замок
waterfall — водопад
to remind — напоминать
picturesque — живописный
to broaden one's mind — расширить
кругозор
take part in negotiations — принимать
участие в переговорах
exhibition — выставка
in order to — для того чтобы
to push the goods — рекламировать
товары
achievement — достижение
successful — успешный
advantages and disadvantages —
преимущества и недостатки
according to — согласно

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

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?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для средних профессиональных заведений. Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2009. – 319 с.
2. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И., Койранская Е.А. и др. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО: (+CD): Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро», 2008. - 256
3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник: Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – 336 с
4. Ломаев Б.Ф., Томских Г.П., Михина А.Э. English: Your way. Практический курс английского языка. Чита, 2011. – 300с.
5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа №25-28

Тема № 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка

Цель занятий: Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме, закрепление полученных знаний на практике.

Умения и навыки, которые должны приобрести студенты на занятиях: составлять монологические и диалогические высказывания по теме, работать со словарем при переводе соответствующих теме текстов, составлять письменные доклады по теме, совершенствовать навыки чтения и аудирования по теме.

Наглядные пособия, оборудование: Дидактический материал, учебники

Перечень используемых источников

Основная:

1. Восковская А.С., Карпова Т.А. Английский язык: учебное пособие. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2013. – 376 с.
2. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык в сфере обслуживания: учебное пособие. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012. – 377 с.

Содержание и порядок выполнения работы

Практическая часть задания: перенести в тетрадь новые лексические единицы по теме «Англо-говорящие страны» из дидактического материала

Составить предложения с новыми лексическими единицами

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст Great Britain (дидактический материал)

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст USA (дидактический материал)

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст Canada (дидактический материал)

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст Australia(дидактический материал)

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст New Zealand (дидактический материал)

Задать вопросы к текстам по теме

Составить диалогическое/монологическое высказывания по теме

2. Read and translate the text.

United Kingdom

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century. The Union between England and Wales was enacted under the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. In the Act of Union of 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanent union as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in 1921, the Anglo-Irish treaty formalized a partition of Ireland, although six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom and became known as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was adopted in 1927.

Great Britain was the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century. It played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface.

United Kingdom is one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, a member of the EU, but still remains outside the European Monetary Union. In 1999 the Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly of Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established. And it is a significant issue in the UK.

United Kingdom is located in the Western Europe, on the British Islands, including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland, between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France. Total territory is 244,820 sq km. It has a border with Ireland. Its climate is temperate, moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current. The landscape of UK is mostly rugged hills and low mountains. Nowadays United Kingdom lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes, only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel.

The lowest point is Fenland — 4 m; the highest one is Ben Nevis 1,343 m. Its natural resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, tin, limestone, iron ore, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead.

Official languages are English, Welsh (about 26 % of the population of Wales) and Scottish, as a form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland).

Government type is constitutional monarchy. Administrative divisions of UK are the following:

England is divided into 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 10 districts;

North Ireland is divided into 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties;

Scotland is divided into 32 council areas;

Wales is divided into 11 county boroughs, 9 counties and dependent areas.

The Chief of the state is Queen Elizabeth II since 6 February 1952; the Heir of the Crown is Prince Charles, the son of the queen. He was born on 14 November 1948.

The Head of government is Prime Minister Tony BLAIR since 2 May 1997.

Vocabulary:

to exist — существовать; находиться в природе, жить

entity — сообщество; объект; организация

to enact — предписывать, определять, устанавливать; вводить закон; постановлять

permanent — постоянный, перманентный

to implement — выполнять, осуществлять; обеспечивать выполнение
adoption — принятие; усвоение
partition — деление, радел, разделение
county — графство (административно-территориальная единица в Англии)
to remain — оставаться ч current — текущий, данный, современный; течение
maritime — морской
zenith — зенит
to stretch — иметь протяжение, простираться, тянуться
the Commonwealth — Содружество (свободное объединение независимых государств, не имеющее общего договора или конституции)
the European Monetary Union — Европейский монетный союз
issue — исход, результат (чего-л.); спорный вопрос, предмет спора, разногласие; проблема
border — граница
temperate — умеренный (о климате и т. п.)
to moderate — ослаблять, смягчать
to prevail — преобладать, господствовать, превалировать; доминировать
landscape — ландшафт, пейзаж
rugged — пересеченный, заваленный, труднопроходимый (о местности)
coal — уголь
petroleum — нефть
limestone — известняк
iron ore — железная руда
clay — глина, глинозем
chalk — мел
gypsum — гипс
lead — свинец
borough — район; городок, небольшой город
heir — наследник, преемник

3. Answer the questions:

1. How long has England existed as a unified entity?
2. When was the union between England and Wales enacted?
3. When was the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland implemented?
4. When was the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland adapted?
5. What is Northern Ireland?
6. Was Great Britain the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 17th century?
7. Is there a connection between France and Great Britain today?
8. Is the United Kingdom a member of the European Monetary Union?
9. Where is the United Kingdom located?
10. What climate has the United Kingdom?
11. What landscape has Great Britain?
12. What are the lowest and the highest points of the country?

13. What are official languages in Great Britain?
14. What are the natural resources?

Практическая работа №29-32

Тема № 1.8. Россия

Цель занятий: Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме, закрепление полученных знаний на практике.

Умения и навыки, которые должны приобрести студенты на занятиях: составлять монологические и диалогические высказывания по теме, работать со словарем при переводе соответствующих теме текстов, составлять письменные доклады по теме, совершенствовать навыки чтения и аудирования по теме.

Наглядные пособия, оборудование: Дидактический материал, учебники

Перечень используемых источников

Основная:

1. Восковская А.С., Карпова Т.А. Английский язык: учебное пособие. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2013. – 376 с.
2. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык в сфере обслуживания: учебное пособие. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012. – 377 с.

Содержание и порядок выполнения работы

Практическая часть задания: перенести в тетрадь новые лексические единицы по теме «Российская Федерация» из дидактического материала

Составить предложения с новыми лексическими единицами

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст Russia (дидактический материал)

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст Geographical position of Russia (дидактический материал)

Задать вопросы к текстам по теме

Составить диалогическое/монологическое высказывания по теме

Написать сочинение по теме

Подготовить презентацию по теме

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для специальных целей

Практическая работа №1-8

Тема 2.1 Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии

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

Содержание работы

1. Read and translate the text.

Aginsk Teacher's Training College

The Aginsk Teacher's Training College founded in 1934 is the oldest educational institution of Zabaikalsk Krai. The College has three-storied building. It is located in Komsomolskaya Street.

The College graduate approximately ... students each year. Depending on their needs, interests and abilities, students may choose a full-time day program or part-time correspondence education. The Day-Time department includes 5 faculties: Primary School Education, Arts, Pre-School Education, Physical Training, Pedagogics of Additional Education.

The academic program of every faculty consists of special, social, pedagogical and educational subjects.

The College Course lasts 3 or 4 years. The academic year includes two terms, each lasting 17 weeks. Students of Correspondence department get education without leaving their jobs. Much work is left on their own.

The students of the Day-Time department receive state grants and are provided with the hostels. All the students may use College library and sport facilities. Special elective courses are offered to students. All students must produce research papers during their graduate course work.

On graduating the students receive diplomas and different certificates which give them the right to teach at school.

V o c a b u l a r y

to graduate - 1. зд. давать диплом, выпускать; 2. заканчивать учебное заведение

research paper - курсовая работа

term - семестр

to provide (with) - обеспечивать

to hold (held) - иметь

offering - предложение

Correspondence department - заочное отделение

elective course - курс по выбору; факультативный курс

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What College do you study at? 2. When was our College founded? 3. How many storied buildings does our College have? 4. Where is College situated? 5. What faculties does the Day-Time department include? 6. How many terms does the academic year include? 7. How long does each term last? 8. How long does the College course last? 9. How do students of Correspondence department get education? 10. Where do students of our College prepare for their classes? 11. Why did you decide to study at our College?

3. Read the text and answer the questions. Divide the text into parts and give the titles. Retell each of parts briefly.

Our University

I study at the North-Western Extra-Mural Polytechnical University. It is located on the bank of the Neva. The University was established in 1930. It is the oldest and largest extra-mural university in our country.

Any man or woman having a secondary education and working at some enterprise of our industry may enter our University.

I entered it last year. Now I am in my second year. I study at the radio Information and Electronics faculty. The faculty trains radio engineers of all specialities.

A friend of mine is also a student. He is a full-time student in the day time. He doesn't work. He gets a state grant.

We study in the evening three times a week. Our lectures begin at 6 and end at 9.30. Every evening we have two lectures. The break between the lectures lasts ten minutes. Attendance at our University is voluntary. Yet, as most of our students, I attend all the lectures and classes.

The students who attend the lectures usually pass their examinations more successfully. They get good and excellent marks and seldom fail.

There are many laboratories where all the students make various experiments and carry on research work. Many teachers and professors deliver lectures and hold seminars on different subjects such as: physics, mathematics, chemistry, foreign languages and many others.

For the convenience of the non-St. Petersburg students living and working far from our University there are several branches of it in different cities. There the students also have lectures, classes, consultations and take their examinations.

My favourite subject is physics. The lectures on this subject are delivered by Professor Smirnov. His lectures are always very interesting. I never miss them.

The students are taught one of the following foreign languages: English, French or German. I study English. At our lessons we read, translate and speak English.

The academic year starts on the first of September and ends on the first of July. It is divided into two terms. At the end of each term the students take their tests and examinations.

At the beginning of the term non-St. Petersburg students get all the teaching material and different kinds of test-papers in the subjects by mail. They do the test-papers in written form and send them to the University for marking.

Notes:

external student - студент-заочник

full-time student - студент, который не совмещает занятий с работой

I am in my second year - я студент второго курса

three times a week - три раза в неделю

to attend lectures and classes - посещать лекции и практически все занятия

to take an examination - сдавать экзамен

to pass an examination - сдать, выдержать экзамен

to fail in a subject - провалиться по какому-л. предмету

branch - зд. филиал

to take a test - сдавать зачет

teaching material - учебный материал

by mail - по почте

to do a test - paper - выполнять контрольную работу

to carry on research work - вести исследовательскую работу

voluntary - необязательный, добровольный

voluntary attendance - необязательное посещение

to train - обучать, готовить

mark - оценка

to miss a lecture - пропускать лекцию

to deliver a lecture - читать лекцию

Questions:

1. What University do you study at? 2. Where is it located? 3. When was the University established? 4. Who may enter your University? 5. When did you enter your University? 6. What year are you in? 7. What faculty do you study at? 8. What specialists does your faculty train? 9. Is your friend an external student? 10. When does your friend study? 11. When do you have your studies? 12. How many times a week do you study? 13. When do your studies begin and end? 14. How many lectures do you have each evening? 15. Is attendance at your University voluntary? 16. Do you attend all the lectures and classes? 17. What students pass their examinations more successfully? 18. What marks do they get? 19. What is your favourite subject? 20. Who delivers lectures in this subject? 21. What foreign languages are taught at your University? 22. When does the academic year start and end? 23. When do the students usually take their examinations and tests? 24. Where do they send the test-papers for marking? 25. What do the students do in the laboratories?

4. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Я студент-заочник. Учусь на заочной отделении. В нашем институте 10 факультетов. В наш институт может поступить каждый, кто имеет среднее образование.

2. Мой друг редко пропускает лекции. Он посещает их регулярно и всегда получает хорошие и отличные отметки на экзаменах. Он поступил в институт в прошлом году. Он окончит его через 5 лет.

3. Его друг - студент заочного отделения. Он занимается днем и получает стипендию.

4. Иногородние студенты получают весь учебный материал и контрольные задания по почте.

5. Read and translate the text.

A New Scholar

A Californian gold-digger had become very rich and could afford to buy whatever he liked. Among other things he wanted his friend, an educated man, to supply him with a library of books. His friend did as he had been asked and soon got a letter of thanks. The ex-gold-digger wrote, I am much obliged to you for your kindness. I am greatly pleased with your selection. I particularly admire a long religious poem about paradise by a Mr. Milton and a set of plays (delightful ones) by a Mr. Shakespeare. Should any of them publish anything else, I hope you would send me a copy of each.

Notes:

gold-digger - золотоискатель

to afford - позволять

to supply (with) - снабжать; поставлять

to be obliged (to) - быть благодарным

kindness - доброта, доброжелательность

to please - нравиться

to admire - восхищаться

paradise - рай

delightful - очаровательный, восхитительный

delight - удовольствие, наслаждение

to send - посылать

copy - экземпляр

THE CREW – КОМАНДА СУДНА

I. Множественное число имен существительных.

ед. число

мн. число

a ship – судно

ships – суда

a sailor – матрос

sailors – матросы

a winch – лебедка

winches – лебедки

a box – коробка

boxes – коробки

Запомните:

a man – мужчина

men – мужчины

a seaman- моряк

seamen – моряки

a woman – женщина

women – женщины

a child – ребенок

children – дети

a foot – фут

feet – футы

II. Личные местоимения.**ед.число****мн.число**

1. I – я

1. We – мы

2. You – ты

2. You – вы

3. He – он

3. They – они

She – она

It – оно

III. Спряжение глагола to be в настоящем неопределенном времени.**Утвердительная форма****ед.число.****мн.число**

1. I am

1. We are

2. You are

2. You are

3. He/she, it/ is.

3. They are

I am a sailor.

We are sailors.

Я – матрос.

Мы – матросы.

Отрицательная форма**ед. число****мн. число**

1. I am not

We are not

2.You are not

You are not

3. He/she, it/ is not

They are not

1 am not a sailor.

We are not sailors.

Я не матрос.

Мы не матросы.

Вопросительная форма

ед.число

мн.число

1.Am I? – Yes, I am.

1.Are we ? – Yes,we are.

No, I am not.

No, we are not.

2.Are you? – Yes, you are. No, you are not.

2.Are you? – Yes, you are.

No, you are not.

3.Is he/she, it/ ? Yes, he (she, it) is.

3.Are they ? Yes, they are

No, he (she, it) is not

No, they are not

Am I a sailor? Я матрос?

Are we sailors? Мы – матросы?

. **Указательное местоимение this (это, этот, эта)**

This is a cabin. – Это каюта.

TEXT

THE CREW

This is our master. He is in the cabin. The chief officer is on the bridge. The second officer is on the bridge too.

The third officer is in the chart-room.

The sailors and the boatswain are on deck.

Is the master in the cabin? – Yes, he is.

The chief officer is not on deck. He is on the bridge.

Are the sailors on deck ? – Yes, they are.

Where is the third officer ? – He is in the chart-room.

WORDS:

crew	[kru:]	- экипаж
crew member	[kru: `memb#]	- член экипажа
crew list	[`kru: `list]	- судовая роль
master	[`ma:st#]	- капитан
officer	[`ofis#]	- офицер
chief officer	[`t'i:f]	- старший помощник
second	[`sek#nd]	- второй
third	[%#:d]	- третий
too	[tu:]	- тоже, также
bridge	[`brid(]	- мостик
chart-room	[`t'a:t `ru:m]	- штурманская рубка
watchman	[`wot'm#n]	- вахтенный матрос
helmsman	[`helmsm#n]	- рулевой
quarter [`kwo:t#] master		- (Am.) рулевой
able [eibl] seaman (sailor)		- матрос I класса
sailor	[`seil#]	- матрос
boatswain	[bousn]	- боцман
deck	[dek]	- палуба
on	[on]	- на (предлог)
in	[in]	- в (предлог)
engineer	[ind(#`ni#]	- механик, инженер
radio	[reidiou]	- радио
radio officer		- радиооператор
stewardess	[`stju#dis]	- бортпроводница, буфетчица

motorman	[ˈmout#`m!n]	- моторист
cook	[kuk]	- повар
carpenter	[ˈka:p#nt#]	- плотник
electrical engineer	[i`lectrik#l]	- электромеханик
electrician	[ilek`tri'#n]	- электрик
where	[w\$#]	- где
who	[hu:]	- кто

What are you ? – Кто вы ? (по профессии)

Who are you ? – Как вас зовут ?

How are you ? – Как вы поживаете ?

Практическая работа №9-16

Тема 2.2 . Искусство и культура

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

Содержание работы



Entertainments

I am fond of good books and good music, and when I have some time to spare, I like to go to the theatre or a concert. There are more than a dozen very good orchestras in Britain and some of them are world famous. Orchestras in Britain have no concert halls of their own, but play in halls rented from local authorities

or private companies.

There are 2 big concert halls in London. The Old Royal Albert Hall and the New Royal Festival Hall, which is one of the most modern concert halls in the world. Theatrical performances are given by theatre companies. There are about 200 professional theatres in Britain. Like orchestras, the theatre companies usually play in rented theatres, but there are several theatres which have their own homes. The center of the art life is London. London is also the main center of opera and ballet. In Britain the choice of films is limited to young people.

Films are placed in one of three categories in Britain. "U" - suitable for everybody, "A" - more suitable for adults, "X" - suitable only for adults. A person under 16 years of age may see an "A" film only in company of an adult. Only person over 16 years of age may see "X" films. Those, who prefer to stay at home may spend their free time, watching TV, listening to the radio. They have many TV and radio programs to choose from. As for me, I am a great cinema-goer. I like the cinema tremendously. I see all the best films that are on. I prefer features films, though I enjoy documentaries almost as much to say nothing of animated cartoons films, news-reels or popular science films.

I usually go to the cinema for the morning or day shows. If I want to go to an evening show I book tickets beforehand. I like to come to the cinema a couple of minutes before the movie starts. If there is a long time to wait I can always look at the portraits of film stars hanging on the walls of the foyer, or listen to a little concert that is usually given for the spectators. It is a good idea, that those who are late are not allowed to enter the hall until the news-reel is over.

I hate being disturbed when a film is on. If I like a movie very much I go to see it a second time and besides I see many of the movies televised. I often read the paper "Film Week" to know which films have been released and which ones are being shot. I know all the famous script writers, producers and cameramen.

1. Make up sentences and translate the quotations of famous people:

Example: I / cannot /live / without/ reading / (Thomas Jefferson).

- A. are/Words / the voice/ of the/ heart / (Confucius).
- B. what exercise / Reading/ is/ to the mind/ is/ to the body/ (Richard Steel).
- C. that /People / prefer say / life / is/ the thing / but / I / reading / (Logan Pearsall Smith)
- D. in order to /Read / live? (Gustavo Flaubert)
- A. is / the best / learning /Reading / (A. Pushkin)
- B. is / best / to burn / old wine / to drink / old friend / to trust / and / old authors / to read/ Old wood (F. Bacon)

2. Read the text "Charles Dickens" and do the task.

Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

Charles Dickens is one of the greatest English novelists. His books describe old Victorian England and show how hard it was, especially for the poor and for the children. They include "The Pickwick Papers" («Записки Пиквикского клуба»), "Oliver Twist", "A Christmas Carol", "David Copperfield", "Great Expectations" and "A Tale of Two Cities." He came of a petty bourgeois family. In his childhood Dickens discovered a little library in an upstairs room in Portsmouth and read all the books in it.

His father was a clerk and he could never make both ends meet and was thrown into debtors' prison. According to the law of that time a man imprisoned for debt could have his family to live with him in prison. His mother and children stayed in prison. Little Charles was sent to work. He stuck labels on blacking bottles. When his father was set

free, the boy left his dirty work and was sent to school. Soon he entered the lawyer's office. At 19 he became a reporter.

He began to write sketches of the characters he observed and in 1836 they were collected in the book "Sketches by Boz". In 1837 the novel "The Pickwick Papers" was published. The book brought him fame and money. All his novels are full of sympathy and human suffering. In "Little Dorrit" he attacks debtors' prisons. In "Hard Times" he describes the most terrible conditions under which not only grown-ups but also little children were working in the mines and cotton mills. In "Oliver Twist" he draws attention to the misery of life in the slums of London. His petty bourgeois sentimentality found expression in the happy endings of almost all his novels. Dickens's novels offer a complete realistic picture of the English bourgeois society of the mid - nineteenth century and are highly valued for their realism and humanity. Dickens died in 1870 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, as he wished with nothing on his gravestone except his name "Charles Dickens".

3. Choose the right answer.

1. Charles Dickens was an English...

- a) humourist; b) novelist; c) poet; d) essayist.

2. He was born in...

- a) Elizabethan England; b) Victorian England; c) Modern England; d) Old England.

3. He wrote...

- a) "Oliver Twist", "David Copperfield", "Pickwick papers";
b) "Romeo and Juliet", "Othello", "Macbeth".
c) "Murder on the Orient Express", "Death on the Nile".

4. In his childhood Charles Dickens discovered...

- a) treasures; b) a purse; c) a way; d) a little library.

5. Charles Dickens's novels are highly valued for...

- a) the beauty of their style;
b) their brilliant (English) language;
c) realism and humanity;
d) the description of the terrible conditions of living in England of that time.

4. Learn the names of musical instruments:



УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму.

1. He is on deck.
2. They are on the bridge.
3. She is in the room.
4. She is on the bridge.
5. I am a sailor.
6. You are a cook.
7. They are sailors.

II. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму.

1. I am a sailor.
2. She is a cook.
3. They are on deck.
4. We are on the bridge.

5. I am on the bridge.

6. He is on deck.

III. Поставьте глагол to be в соответствующей форме.

1. He ... a sailor.

2. I ... a motorman.

3. They ... on deck.

4.... she a cook?

6.They ... not in the cabin.

6. We ... sailors.

7. ... he on the bridge?

8. ... you a carpenter?

IV. Дайте краткий утвердительный или отрицательный ответ.

1. Are you a sailor ? (Yes)

2. Is he a radiooperator? (No)

3. Are you a cook ? (No)

4. Are they engineers ? (Yes)

5. Am I on deck ? (Yes)

6. Is he on the bridge ? (No)

7. Are they in the chart-room? (Yes)

V. Ответьте на вопросы, используя слова в скобках.

1. What are you ? (матросы)

2. What is he ? (капитан)

3. Where is the master ? (в каюте)

4. What is it ? (штурманская рубка)

5. Where are the sailors ? (на палубе)

6. What is she ? (повар)

7. Where is the chief engineer? (в каюте)

VI. Восстановите по памяти судовую роль вашего последнего судна.

VII. Прочитайте и переведите следующий диалог. Выучите его наизусть.

A. – What are you ?

B. – I am a sailor.

A. – Who are you ?

B. – I am Tom.

A. – How are you, Tom ?

B. – I am very well, thank you.

I. Притяжательные местоимения.

ед. число

мн. число

1. my [maɪ]- мой

our [aʊ#] – наш

2. your [jɔ:]- твой

your [jɔ:] – ваш

3. his [hɪz]- его

their [ðeɪ#] – их

her [hɜ:]- её

its [ɪts] – его (средний род)

II. Спряжение глагола to have /иметь/ в настоящем неопределенном времени.

Утвердительная форма

ед. число

мн. число

1. I have

We have

2. You have

You have

3. He /she, it/ has

They have

I have a brush.

We have brushes.

У меня есть щётка.

У нас есть щётки.

Отрицательная форма

ед. число

мн. число

1. I have not

We have not

2. You have not

You have not

3. He/she, it/ has not

They have not

Вопросительная форма

ед. число		мн. число	
1. Have I ...?	- Yes, you have. No, you have not.	Have we ...?	- Yes, we have. No, we have not.
2. Have you ...?	- Yes, I have. No, I have not.	Have you...?	-Yes, we have. No, we have not.
3. Has he /she, it/...?	-Yes, he has. No, he has not.	Have they...?	-Yes, they have. No, they have not.

Практическая работа №17-24

Тема 2.5. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи

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

Содержание работы

1. Active Words and Word Combinations:

mass media

to meet eminent people

to shape public opinion

means of communication

to influence audience advertising

public relations

to play a crucial role in smth

forming public opinion

to be made up of smth

newsgathering

to provide news output

to force attention to smth

to build up a public image

capacity to act autonomously

impartial

средства массовой информации

встречаться с выдающимися людьми

формировать общественное мнение

средства связи

реклама оказывает влияние на

аудиторию

связи с общественностью

играть решающую роль в чем-либо
формировать общественное мнение
состоять из чего-либо
сбор новостей
обеспечивать выпуск новостей
привлекать внимание к чему-либо
создавать имидж
способность к самостоятельным
действиям
объективный, беспристрастный



2. Read the text, translate and do the tasks:

MASS MEDIA

To live in the modern world is impossible without expanding your knowledge in all spheres. There are several ways of communicating the world of individuals-mass media, books, travelling, museums, meeting eminent people. Of all the existing ways, there are two which are the easiest, those are mass media and travelling. It's not a secret the different media are used to communicate news and entertainment. They include print media and electronic media.

Mass media play an important role in our life. They are usually defined by encyclopedias as any of the means of communication, such as radio, television, newspapers, magazines, etc. that reach and influence a very large audience, at least as large as the whole population of a nation.

I believe mass media are so influential because they can be used for various purposes: popularization, education, entertainment etc.

Mass media play a crucial role in forming public opinion. But how much do the media influence the modern society? Early critiques suggested that the media destroys the individual's capacity to act autonomously. Later studies, however, suggest a more complex interaction between the media and society. People actively interpret and evaluate the media and the information it provides.

3. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given:

The mass media refers to the people and organizations that provide news and i.....(1) for the public. Until recently these were mainly n.....(2), t.....(3), and r.....(4). Today, computers play a very big part. The I.....(5) is a computer system that allows millions of people around the world to receive and exchange information about almost everything. Ordinary post has been taken over by e.....(6) which stands for e.....(7) mail because it is sent m.....(8) to each other quickly and cheaply. Ordinary p.....(9) is now referred to as "snail-mail" and one wonders if the p.....(10) is a job in danger of extinction!

4. Translate into English:

1. Средства массовой информации - это средства коммуникации, такие как радио, телевидение, газеты, журналы, которые создают очень большую аудиторию.
2. Средства массовой информации играют ведущую роль в формировании общественного мнения.
3. Они доносят до людей информацию о мире.
4. Они также воспроизводят созданный современным обществом его собственный имидж.

5. Они создают аудиторию, которая поддерживает их в финансовом отношении.

6. *Make your own sentences using topic vocabulary.*

Перенести в тетрадь новые лексические единицы по теме «Научно-технический прогресс» из дидактического материала

Составить предложения с новыми лексическими единицами

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст «Technologies in our life» (дидактический материал)

People can hardly imagine their lives without modern technologies nowadays. It is almost impossible to go out without a mobile phone or an MP3 player, for example. These devices have become an important part of our life. Moreover, almost every day either a new technology is being invented or an old one is being improved. To stay up-to-date people keep buying newer items. Soon our houses and work places will look like electronic stores. Technology is all around us. First of all, we need it for work. All modern offices are equipped with computers, scanners, printers, and other useful machines. One of the most important devices today is the wi-fi modem as it provides Internet. Secondly, technologies surround us at home, in cars and everywhere. It includes TVs, radios, refrigerators, vacuum-cleaners, washing machines, CD-players, e-books, cameras and else. Perhaps, the most important thing about technological progress is that it allows us to do many things which would be impossible without it. For example, we can communicate with friends from other countries with the help of computers. We can even see them and have a live conversation. There are many people who are against new technologies. In my opinion, technological progress has made our lives more interesting and bright. Thanks to computers and Internet I find more educational resources. Such electronic items as vacuum-cleaner, washing machine, microwave, dish washer, blender and some others have made my mum's life easier. So I'm sure that new technologies are for good. In conclusion, I'd like to say, that technological progress continues and it moves rather fast. Thus, I think that soon we will live in 'smart' houses with robots doing all housework instead of us.

Переписать в тетрадь и перевести текст «Technologies in different spheres of our life» (дидактический материал)

Science

Technology helps to advance science. It provides science with new and more accurate instruments for its investigation and research. (ex.: With the help of computers scientists have made many new discoveries in different fields Physics, Chemistry, Medicine-computers help to find cures for many illnesses and diseases.

Households

Technology makes our life easier and faster. Household appliances help to save our energy and time.

Education

Technology has become a valuable academic tool. All modern possibilities of the Internet with its access to information, computers, laptops with their different functions, calculators enable you to study more effectively. Some classrooms are equipped with Interactive Whiteboards, projectors, sound systems, laptops which enable teachers to make lessons interesting and effective.

Communication

This sphere also benefits from technology. Having a mobile phone, for example, you can be quickly connected with your friend or business partner and solve the problem instantly. Having a web camera and the Net you see and talk to a person who is far away from you. Also you can send and get information in a matter of seconds.

Film industry

Technology plays an enormous part in the film industry today. Filmmakers rely on technologies to create amazing special effects and animation.

Entertainment

There are a lot of modern technologies which help us keep entertained, for example TV, the Internet, musical systems, digital cameras, mobile phones, PCs, laptops etc.

Задать вопросы к текстам по теме

Составить диалогическое/монологическое высказывания по теме

Подготовить доклад по теме

Подготовить презентацию по теме

**NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT.
ABOUT MYSELF**

I am a sailor. My name is Nick. I am from Odessa. I have a family. It is not very large. I have mother, father, wife and a son. I have a flat in Odessa. I have many friends. They are sailors too.

I am on the ship now. She has the following navigational equipment: radar, GPS receiver, VHF, gyro and magnetic compasses, course recorder, echo sounder, log.

We have many binoculars and a sextant on the bridge.

We have not a satellite station on the bridge.

Have you a radar on the bridge ? – Yes, we have.

What have you on the bridge ? – We have navigational equipment on the bridge.

Has he a flat ? – No, he has not.

Have you many friends ? – Yes, I have.

What life-saving equipment have you on the ship? – We have 2 life-boats, 4 life-rafts, 10 life-buoys and 25 life-jackets.

WORDS :

about	[#`baut]	- о
myself	[mai`self]	- себя, себе
family	[`f!milil]	- семья
mother	[`m+&#]	- мать
father	[`fa:&#]	- отец
wife	[waif]	- жена
husband	[`h+sb#nd]	- муж
son	[s+n]	- сын

daughter	[ˈdo:tʃ]	- дочь
friend	[frend]	- друг
many	[ˈm!ni]	- много /об исчисляемых существительных/
flat	[fl!t]	- квартира
now	[nau]	- сейчас
following	[foloui]	- следующий
equipment	[iˈkwipm#nt]	- оборудование
navigational	[n!viˈgei'#n#l]	- навигационный
radar	[ˈreid#]	- радар
VHF	[ˈvi:ˈeit``ef]	- УКВ
GPS receiver	[ˈd(i:ˈpi:ˈes riˈsi:v#]	- глобальная система определения места судов
gyro-compass	[ˈd(ai#r# `k+mp#s]	- гирокомпас
magnetic	[m#g`netik]	- магнитный
course	[ko:s]	- курс
course- recorder	[ˈko:s riˈko:d#]	- курсограф
binoculars	[biˈnokjul#z1]	- бинокль
sextant	[ˈsekstent]	- секстант
echo sounder	[ˈekou `saund#]	- эхолот
log	[log]	- лаг
satellite	[ˈsl!t#lait]	- спутниковый
station	[ˈstei'#n]	- станция

How many ?		- Сколько? /об исчисляемых существительных/
How many children have you ?		- Сколько у вас детей ?
life-saving [ˈlaɪf ˈseɪvɪ] equipment		- спасательное оборудование
life-buoy	[ˈlaɪf boɪ]	- спасательный круг
life-raft	[ˈlaɪf rɑ:ft]	- спасательный плот
life-jacket	[ˈlaɪf ˈdʒɛkt]	- спасательный жилет

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму.

1. He has a large family.
2. I have many friends.
3. They have many brushes.
4. You have a son.
5. He has a large cabin.
6. My friend has a flat in Odessa.
7. My mother has two children.

II. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму.

1. I have a son.
2. Our ship has many cabins.
3. My friend has children.
4. I have a large cabin.
5. They have many friends.
6. The ship has navigational equipment.
7. We have a radar on the bridge,

III. Поставьте глагол *to have* в соответствующей форме.

1. I ... many friends.
2. The master ... a large cabin.
3. They ... a flat in Odessa.
4. The ship ... a radar.
5. We ... children.
6. My friend ... a large family.
7. She ... a daughter and a son.

IV. Дайте краткий утвердительный или отрицательный ответ.

1. Have you a son? (No)
2. Has your ship a radar? (Yes)
3. Has your friend a large family? (Yes)
4. Have you a flat? (No)
5. Has the ship many cabins? (Yes)
6. Have they many books? (No)
7. Has the boat cabins? (No)

V. Спросите вашего друга. что у них есть на судне, используя слова в скобках.

Have you ... ? (a radar; a GPS receiver; a log; an echo sounder; a satellite station:

a course recorder; a gyro-compass; navigational equipment; VHF:
a magnetic compass; a sextant)

VI. Расскажите, какое оборудование есть на вашем судне, используя глагол *to have* и лексику урока.**VII. Спросите вашего друга:**

1. есть ли у него семья
2. есть ли у него квартира

3. есть ли у него дети
4. кто его жена по специальности
5. кто его родители по специальности
6. много ли у него друзей

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Практическая работа №25-36

Тема 2.4. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру

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

Price of Publicity In other words publicity is public notice or attention. Many people dream of being famous. They admire different celebrities whose photographs are published on almost every page of many newspapers and magazines, who appear in numerous talk shows and act in different films. The mass media have created 'the cult of celebrity'. Some actors, singers or musicians become famous not because they are very talented but because there are a lot of articles about them in the press and they constantly appear in reality TV shows. But fame doesn't only mean expensive cars, luxurious houses, crazy parties and everybody's admiration. There is also the other side of the coin. Sometimes people have to pay a high price for publicity. A celebrity is a person whose private life is discussed by journalists, TV-viewers and newspaper and magazine readers. If you are a star you can forget about privacy as everybody will interfere in your life and pry into

15 your affairs. The deepest secrets of your family may become public property. Paparazzi follow famous people around in order to take unflattering photographs of them in their most intimate moments making it impossible for them to have a private life. Newspapers and magazines publish unreliable information and spread rumours. I don't think it's easy to work and rest being constantly chased by journalists and photographers. The life of a celebrity may be spoilt by fans who want to know everything about their favourite star and to be with him or her. Fans get celebrities' telephone numbers, wait for them after concerts, send messages and love-letters to them and follow them everywhere. There are some crazy people who threaten celebrities and sometimes they put their threats into execution. Being famous is very dangerous. For example, John Lennon, a famous British singer and song-writer and a member of the Beatles, was shot by a crazy man in New York City. That's why famous people often have to disguise themselves and spend much money on security. But sometimes even these measures don't help. Everybody knows the sad story of Princess Diana's death whose car was pursued by some paparazzi through Paris before the fatal crash. The paparazzi took pictures of the wrecked car before any of them called for help. They didn't stop taking photographs even when the emergency services were on the scene and when the bodies were removed. The film 'Bodyguard' which was released in 1992 tells a story about a famous and successful pop singer Rachel (Whitney Huston) who had to hire a bodyguard Frank (Kevin Costner) after she had received threatening letters. Her life was constantly in danger. Besides, she was afraid for her little son and her life was full of fears and apprehension. Very often celebrities get tired of their stressful lifestyle and feel depressed. They begin smoking, drinking and taking drugs. These are used as an escape or a temporary way of switching off — but they do not solve their

16 problems. There are many examples of famous people who died because of alcohol or drugs such as Kurt Cobain, Janis Joplin and many others. So publicity doesn't only lead to fame, success, admiration and richness. It is also the reason of envy, jealousy, stress, extreme fatigue and the impossibility to escape public attention. Many stars would like to become common people at least for one day so that not to be recognized in the streets. (Учащиеся под руководством учителя изучают текст, выполняя его чтение и перевод по цепочке.)

Послетекстовые задания: 1. Complete each sentence (A—H) with one of the endings (1—8):

- A. In other words publicity is.....
- B. The mass media have created....
- C A celebrity is a person
- D. Paparazzi follow famous people around in order to....
- E. Fans get celebrities' telephone numbers, wait for them after concerts, send....
- F. Famous people often have to....
- G. Very often celebrities....

H. Publicity is the reason of....

1. whose private life is discussed by journalists, TV-viewers and newspaper and magazine readers.
2. get tired of their stressful lifestyle and feel depressed.
3. public notice or attention.
4. disguise themselves and spend much money on security.
5. 'the cult of celebrity'.
6. take unflattering photographs of them in their most intimate moments.
7. envy, jealousy, stress, extreme fatigue and the impossibility to escape 17 public attention.
8. messages and love-letters to them and follow them everywhere

2. Answer the questions

- 1) What does 'the cult of celebrity' mean?
- 2) Why do many celebrities have to forget about privacy?
- 3) Why is being famous dangerous?
- 4) What other risks do celebrities run?
- 5) What can famous people do to avoid possible dangers?
- 6) How does publicity influence a person's character?
- 7) What do you think about paparazzi?
- 8) Do you know any famous people who suffered from paparazzi or their fans/began drinking or taking drugs because of their stressful lifestyle/were deceived by their producers/were put into prison/committed suicide/sacrificed their career for their family? 9) Why do/don't you want to be famous?

4. Fill in the table (работа в парах). Work in pairs.

Think of fame and public attention. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being famous.

advantages disadvantages of being famous

1. Famous people are allowed to take liberties, to have their own style or opinion.
2.
3.

1. A famous person sees the world as a battle; rivalry, envy and jealousy are his or her principal emotions. 2..... 3.

Let's exchange your opinions. (Дискуссия по итогам заполнения таблиц в парах.) . **Аудирование.**

Listen to the dialogue (Учащимся предлагается прослушать диалог про Уинстона Черчилля.) and tell me who this dialogue is about? There is the dialogue on page 8 in your textbooks. Now read the text about the outstanding Russian scientist Andrei Sakharov in exercise 44 on page 8. Let's try to understand how these people became famous. We'll work in groups of four. Use the facts given on page 8 short information in the linguistic and cultural guide (pages 134-136) to make up a short monologue about Andrei Sakharov or Sir Winston Churchill. Choose a speaker and be ready to present your monologue.

Andrei Sakharov was an outstanding Russian scientist. In 1953 he became the youngest academician of Russia. He made his best works in physics. He fought against atomic wars. Andrei Sakharov won a Nobel Prize in 1975. He also wrote several books about freedom and progress.

Вариант 1. (Для менее подготовленной группы). At home prepare a talk about any Russian or English – speaking outstanding person. Give your opinion if it is good or not to be famous.

Вариант 2. (Для сильной группы). Look at the screen. (Презентация слайды) There are photos of famous Russian, British and American well-known people. I wonder whom of them do you know. Учащиеся называют имена известных им личностей и дают о них краткую информацию

Read the quotations below. Choose any statement and comment on it. What is it like to be famous to your mind? Do you think that you would have fewer problems if you were rich and popular? Give reasons.

1) 'The postman wants an autograph. The cab driver wants a picture. The waitress wants a handshake. Everyone wants a piece of you.' (a singer, songwriter, poet and guitarist for the British rock band The Beatles John Lennon)

2) 'Publicity is like poison; it doesn't hurt unless you swallow it.' (a legendary American football coach Joe Paterno)

3) 'Fame always brings loneliness. Success is as ice cold and lonely as the North Pole.' (an American top model Vicki Brite)

4) 'Fame is a very confusing thing, because you are recognized by a lot of people that you've never seen before, and they're at a great advantage.' (an American jazz player and saxophonist Scott Hamilton)

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF A SHIP

– ОБЩЕЕ УСТРОЙСТВО СУДНА

Конструкция there is, there are

There is a box on deck. – На палубе ящик.

Утвердит. форма

There are boxes on deck. – На палубе ящики.

Is there a box on deck? – На палубе есть ящик?

Вопросит. форма

Are there boxes on deck? – На палубе есть ящики?

There is not a box on deck. – На палубе нет ящика.

Отрицат. форма

There are no boxes on deck. – На палубе нет ящиков.

II. Количественные числительные.

III. Предложный оборот с предлогом of

The draft of the ship – Осадка судна.

TEXT***GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF A SHIP***

This is our ship. She is 120 metres long and 35 metres wide. Her draft is 5 metres. There are 5 decks on the ship. There are 5 holds on the ship.

The hull of the ship is black. Her funnel is red and white. There are two ladders on the ship: a portside ladder and a starboardside ladder.

There are 2 anchors and 3 mooring winches on the forecastle.

There are 2 lifeboats and 4 liferafts on the ship.

What is the length of the ship? – She is 120 metres long.

What is the width of the ship? – She is 35 metres wide.

What is her draft? – It is 5 metres.

Are there 5 decks on the ship? – Yes, there are.

Is there a radar on the bridge? - Yes, there is.

Are there 3 anchors on the ship? - No, there are not.

There are 2 anchors on the ship.

WORDS:

general	[ˈdʌnʃrəl]	- общий
arrangement	[ˈɑːrɪndʒmɛnt]	- устройство
length	[leŋθ]	- длина
width	[wɪð]	- ширина
long	[lɒŋ]	- длинный
wide	[waɪd]	- широкий
draft	[draːft]	- осадка
hold	[həʊld]	- трюм
hull	[hʌl]	- корпус судна
funnel	[ˈfʌnəl]	- труба
ladder	[ˈlɑːdər]	- трап
starboard side	[ˈstɑːbɔːd saɪd]	- правый борт

port side	[`po:t`said]	- левый борт
anchor	[`!)k#:]	- якорь
winch	[wint']	- лебедка
mooring	[mu#ri)]	- швартовный, швартовка
forecastle	[`fouk#sl]	- бак
wing	[wi)]	- крыло
box	[boks]	- ящик
wing of the bridge		- крыло мостика
water-line	[`wo:t#lain]	- ватерлиния
gangway	[`ga) wei]	- парадный трап
colour	[k+l#]	- цвет
What colour is the hull?		- Какого цвета корпус?
red	[red]	- красный
white	[wait]	- белый
black	[b!k]	- черный

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Выучите следующие числительные:

zero	[zirou]	- ноль
one	[w+n]	- один
two	[tu:]	- два
three	[%ri:]	- три
four	[fo:]	- четыре
five	[faiv]	- пять
six	[siks]	- шесть
seven	[`sevn]	- семь
eight	[eit]	- восемь
nine	[nain]	- девять
ten	[ten]	- десять

eleven	[i`levn]	- одиннадцать
twelve	[`twelv]	- двенадцать
thirteen	[`%#:`ti:n]	- тринадцать
fourteen	[`fo:`ti:n]	- четырнадцать
flfteen	[`fif`ti:n]	- пятнадцать
sixteen	[`siks`ti:n]	- шестнадцать
seventeen	[`sevn`ti:n]	- семнадцать
eighteen	[`ei`ti:n]	- восемнадцать
nineteen	[`nain`ti:n]	- девятнадцать
twenty	[`twenti]	- двадцать

II. Ответьте на вопросы, используя числительные в скобках.

1. How many lifeboats are there on the ship? (1)
2. How many liferafts are there on the ship? (4)
3. How many anchors are there on the ship? (2)
4. How many cabins are there on the ship? (15)
5. How many funnels are there on the ship? (1)
6. How many mooring winches are there on the ship? (5)
7. How many crew members are there in the Crew List? (20)

III. Прочтите следующие показания курса:

steer course : 156°; 76°; 320°; 120°; 145°; 98°; 260°; 310°; 12°; 116°; 65°.

IV. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму:

1. There are many cabins on the ship.
2. There is a winch on deck.
3. There are two funnels on the ship.
4. There are ten sailors on the forecastle.
5. There is a brush on the table.
6. There are two lifeboats on the ship.

7. There is a radar on the bridge.

V. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту :

1. What is the length of the ship?
2. What is the width of the ship?
3. What is the draft of the ship?
4. What colour is the hull?
5. What colour is the funnel?
6. How many decks are there on the ship?
7. How many holds are there on the ship?
8. How many ladders are there on the ship?
9. How many anchors and mooring winches are there on the forecastle?
10. How many lifeboats and liferafts are there on the ship?

VI. Переведите на английский язык следующие сочетания, используя оборот of:
спасательные шлюпки судна;

каюты членов экипажа;

трап судна;

семья моего друга;

матросы нашего судна.

VII. Опишите ваше судно, используя конструкцию there is, there are и лексику урока.

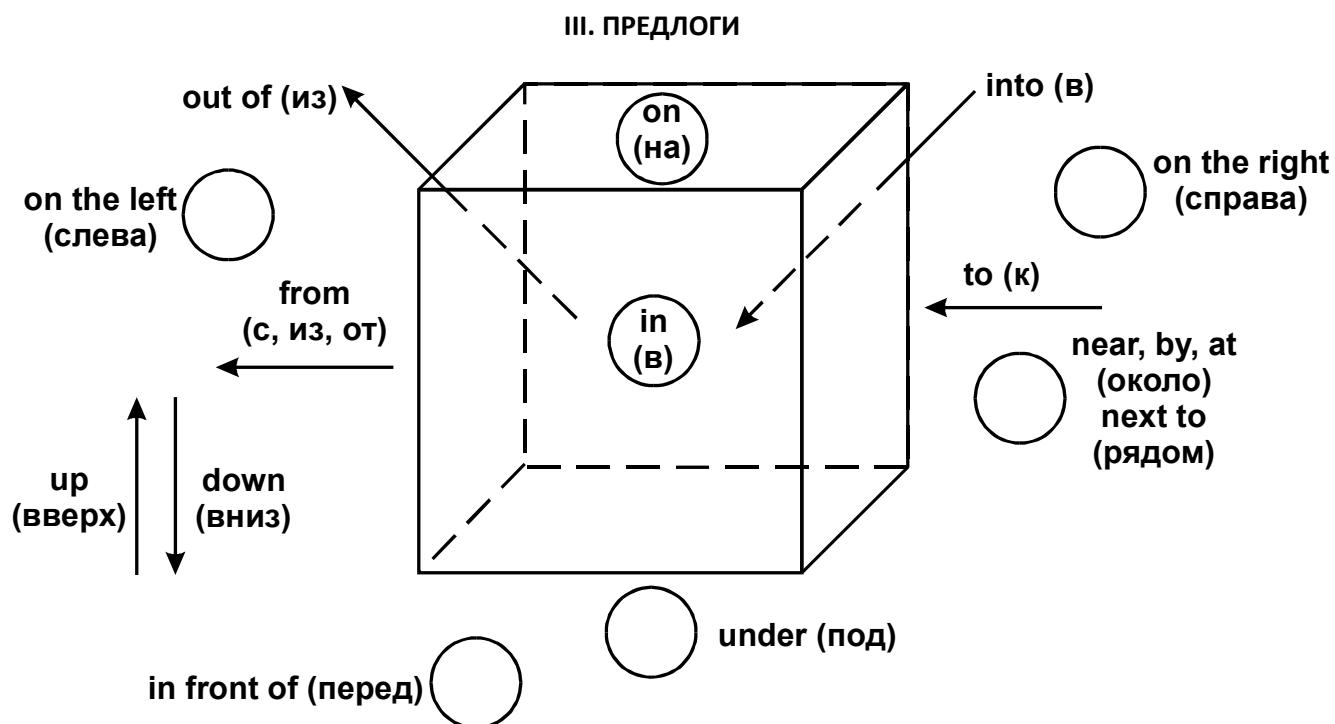
ON THE BRIDGE – НА МОСТИКЕ
ГРАММАТИКА: I. PRESENT CONTINUOUS
(now [naʊ]-сейчас)

	ед. число	мн. число
+	I am taking [teiki] – Я беру.	We are taking. – Мы берем.
	You are taking. – Ты берешь.	You are taking. – Вы берете.
	He is taking. – Он берет.	They are taking. – Они берут.
	She is taking. – Она берет.	
	It is taking. – Оно берет.	
	John is taking. /сущ. ед. числа/	The sailors are taking /сущ. множ. ч./
–	I am	We

	You are He She is It	not taking.	You are They	not taking.
	Общий вопрос			
?	Am I		Are we	taking?
	Are you		Are you	taking?
	Is he	taking?	Are they	
	Is she			
	Is it			
	Is John taking? /сущ. ед.ч./		Are the boys taking? /сущ. мн.ч./	
	Специальный вопрос. /что, где, и т.д./			
	What are the boys taking?			

II. ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ. (Косвенный падеж.)

	Именительный падеж.	Косвенный падеж. /в русском варианте все падежи, кроме именительного./
ед. число	I – я you – ты he – он she – она it /о неодушевл./	me [mi:] – мне,меня, и т.д. you [ju:] – тебе,тебя, и т.д. him [him] – ему,его, и т.д. her [h#:] – ей, ее, и т.д. it [it] – ему,его,ей,ее /о неодуш./
мн. число	we – мы you – вы they – они	us [ˈs] – нам,нас, и т.д. you [ju:] – вам,вас, и т.д. them [ə m] – им,их, и т.д.



in the room – в комнате
 on the table – на столе
 in the street – на улице
 on the ship – на судне
 on the 1st of January – (1-го января)
 in the morning – утром /и т.д./
 in the South – на юге
 on deck – на палубе
 in summer – летом
 on leave – в отпуске
 in August – в августе
 on Sunday – в воскресенье
 at nine o'clock – в 9 часов
 after – после
 before – перед, до.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

The ship is under way ["nd#] [wei]

- Судно на ходу.

to keep [ki:p] watch [wo:t']		- нести вахту
to steer [sti#] the ship		- вести судно
to keep course	[ko:s]	- удерживать судно на курсе
to stand	[st!nd]	- стоять
helm	[helm]	- руль
near	[ni#]	- возле
to look [luk] ahead [#`hed]		- смотреть вперед
on-coming [on k"mi]) vessel		- встречное судно
bearing	[`b\$# ri])	- пеленг
degree	[`di`gri:]	- градус
to pass	[pa:s]	- проходить
through	[%ru:]	- через
to look at		- смотреть на
to go	[gou]	- идти
to do	[du:]	- делать

TEXT

The ship is under way. I am on the bridge. I am keeping watch. I am standing at the helm. I am steering the ship.

The ship is steady on course 230 degrees. I am keeping the course. The master is standing near me. The officer of the watch is standing at the radar. I am looking ahead. There is an on-coming vessel on my starboard.

The master is looking at her through the binoculars.

Is the ship under way? – Yes, she is.

Is the sailor in his cabin? – No, he isn't. He is on the bridge.

Is the sailor standing at the helm? – Yes, he is.

Is the sailor standing at the radar? – No, he isn't.

What is the sailor doing? – He is keeping the course.

Where is the master standing?

What ship is passing on the starboard?

What is the master looking at?

What are you doing?

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. а) Поставьте предложения в вопросительную форму и дайте краткий положительный и отрицательный ответ.

Образец: The sailor is keeping watch.

Is the sailor keeping watch? -Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

1. The sailor is standing near him.
2. The officer of the watch is looking ahead.
3. The master is looking at the on-coming vessel.
4. He is steering the ship.
5. We are looking at the ship.
6. They are standing on the bridge.

б) Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.

Образец: The sailor is not keeping watch.

II. а) Составьте вопросы типа "What are you doing?", используя следующие слова: the captain, the sailor, we, they, the sailors, he, the boys.

Образец: the officer – What is the officer doing?

б) Составьте вопросы типа "Where are you going?", используя следующие слова : the radio officer, the motormen, they, she, you, the carpenter, the engineers.

Образец : the cook – Where is the cook going?

III. а) You are on watch.

Дайте как можно больше ответов на вопрос "What are you doing?". используя текст.

Образец: I am looking at her.

б) The sailor is on watch (now).

Дайте как можно больше ответов на вопрос "What is the sailor doing?" Используйте текст урока.

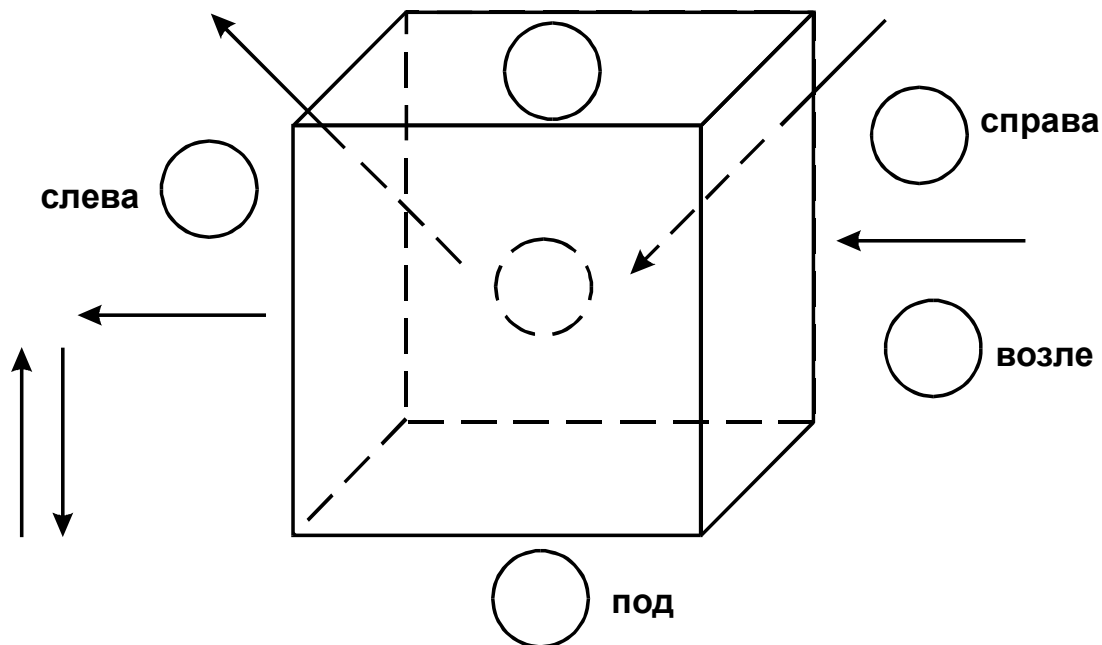
Образец: The sailor is standing on the bridge.

IV. Замените в предложениях русские слова на английские.

1. I am looking at них.
2. This is a nice table. Look at него.
3. Give мне твою ручку.
4. The captain is on the bridge. The chief officer is standing near него.
5. Ero friend is in Kiev.
6. The on-coming vessel is passing вас on your starboard.

7. Наше ship is large. Look at него.

V. Напишите соответствующий предлог рядом с шариком или стрелкой. Проверьте себя по рисунку 1.



СЛОВА К ДИАЛОГУ

auto-pilot	[ˈo:t# `pail#t]	- авторулевой
to take bearing		- брать пеленг
to increase	[in `kri:s]	- увеличивать(ся)
slowly	[slouli]	- медленно
closely	[klousli]	- внимательно
to decrease	[di: `kri:s]	- уменьшать(ся)
to watch	[wot']	- наблюдать
to work	[w#:k]	- работать

**DIALOGUE
ON THE BRIDGE**

Watchman: 186 on the gyrocompass, 188 on the magnetic compass. The auto-pilot is working.
Officer of the watch: Fine. Take bearing of the ship on the starboard.
Watchman: The bearing is 250 degrees. It is increasing slowly.
Officer of the watch: O.K. Watch it closely.

WHEEL ORDERS – КОМАНДЫ РУЛЕВОМУ

Starboard!	- Право руля!
Starboard fifteen!	- 15 право руля!
Port!	- Лево руля!
Port five!	- 5 лево руля!
Starboard easy! [i:zi]	- Право помалу!
Port easy!	- Лево помалу!
Port a bit [bit]/a little! [litl]	- Немного лево!
Hard-a-starboard!	- Право на борт!
Hard-a-port!	- Лево на борт!
Midships! [ˈmidʻips]	- Прямо руль!
Steady [stedi] as she goes!	- Так держать!
Steady so! [sou]	- Так держать!
Steady!	- Одерживай!
Ease [i:z] to five!	- Отвести руль до 5!
Steer the course!	- Править по курсу!
Steer the course one two six!	- Править по курсу 126!
Steer for the lighthouse! [ˈlaithaus] (buoy [boi], leading [li:di]) lights)	- Держать на маяк! (на буй, по створу)
Keep the buoy on the port (starboard) bow!	- Приведите буй слева (справа) по носу!
Finished [fɪniʻt] with the wheel!	- От руля отойти!

Практическая работа №37-44

Тема 2.5. Деловое общение

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

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

Образец оформления: (пишется только перевод)

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.

Задание 2. Переведите следующие фразы на английский язык.

Образец оформления: *Добрый день, мистер Блум!*

Good afternoon, Mr. Bloom

На протяжении длительного времени, это нелегко решить, логистическая компания, цена за каждую коробку, пара вопросов, контактная информация, готовы выплатить всю стоимость, бухгалтер, самый последний список цен, давайте-ка посмотрим, чашечка кофе, с удовольствием, у меня все отлично, как Вы поживаете.

Задание 3. Составьте свой диалог на английском языке, используя фразы из задания №2 (объем диалога – 10 – 12 фраз).

ГРАММАТИКА

Безличные предложения в английском

Безличные предложения это такое предложение, в котором нет главного действующего лица. Как в этом случае поступить? Ведь английский не терпит беспорядка. Раз в структуре предложения должно быть подлежащее, значит, что-то нужно делать. И английский язык справился с этой задачей очень изящно. Если в предложении нет главного действующего лица, то мы его придумаем. Пусть это будет некто, которого мы обозначим местоимением «IT». Об этом местоимении мы поговорим позже, и вы поймете, почему именно оно, а не какое-то другое. Итак, вам нужно сказать: «Здесь слишком грязно!», «Было холодно» или «Сейчас поздно» «Будет очень интересно!» Кто сделал эту грязь, холод, поздно? Мы не знаем, и вот такие предложения начинаются со слова «IT». А в роли сказуемого всегда выступает глагол «to be», то есть его форма «IS» в настоящем времени. Так что, **запомните**, такие предложения начинаются с выражения: «IT IS...» или «IT'S...». Если предложение касается прошедшего или будущего времени, то глагол «to be» нужно поставить в **соответствующую форму**: «IT WAS...»(прошедшее) или «IT WILL BE...» (будущее).

- *Здесь слишком грязно. — It is too muddy here.*
- *Было холодно. — It was cold.*
- *Сейчас поздно. — It is late now.*
- *Будет очень интересно! — It will be very interesting!*

Есть в русском языке предложения, которые начинаются с фраз типа: «Мне интересно...» «Ему было трудно...» «Им странно...». Конечно, в этих предложениях, **как будто** есть главное действующее лицо, но в **английском языке** они относятся к **безличным предложениям** и переводятся соответственно, начиная с местоимения «IT». А **главное действующее** лицо становится дополнением и стоит после предлога «FOR»:

- *Мне интересно с ним играть. — It is interesting for me to play with him.*
- *Ему было трудно прочитать этот текст. — It was difficult for him to read that text.*
- *Им странно было слышать ее слова. — It was strange for them to listen to her words.*

Задание 4. Перепишите следующие безличные предложения в отрицательной форме.

Образец оформления: *It was an important experiment*

*It was **not** an important experiment*

1. It was a good holiday
2. It was a very cold day yesterday
3. It is necessary to send it urgently
4. It is a convenient train
5. It was difficult to recognize him at once
6. It was interesting to read this article
7. It is exciting to climb in the mountains

Задание 5. Продолжите безличные предложения и запишите их перевод.

Образец оформления: *It is useless to :*

It is useless to learn rules without examples

Бесполезно учить правила без примеров

1. It's difficult for him to...
2. It's not interesting to...
3. It's important to...
4. It's wonderful to...
5. It's not serious to...
6. It's impossible to...
7. It's exciting to...
8. It's not easy for me to...

Задание 6. Перепишите следующие безличные предложения в будущем времени:

А) в утвердительной форме

Образец оформления: *It's dark at 6 – It **will be** dark at 6.*

1. It's impolite to trouble him
2. It's late to call him
3. It's necessary to pull up the weeds

Б) в отрицательной форме

Образец оформления *It's not difficult to sign the contract*

It will not be difficult to sign the contract

1. It's not dangerous to stay here
2. It's not a great mistake to act in that way
3. It's not good to come late.

WATCHKEEPING – НЕСЕНИЕ ВАХТЫ ABOUT MYSELF – О СЕБЕ

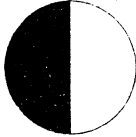
ГРАММАТИКА: PRESENT INDEFINITE


(every [evri] day [dei] – каждый день, usually [ˈju:(u#li] – обычно)


	ед. число	мн. число
+	I take - я беру You take - ты берешь He - он She takes - она берет It - оно Nick takes - Ник берет	We take – мы берем You take – вы берете They take – они берут The sailors take – Матросы берут
–	I don't (do not) take You don't (do not) take He She doesn't (does not) take It	We don't (do not) take You don't (do not) take They don't (do not) take
?	Общий вопрос.	
	Do I take? Do you take? Does he Does she take? Does it	Do we take? Do you take? Do they take?
	Специальный вопрос (Что? Где? Когда? и т. д.)	
	What do you take? What do the sailors take? (существ. мн. числа) What does he take? What does the sailor take? (существ. ед. числа)	

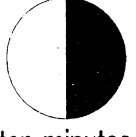
TIME – ВРЕМЯ


What time [taim] is it? – Который час?


to 


 - twenty five minutes to twelve

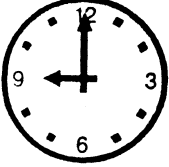
 - a quarter to twelve


 past

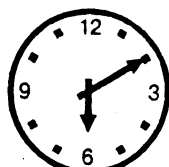
 - ten minutes past twelve

 - a quarter past twelve

 - half past twelve

 at 9 a.m.

 at noon

 at 6.10 p.m.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

if	[if]	- если
the ship is at sea	[si:]	- судно в море
to keep watch		- нести вахту
hour	[au#]	- час
minute	[`minit]	- минута
quarter	[`kwo:t#]	- четверть
half	[ha: f]	- половина
time	[taim]	- время
day	[dei]	- день
from [from]...to [t#]		- с ... до
during	[`dju#ri)]	- в течение
if necessary	[`nesis#ri]	- если необходимо
to turn	[t#:n]	- поворачивать
left	[left]	- левый
right	[rait]	- правый
to steer a steady course		- удерживать судно на курсе
to execute	[`eksikju:t]	- выполнять
orders	[o:d#z]	- приказы
to take bearings		- брать пеленги
landmark	[`l!ndma:k]	- береговой знак
also	[`olsou]	- также
to hoist [hoist] a flag [fl!g]		- поднимать флаг
shape	[`eip]	- фигура для сигнализации

to look out [ˈlu:k ˈaut] for danger [ˈdeɪnd(ʃ)]		- наблюдать за опасностью
to live	[lɪv]	- жить
I am married	[ˈmʌrɪd]	- Я – женат.
I am single	[ˈsɪŋl]	- Я – холост.
to study	[ˈstʌdi]	- изучать, заниматься
to work [wɜ:k] hard [ˈhɑ:d]		- работать усердно
to want	[wɒnt]	- хотеть, желать
language	[ˈlɪŋgwɪdʒ]	- язык
to know	[ˈnəʊ]	- знать
teacher	[ˈti:tʃə]	- учитель
well	[wel]	- хорошо
house-wife	[ˈhaʊswaɪf]	- домохозяйка

TEXT A

If the ship is at sea I keep watch on the navigating bridge.

I keep one watch a day from 12.00 hrs to 16.00 hrs.

During my watch I stand at the helm. If necessary I turn the helm to port or to starboard (to the left or to the right). I steer a steady course. I execute the wheel orders of the master or the officer of the watch.

If necessary I take bearings of landmarks. I also hoist flags or shapes in the day time and switch on the lights at night.

I also look out for dangers.

TEXT B

I live in Odessa. I work for a shipping company. I work on the ship "A". I am married (single).

I study English. I work hard at my English every day because I want to know English well.

Do you live in Odessa? – Yes, I do.

Do you live in Kiev? – No, I don't.

Do you work for a shipping company?

Do you work on the ship "A"? – Yes, I do.

Are you married? – Yes, I am.

Is your wife a teacher? – No, she isn't.

She is a house-wife.

Do you study English?

Do you want to know English well?

What do you do? – (Кто вы по специальности?)

Where do you live? Where do you work?

What ship do you work on?

What does your wife do? – (Кто ваша жена по специальности?)

What language do you study?

Why do you work hard at your English?

Where do you keep watch?

What do you do during your watch?

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

I. Ваш друг – матрос. Задайте ему 7 вопросов о вахте.

Образец: Do you keep watch on the bridge ?

Используйте слова и выражения из текста А.

II. Выберите из текста А три главных предложения – самое важное из того, что вы делаете во время вахты.

III. Вы только что познакомились с матросом по фамилии Браун. Какие вопросы вы бы ему задали, чтобы узнать о нем подробнее?

IV. Вы проходите аттестацию в крюинговой компании. Как бы вы ответили на следующие вопросы:

1. Where do you live?
2. Where do you work?
3. What do you do?
4. What ship do you work on?
5. Are you married?
6. What does your wife do? или What is your wife?
7. Do you have children?
8. How many children do you have?
9. Do you speak English? – (A little – немного)
10. Do you study English?
11. Where do you study English? (at the courses – на курсах, on my own [oun] – самостоятельно)

СЛОВА К ДИАЛОГУ

later	- позже
buoy	- буй
to change [t'eind(] over [ouv#] from manual [ˈm!nual] to automatic [o:to`m!tik] control [k#n`troul]	- перейти в режим авторулевого
auto-pilot	- авторулевой
Keep looking ahead	- Продолжайте смотреть вперед.
Clear [kli#] water [˘wo:t#] ahead	- Впереди чисто.

DIALOGUE

The officer of the watch: Port, steer one nine two.

Watchman: Port steer one nine two...

(later) Steady on one nine two.

The officer of the watch: O. K. Steady so!

(later) Steer on buoy № 1.

Watchman: Steer on buoy № 1.

(later) Steady on buoy № 1.

The officer of the watch: Change over from manual to automatic control.

Watchman: The auto-pilot is keeping, the course well.

The officer of the watch: Finished with the wheel. Keep looking ahead.

Watchman: Clear water ahead.

The officer of the watch: O. K.

LESSON SEVEN – УРОК СЕДЬМОЙ
A SAILOR`S WORKING DAY. – РАБОЧИЙ ДЕНЬ МАТРОСА.
WORK ON DECK. – РАБОТА НА ПАЛУБЕ.

ГРАММАТИКА

I. Present Indefinite Tense.		Повторение.	
Вопросы типа:			
Who works on deck every day?		Кто работает на палубе каждый день?	
2. Present Indefinite и Present Continuous в сравнении.			
Русское настоящее время			
Английский вариант			
Present Continuous (сейчас)		Present Indefinite (вообще, всегда, обычно)	
I	am	+ утв.ф.	take (3л.ед.ч.takes)
He, she, it	is taking	? вопр.	do(does) take Do you take?
We, you, they	are	– отриц.	don`t (doesn`t) take I don`t take.

СЛОВА И ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

working day	[ˈwɜːki]	- рабочий день
long		- длинный
to get [get] up [ˈp]		- вставать
then		- затем
crew's messroom		- столовая команды
to have breakfast	[ˈbrekfʌst]	- завтракать
to have lunch	[ˈlʌntʃ]	- обедать
to have dinner	[ˈdɪnər]	- ужинать
after	[ˈɑːftər]	- после
to scrub [skrɪb] down [daʊn] the deck		- драить палубу
to wash	[wɒʃ]	- мыть
to lubricate	[ˈluːbrɪkeɪt]	- смазывать
deck equipment		- палубное оборудование
lub [lʌb] oil [ɔɪl]		- смазочное масло
main	[meɪn]	- главный
job	[dʒɒb]	- работа
painting	[ˈpeɪntɪŋ]	- окраска
before	[bɪˈfɔː]	- перед тем, как
to clean	[kliːn]	- чистить, очищать
to remove	[rɪˈmuːv]	- удалять
salt	[sɔːlt]	- соль
dirt	[dɜːt]	- грязь
oil	[ɔɪl]	- масло
loose [luːs] paint [peɪnt]		- облупившаяся краска
scraper	[ˈskreɪpər]	- скребок, шабер
heavy	[ˈhevi]	- толстый, обильный, сильный.
rust	[rʌst]	- ржавчина
chipping [ˈtʃɪpɪŋ] hammer [ˈhɪlmər]		- молоток для отбивания ржавчины
to chip off rust		- отбивать ржавчину
to apply [ˈæplai] a coat [kəʊt] of paint		- наносить слой краски.
more	[mɔː]	- больше
to use [juːz] primer [ˈpraɪmər] paint		- использовать грунтовку
enamel	[ɪˈnæməl]	- эмаль
to supply	[sʌplai]	- поставлять, снабжать
bucket	[ˈbʌkɪt]	- ведро
brush	[brʌʃ]	- щётка
deck scrub		- щётка для мытья палубы
which		- который
paintlocker	[ˈleɪkər]	- малярная
to rest	[rest]	- отдыхать
to go to bed	[bed]	- ложиться спать
always	[ˈɔːlweɪz]	- всегда
usually		- обычно

TEXT A

Nick is a sailor. His working day on the ship is long and hard. He gets up at 7 o'clock. Then he goes to the crew's mess-room to have breakfast. After breakfast he works on deck. He scrubs down the deck and washes it.

If necessary he lubricates the deck equipment with lub oil. But his main job on deck is painting.

Before painting he cleans and washes the deck equipment to remove all salt, dirt and oil. Then he removes loose paint with a scraper and any heavy rust with a chipping hammer. And then he applies one or more coats of paint.

He uses primer paints and enamel for painting.

The boatswain supplies him with paint, buckets and brushes, which he takes from the paint locker.

At 11.30 Nick has lunch. After lunch he keeps watch on the bridge.

After watch he goes to rest in his cabin. He goes to bed at 23.30.

TEXT B

It is 10 o'clock. What is Nick doing? – He is painting the deck.

He always paints the deck equipment at this time.

It is 11.30. What is Nick doing? – He is having lunch.

He usually has lunch at this time.

TEXT C

When does Nick get up?

Where does he work after breakfast?

What does he do after breakfast?

Who gets up at 7 o'clock? – Nick does.

Who works on deck after breakfast? – The sailors do.

Who scrubs down the deck with a deck scrub?

Who chips off the rust?

Who cleans the deck equipment?