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МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
Пятигорский институт (филиал) СКФУ

Методические указания
по выполнению практических работ
по дисциплине «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ИНДУСТРИИ ГОСТЕПРИИМСТВА»

для студентов направления подготовки
43.03.03 Гостиничное дело

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ
Сертификат: 2C00000043E9AB8B952205E7BA5000600000043E
Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

Пятигорск, 2023

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык в индустрии гостеприимства» ориентирована на

- повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования,

- овладение студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.

Таким образом, целью освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык в индустрии гостеприимства» является формирование у студентов навыков понимания, извлечения, обработки и воспроизведения информации.

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование компетенции УК-4 (способность осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)).

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен

знать:

- базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики;
- основные способы работы над языковым и речевым материалом;
- лексико-грамматический минимум в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе социокультурной и профессиональной коммуникации;

уметь:

- читать и переводить тексты профессиональной направленности на иностранном языке;
- осуществлять профессиональную коммуникацию на иностранном языке

владеть:

- приемами самостоятельной работы с языковым материалом (лексикой, грамматикой, фонетикой) с использованием справочной и учебной литературы;
- способами пополнения профессиональных знаний на основе использования оригинальных источников на иностранном языке, из разных областей общей и профессиональной культуры;
- необходимыми навыками профессионального общения на иностранном языке;
- техникой работы с основными типами справочной и учебно-справочной литературы (словари, энциклопедические справочники, учебно-справочные издания) и разнообразной информационно-справочной литературой (включая файлы Интернета и электронно-справочную литературу).

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E

Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ

Раздел 1. General information about travelling. /Общая информация о путешествии.

Практическое занятие № 1. Travelling/Путешествие

Практика речи: Travelling/Путешествие

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть: Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. From time to time we have to go to another city or country on business. Then after a year's work people go on holiday and they don't like to spend it at home. Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, to see different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

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

People who wish to travel either for pleasure or on business have at their disposal various means of transport. If you want to go somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by plane. It gives you additional comfort and saves your time. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing train to steamer and to another train. Whenever you want to go somewhere by plane you should book a ticket on a flight in advance. You may book a single, return or open return ticket. When booking a ticket you should mention what class you are going to travel: first, business or economy class. Before boarding the plane you should register your luggage at a check-in desk. Then you may wait in the departure lounge. Soon you will be boarding the big airliner and it will carry you to new lands. Being on board the plane you can read newspapers, watch video, or listen to music to kill the time. You are also served some drinks and food. Flying is really a thrilling thing.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane but has its advantages. When on the train you can always see the countryside around you, so you are not simply travelling, but your holidays have already begun. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if the journey is a long one you can have a bed in a sleeper. And there is nothing more interesting than a big railway station! There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of people going away or waiting to meet friends. When the day of your departure comes you go to the railway station, there you can see long distance trains. They have got a lot of carriages, among them a dining car and a luggage van. The porters are busy carrying the passengers' luggage to the train. Those who have to wait for their train usually sit in the waiting hall.

Travelling by sea is mostly for those who are going

on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. You can see the rise and fall of the waves, feel the fresh sea wind blowing in your face and hear the cry of the sea-gulls. On board a large cruise ship people cross oceans and visit other countries. The ship stops for a day or two in different ports and people go ashore on excursions. Crossing the ocean is a magnificent and very long voyage.

Many people prefer travelling by car. This way you can explore the nearby towns and cities. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like that you are not bound by any schedule. You start from your own front door and take any road you like. One of the cheapest and the most popular ways of travelling is hiking. It is always a great experience for a lover of nature. Walking through the wood or along the river, having a rest on the shore of a forest lake, climbing a mountain, you feel yourself a part of nature. You can not only admire the nature but gain experience and knowledge during your walking tour. This form of travelling attracts a great number of young people and helps them to become strong and healthy. But it depends on the weather, of course.

All means of travelling have their advantages and disadvantages. People choose one according to their plans and destination and each way of travelling gives great pleasure. When travelling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

Лексические единицы по теме: bus, airport, baggage, luggage, gas, gasoline, ticket, (foreign/hard) currency, bicycle, bike, to take off, to leave the ground, visa, town, city, sunburnt, tanned, brown, bronzed, hotel

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите с русского на английский

T: Чем ты занимаешься, Лиза?

L: I'm looking at the holiday brochure. There are four hotels in the town, but I can't decide which one we should stay.

T: Дай мне посмотреть. Почему бы нам не остановиться в Голд Плаза? Он выглядит самым комфортабельным из четырех и не такой дорогой, как Саншайн.

L: But, it's near the main road and I think it'll be too noisy to live there.

T: А как насчет отеля Мэджик Касл тогда?

L: I don't know. It looks dirtier than the other hotels.

T: Но он самый дешевый и возможно там тише, чем в Голд Плаза. Смотри! В брошюре также сказано, что там дружелюбный персонал.

2. Запишите разговор в правильном порядке

A: We'll take a room on the second floor. How much is it?

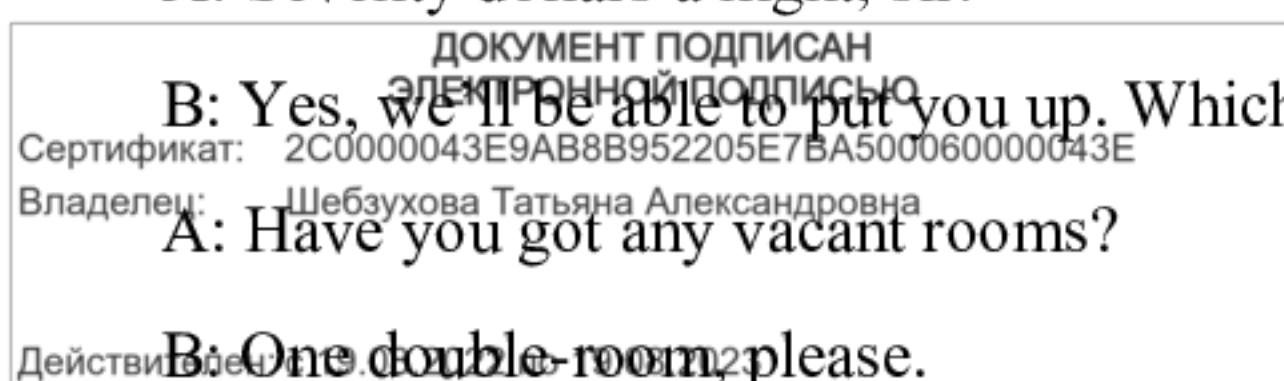
B: Okay. It suits us. We'll take this room.

A: Seventy dollars a night, sir.

B: Yes, we'll be able to put you up. Which floor would you like, sir?

A: Have you got any vacant rooms?

B: One double room, please.



A: Single or double, sir?

3. Подберите синонимы

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) luggage | a. trip |
| 2) return ticket | b. baggage |
| 3) journey | c. a buffet car |
| 4) cloakroom | d. schedule |
| 5) a dining car | e. round-trip ticket |
| 6) booking-office | f. left-luggage office |
| 7) timetable | g. ticket office |
| 8) fellow-passenger | h. travelling companion |

4. Соотнесите слова в колонке А со словами в колонке В

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) room service | a. остановиться в отеле |
| 2) travel agency | b. прибытие |
| 3) book tickets | c. Место у окна |
| 4) arrival | d. бюро путешествий |
| 5) departure | e. отправляться по расписанию |
| 6) leave on time | f. Купить билеты |
| 7) stay at the hotel | g. справочное бюро |
| 8) window seat | h. бюро обслуживания |
| 9) passport | i. отправление |
| 10) information office | j. паспорт |

5. Напишите монолог на тему «Travelling»

Практическое занятие № 2. Planning and organizing your travels/ Планирование и организация поездок

Практика речи: Planning and organizing your travels/Планирование и организация поездок

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть: Planning and organizing your travels

Whether you're just planning a day trip or something more extensive, you'll need some fun as well as some learning to keep everyone engaged. Here are some tips and tricks for organizing the best all-round trip:

Plan In Advance

Planning a trip can take longer than you think. If you're travelling overseas, you may need to allow time to secure visas. And if you're travelling with a larger group at home or abroad, finding accommodation for you all can be tricky if you leave it too late. Plan a year in advance for bigger trips or six weeks in advance for day trips. Once you have the logistics sorted, you'll still have plenty of time for creating fun and educational activities for your time away.

Keep Costs Down

Travelling out of season and booking things yourself (rather than through a tour company) can really help to keep costs down for your students. If the cost of your trip is too high, some students might not be able to attend. You should try to make your trip as accessible to everyone as possible. That way all of your class gets to join in the fun and learn something new too.

Prepare Students and Parents

As trip leader you should set up at least one meeting with students and parents before you embark on your travels. It's an opportunity to tell everyone what they need to bring and any talk about any trip rules you want to impose. If students will need to bring any specific materials for activities, let them know at this stage too.

Set Objectives

When it comes to organising an educational field trip or pupil vacation, you need to plan the experience as you would a lesson in class. What are your learning objectives and how do you intend to meet them? Once you have a clear idea of your objectives, planning activities to benefit the students becomes much easier.

Plan Group Activities

Managing larger group activities when you're away on a trip can be hard work as it can be difficult to find the space to conduct an activity all together. Smaller group activities can be much more fun for everyone involved. Set teams off on a scavenger hunt or ask groups to become "specialists" in different areas of the trip experience. You can then bring the groups back together once you're back to school to discuss their findings.

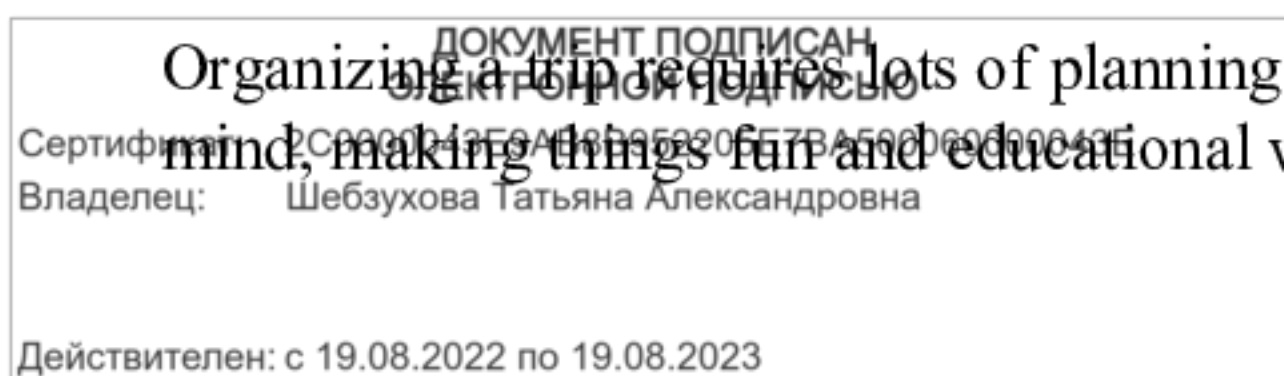
Leave Some Free Time

Whilst students are sure to get a lot from the educational aspects of the trip, you don't want them to feel like they're in class 24/7. A trip is an opportunity to experience a new place and learn independence too. Leave your students some free time to explore your destination under their own scheme. Or if they're too young to be left unaccompanied, plan some fun activities such as a games afternoon or a morning at a playpark.

Research and Analysis

To really consolidate your students' learning, introduce the educational points before you leave for the trip and get them to revisit them upon your return. You could ask them to research your destination online before you depart and answer some quiz questions. Then get them to produce reports or posters to display what they've learnt when you all get home.

Organizing a trip requires lots of planning. But when you plan well, have clear objectives in mind, making things fun and educational whilst you're away will be a breeze.



Лексические единицы по теме: all-round trip, finding accommodation, in advance, out of season, to keep costs down, the cost of your trip, trip rules, to plan the experience, planning activities, opportunity, destination, fun activities

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите слова и фразы данные в скобках

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (на поезде).
2. Would you like (носильщика) for your luggage, miss?
3. Unfortunately there was no (кафе-ресторана) on the train and we had to take a lot of food with us.
4. Modern planes have very comfortable (сиденья) in all cabins.
5. There are always bustle and confusion (на станции).
6. Before boarding the plane (пассажир) must register at the airport.
7. You (приземлитесь) in London at ten-fifteen p.m.
8. If you've got something to declare you come through (красный коридор).

2. Переведите предложения с русского на английский язык

1. Я бы хотела забронировать билеты на поезд.
2. Я собираюсь собирать чемодан. Поможешь мне?
3. Я беру с собой наличные и кредитную карту.
4. К сожалению, все билеты проданы на сегодня.
5. Как долго вы собираетесь оставаться в стране?
6. У нее есть вещи подлежащие декларированию.

3. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык

1. I'm sorry I'm late. When did you arrive?
2. Excuse me, please, where's Platform six?
3. I'd like to book a single ticket.
4. Don't make a fuss, we have still a lot of time left.
5. I'd like two tickets for the 7 o'clock train to Warsaw.

4. Выберите подходящее слово из списка и вставьте его в предложение accommodation, abroad, visit, arrives, journey, in advance, hotel

1. It's always more convenient to book tickets ...
2. London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your ... to London.
3. We can provide ... in a wide range of price categories in over 900 hundred hotels and guest houses of Berlin.
4. Will you tell me about the facilities offered by your ... ?
5. Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant
6. She was as excited as a child about her first trip ... , and spent the next days buying clothes.

7. It ... at 11.00 but it may be a little late because the weather forecast is bad.

5. Напишите монолог на тему «Planning and organizing your travels»

Практическое занятие № 3. Airline travelling. Airline travelling in Great Britain. The Past Continuous Tense/ Авиа путешествие. Авиапутешествие в Великобритании. Прошедшее продолженное время.

Практика речи: Airline travelling/ Airline travelling in Great Britain/ Авиапутешествие. Авиапутешествие в Великобритании.

Грамматика: The Past Continuous Tense. Прошедшее продолженное время.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть:

The Past Continuous Tense — это прошедшее длительное время, которое указывает на событие или процесс, длившийся в определенный период времени в прошлом.

Причем, этот момент в прошлом обязательно должен быть указан. Это может быть как какое-то конкретное время (at 5 o'clock), так и указание на момент времени (when) или на крайний случай — подразумеваться из контекста.

I was dancing all night long — Я танцевал всю ночь (речь идет о ночи, которая уже прошла)

When she called I was taking a shower — Когда она позвонила, я принимал душ (речь идет о каком-то моменте времени в прошлом (when), хотя точное время не указано)

Время Past Continuous часто можно услышать в повседневной речи носителей языка. С его помощью можно рассказать о длительных действиях в прошлом.

Past Continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в прошедшем времени (was для единственного числа и were для множественного числа) и первой формы глагола с окончанием -ing (простое причастие настоящего времени).

Was употребляется с подлежащими I / He / She / It

Were употребляется с подлежащими You / We / They

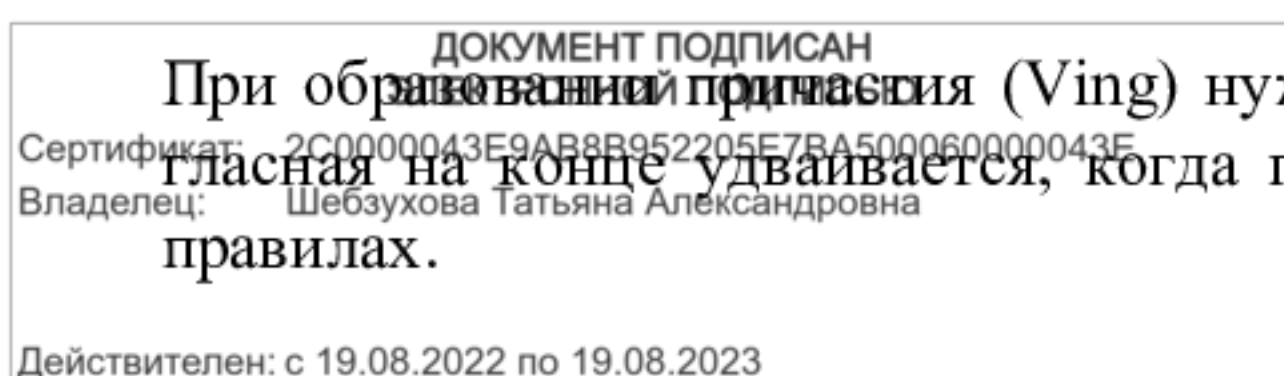
I was crying — Я плакал

She was sleeping — Она спала

We were dancing — Мы танцевали

You were eating — Ты ел

При образовании причастия (Ving) нужно помнить о том, в каком случае согласная или гласная на конце удваивается, когда гласная на конце заменяется на другую, и других правилах.



Если буква -е на конце не произносится, то она опускается перед окончанием -ing, если произносится — просто добавляется -ing..

to write → writing (писать)

to free → freeing (освобождать)

Окончание -ie меняется на -y to lie → lying (лгать)

Окончание -y всегда остается на месте to play → playing to try → trying

Согласная на конце удваивается, если перед ней стоит ударная гласная. Согласная не удваивается, если ударная гласная стоит в другом месте или согласной предшествует долгий гласный звук

to get → getting (получать)

to remember → remembering (помнить)

to cool → cooling (охлаждать)

Конечные буквы w и x перед -ing не удваиваются

to mix → mixing (смешивать)

to show → showing (показывать)

Утверждение

Утвердительные предложения составляются по формуле при помощи вспомогательных глаголов was / were (в зависимости от числа) и первой формы глагола.

I / He / She / It / You / We / They + was / were + Ving

I was cooking the dinner — Я готовил обед

She was painting a new picture — Она рисовала новую картину

They were watching the Star Wars — Они смотрели «Звездные войны»

The doctor was sitting in his office — Доктор сидел в своем кабинете

Отрицание

Отрицательные предложения Past Continuous образуются при помощи добавления частицы not после вспомогательного глагола was / were но перед смысловым глаголом.

I / He / She / It / You / We / They + was/were + not + Ving

I was not drinking coffee — Я не пил кофе

She was not singing a song — Она не пела песню

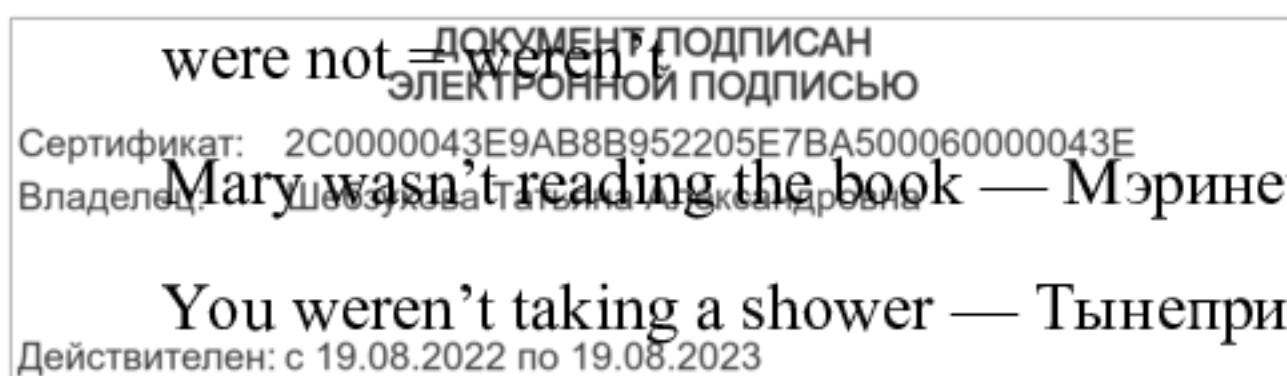
They were not watching Harry Potter — Они не смотрели Гарри Поттера

was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

Mary wasn't reading the book — Мэри не читала книгу

You weren't taking a shower — Ты не принимал душ



Вопрос

Вопросительные предложения в Past Continuous образуются путем переноса вспомогательного глагола was / were в начало предложения.

Was / were + I / He / She / It / You / We / They + Ving

Was I drinking tea? — Япилчай?

Were we driving the main road? — Мыхалипоглавнойдороге?

Was Arnold reading the book? — Арнольдчиталкнигу?

Were you eating breakfast? — Тыелзавтрак?

Специальные уточняющие вопросы образуются во времени Past Continuous при помощи постановки в начало предложения question words (вопросительных слов). Таких, как where (где), when (когда) и других. Дальнейший порядок слов в конструкции повторяет вышеупомянутую вопросительную форму.

QW + was / were + I / He / She / It / You / We / They + Ving

What were you singing at the karaoke bar this time last Friday? — Чтотыпелавкараоке-бареэто время в прошлую пятницу?

Where were you staying when you went to Paris? — Гдетыостанавливался, когдаездилвПариж?

Когдаупотребляется Past Continuous?

Существует несколько случаев, когда в предложении употребляется время Past Continuous:

Продолжительные действия в конкретный момент в прошлом

Обычно на это указывают особые маркеры времени. Например, at 7 a.m. (в семь утра), this morning at 4:18 (этим утром в 4:18), at midnight (в полночь) и другие.

Помимо точного времени может быть указан просто период в прошлом, когда длилось определенное действие. Это делается при помощи выражений all day (весь день), this afternoon (сегодня днем) или просто during some time (в течение какого-то времени) и т.д.

Yesterday at 5 p.m. I was drinking tea with mom — Вчеравпятъвечера япилчайсмамой

This time three months ago we were flying to Prague — Тримесяцаназадэто время мылетеливПрагу

Одновременные действия в прошлом

Если несколько действий в прошлом происходили в один момент времени — то используется Past Continuous.

We were eating pizza while we were watching a new TV series — Мыелипиццу, когдамысмотрелиновыйсериалпотелевизору

Лексические единицы по теме: tourist company, tour packages, inclusive tours, coaching tours, travel arrangements, air tickets, train tickets, boat or ferry tickets, hotel rooms, car rentals, sightseeing tours, services, guide, a guide-interpreter

Вопросы и задания:

Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060090043E
Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

fee calculated by the number of extra pieces and the extra weight. Every passenger is also allowed one small carry-on bag, for instance a laptop computer or small suitcase.

The rules for passengers who are traveling abroad are similar in most countries but there are, sometimes, slight differences. Here are some things to remember: if, for instance, you need to go through Customs, try to fill in the customs declaration before you talk to the customs officer. He will ask every passenger the same, routine questions about whether he is carrying anything he wants to declare: like tobacco, alcohol, presents, and sums of money.

At the check-in counter, your ticket is looked at, your things are weighed and labeled with their destination. The next formality is filling in the immigration form and going through passport control. Remember to have a black or blue pen with you because the immigration form has to be filled in block letters. You write your name, nationality, permanent address and the purpose of your trip. In most countries there is also a security check when your carry-on-luggage is inspected.

After fulfilling all these formalities you go to the departure lounge where you can have a snack, read a paper or buy something in the duty-free shop and wait for the announcement to board the plane.

When you arrive at your destination, some of these same formalities will undoubtedly be repeated. Often while on board the plane you will be given a customs declaration and immigration form to fill in. At the airport you may be met by a specially trained dog whose job it is to make sure that no passengers are carrying any illegal drugs. In addition, the immigration officer might want to inspect your visa, your invitation and even your return ticket.

Лексические единицы по теме: airplane, aisle, arrival and departure monitor, baggage carousel, baggage claim area, boarding pass, cabin

Вопросы и задания:

1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

- Good morning.
- Good morning. May I see your passport, please?
- Here you are.
- Please, put your baggage here.
- Of course.
- I'm afraid your suitcases are too heavy.
- How many kilograms must I take with me?
- Twelve kilos. Your travel bags weigh more than twelve kilos.
- What can I do then?
- You will have to take excess luggage.
- All right. How much is it?
- £60.
- Here you are.
- Thank you. Now here is your boarding ticket. You will find your place number written here
- Thank you. And where should I go now? - First to customs control and then you will have to wait about thirty minutes before boarding the plane.

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ	
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Владелец:	Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна
Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023	

Where is customs control?

Over there, on the right.

- Thank you.

(At passport control)

please?

- - Good morning, may I see your visa,

- Here you are.

- Your visa is only

- I

valid till the 12th August and now it is 12th July.

know but I'll be back home before the 7th of August.

- After coming you will have to get a new one. Here you are. Have a nice flight.

- Thank you.

(On the plane)

- Welcome on board. Please fasten your seat belts and put your seats in the upright position. We are going to fly in a few minutes... We are now flying at nine thousand metres.

2. Вставьте слова по теме по смыслу

- Good afternoon. Can I see your (1)..., please?

- Here you are.

- Thank you.

- Is this all your (2)...?

- Yes, I have this (3)... and only a small bag like this. Can I take this with me as (4)...luggage?

- Yes, of course. Now... would you like smoking or non-smoking?

- (5)..., please.

- Where would you like to (6)...?

- Next to the window, if it's possible...

- Yes, it is. This is your (7)... with the (8)... . It will be (9)... eight.

- Thank you very much.

- Have a nice (10)...!

2. - Would you like (11)... to drink?

- Yes, may I have an (12)..., please.

- Yes, of course. And may I take this (13)... now?

- Oh, yes, of course.

- Would you like to buy any (14)...?

- No, thank you, I've already bought something at the (15)... . Can you tell me when we are (16)...?

- In about 20 minutes, so don't forget to (17)... your seat belt.

- Thanks.

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН ЭЛЕКТРОННЫМ ПОДПИСАНИЕМ Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

Практическое задание № 5. Reserving a plane ticket/Бронирование билета на самолет

Практика речи: Reserving a plane ticket/Бронирование билета на самолет

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть:

Reserving a plane ticket

Travel agent: Hallo, “Jupiter Travel”, Tom speaking. What can I do for you?

Michael: Hallo, there. I’d like to book a round trip ticket from London to Las Vegas.

Travel agent: And how do you plan your travelling?

Michael: I’d like to get to Las Vegas on the 8th of March.

Travel agent: And return on?

Michael: I’d like to leave the following Sunday, the 14th of March.

Travel agent: All right. Will that be first class, business or economy?

Michael: Economy.

Travel agent: Let’s see... There is “US Airways” flight leaving London Heathrow at 10:30 AM on March the 8th. Connecting in Los Angeles and arriving in Las Vegas at 5:05 PM.

Michael: You don’t have anything that gets in a little earlier, do you?

Travel agent: Actually, most of the flights are like that, unless you want to connect in New York or maybe Denver, but then you are going to have a long layover.

Michael: No, no, the flight to Los Angeles sounds fine.

Travel agent: All right.

Michael: How about the return?

Travel agent: Let’s see... Departing Las Vegas at 11:30 AM and arriving the next day to London Heathrow at 8:30 in the morning. How’s that?

Michael: That’ll be fine.

Travel agent: OK.

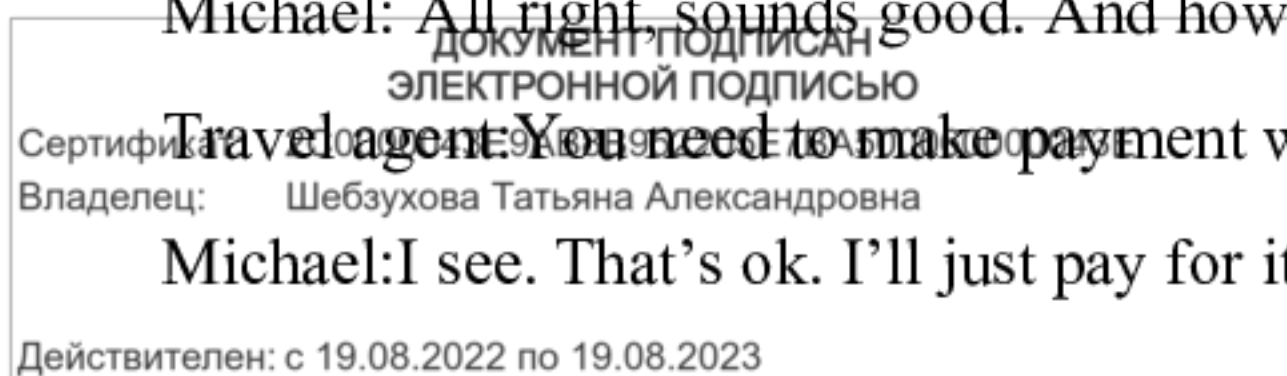
Michael: How much will it all come to?

Travel agent: Seven hundred and twenty five pounds per person including tax.

Michael: All right, sounds good. And how long can you hold it for me?

Travel agent: You need to make payment within 24 hours to guarantee this fare.

Michael: I see. That’s ok. I’ll just pay for it now.



Travel agent:Ok. Any seating preferences?

Michael:Can you book an aisle, please?

Travel agent:Yes, that should be no problem. Ok. Now I just need your name and passport number, please.

Michael:Ok. Michael Kemp.

Travel agent:Ok, Mr Kemp. Everything is confirmed. I'll e-mail you your itinerary, and these are e-tickets, save and just pick them up when you get to the airport.

Лексические единицы по теме: carry-on bag, check-in counter, control tower, duty-free shop, fasten seat belt sign, runway, security checkpoint, waiting area, X-ray machine

Вопросы и задания:

1.Переведите на английский язык

- Могу ли я вам помочь?
- Да. Я хочу полететь в Лондон на этой неделе. Я хотел бы забронировать билет на самолет в оба конца.
- Какого числа вы собираетесь (планируете) вылететь в Лондон?
- Двенадцатого марта.
- В этот день имеются три рейса в Лондон - в 10 часов утра, в 8.30 и 9 часов вечера. Какое время для вас предпочтительнее?
- Мне бы лучше вылететь в 9 часов вечера. Я хотел бы прибыть в Лондон рано утром.
- Я могу зарезервировать место на рейс Ти-ДаблЮ-Эй. Вы хотите полететь первым классом или "экономии"?
- Я предпочел бы "экономии". Сколько это будет (стоять)?
- 440 долларов.
- В время полета подаются еда и напитки?
- Да.
- Сколько времени длится полет?
- Шесть часов.
- В какой лондонский аэропорт мы прибудем?

- Аэропорт Хитроу. Сколько дней вы собираетесь пробыть в Лондоне?
- Семь дней.

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Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

- Когда бы вы хотели вылететь домой из Лондона?
- 22 марта.
- Хорошо. Ваше имя и адрес?
- Борис Богуславский. 64-42 99-я Стрит, Риго Парк, Нью-Йорк 11374.
- И ваш номер телефона?
- (718) 439-7286
- Вы будете платить кредитной картой?
- Да. По "Мастеркард". Номер..... Карточка действительна до 15 января 1990 г. Когда я смогу получить билеты?
- Вы их получите за два дня до отлета.

2. Переведите на русский язык

A: I would like to book a flight.

B: I can help you with that. Where are you traveling to?

A: I am traveling to Singapore.

B: What date will you be traveling?

A: I want to fly on June 14th.

B: Do you want to fly out of Los Angeles International or Burbank Airport?

A: I would like to fly out of Los Angeles International Airport.

B: Would you prefer a morning or an afternoon flight?

A: I would rather fly in the morning.

B: Well, I have you booked on a flight that will fit your schedule. The tickets will arrive by mail in a few days.

3. Напишите монолог на тему «Reserving a plane ticket»

Практическое занятие № 6. The accommodation industry. The Past Perfect Tense/Индустрия гостеприимства. Прошедшее совершенное время.

Практика речи: The accommodation industry/ Индустрия гостеприимства.

Грамматика: The Past Perfect Tense/Прошедшее совершенное время

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть:

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ
Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E
Владелец: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E
Действителен с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

THE ACCOMMODATION INDUSTRY

A hotel is a temporary home for people who are travelling. In a hotel the traveller can rest and has access to food and drink. -The hotel may also offer facilities for recreation, such as a swimming pool, a golf course or a beach. In many cases the hotel also provides free space for the traveller's means of transportation. All of these services are designed to accommodate the traveller, so the hotel business is often referred to as the accommodation industry.

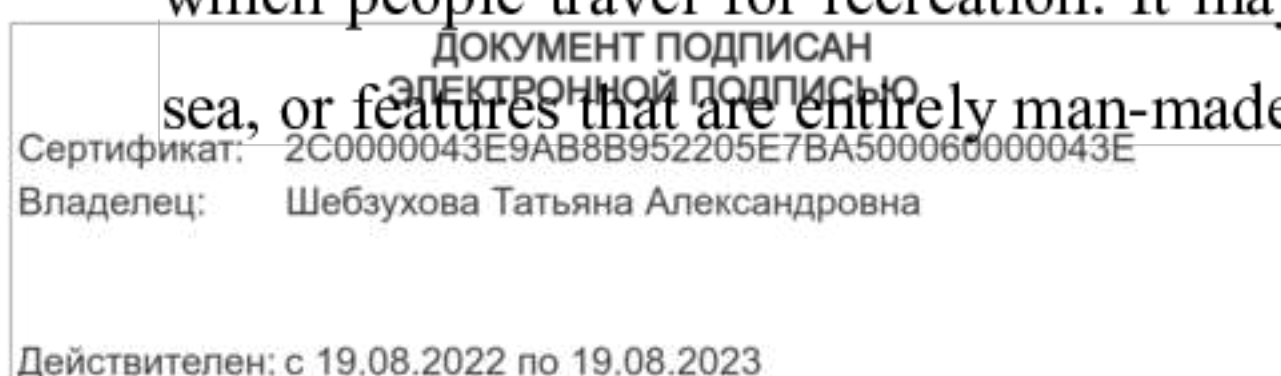
Travel and hotels have always been closely related. In Europe and America, inns and taverns were spaced along the roads at the distance a horse could travel in a day. The inns were primitive by modern standards. The traveller usually had to share his bed with at least one other person, and as many as four other persons in some remote areas. The old-fashioned inns, however, did provide food and shelter for both men and horses and therefore became a symbol for hospitality. Indeed, the word "inn" has been used recently by many modern hotels and motels.

Modern mass transportation, that is, the movement of large numbers of people at relatively low prices, began with the development of the railroads in the 19th century. Up to that time, accommodations had been provided by country inns or by family-owned and — operated hotels in the cities. As the railroads carried larger numbers of people further and more rapidly, large hotels were constructed near the train stations. The cluster of hotels around Grand Central terminal in New York is a good surviving example of this stage of development of the hotel industry.

The other means of transportation — the automobile and the airline — resulted in the growth of corresponding accommodations facilities. In the case of automobile, motels that serve people travelling by car have sprung up along highways all over the world.

The word "motel" was created by combining motor and hotel. When automobiles were first used, flimsy and inexpensive tourist cabins were built beside the highways. Then, as people demanded greater comfort, the cabins were replaced by tourist courts and then by the modern hotels. Motel or motor hotels providing parking facilities for cars were also constructed in many large cities, where they now compete with the other commercial hotels.

The airline extended the distances that people could travel in a short period. For the accommodations industry it was a boom in the construction of resort hotels. A resort is a place to which people travel for recreation. It may offer mountain scenery, the combination of sun and sea, or features that are entirely man-made, like Disneyland in California.



All hotels do not serve the same clientele, that is, the same kind of guests. In fact, it is possible to place hotels in four broad categories. The first is the commercial hotel, which provides services essentially for transients, many of them travelling on business. Many city hotels and diversely located motels fell into this group. The second category is resort hotels. Located in vacation areas, they often provide recreational facilities of their own as well. A third type of hotel aims its services largely at the convention trade. Conventions are meetings, usually held yearly, of various business or professional groups. Not so long ago, most conventions were held in large urban centres such as New York and Washington D.C. The forth category is resident hotels. People who do not wish to keep house themselves can rent accommodations on a seasonal basis or even permanently in many hotels.

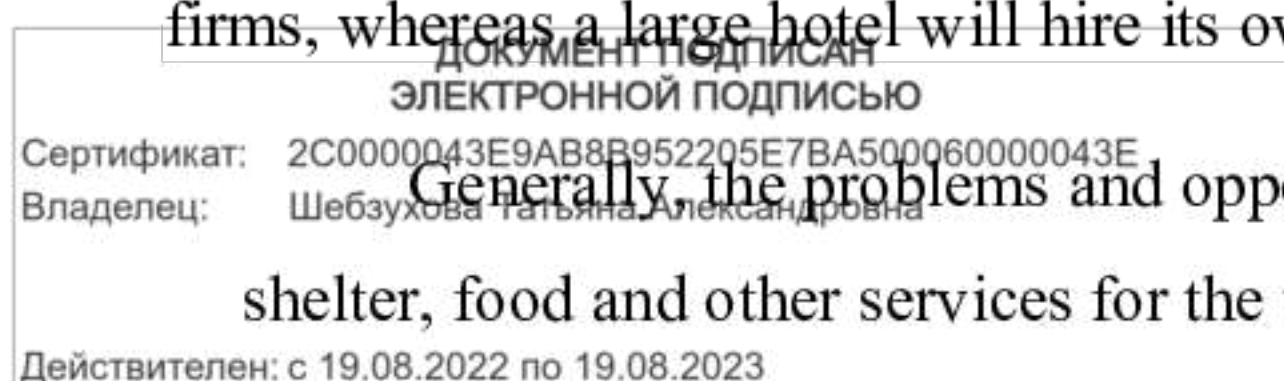
No firm distinction exists between the different kinds of hotels. In large cities that are also tourist centres, such as New York, Paris, Tokyo, London and Rome, one hotel may offer all types of service. And even a small hotel may have banquet rooms and meeting rooms in addition to its accommodations for transients.

Another way of categorising hotels by its quality of service they offer. At the top are the luxury hotels, which generally offer their guests the greatest comfort and convenience possible. At the bottom are those that provide merely a place to sleep. A system for rating hotels according to quality is widely used in France and a number of other countries. This system puts the top hotels in a special deluxe category, with other receiving from five stars to one star or "A's". The standard features include private bathrooms, room telephones, recreational facilities and so on.

The difference in quality between hotels is not entirely a matter of equipment or furnishings. The proportion of employees to guests and guest rooms is also a matter of prime importance. In general, the accommodation industry is labour-intensive; that is it employs a large number of people to perform its services. In a luxury hotel, there may be three employees for every guest room. In a large commercial hotel in a big city, the ratio is usually closer to one employee per guest room. Obviously, the services offered by a small hotel will be far more restricted than those provided by a luxury hotel.

The larger and more luxurious the hotel, the greater the variety of jobs that it offers. Nevertheless, the administration and organisation of a small hotel is similar to a large one. Engineering and maintenance for a small establishment may be done by contract with local firms, whereas a large hotel will hire its own staff for these functions.

Generally, the problems and opportunities in all hotels are comparable, since all provide shelter, food and other services for the travelling public.



The hotel business has its own load factor in the form of the occupancy rate. This is the percentage of rooms or beds which are occupied at a certain point in time or over a period of time. One of the main problems of the hotel business is a high occupancy rate during one season and a very low one during another. Hotels in winter resorts try to increase occupancy in summer by offering very low rates. Many summer resorts have built winter sports facilities to attract people during their off-season.

VOCABULARY

temporary – временный

access – доступ

accommodations industry – гостиничное хозяйство

to refer to – именовать, называть; относить к классу, типу

to provide – предоставлять

inn – гостиница, постоялый двор

tavern – таверна, закусочная

remote – отдаленный

cluster – скопление

to spring up – возникать, появляться

flimsy – непрочный, хрупкий; неосновательный, шаткий

to demand – требовать

cabin – домик, коттедж

parking facilities – парковка

to compete with – конкурировать с

tourist court – туристский коттедж с парковкой

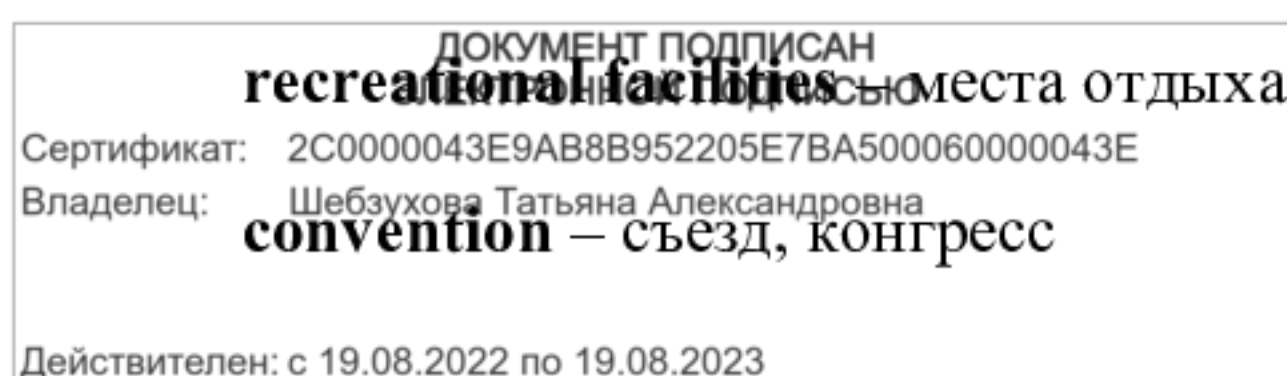
resort – курорт

mountain scenery – горный пейзаж

transient – временный жилец

recreational facilities – места отдыха и развлечений

convention – съезд, конгресс



private bathroom – отдельная ванна

furnishings – обстановка, меблировка

labour-intensive – трудоемкий

ratio – пропорция, соотношение

obviously – очевидно

restricted – узкий, ограниченный

nevertheless – тем не менее

maintenance – административно-хозяйственное обслуживание

occupancy rate – уровень загрузки номерного фонда (в гостинице)

sports facilities – спортивные сооружения

to attract – привлекать

off-season – мертвый сезон

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

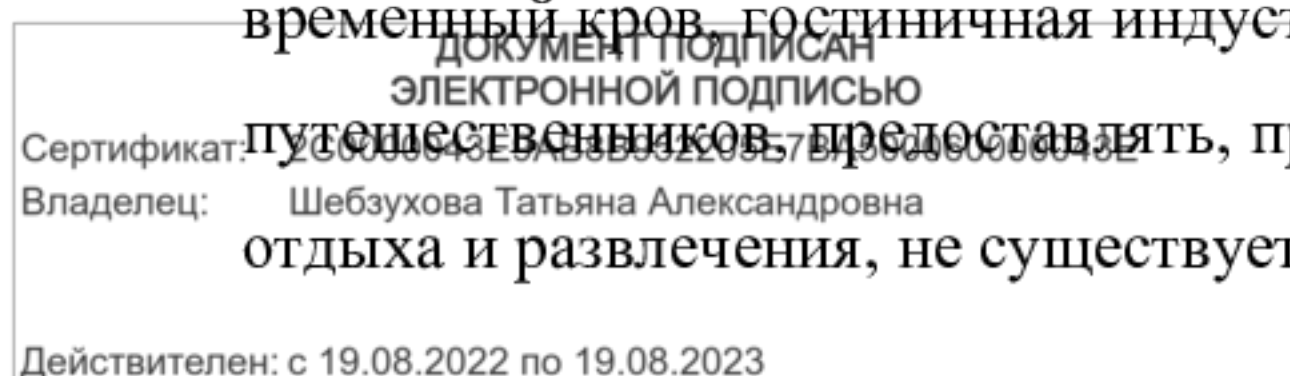
accommodation, means of transportation, to share, remote areas, an old-fashioned inn, to provide food and shelter, occupancy rate, parking facilities, highway, inexpensive tourist cabin, to extend, feature, load factor, off-season, convention trade, to rent, banquet room, variety

2. *Agree or disagree with the following statements.*

- A hotel is a temporary home for travelling people.
- The hotel doesn't usually offer facilities for recreation and never provides shelter and food.
- By modern standards inns were a sort of luxury hotels with all kinds of recreational facilities.
- All hotels serve the same clientele.
- The difference in quality between hotels is not entirely a matter of equipment or furnishings.
- The administration and organisation of a small hotel is not the same as of a large one.
- Many hotels try to solve the problem of the occupancy rate in a different way.

3. *Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.*

временный кров, гостиничная индустрия, разработаны для размещения путешественников, предоставлять, примитивны по современным стандартам, места отдыха и развлечения, не существует четкого различия, конференц-зал, отдаленные



районы, символ гостеприимства, требовать большего комфорта, рукотворный, вопрос первоначальной важности, увеличить заполнение номеров

4. Give synonyms to the following words and word combinations and make up your own examples with them.

inn, to provide, recreational facilities, shelter, to demand, to be located, convention, to employ

5. Answer the questions.

- What does a hotel provide for a traveller?
- Why did old-fashioned inns become symbols of hospitality?
- When did modern mass transportation appear?
- What kind of attractions do resorts offer?
- What categories may hotels be divided into?
- What is the difference between commercial and resort hotels?
- Who are resident hotels intended for?
- What other system of hotel rating do you know?
- Why is the accommodation industry labour-intensive?
- Why are there comparable problems and opportunities in all hotels?
- What is the load factor in the hotel business?

6. *Translate into English.*

- Основная функция гостиниц – обеспечить туристов и деловых людей местом для проживания, едой и всеми необходимыми условиями.
- Если вы путешествуете на машине, то можете остановиться в мотеле, который предоставит вам удобную комнату и стоянку для вашего автомобиля.
- Курортные отели почти всегда расположены в живописных уголках – в горах, на берегу реки или моря, в лесу.
- В гостиничном бизнесе большое значение имеет уровень загрузки номерного фонда, который зависит от времени года.
- Количество обслуживающего персонала зависит от категории отеля.
- Гостиницы классифицируются по разным признакам, но в основе любой классификации лежит качество обслуживания и удобства, предоставляемые отелем.
- Мы надеемся, что сооружения для зимних видов спорта существенно поднимут процент заполнения номеров в нашей гостинице в зимний сезон.

7. *Say what you have learnt about.*

Сертификат: **7. Say what you have learnt about.**
Владелец: Шибзухова Татьяна Александровна

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

Документ подписан ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

Сертификат: 80000004-9E9A7BFB9D800055776451028000000E
Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

When the guest checks out, he wants someone to help him with accounts. The cashier at the front desk will do it. Every hotel manager relies on his front office to provide brief and convenient checking-in and checking-out.

THE BELL SERVICE

When hotel guests check in, they expect someone to show them to their rooms. They also want someone to help them with their luggage. Often guests would like some employee to run errands for them. These are duties of the bell service. At the head of the bell service is the bell captain. The bell captain's post is next to the front desk. The bell captain directs bellmen.

The room clerk gives the guest's room number and the key to the bellman. The bellman escorts the guest to his room. He escorts the guest to the elevator first and then to the floor. There the bellman shows the guest his room. He must show where the light switches are. He must also explain how to use the room appliances: the TV-set, telephone, air-conditioning. The guest may want him to explain some other hotel services: room service, laundry or dry-cleaning.

In many hotels the bellman also carries the guest's luggage. But some hotels have got porters who must carry the luggage. Very often the bellman or the porter use a cart to move the luggage.

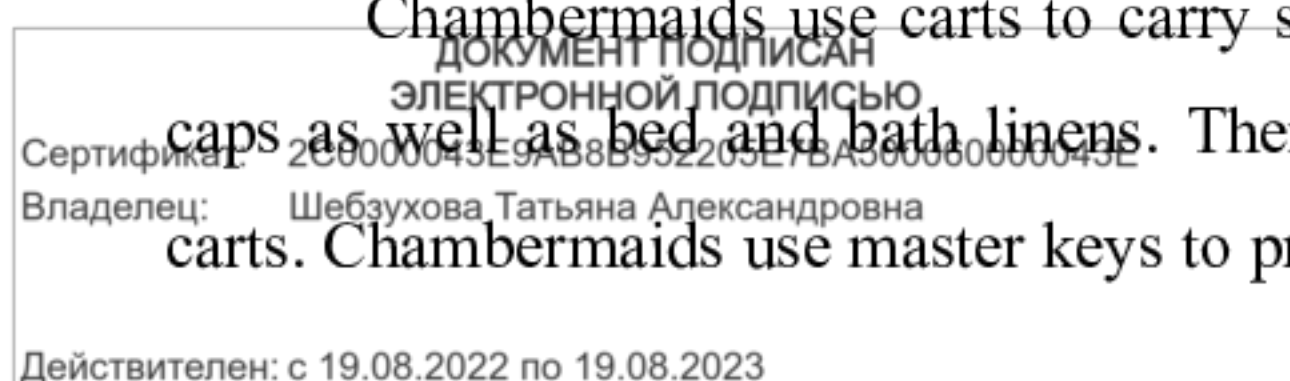
The bellmen also run errands for the guests. They can even page guests in the hotel. You can see a bellman carry a sign with the name of the guest whom he is paging. Or you can hear a bellman call out the name while he is carrying the sign.

THE HOUSEKEEPING

When guests stay at the hotel they expect somebody to clean their rooms. The housekeeping department does it. At the head of the housekeeping service is the housekeeper. He supervises the chambermaids.

Chambermaids prepare the rooms before the guests check in. The housekeeper tells the maids to general clean the rooms or to make up the rooms. He may ask the maids to scrub down the bathrooms or just change the bed linen and the towels. Generally the maids air the rooms, make the beds, dust the furniture, vacuum clean the floor, wash the bathroom, empty the waste baskets.

Chambermaids use carts to carry supplies of toiletries: shampoos, soaps, tissues, shower caps as well as bed and bath linens. There are containers for dirty linen and rubbish on those carts. Chambermaids use master keys to provide security for the hotel rooms.



If the guests need extra bedding or rollaways, the housekeeping service will do it. The housekeeping service provides hair-dryers and irons if the guests need them. When guests check out, the housekeeper inspects the rooms. The housekeeper informs the front desk if everything is in order. He also informs which rooms are occupied and which rooms are vacant.

1. What do hotel guests expect the housekeeping service to do?
2. What are chambermaids' duties?
3. What other services does the housekeeping department provide?
4. What does the housekeeper do when guests check out?

THE TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT

When guests stay at the hotel, they often use phones. There is usually the regular pay phone and the house phone. The house phone is the system of phones throughout the hotel. There is usually an operator who operates the switchboard. With the switchboard the operator can control all in-coming and out-going calls.

If the guest wants someone to wake him up, to page him, to provide room service for him, or to send a telegram, he will call the operator. The operator can connect the guest with any hotel service: the front office, the housekeeping, the bell service, the room service, or the concierge.

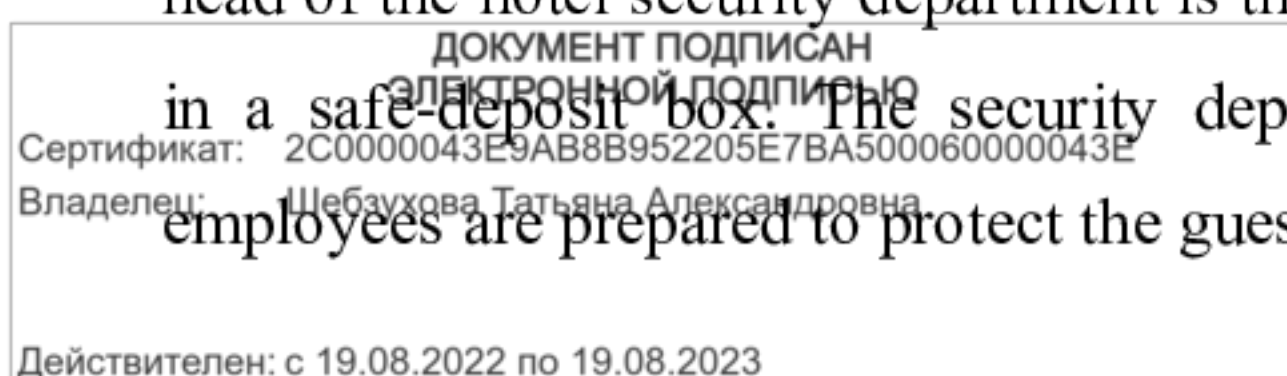
The operator has to handle outside calls too. They may be local, long-distance and international. If someone calls from outside to find some hotel guest, the telephone operator will connect him. If the guest is not in at the moment, the operator can take a message for the absent guest. If guests want to make a long-distance or an international call, they may ask the operator to connect them. But they may also dial direct.

1. What kind of phones are there at the hotel?
2. What does the operator do?
3. What departments can the operator connect the guest with?
4. How can guests make long-distance or international calls?

THE SECURITY DEPARTMENT

When guests stay at the hotel, they expect someone to protect them. The hotel security department must protect the guests from all dangers: robbery and burglary, fire or flood. At the head of the hotel security department is the security officer. The guests may keep their valuables

in a safe-deposit box. The security department is in charge of it. The security department employees are prepared to protect the guests in case of any crime.



Often the guests lose their stuff in the hotel. They may leave their purses and wallets, hand-bags and umbrellas, hats and coats in bars or restaurants, restrooms or lobbies. The security department is in charge of the lost and found office.

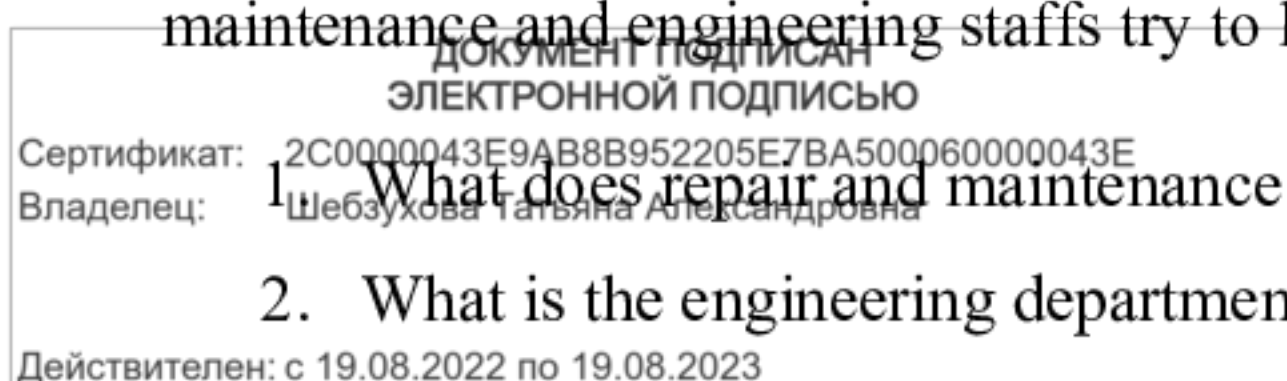
The security department employees are trained for emergencies. They are prepared to help the guests in case of fire or other dangers. They are responsible for warning the guests of the danger. They are in charge of smoke detectors and fire extinguishers throughout the hotel. The security department provides fire drills for all hotel employees. Each hotel employee knows all emergency exits. In case of an injury there are first aid kits throughout the hotel. The security department is in charge of them too.

1. What must the hotel security department protect the guests from?
2. How can the security department protect the guests' lost items?
3. How are the security department employees prepared to help the hotel guests in case of emergency?
4. How can the security department help the hotel guests in case of injury?

THE MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

Hotel personnel constantly do repair and maintenance work. This includes painting rooms and public areas, repairing worn or damaged furniture, repairing plumbing and lighting fixtures, doing upholstery work, patching carpets and hundreds of other chores that are necessary to keep the operation up to the established standard. A few large hotels maintain their own workshops for such tasks as carpentry and upholstering. Many hotels also employ their own painters who refurbish the guest rooms and the public areas on a regular schedule. One repainting a year is usually sufficient in normal circumstances, but damage to a room may make a special paint job necessary.

In some hotels, engineering is a separate operation from maintenance. In these cases, the engineering department is responsible for the mechanical equipment. A modern hotel uses a great deal of complicated equipment, involving its heating and air-conditioning systems, elevators, escalators, electricity and plumbing, to name only the most important. Technicians in all of these specialties are employed under the supervision of a chief engineer. Their real job is not so much to repair damage as to prevent it. A guest room that is out of service cannot produce any income for the hotel. Through techniques that prevent damage and wear, the housekeeping, maintenance and engineering staffs try to keep as many rooms in service as possible.



1. What does repair and maintenance work include?
2. What is the engineering department responsible for?

3. Who is at the head of engineering department?
4. What is the real job of technicians?

VOCABULARY

account – счет

bath linen – банное белье

bed linen – постельное белье

bell captain – старший посыльный

burglary – кража со взломом

carpentry – плотницкие работы

chambermaid – горничная

counter – стойка

to check in – регистрироваться в гостинице

to check out – расплатиться и выехать из гостиницы

to connect – соединять

to deliver messages – доставлять сообщения

to dial direct – пользоваться автоматической телефонной связью

dry-cleaning – химчистка

to dust – вытирать пыль

elevator – лифт

emergency exit – аварийный выход

to empty – выбрасывать, высыпать

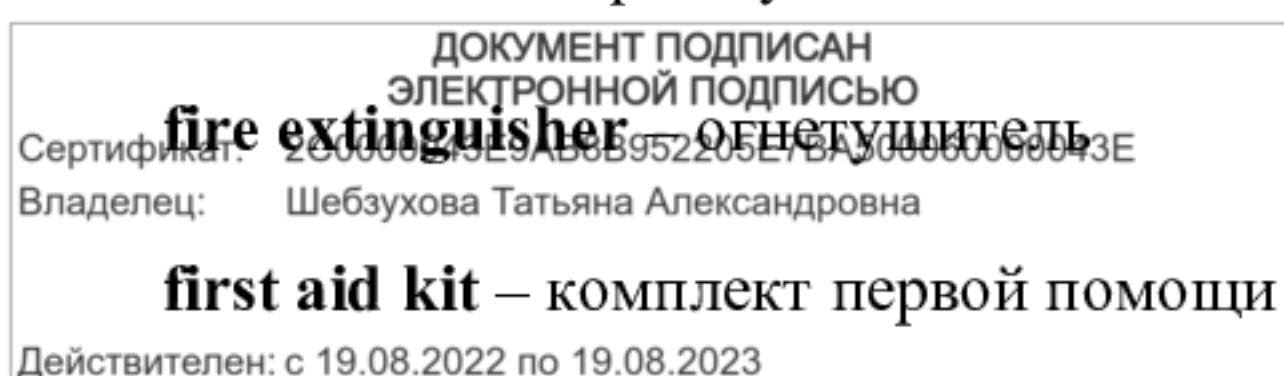
engineering – инженерные службы

extra bedding – дополнительный комплект постельных принадлежностей

fire drill – пожарное учение

fire extinguisher – огнетушитель

first aid kit – комплект первой помощи



flood – потоп, наводнение

front desk – стойка отдела приема

house phone – внутренний телефон гостиницы

housekeeper – заведующий службой горничных, этажной службой

housekeeping service – служба горничных, этажная служба

in-coming call – входящий телефонный звонок

injury – травма

key drop – отверстие для опускания гостями ключей от номеров

laundry – прачечная

lobby – вестибюль, холл гостиницы

long-distance call – междугородний телефонный звонок

lost and found office – бюро находок

maintenance department – отдел материально-технического снабжения

to make up rooms – делать косметическую уборку номеров

master key – мастер-ключ, универсальный ключ

message box – ячейка для сообщений и передач

out-going call – исходящий телефонный звонок

to page – выполнять функции личного сопровождающего и прислуги

to perform a duty – выполнять обязанность

plumbing and lighting fixtures – сантехника и электроприборы

prevent damage and wear – заниматься профилактикой технического оборудования

to refurbish – делать косметический ремонт, осуществлять профилактический и текущий ремонт

regular pay phone – обычный платный телефон

repair – ремонтировать

reservation department – отдел бронирования

restroom – туалет общего пользования в гостинице или ресторане

robbery – ограбление, кража

rollaway – раскладушка

room service – обслуживание в номере

rubbish – мусор

to run errands – выполнять поручения

safe-deposit box – индивидуальный сейф

security department – отдел безопасности

security officer – начальник отдела безопасности

smoke detector – детектор дыма

supplies – расходные материалы

switchboard – коммутатор

tissues – туалетная бумага, бумажные салфетки

toiletries – туалетные принадлежности

upholstery – обивка мебели

to vacuum clean – пылесосить

valet service – гостиничная услуга по чистке и глажению

wake-up call – звонок в номер, будящий постояльца

wallet – бумажник

waste basket – мусорная корзина

EXERCISES

№ 1.

Cross out one odd term in each line:

1) bellman, accountant, chambermaid, elevator, telephone operator, housekeeper;

2) valet, housekeeping, paging, dry-cleaning, bedding, waking up;



- 3) to vacuum clean, to scrub down, to rely on, to draw up, to wake up, to check out;
- 4) impersonal, external, attentive, helpful, tangible, personnel;
- 5) costs, tissues, revenues, messages, rubbish, supplies, valuables;
- 6) lobby, wallet, suite, restroom, single room, double room

Практическое занятие № 8. At the Customs House/На таможене

Практика речи: At the Customs House/На таможене

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть:

When people travel abroad they have to go through the customs. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free. Customs restrictions also include a prohibited articles list. This is a list of items which may not be brought into a country or taken out of it, for example, weapons, antiques and works of art, precious metals and precious stones, etc. If a traveller has any item which comes under restrictions, he is asked to declare it. That is, he is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made orally or in writing. In this case a traveller fills in the form. It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully examined to prevent smuggling.

Transportation of animals, birds, insects, fish and products of animal origin is under the inspection of the Veterinary Control. A passenger should have a medical certificate for his animal to carry it in the cabin. Any baggage containing seeds, bulbs, vegetables and fruit are subject to the Plant Quarantine inspection. A passenger must have a special license to carry plants.

Лексические единицы по теме: a traveller, cross the border, customs regulations, liable to duty, exceed a certain fixed quota, a prohibited articles list, permission, to take items, customs restrictions, import or export license, to declare, declaration, to vary, receipt, duty-free, passenger's luggage, smuggling

Вопросы и задания:

1. Подберите слова к определениям

1. a place where travellers' belongings can be searched when leaving or entering a country;
2. official rules which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free;
3. a kind of tax paid on items entering or leaving a country;
4. to name the item liable to duty, state its value and other particulars;
5. customs regulations which control and limit the goods entering or leaving a country;

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ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ
Сертификат: 830000047248484512055754500060000485
Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна
Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

6. to take goods illegally from one country to another, avoiding paying the necessary tax.

2. Переведите на английский язык

1. Согласно нашим таможенным правилам это не подлежит таможенному обложению.
2. Подпадает ли эта вещь под таможенные ограничения?
3. Личные вещи обычно не облагаются пошлиной, если они не превышают определенной квоты.
4. В таможене багаж пассажира тщательно проверяется таможенниками.
5. Иногда таможенники тщательно обыскивают (search) вещи пассажиров, чтобы предотвратить (prevent) контрабанду товаров, подлежащих таможенному обложению.
6. Мне потребовалось около двух часов, чтобы пройти все формальности на таможне.
7. Если у пассажира есть какая-нибудь вещь, которая подпадает под таможенные ограничения, его просят заявить о ней в декларации.
8. Только пройдя таможню, путешественник может поехать в гостиницу или любое другое место.
9. Мы превысили квоту и должны были заплатить большую сумму таможенной пошлины.
10. Я гражданин России, вот моя въездная виза. Цель моей поездки в Великобританию – туризм.

3. Напишите монолог на тему «At the Customs House»

Практическое занятие № 9. Speaking with the Customs Officer. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense/Беседа с таможенным сотрудником. Прошедшее совершенно-продолженное время

Практика речи: Speaking with the Customs Officer/Беседа с таможенным сотрудником

Грамматика: The Past Perfect Continuous Tense/Прошедшее совершенно-продолженное время

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

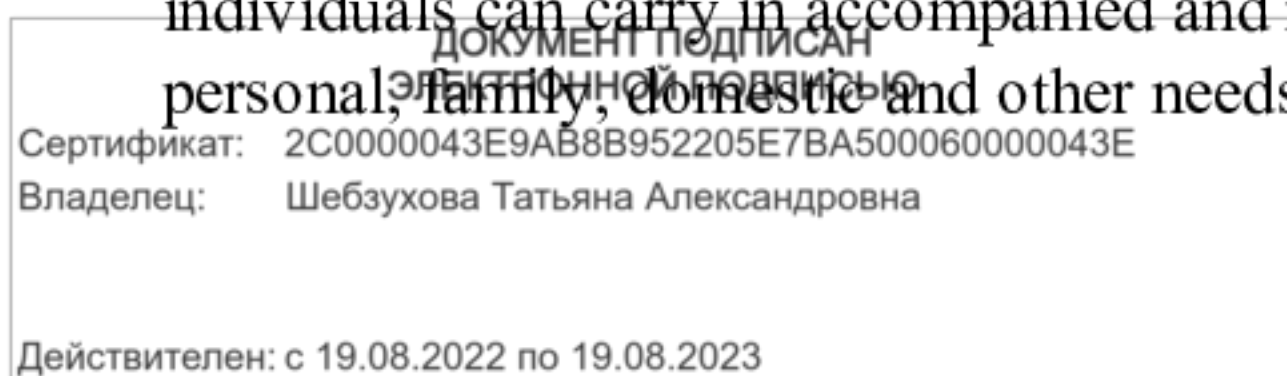
Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть:

THE PROCEDURE FOR INDIVIDUALS TO MOVE GOODS ACROSS THE CUSTOMS BORDER OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In accordance with the provisions of the Customs Code of the Russian Federation individuals can carry in accompanied and non-accompanied luggage goods intended for personal, family, domestic and other needs not connected with commercial activity.



The intended purpose of the goods is determined by Customs authorities on the basis of a declaration from an individual, the nature and quantity of the goods and the frequency with which the goods are carried across the customs border.

If the value of imported goods doesn't exceed 65,000 rubles and/or the total weight doesn't exceed 35 kg, the goods are exempt from customs duties.

In case the value of the goods exceeds 65,000 rubles but doesn't exceed 650,000 rubles and/or the total weight exceeds 35 kg but doesn't exceed 200 kg, a unified rate of customs duty is applied to the amount of the excess. A unified rate of duty is 30 per cent (%) of the customs value of the goods but not less than 4 euros per kilogram.

In case the value of the goods exceeds 650,000 rubles and/or the total weight exceeds 200 kg, an aggregate customs payment is levied on the amount of the excess.

The rates of customs duties on imported transport means depend on their value, the date of manufacture and the engine volume.

A full exemption from customs duties and taxes is granted for cultural valuables on condition that they are declared and have undergone the special registration envisaged by the legislation.

Customs duties are not paid on international postal items if the value of such goods sent in the course of one week to one recipient doesn't exceed 10,000 rubles.

Government establishes quantitative limits on certain categories of goods. Individuals can carry across the border 2 liters of alcohol, 200 cigarettes, 250 g of caviar, \$3000 per person free of duty.

Goods prohibited for bringing into the country are: weapons of all kinds, ammunition and explosives, drugs and psychotropic substances.

Working on the text

Ex. 1 Read and translate the text.

Ex. 2 Find in the text the English equivalents of the following:

таможенный кодекс; физическое лицо; сопровождаемый багаж; ввозимые товары; личные нужды; коммерческая деятельность; предназначение; общий вес; характер и количество; транспортное средство; дата производства; объем двигателя; культурные ценности; международные почтовые отправления; количественные ограничения

Ex.3 a) Mark the stress in the English words and compare it with the Russian words. Tick the pairs of words with different stressed syllables.

individual индивидуальный

company компания

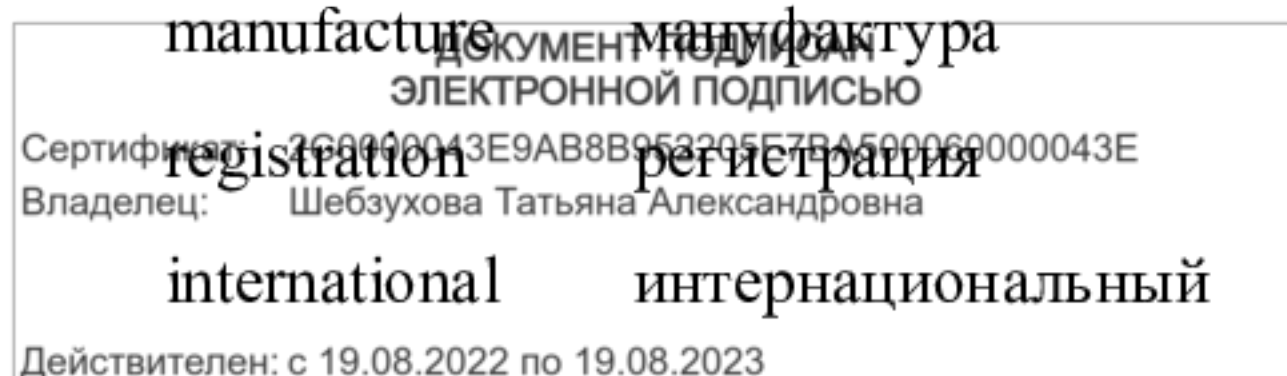
personal персональный

commercial коммерческий

manufacture мануфактура

registration регистрация

international интернациональный



limit	ЛИМИТ
competent	КОМПЕТЕНТНЫЙ
details	детали

b) Read the English words again.

Ex. 4 Cross out silent letters in the following words and practice their reading:

foreign, flight, receipt, write, know, weight, through, which, when, why, where, what, alright, answer

Ex.5 Insert prepositions if necessary.

- 1) _____ accordance _____ the Customs Code
- 2) goods intended _____ personal, family, domestic and other needs
- 3) the goods are exempt _____ duty
- 4) the intended purpose is determined _____ Customs authorities
- 5) to carry goods _____ the customs border
- 6) the rate of duty depends _____ the value of the goods
- 7) the date _____ manufacture
- 8) the goods are free of duty _____ condition that ...
- 9) to pay the duty _____ international postal items
- 10) _____ the course _____ one week

Ex. 6 Find words in the text which define the following nouns:

- luggage - accompanied / non-accompanied
- needs
- activities
- weight
- goods
- rate of duty
- customs payment
- valuables
- item

- limits



Past Perfect Continuous - прошедшее совершенное длительное время

Время Past Perfect Continuous указывает на действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось в течение некоторого времени и либо закончилось непосредственно перед неким моментом в прошлом или все еще не закончилось к некоему моменту в прошлом.

I had been typing this text for 2 hours and then found it on the Internet.

Я набирал этот текст два часа, а потом нашел его в Интернете.

I had been waiting for his airplane for 2 hours when it was announced about delay.

Я ждал его самолет уже два часа, когда объявили о его задержке.

Образование Past Perfect Continuous

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени Past Perfect Continuous, требуется вспомогательный глагол to be во времени Past Perfect и причастие настоящего времени (форма V-ing) смыслового глагола.

To be во времени Past Perfect имеет единственную форму had been.

Причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) можно получить, прибавив к начальной форме значимого глагола окончание -ing:

jump – jumping

live – living

Утвердительные предложения:

I had been playing	We had been playing
You had been playing	You had been playing
He / she / it had been playing	They had been playing

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол had выносится на место перед подлежащим, а остальная часть сказуемого располагается после него:

I saw many puddles. Had it been raining?

Я видел много луж. Шел дождь?

Вопросительные предложения:

Had I been playing?	Had we been playing?
Had you been playing?	Had you been playing?
Had he / she / it been playing?	Had they been playing?

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом had следует отрицательная частица not:

Of course he did not want to sleep! He had not been working like a horse all the week.
Разумеется, ему не хотелось спать! Он-то не работал как вол всю неделю.

Отрицательные предложения:

I had not been playing	We had not been playing
You had not been playing	You had not been playing
He / she / it had not been playing	They had not been playing

Лексические единицы по теме: cross the border, customs regulations, liable to duty, weight limitation, a prohibited articles list, dutiable articles, purpose, customs restrictions, import or export license, to declare, declaration, to vary, receipt, duty-free, length of his visit, smuggling

Вопросы и задания:

1. Опираясь на образец, дополните предложения в the Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- 1) ... before Tom came to the court. Helen/to play/tennis/for an hour and a half.
- 2) ... before he retired. Mr Black/to work/as a lawyer/for twenty-five years.
- 3) ... when the bus arrived. We/ to wait/f or forty minutes.
- 4) Sheila looked tired because She/to sew/a dress/for her little daughter/all day.
- 5) Before Jack got to level four He/to play/the same game/for three hours.
- 6) Mike's neighbours were angry because He/to listen/to loud music/for four hours/yesterday evening.
- 7) Everybody was very hungry because They/to work/all day/without/a break for lunch.
- 8) ... when suddenly the car broke down. We/ to drive/for five hours.
- 9) ... before the plane landed in the airport late in the evening yesterday. They/to fly/for six hours.
- 10) ... since Easter. Alex and Den/to prepare/for the exams.

2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в the Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- 1) My sister ... (to practise) for two months before that concert.
- 2) The boys ... (to fish) for three hours before Tom caught the first fish.
- 3) We ... (to discuss) that problem for more than an hour before we found the right solution.
- 4) Henry ... (to wait) for half an hour before he saw his girlfriend getting off the tram.
- 5) Driving to the hospital was difficult as it ... (to snow) all night.

6) Polly ... (to study) economy since she entered university.

7) Ron's collection of coins was valuable as he ... (to collect) them since he was a schoolboy.



8) When Sam returned home we ... (to watch) that TV programme for a quarter of an hour already.

9) Bill's coat and mittens were wet because he ... (to play) snowballs with his friends in the yard.

10) David was irritated because the police inspector ... (to ask) him questions for more than an hour.

3. Сделайте предложения вопросительными

1) Brian had been trying to find a better job for three weeks.

2) Little Johnny had been riding his new bike all day yesterday.

3) Robert and Frank had been fixing that computer for two hours yesterday.

4) Julia had been typing the report all the morning yesterday.

5) It had been raining all night last Tuesday.

6) The Smiths had been building their house for four years.

7) We had been skating for three hours yesterday.

8) You had been decorating the classroom for more than two hours last Saturday.

9) The twins had been fighting in the backyard when their mother saw them.

10) Molly had been speaking on the phone for an hour and a half yesterday evening.

4. Сделайте предложения отрицательными

1) Brian had been trying to find a better job for three weeks.

2) Little Johnny had been riding his new bike all day yesterday.

3) Robert and Frank had been fixing that computer for two hours yesterday.

4) Julia had been typing the report all the morning yesterday.

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9) The twins had been fighting in the backyard when their mother saw them.

10) Molly had been speaking on the phone for an hour and a half yesterday evening.

5. *Напишите монолог на тему «Speaking with the Customs Officer»*

Практическое занятие № 10. List of prohibited items/Список запрещенных товаров

Практика речи: List of prohibited

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и

Действительный срок по 19.08.2023

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть:

When people travel abroad they have to go through the customs. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free. Customs restrictions also include a prohibited articles list. This is a list of items which may not be brought into a country or taken out of it, for example, weapons, antiques and works of art, precious metals and precious stones, etc.

If a traveller has any item which comes under restrictions, he is asked to declare it. That is, he is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made orally or in writing. In this case a traveller fills in the form. It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully examined to prevent smuggling.

Transportation of animals, birds, insects, fish and products of animal origin is under the inspection of the Veterinary Control. A passenger should have a medical certificate for his animal to carry it in the cabin. Any baggage containing seeds, bulbs, vegetables and fruit are subject to the Plant Quarantine inspection. A passenger must have a special license to carry plants.

Лексические единицы по теме: cross the border, customs regulations, liable to duty, passenger's certificate of vaccination, a prohibited articles list, dutiable articles, an examination of luggage, customs restrictions, import or export license, to declare, declaration, to vary, receipt, duty-free, firearms, drugs, smuggling

Вопросы и задания:

1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Customs Official: Are these two bags all you have, madam?

Pauline: Yes, they're all I have.

O.: Well, would you please read this notice carefully.

P.: Thank you.

O.: Do you understand the notice?

P.: No, not very well.

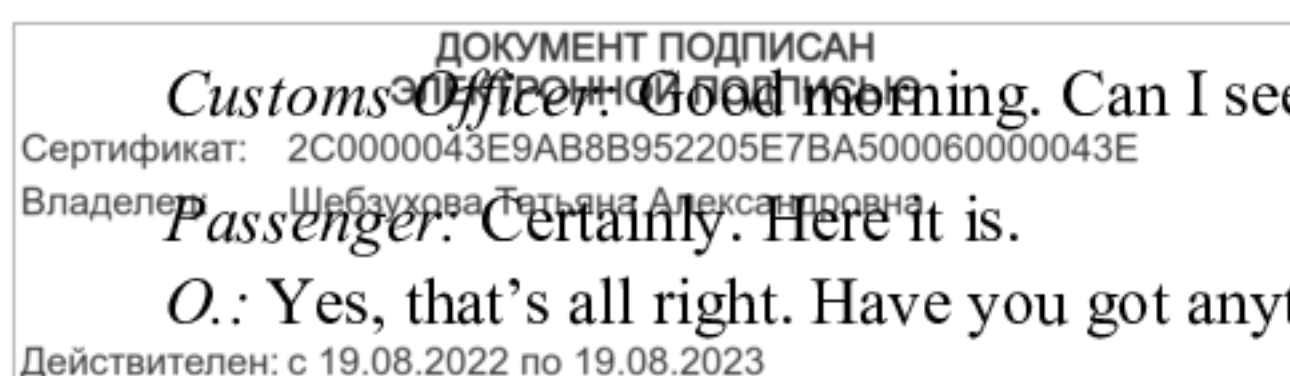
O.: What it means is this. You must declare anything you have with you which is new, or which you got only recently. Also you must declare anything, whether it's new or not, which is in your luggage and isn't for your own use – any present, for example.

P.: I see. Yes, I have got some presents. I've got a bottle of brandy and some cigarettes.

O.: Would you show them to me?

P.: Yes, here they are.

O.: Oh, yes, only half a bottle of brandy. You're allowed that. Now these boxes of cigarettes. That's more than I can allow you free. I'm afraid we'll have to charge you some duty on the cigarettes. I'll tell you how much in a moment. But first let me see inside your bag.



Customs Officer: Good morning. Can I see your passport?

Passenger: Certainly. Here it is.

O.: Yes, that's all right. Have you got anything to declare?

P.: Yes, I have.

O.: What have you got?

P.: I've got some whisky and some cigarettes.

O.: How much whisky have you got?

P.: A litre.

O.: That's all right. And how many cigarettes have you got?

P.: Two hundred.

O.: Fine. What about perfume? Have you got any perfume?

P.: Er... No, I haven't.

O.: Good. Open your case, please.

P.: Pardon?

O.: Open your case, please. Open it now! Oh, you've got three bottles of whisky, four hundred cigarettes and a lot of perfume.

2. Напишите монолог на тему «List of prohibited items»

Практическое занятие № 11. Customs regulations in Great Britain. The Future Continuous Tense/Таможенные правила в Великобритании. Будущее продолженное время

Практика речи: Customs regulations in Great Britain/Таможенные правила в Великобритании

Грамматика: The Future Continuous Tense/Будущее продолженное время

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть: Future Continuous – будущее длительное время

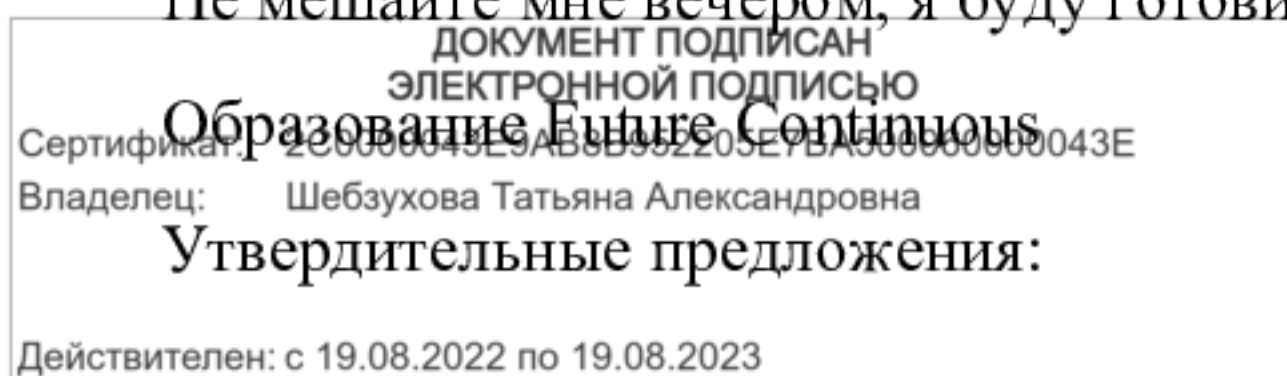
Время Future Continuous указывает на процесс, который будет длиться в определенный момент в будущем. В отличие от времени Future Simple, этот момент в будущем должен быть назван прямо (tomorrow at 4 o'clock, when we meet) или быть очевидным из контекста.

Tomorrow this time I will be flying to New York.

Завтра в это же время я буду лететь в Нью-Йорк.

Don't disturb me in the evening, I'll be preparing for exam.

Не мешайте мне вечером, я буду готовиться к экзамену.



I will be playing.	We will be playing.
You will be playing.	You will be playing.
He / she / it will be playing.	They will be playing.

В вопросительном предложении **will** выносится на место перед подлежащим, а **to be** и смысловой глагол остаются после него:

Why did you bring an album? Will we be studying painting?
Зачем Вы принесли альбом? Мы будем изучать живопись?

Вопросительные предложения:

Will I be playing?	Will we be playing?
Will you be playing?	Will you be playing?
Will he / she / it be playing?	Will they be playing?

В отрицательных предложениях после **will** ставится отрицательная частица **not**. Вместе они могут быть сокращены до формы **won't**:

At 6 I won't be sleeping yet.
В шесть я еще не буду спать.

Отрицательные предложения:

I will not be playing.	We will not be playing.
You will not be playing.	You will not be playing.
He / she / it will not be playing.	They will not be playing.

Лексические единицы по теме: cross the border, customs regulations, vessels, passenger's certificate of vaccination, a prohibited articles list, a place approved by Customs, Entry Processing Unit, customs restrictions, inward documents, to declare, declaration, to vary, cargo, importer, smuggling

Вопросы и задания:

1. Образуйте предложения в Future Continuous

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E

Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

- 1) At this time tomorrow we ... (to watch) a new play in the theatre.
- 2) I... (to have) lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow.

- 3) Mike ... (to interview) a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday.
- 4) We ... (to discuss) this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday.
- 5) My lawyer ... (to wait) for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.
- 6) The workers ... (to repair) the road in the city centre for two days next week.
- 7) The students ... (to write) a test from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. next Tuesday.
- 8) My friends ... (to play) cricket from 5 till 7 o'clock next evening.
- 9) I ... (to fly) to Cairo at this time next Sunday.
- 10) Alice ... (to walk) in the park with her daughter at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

2. Сделайте предложения вопросительными

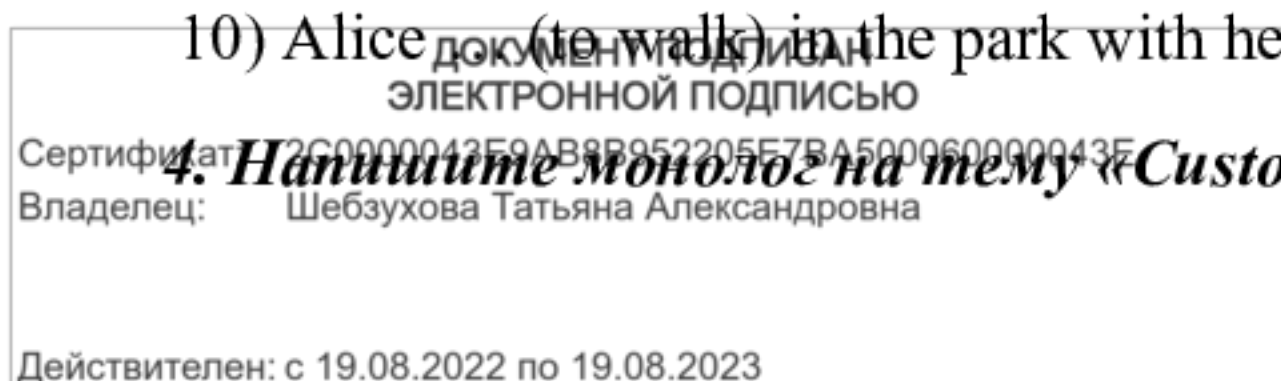
- 1) Atthistimetomorrowwe ... (to watch) a new play in the theatre.
- 2) I... (to have) lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow.
- 3) Mike ... (to interview) a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday.
- 4) We ... (to discuss) this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday.
- 5) My lawyer ... (to wait) for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.
- 6) The workers ... (to repair) the road in the city centre for two days next week.
- 7) The students ... (to write) a test from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. next Tuesday.
- 8) My friends ... (toplay) cricket from 5 till 7 o'clock next evening.
- 9) I ... (to fly) to Cairo at this time next Sunday.
- 10) Alice ... (to walk) in the park with her daughter at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

3. Сделайте предложения отрицательными

- 1) Atthistimetomorrowwe ... (to watch) a new play in the theatre.
- 2) I... (to have) lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow.
- 3) Mike ... (to interview) a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday.
- 4) We ... (to discuss) this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday.
- 5) My lawyer ... (to wait) for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.
- 6) The workers ... (to repair) the road in the city centre for two days next week.
- 7) The students ... (to write) a test from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. next Tuesday.
- 8) My friends ... (toplay) cricket from 5 till 7 o'clock next evening.
- 9) I ... (to fly) to Cairo at this time next Sunday.

- 10) Alice ... (to walk) in the park with her daughter at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

4. Напишите монолог на тему «Customs regulations in Great Britain»



Раздел 2: Travelling by train/Путешествие на поезде

Практическое занятие № 12. Going by train/Поездка на поезде

Практика речи: Going by train/Поездка на поезде

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть:

Many people worry about catching the right train, but keeping the following key pieces of information in mind, it is actually very simple.

The most important thing is the train's final destination, as this will be shown on the departure board and announced on the station tannoy. When booking your ticket, make sure you find out the final destination of any trains you plan to take.

Another important piece of information is the scheduled departure time. This will be printed on your ticket and displayed on the departure boards in the train station. Trains are timetabled to the minute and it is unlikely that more than one train will be departing at exactly the same time. Note that if a train is delayed, it is still referred to by its scheduled departure time, although the actual departure time will also be displayed on the board.

National Rail's live departure boards are useful for checking whether your train is late or on time before you arrive at the station. Simply enter the station you're leaving from and your destination and all the trains scheduled for this journey will be returned. To the left of each station name is an estimated time of departure from that station and if the train is running late, the approximate delay time is listed on the right. The platform your train will be arriving at is also shown. This site can also be used from mobiles so you can check it on the go. It is often more up to date and accurate than the departure boards in the station!

When a train is arriving, the station tannoy will play a message which names the final destination, departure time, train operating company and a list of all the stops. It also tells you which platform it's arriving at. This is probably the most useful source of information on a station, so make sure you can hear it!

The departures board is usually a screen hanging from the roof, showing a list of the next few trains leaving from that station and from which platform. Sometimes, each platform has its own departure board as well, with more detail such as stops.

When catching trains, be aware that they like to leave precisely 'on the dot' and the doors can be locked up to 45 seconds before they are supposed to leave. So don't cut it too close!

If you have any trouble, station staff are always willing to help. Show the guard your ticket and they ought to be able to tell you which train you want and the platform it is departing from.

Лексические единицы по теме: railway station, long-distance train, suburban train, direct train, through train, luggage van, dining car, buffet car, fast train, express train, slow train, corridor car, reserved seats car, single ticket, return ticket, suitcase

Вопросы и задания:

1. Заполните пропуски словами по пройденной теме

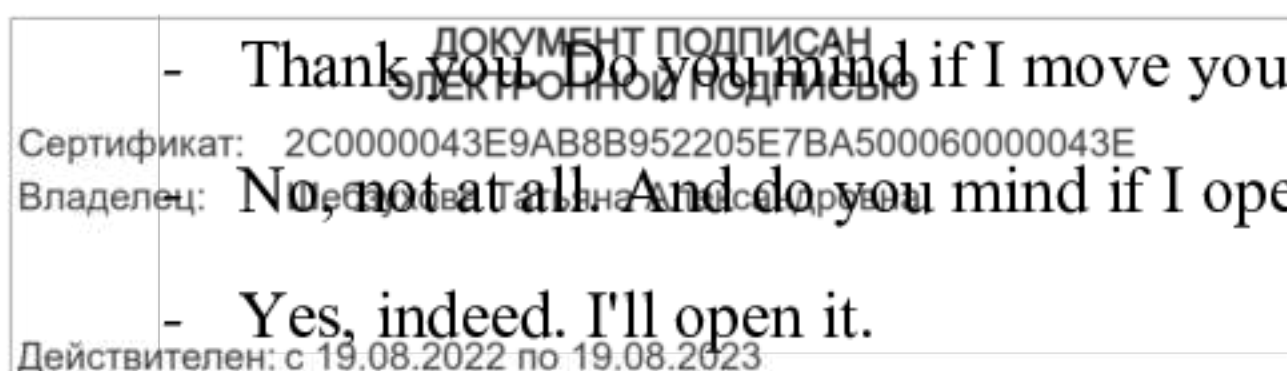
(At the ticket office)

- Good morning, can I help you?
- Good morning, I'd like a ticket for the (1)... ... to Glasgow.
- Which train?
- The one leaving at (2)...
- Single or return?
- Single, please.
- Would you like first or second class?
- Second class, please. Is it possible to have a seat by the (3)...?
- Of course.
- Is this a (4)... ...?
- Yes, it is.
- When does it (5)... in Glasgow?
- It gets in at a quarter to twelve.
- Does this train have a (6)... ...?
- Yes, it does.
- And could you tell me which platform this train (7)... from, please?
- Platform six. You have everything written on the ticket, look: (8)... and ... time, carriage and seat number, the date... Everything is written here.
- Thank you very much. How much is it?
- It's £ 10.40.
- Here you are.
- Thank you.
- Goodbye.

(Later, on the train)

- Excuse me, but this is my (9)
- Oh, sorry, let's (10)... our tickets... Oh, I'm sorry, you're right. Mine is next to the (11)... and not the window.

- Thank you. Do you mind if I move your (12)...?
- No, not at all. And do you mind if I open the window? It's very (13)... in here.
- Yes, indeed. I'll open it.



- Do you know if there's a (14)... ... on the train?
- Yes, it's carriage number five.
- Thanks, could you please keep an eye on my things (15)... ... while I go and eat something?
- Ofcourse, noproblem.

2. Завершите диалоги

I. - A return ticket to London, (1)

- When are you coming back?
- Tonight.
- There's a (2)... at 10 p.m.
- That's very good.

II. - Is there a restaurant (3) ... on the train?

-Yes, of course.

III. - Do you mind if I (4) ... your bag?

- No, and do you mind if I close the (5) ...? It's very cold here.

IV. - What trains are there to Liverpool?

- There is a (6) ... train at 6.30.
- I'd prefer the express train.
- I'm afraid there aren't any express trains to Liverpool today.

V. - What time does this train leave?

- (7)... 5 p.m.
- And when does it (8)...?
- Twohourslater.

3. Заполните пропуски подходящими словами

When I got to the railway (1)... I saw a really long queue at the ticket (2) So I got my ticket from the ticket (3) Then I ran to the (4)... and got (5)... the train. The journey was fine. I managed to get some sandwiches and some tea from the (6)... car. My train (7) ... in Edinburgh with a twenty-minute delay. The result was that I was (8)... for the meeting and I didn't catch the train home. I had to spend the night at the railway hotel.

4. Напишите монолог на тему «Going by train»

Практическое занятие № 13. Advantages of travelling by train. The Future Perfect Tense/Преимущества путешествия на поезде. Будущее совершенное время

Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E
Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна

Практика речи: Advantages of travelling by train/Преимущества путешествия на поезде

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

Грамматика: The Future Perfect Tense/Будущее совершенное время

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть: Future Perfect - будущее совершенное время

Время Future Perfect используется довольно редко, оно обозначает действие, которое закончится до определенного момента или начала другого действия в будущем или будет продолжаться длиться после него.

Next year we will have been married for 30 years.

В следующем году мы будем женаты уже 30 лет.

Образование Future Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

I will have played	We will have played
You will have played	You will have played
He / she / it will have played	They will have played

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а значимый глагол остается после него:

Will you have read all these books by the exam time?

Ты прочтешь все эти книги до начала экзаменов?

Вопросительные предложения:

Will I have played?	Will we have played?
Will you have played?	Will you have played?
Will he / she / it have played?	Will they have played?

В отрицательных предложениях за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица not. При этом они могут быть сокращены до формы won't:

I guess, I won't have received your next letter before Christmas.

Думаю, я не получу твое следующее письмо раньше Рождества.

Отрицательные предложения:

I will not have played	We will not have played
You will not have played	You will not have played
He / she / it will not have played	They will not have played

Лексические единицы по теме: to catch the train, to miss the train, arrival platform, lower berth, booking office, waiting room, compartment, conductor, information office, to depart, luggage office, porter

Вопросы и задания:

1. Вставьте глагол во времени *Future Perfect*

- 1) I _____ a Londoner for five and a half years by next September. (be)
- 2) By Tuesday Jill _____ these novels by O’Henry. (finish)
- 3) Next year is Fred and Kate’s 10th wedding anniversary. They _____ happily married for ten years. (be)
- 4) Molly thinks the film _____ by the time she gets to Fred’s. (to start)
- 5) They _____ the plans by then. (to finish)
- 6) Before his holiday Tom _____ all his money. (to spend)
- 7) The train _____ by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
- 8) I _____ dinner by then. (cook)
- 9) I _____ my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
- 10) Fernando _____ his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
- 11) Before Lisa arrives, I _____ dinner. (finish)
- 12) Johnny _____ this document by 7pm o’clock this afternoon. (translate)
- 13) Helen _____ this awesome doll by her daughter’s birthday. (make)
- 14) Steven _____ his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)
- 15) This test is so arduous, that I _____ it in a day’s time. (not/complete)
- 16) You _____ over half a thousand words when you finish this English book (learn).
- 17) The commission _____ to a definite decision in a month. (come)
- 18) I won’t see Molly on the 1st of August since I _____ to the South by that time. (go)

2. Образуйте отрицательные предложения во времени *Future Perfect*

- 1) We will have played two games of cricket by 6 o’clock tomorrow.
- 2) They will have left the country by next Monday.

- 3) She will have returned from the walk by 8 o'clock tomorrow.
- 4) We will have done the shopping by 5 o'clock tomorrow.
- 5) Martin will have passed all the exams by next Wednesday.
- 6) You will have known the results of the test by tomorrow evening.
- 2) Angela will have written the essay by Tuesday.
- 8) The workers will have finished decorating our house by next month.
- 9) The performance will have finished by 8 o'clock.
- 10) The weather will have changed by tomorrow evening.

3. Образуйте отрицательные предложения во времени *Future Perfect*

- 1) We will have played two games of cricket by 6 o'clock tomorrow.
- 2) They will have left the country by next Monday.
- 3) She will have returned from the walk by 8 o'clock tomorrow.
- 4) We will have done the shopping by 5 o'clock tomorrow.
- 5) Martin will have passed all the exams by next Wednesday.
- 6) You will have known the results of the test by tomorrow evening.
- 7) Angela will have written the essay by Tuesday.
- 8) The workers will have finished decorating our house by next month.
- 9) The performance will have finished by 8 o'clock.
- 10) The weather will have changed by tomorrow evening.

4. Напишите монолог на тему «*Advantages of travelling by train*»

Практическое занятие № 14. Travelling by train in Great Britain/Путешествие на поезде в Великобритании

Практика речи: Travelling by train in Great Britain/Путешествие на поезде в Великобритании.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

<p>ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ</p> <p>Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E</p> <p>Владелец: Илья Владимировна</p> <p>Действие: 15.03.2020 по 15.03.2023</p>	<p>Теоретическая часть:</p> <p>In Britain railways are owned by the state. In general train services are very good, especially on express inter-city lines. Trains are comfortable, clean, frequent and fast, and often</p>
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have food. They are often quicker than the coach, especially on direct routes. Many long-distance trains have “sleeper” compartments and most have restaurant and buffet cars. However, they are quite expensive unless you can get a reduction.

The easiest way to get a reduction is to get a return ticket. If you can buy a day-return (so that you go and come back on the same day) you can save 45 % of your fare. Other train tickets are available for travel at weekends or mid-week. If you can't buy for travel a return, you must buy a single. In Britain tickets (except some special reduced fares) are valid on all trains. It is not necessary to pay a supplement to travel on an express.

If you want to find out details you can go to the platform at British stations. The ticket collector will want to check your ticket and will sell you a platform ticket if you don't want to travel but only want to say good-bye to a friend. You must keep your ticket safe during the journey because it will be checked when you arrive, and probably during the journey as well by the guard. All trains in Britain have first and second class carriages; if you want to travel first class you have to pay about 50 % extra for your ticket.

Лексические единицы по теме: to lose tickets, to start, compartment, the lunch basket, station, to miss the train, the best seat, passengers, departure, arrive at their destination

Вопросы и задания:

1. Заполните пропуски

- Good afternoon, could you tell me (1)... the train to Bath leaves?

- It leaves (2)... at 6.56.

- And when does it (3)...?

- At 8.58.

- I'd like (4)...to Bath, then.

- Single or (5)...?

- (6) ..., please.

- How do you want to pay?

- (7) ... , please.

- £ 58.

- Here you are.

- Thank you.

-Bye.

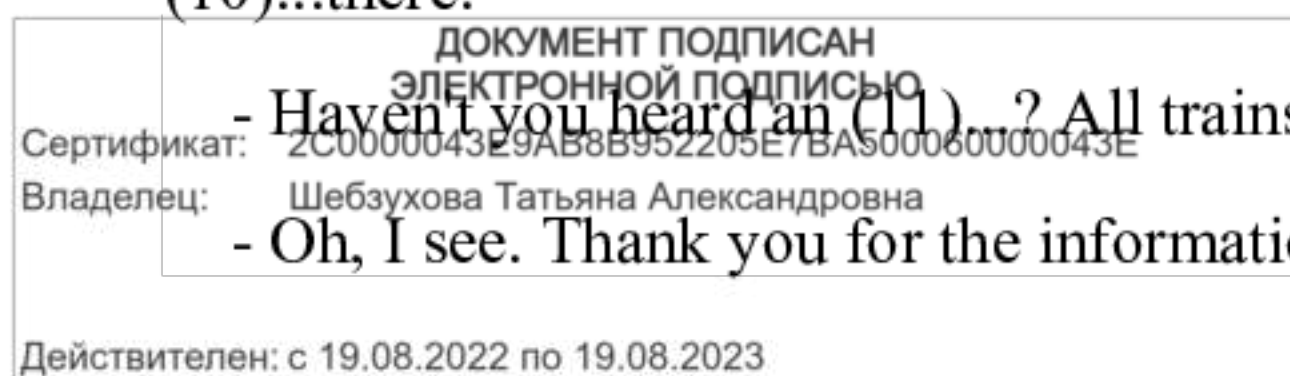
2) - Excuse me, which (8)... does the train to Bath leave from?

- Platform seven, madam.

- Well, I've just been on platform seven and although it shows the (9)... time, there is no (10)...there.

- Haven't you heard an (11)...? All trains today are (12)... thirty minutes due to the (13)

- Oh, I see. Thank you for the information.



- You're welcome.

2. Переведите диалог

I. Booking Train Tickets

Clerk: May I help you?

Passenger: I'd like to book two roundtrip tickets to Boston.

C.: Okay. When are you leaving?

P.: Next Sunday.

C.: What time do you prefer?

P.: As far as I know, there is a train that leaves for Boston at 9 a.m. I'd like to go by that train.

C.: Do you prefer a smoking car or a car for non-smokers?

P.: A car for non-smokers.

C.: I'll reserve for you two tickets for the 9 o'clock Sunday train.

P.: Roundtrip ticket?

C.: Yes.

P.: How much is it?

C.: 168 dollars.

P.: When does the train arrive to Boston?

C.: At 11.45 a.m. Your name, please. *P.:* John Blake. Where can I get the tickets?

C.: At the railroad station, window № 9.

3. Переведите диалог

On the Platform

Tourist: Porter, will you take my luggage, please?

Porter: What train, sir?

T.: I'm going by the 10 o'clock train to Glasgow. Will you put the luggage into the luggage van? The suitcase and the bag can go with me.

P.: Right, sir. What class?

T.: First. Try and find me a corner seat in a non-smoker. I'll meet you on the platform, which platform is it?

P.: № 8, over there.

Some time later the porter comes back.

P.: Here you are, sir. I've found you a corner seat next to the corridor. Your carriage is near the dining-car and you can order lunch when the attendant comes along.

T.: What time do we get to Glasgow?

P.: You're due to arrive at 6.15.

T.: Thank you. Here you are.

P.: Thank you, sir. I hope you'll find the journey comfortable.

4. Напишите монолог на тему «Travelling by train in Great Britain»

Практическое занятие № 15. A railway station/Железнодорожный вокзал

Практика речи: A railway station/Железнодорожный вокзал

Сертификат
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ
Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.
Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть:

A train station, railway station, railroad station, or depot (see below) is a railway facility or area where trains regularly stop to load or unload passengers or freight. It generally consists of at least one track-side platform and a station building (depot) providing such ancillary services as ticket sales and waiting rooms. If a station is on a single-track line, it often has a passing loop to facilitate traffic movements. The smallest stations are most often referred to as "stops" or, in some parts of the world, as "halts" (flag stops).

Stations may be at ground level, underground, or elevated. Connections may be available to intersecting rail lines or other transport modes such as buses, trams or other rapid transit systems. In British English, traditional usage favours railway station or simply station, even though train station, which is often perceived as an Americanism, is now about as common as railway station in writing; railroad station is not used, railroad being obsolete there. In British usage, the word station is commonly understood to mean a railway station unless otherwise qualified. In American English, the most common term in contemporary usage is train station; railroad station and railway station are less common, though they have been more common in the past.

In addition to its use for storage facilities, in North America the term depot is sometimes used as an alternative name for station, along with the compound forms train depot, railway depot, and railroad depot, but also applicable for goods and other vehicles.

Stations usually have staffed ticket sales offices, automated ticket machines, or both, although on some lines tickets are sold on board the trains. Many stations include a shop or convenience store. Larger stations usually have fast-food or restaurant facilities. In some countries, stations may also have a bar or pub. Other station facilities may include: toilets, left-luggage, lost-and-found, departures and arrivals boards, luggage carts, waiting rooms, taxi ranks, bus bays and even car parks. Larger or manned stations tend to have a greater range of facilities including also a station security office. These are usually open for travellers when there is sufficient traffic over a long enough period of time to warrant the cost. In large cities this may mean facilities available around the clock. A basic station might only have platforms, though it may still be distinguished from a halt, a stopping or halting place that may not even have platforms.

In many African, South American countries, and Asian countries, stations are also used as a place for public markets and other informal businesses. This is especially true on tourist routes or stations near tourist destinations.

As well as providing services for passengers and loading facilities for goods, stations can sometimes have locomotive and rolling stock depots (usually with facilities for storing and refuelling rolling stock and carrying out minor repair jobs).

Лексические единицы по теме: railway station, platform carriage, smoking, non-smoking compartment, compartment, ticket collector, to go off, to go from platform, make a reservation, miss a train, get on a train, get off a train

Вопросы и задания:

Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E
Владелец: Шибирева Татьяна Александровна

1. Выберите правильное слово из правого столбца

A Railway Station

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

Hardly anybody is in a normal state of mind on a Either one..... far too early and is irritated by the waste of time involved in, or one has left for too late and is afraid to leave behind, or to forget....., or oraltogether.

All one's natural kindness and good manners seem to disappear on the railway station and in a train which is about..... . One rushes for, looks indignantly at who come into the same..... As the time ofof the train draws nearer, the anxiety increases. Doors, guards shout and Everybody shouts out the things that have been said a thousand times, those on beg those in the train to write to them when they..... .

1. to lose tickets
2. to start
3. Compartment
4. the lunch basket
5. has arrived
6. station
- 7.to miss the train
8. waiting for the train
9. luggage
10. the best seat
- 11.railway station
- 12.passengers
13. blow their whistles
14. departure
15. are banged
16. the platform
17. arrive at their destination

2. Прочитайте и исправьте 11 ошибок в тексте

Mark Twain, the famous American writer, was travelling in France. Once he is going by the train to Dijon. That afternoon he was very tired and wanted sleep. He therefore asked the conductor to wake him up when they come to Dijon. But first he explain that he was a very heavy sleeper. "I'll probably protest loud when you try to wake me up", he said the conductor. "But do not take notice, just put me off the train away".

Then Mark Twain went to sleeping. Later, when he woke up it was night-time and the train was in Paris yet. He realized at once that the conductor forgot to wake him up at Dijon. He was very angry. He ran up to the conductor and began to shout at him. "I have been never so angry in all my life," Mark Twain said.

The conductor looked at him calmly. "You are not half so angry as the American which I put off the train at Dijon", he said.

3. Напишите монолог на тему «A railway station»

Практическое занятие № 16. Booking a ticket for the train/Бронирование билета на поезд

Практика речи: Booking a ticket for the train/Бронирование билета на поезд

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ
Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E
Владелец: Татьяна Александровна

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть:

Train ticket booking allows the travelers to seek a confirmed berth in the selected class of a train. There are two ways of booking train tickets: through railway station ticket counters or online train ticket booking. Unique PNR (Passenger Name Record) is generated against every ticket booked.

What is the general process for online train ticket booking?

Online train tickets can be booked by logging into the IRCTC (a subsidiary of the Indian Railways) website directly or by seeking help from licensed IRCTC agents. Users have to select the source and destination stations, select a train, check for train ticket availability, provide the passenger details (name/s, age, gender, berth preference and meal preference) and then proceed towards payment gateway. The online train ticket booking is finalized once the payment is made. SMS and email is sent to user's registered details.

What is assisted train ticket booking?

This is a new concept, whereby the user is helped by an experienced IRCTC licensed agent during the online train ticket booking process. Assisted train ticket booking removes 90% stress involved in the booking process. The user gets important tips and advice (which are backed by data) in every important step. For example, if tickets are not available for your first choice train, the agent quickly suggests an alternative train (with equally good performance and matching for the travel plans) with high train ticket availability.

What are the limitations of online train ticket booking?

Indian railway offers more privileges to the passengers who are willing to book tickets from the railway station ticket counters. Passengers booking train tickets from a station ticket counter can opt for various quotas and concessions. Most of these options are not available for online train ticket booking. While booking train tickets online, the users can only opt for the Senior Citizens, Ladies quota and related concession. Online train ticket booking facility is also not applicable for many international cross-border trains.

Which documents or ID Cards are required for online train ticket booking?

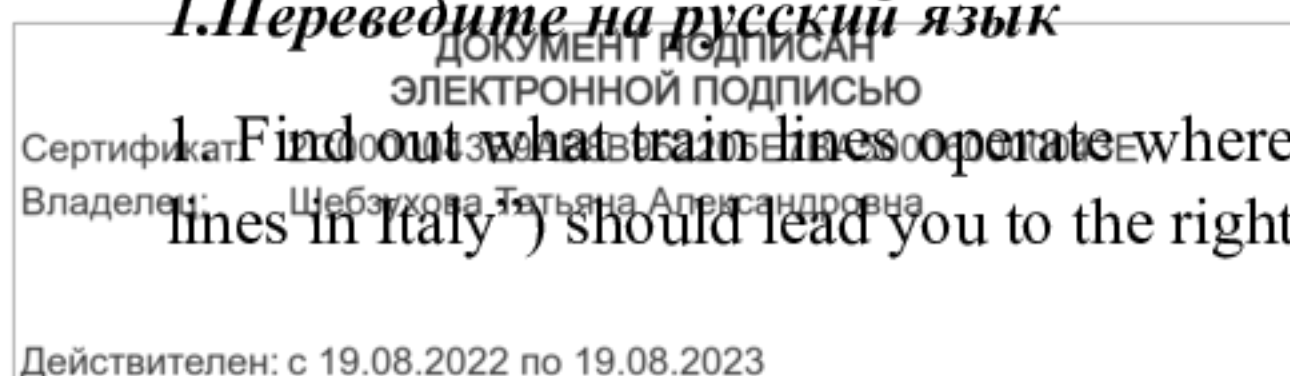
The users do not have to input any ID card details during train ticket booking session. However, the passenger/s need to carry and show one of following identity card during their journey.

Лексические единицы по теме: by the fast train, nonsmoker, waiting room, compartment, bedding, vacant, dining-car, train departure, carriage number, reserve a ticket, return ticket, platform

Вопросы и задания:

1.Переведите на русский язык

Find out what train lines operate where you plan to travel. A quick Google search (e.g. “train lines in Italy”) should lead you to the right place if you’re not sure where to start.



If you are traveling through several countries, there may be regional trains that can be booked through your country of departure.

You can also find helpful lists of worldwide railway websites online.

Many companies have apps for iPhone or Android where you can book tickets, check timetables, get alerts about delays or timetable changes, and even store your electronic tickets.

2. Use a third party website to buy your tickets if the train line's website is not navigable. If you find that the website for the train line is not available in English, or is not easy to navigate, it's best to find a third party website to buy your ticket rather than risk booking the wrong ticket.

If the website is not available in English, it may also mean that it does not accept foreign payment methods.

Know that many third party websites charge a small fee on top of the ticket price. Fees can range from \$1-5.

3. Decide whether you will need a single one-way ticket or a round-trip ticket. If you don't know if and when you will return to your departure station, a one-way ticket is the best choice. Buy a round-trip ticket if you know you will be coming back to the same place.

It can be cheaper to buy a round-trip ticket than two one-way tickets, so compare the price of buying a round-trip ticket with two separate tickets if you plan to return to your departure station.

In Europe, round-trip tickets are cheaper in Britain, Ireland, and Spain.

Some areas may offer day return tickets along popular routes. These are often only a little more expensive than a single one-way ticket.

4. Consider buying a rail pass if you will riding the train often. Rail passes are good for unlimited travel for periods ranging from one week to one year. You can also get a flexi train pass, which allow you to travel for a certain number of days within a fixed period.

Rail passes should be booked in advance and validated in the ticket office (not on train) on your first day of train travel.

5. Choose the right ticket for your budget. An economy class ticket is the least expensive and most popular. In some areas, however, first-class tickets are only marginally more expensive than economy, so you may find it well worth the price on a longer trip.

In some rare cases, first-class tickets may be even cheaper than economy tickets because the economy cars are already full.

If you are looking for a quieter train ride because you want to sleep or work but don't want to pay the premium price for a first-class ticket, look for quiet cars where the passengers are not allowed to talk on the phone or speak loudly with their seatmates.

2. Напишите монолог на тему «Booking a ticket for the train»

Практическое занятие №17.

Тема занятия: Complex Object construction/Конструкция Complex Object

Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060000043E
Владелец: Шебухова Татьяна Александровна

Грамматика: Complex Object construction/Конструкция Complex Object

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.

Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть: Конструкция, называемая в английском языке Complex Object (сложное дополнение) состоит из 2 частей:

Существительное или местоимение в объектном падеже + Инфинитив

Например:

Do you want the children to stay? – Ты хочешь, чтобы дети остались? (существительное + инфинитив)

Do you want us to stay? – Ты хочешь, чтобы мы остались? (местоимение в объектном падеже + Инфинитив).

Местоимения в объектном падеже: me, her, him, you, them, us. На русский язык Complex Object обычно переводится придаточным дополнительным предложением с союзами что, чтобы, как.

Примеры:

Would you like me to help you? – Хочешь, чтобы я помог тебе?

I want my daughter to learn English. – Я хочу, чтобы моя дочь изучала английский.

Инфинитив может стоять в любой из своих форм. Например, если мы говорим о прошлом, то использовать нужно перфектный инфинитив:

I know her to have graduated from the university three years ago. – Я знаю, что она закончила университет три года назад.

Если нужно передать страдательный залог, то используется пассивный инфинитив:

I suspect him to be helped by her. – Я подозреваю, что она ему помогла.

Глаголы, после которых употребляется Complex Object.

Complex Object (сложное дополнение) употребляется после определенных групп глаголов:

Глаголы, выражающие желание: would like (хотел бы), want (хотеть), wish (желать), desire (желать)

Do you want Robin to show me the city? – Ты хочешь, чтобы Робин показал мне город?

I would like you to show me the city. – Я бы хотела, чтобы ты показал мне город.

Глаголы, выражающие предположение: expect (ожидать), believe (верить), think (думать), suppose (предполагать), consider (считать), find (находить)

We expect our friends to arrange everything by the time we come. – Мы ожидали, что наши друзья все организуют к тому времени, как мы прибудем

I believe him to be a trusted partner. – Я верю, что он надежный партнер.

Глаголы, выражающие приказание или просьбу: command (приказывать), order (приказывать), ask (просить), allow (разрешать)

He ordered the chairs to be brought. – Он велел принести стулья.

Глаголы, выражающие чувственное восприятие: see (видеть), hear (слышать), notice (замечать), feel (чувствовать), watch (наблюдать), observe (наблюдать)

I heard him say this. – Я слышала, что он это говорил.

Глаголы, выражающие побуждение: make (заставлять), force (принуждать), have (побуждать), let (позволять)

Don't let him go! – Не дайте ему уйти!

The teacher made the students be silent – Учитель заставил студентов успокоиться.

Обратите внимание, что после инфинитива не ставится частица to, если глагол выражает чувственное восприятие:

Частица to также не ставится в сложном дополнении после глаголов побуждения make, have, let:

Complex Object после глаголов чувственного восприятия.

После глаголов чувственного восприятия see (видеть), hear (слышать), notice (замечать), feel (чувствовать), watch (наблюдать), observe (наблюдать) во второй части Complex Object можно наблюдать как инфинитив без частицы to, так и [причастие I](#).

Пример:

I heard him sing a song. – Я слышал, что он поет песню.

I heard him singing a song. – Я слышал, как он поет песню.

Если действие было коротким, мы говорим о нем, как о факте и в переводе используем «ЧТО» – ставим инфинитив.

Если действие было длительным, мы застали его в процессе совершения, а в переводе используем «КАК» — ставим причастие I.

We saw him cross the street. – Мы видели, что он перешел улицу.

We saw him crossing the street. – мы видели, как он переходил улицу.

Лексические единицы по теме: drive, left-hand side of the road, steering wheel, pedals, left-handed cars, accelerator, gas pedal, handbrake, a gear stick, petrol, driving age

Вопросы и задания:

1. Раскройте скобки, используя сложное дополнение. Переведите

1. I want (she) to be my wife.
2. My brother taught (I) to swim and dive.
3. They would like (we) to read aloud.
4. Bob advised (she) to stay for another week.
5. We expect (he) to arrive at noon.
6. I heard (you) open the door.
7. Dad always makes (I) go fishing with him every weekend.

8. Our parents expect (we) to stop quarreling.

9. Sara never lets (he) drive her car.

10. I saw (you) cross the street.

2. Поставьте «to» там, где необходимо

1. We heard the lorry ... stop near the house.
2. I want my elder sister ... take me to the zoo.
3. I believe the Internet ... be the greatest invention ever.
4. The teacher doesn't let us ... use our mobile phones.
5. They didn't expect her ... be late.
6. The police officer made him ... tell the truth.
7. I would like you ... admit your fault.
8. Swan believes Vicky ... be the best manager in our store.
9. Nick persuaded me ... go in for sports.
10. We saw Jacob ... break the window.
11. I consider this sculpture ... be a masterpiece.
12. She noticed Mary suddenly ... turn pale.

3. Перефразируйте предложения, используя сложное дополнение

Н-р: I want that she will cook mushroom soup. (Я хочу, чтобы она приготовила грибной суп.) – I want her to cook mushroom soup.

1. The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. – Their parents saw
2. They said: "He is an expert in our industry." – They consider
3. The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. – The policeman noticed
4. Elvis said to his son: "Don't watch horror films." – Elvis doesn't let
5. "Mummy, please, buy me that doll", said the little girl. – The little girl would like
6. Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows
7. He swears a lot. Many people heard that. – Many people heard
8. "Bring me some water from the well," my grandmother said. – My grandmother wanted
9. Somebody was watching me. I felt that. – I felt
10. Daniel said: "Helen, you can go to a night club tonight." – Daniel let

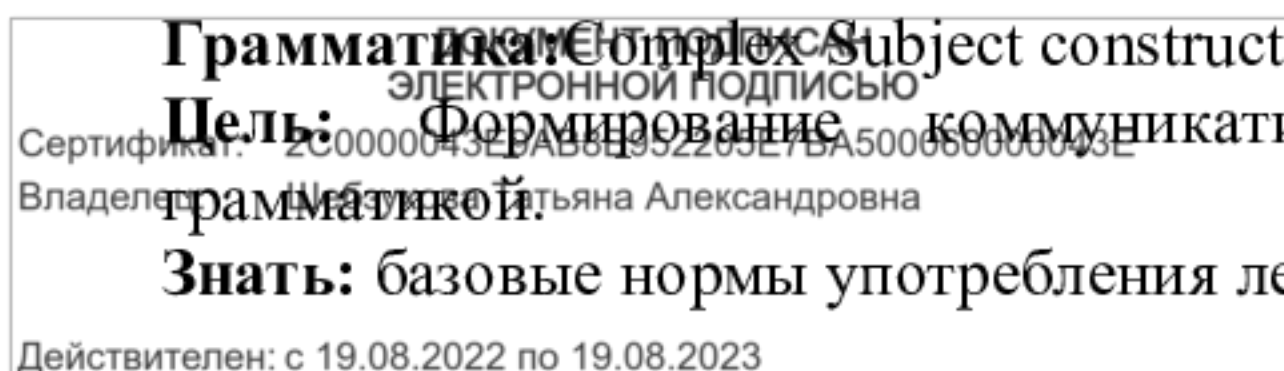
Практическое занятие № 18.

Complex Subject construction/Конструкция Complex Subject.

Грамматика: Complex Subject construction/Конструкция Complex Subject.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой.

Знать: базовые нормы употребления лексики, фонетики и грамматики.



Уметь: читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке с использованием справочной и учебной литературы; осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением УК-4

Теоретическая часть: Complex Subject в переводе значит ‘сложное подлежащее’. Сложное оно потому что оно сложено из двух частей: существительное\местоимение + инфинитив. Кроме того, между двумя частями подлежащего есть сказуемое, что необычно для английского языка.

Вот схема предложения со сложным подлежащим в виде таблицы:

Существ.или мест.	Глагол (сказуемое)	Инфинитив	Ост.часть
1. You	are said	to play	chess very well
2. The bank	is believed	to be robbed	by its employee
3. The ghost	was seen	to walk	around the castle

Сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject) состоит из существительного\местоимения + инфинитива: You... to play; The bank... to be robbed.

Местоимение здесь в именительном падеже (he, she, we, they), а не в объектном (him, her, us, them), как в обороте Complex Object (сложное дополнение).

Сказуемое выражено глаголом в пассивном залоге, исключение – глаголы appear, seem, happen, prove, turn out.

Сказуемое может быть выражено не только глаголом, но и сочетанием “to be + прилагательное”: be likely, be unlikely и др.

Глагол (сказуемое) теоретически может быть в любом времени, но чаще – в настоящем (is unlikely, seems, are said).

В качестве инфинитива очень часто используется инфинитив глагола to be(собственно, в форме “to be”).

Инфинитив может быть в любой из шести форм, но чаще в простой форме(Simple Infinitive) в активном или пассивном залоге.

Варианты оборота Complex Subject

Варианты предложений с Complex Subject можно разделить на несколько групп в зависимости от того, какой глагол используется в качестве сказуемого.

1. Глаголы знания и речи

“You are said to play chess very well. – Говорят, что вы очень хорошо играете в шахматы.”

Это такие глаголы, как know – знать, say – говорить, think – думать, state – заявлять, report – сообщать, докладывать, announce – сообщать.

He is said to live abroad. – Говорят, что он живет за границей.

New Orleans is known to be a fabulous city. – Новый Орлеан известен, как восхитительный город.

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ
Сертификат: 2C0000043E9AB8B952205E7BA500060005043E
Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна
Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

“The bank is believed to be robbed by its employee.
что банк было граблен его сотрудником.”

expect – ожидать, believe – полагать, верить, consider – считать, suppose – полагать.

That photo is believed to be an evidence. – Полагают, что это фото является уликой.

“The ghost was seen to walk around the castle. – Видели, как привидение ходило вокруг замка”.

My cat was seen to chase a dog. – Видели, как моя кошка бегает за собакой.

“Lily is unlikely to win the party. – Лили вряд ли выиграет партию.”

Bobby is likely to lose the match. – Бобби, скорее всего, проиграет матч.

Aliens are unlikely to make contact with us. – Вряд ли инопланетяне выйдут с нами на связь.

“The dress seems to be expensive. – Платье выглядит дорогим.”

В большинстве случаев сказуемое выражено глаголом в пассивном залоге, исключение – глаголы: seem – казаться, appear – казаться, выглядеть, появляться, happen – случаться, оказываться, prove – оказываться, turn out – оказываться.

Эти глаголы используются в активном залоге.

She seems to be a nice person. – Она кажется хорошим человеком.

1. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее

ПРИМЕР. People consider the climate there to be very healthy. = The climate there is considered to be very healthy (complex subject).

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthy. 2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week. 3. It is expected that the performance will be a success. 4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young. 5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier. 6. It is supposed that the playwright is working at a new comedy. 7. It is reported that the flood has caused much damage to the crops. 8. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year. 9. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver. 10. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space. 11. It is said that the weather in Europe was exceedingly hot last summer. 12. It was reported that five ships were missing after the battle.

2. Переведите на английский язык, используя конструкцию *Complex Subject*

1. Говорят, что это здание было построено в 15 веке. 2. Предполагают, что собрание закончится в 10 часов. 3. Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано. 4. Из трех сестер Бронте Шарлотта считается наиболее талантливой. 5. Как известно, английская писательница Войнич жила в течение нескольких лет в Петербурге и изучала русскую литературу. 6. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество. 7. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги. 8. Полагают, что поэма «Беовульф» была написана в 15 веке. 9. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа. 10. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения.

Раздел 3. Running a hotel

Практическое занятие № 19.

Тема занятия: **Running a Hotel /Управление отелем**

Цель: Формирование навыков делового взаимодействия на английском языке в профессиональной сфере.

В результате освоения темы студент должен

знать: лексику профессиональной направленности; нормы употребления лексики английского языка в профессиональной сфере; особенности грамматики профессионального английского языка;

уметь: осуществлять деловое взаимодействие на английском языке в профессиональной сфере; читать и переводить специальную литературу для пополнения профессиональных знаний.

Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладением ОПК-1.

Теоретическая часть: **HOW TO RUN A HOTEL**

Our guide on how to run a successful hotel

Both in the UK & USA a high percentage of people don't actually know how to run a hotel and so they don't do it properly and as a result they don't get the success they desire. We have years of experience in the hotel industry and can attribute our success at running hotels to a small but meaningful set of guidelines, which anybody who wants to run a successful hotel should seriously follow. We call them the **5C's**, these are:

Control

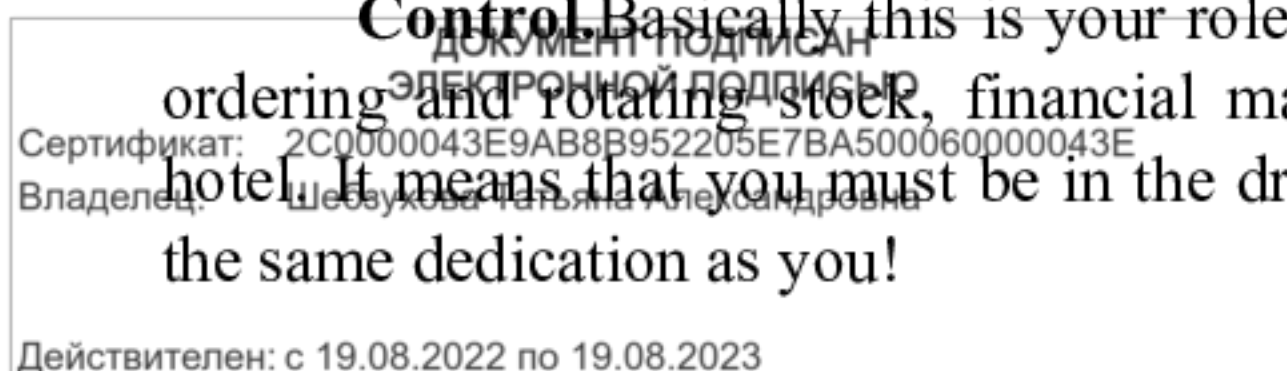
Cost Effective

Cleanliness

Customer Service

Creativity

Control Basically this is your role, it covers everything from managing your employees, ordering and rotating stock, financial management, and also advertising and promoting your hotel. It means that you must be in the driving seat nobody else is going to run your hotel with the same dedication as you!



as this will backfire on you. Neither does it mean that you hike up your prices to make more, because this just doesn't work, your customers won't accept this. What cost effective really means is that you prioritise and control your spending in order to increase your profit margins.

Do you have more staff on duty than you actually need?

Do you pay more for your products and services than you need to?

Have a look around for better deals, wholesalers need business too!

Are you paying for services that you don't need?

Do you have a lot of wastage that could be reduced?

Are you using your gas/electricity efficiently?

Do you buy in items that you could actually make yourself for less?

Cleanliness. This should speak for itself really, you certainly want to be running a clean hotel, as not only is it the law for you to run a clean and safe hotel, it is basically expected from you. Would you eat food that had been stored incorrectly in a dirty fridge? Prepared with dirty utensils? By a dirty chef in a dirty kitchen? Or sleep in a dirty bed?

I DOUBT IT!!! Neither would any customer you would

want in your hotel! Just remember:

CLEAN AS YOU GO.

Customer Care. This has to be one of the most important areas for you to get right when running a hotel, because your customers are your survival. If they are happy, then you will be happy. Customer care is a huge topic to cover, in fact we could design an entire website dedicated to this subject alone! That is why we have decided to highlight the most important points about customer care in our opinion.

What is customer service? The statement we feel best describes customer care is pretty much self explanatory, it is ‘caring for customers’! Or how a hotel directs and creates its products or services towards the needs of the customer. Try to remember that if your customers feel looked after and appreciated then they will in turn look after and appreciate you. This section is about making you stand out from all the other competitors in the area to make sure that you offer your customers a better experience than anywhere else. Being creative is all about trying new things, new dishes, new cocktails or a different service style that isn’t available elsewhere in the area.

The following ideas should give you some insight into how you can become more creative whether you are in The UK or The USA:

Introduce new, exciting dishes on your hotel menu.

Документ подписан
Электронной подписью
Сертификат: 1200000425E1F0F8B950005877A0006B0004E
Владелец: Шебзухова Татьяна Александровна
Introduce new, exciting dishes on y
Действителен: с 19.08.2022 по 19.08.2023

Improve your vegetarian, vegan, children's options.

Offer your customers a taste of a new dish while they are drinking in your bar.

Introduce fast check-in and checkout services for your guests.

Provide your wedding clients with free car hire to and from your hotel.

Provide your hotel guests with a special welcome basket in their rooms.

Remember to advertise all of your other hotel products in your guest bedrooms.

It is also very important for your success that you keep an eye on what your competitors are doing to improve customer experiences. Competition isn't just the hotel next door it is every business who is trying to get the customers to spend the money they would spend at yours! Pay attention to the following areas and how your competitors are managing them, whether you are in the UK or the USA:

What are your competitors serving? How much are they charging?

How much do they pay their staff and how do they treat them?

Where and how do they advertise? Who goes there?

What offers, promotions and extras do they have available?

Vocabulary

1) `torunahotel(v.)` – управлять отелем

running a hotel – управление (руководство) отелем

on the run (*adv.*) – на ходу, набегу

at a run (*adv.*) – бегом, подряд

2) toattributeto(v.) – приписывать (*чему-л.*), объяснять (*чем-л.*)

attribute (*n.*) – характерная черта, признак, свойство

3) guideline (*n.*) – руководство, принцип, правило

to follow guidelines – следовать рекомендациям

a set of guidelines – ряд рекомендаций, свод правил

to draw up guidelines for – составить руководство (для кого-л.)

4) to manage (v.) – управлять, руководить, распоряжаться, контролировать.

management (*n.*) – управление, менеджмент, руководство, администрация

effective management – эффективное управление

financial management – управление финансами

corporate management — корпоративное управление

top management высшая администрация, руководство

manager (*n.*) – менеджер, руководитель, управляющий, заведующий

general manager – генеральный директор

deputy general manager – заместитель генерального директора

assistant manager – помощник управляющего

5) to dedicate (*v.*) – посвящать, уделять, предназначать

dedication (*n.*) – преданность, верность, приверженность, целеустремленность

dedicated (*adj.*) – работающий по призванию, преданный делу

to be dedicated to – быть посвященным (чему-л.)

6) cost-effectiveness (*n.*) – рентабельность, эффективность затрат

syn. efficiency

cost effective (*adj.*) – рентабельный, экономически эффективный

syn. efficient

effectively (*adv.*) – эффективно, успешно

syn. efficiently

7) to save (*v.*) – сэкономить, сберечь

savings (*n.*) – сбережения

8) to hike (*v.*) – поднимать, повышать

to hike up prices (*v.*) – поднимать, задира́ть цены

hike (*n.*) – увеличение, взлет

salary hike – повышение зарплаты

9) profit (*n.*) – прибыль, доход

syn. income, benefit

to bring a good profit – приносить хорошую прибыль

profit margins – размер прибыли, маржа прибыли

to profit (*v.*) – приносить пользу

profitable (*adj.*) – выгодный, прибыльный, рентабельный

profitable contract – выгодный контракт

10) staff (*n.*) – персонал, кадры, сотрудники

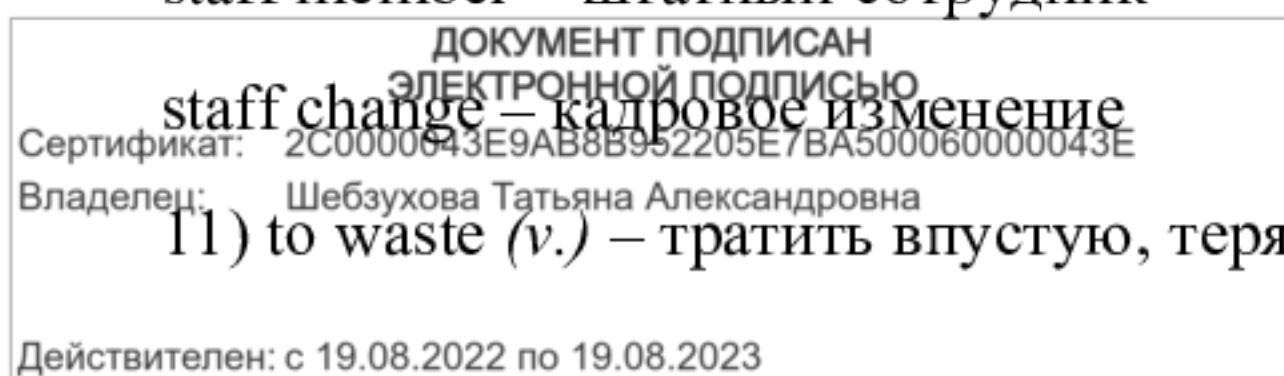
staff on duty – дежурный персонал

to staff (*v.*) – набирать, укомплектовывать штат сотрудников

staff member – штатный сотрудник

staff change – кадровое изменение

11) to waste (*v.*) – тратить впустую, терять



wastage(*n.*) – траты, потери

a lot of wastage – многопотерь

to reduce wastage – для уменьшения потерь

syn. to cut down wastage

12) to experience *smth.* (*v.*) – переживать, испытывать, сталкиваться (*с чем-л.*)

experience(*n.*) – опыт, впечатление, ощущение

to offer your customers a better experience – *зд.* предлагать своим клиентам лучшее обслуживание

customer experience – опыт, впечатления клиента

13) to charge(*v.*) – *зд.* начислять

charge *smth* to *smb's* account – начислить что-л. на чей-л. счет

charge (*n.*) – плата, начисление, расход

extra charge – дополнительная оплата

free of charge – бесплатно

14) to treat *smb* (*v.*) – обращаться, обходиться с кем-л., лечить

to treat the staff – обращаться с персоналом, сотрудниками

treatment (*n.*) – обращение, обхождение, лечение

to provide *VIP* treatment – предоставлять *ВИП* обслуживание

Вопросы и задания:

1. Answer the questions:

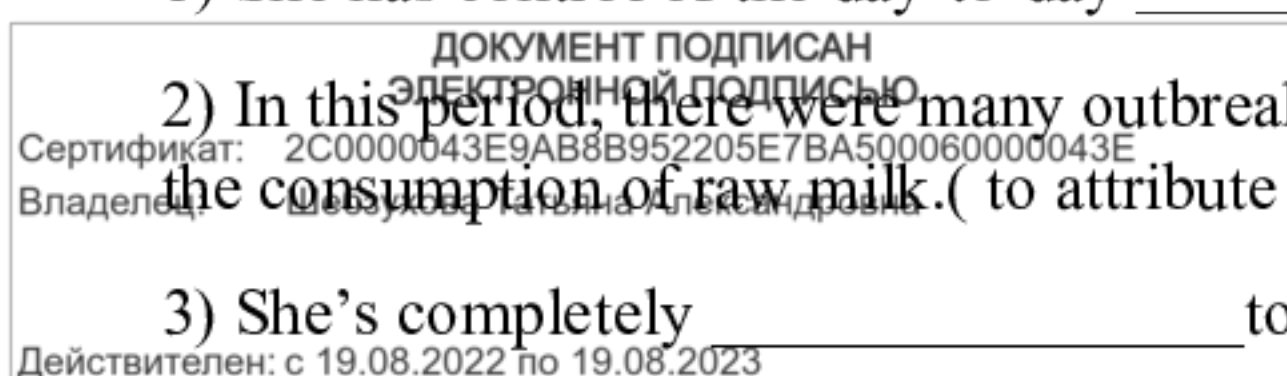
1. What is the success at running hotel attributed to?
2. What responsibilities does manager's control cover?
3. What does cost effective hotel mean?
4. What issues should be considered to run a cost effective hotel?
5. What is customer care?
6. What ideas can help you become more creative?
7. What areas of your competitors' activity are recommended to pay attention to? Why?

2. Fill in the gaps with a proper form of the words from the Vocabulary list:

1) She has control of the day-to-day _____ of the business. (to run)

2) In this period, there were many outbreaks of communicable disease _____ to the consumption of raw milk. (to attribute)

3) She's completely _____ to her work. (to dedicate)



- 4) Many small companies operate on very narrow _____ margins.(profitable)
- 5) I did meet him once and it was _____ I shall never forget.(to experience)
- 6) The department needs three more computers in order to work most _____.(effective)
- 7) I am the formal leader of the project but the everyday _____ is done by my assistant.
(to manage)
- 8) Water companies will have to cut down on _____. (to waste)
- 9) All information will be _____as strictly confidential. (treatment)
- 10) Retailers have _____(up) prices again.(a hike)
- 11) Some of the photographs appear posed, but a lot of them you've just captured on the _____.
(running)
- 12) 'The centre will be _____ by a total of 300 people at full capacity by the middle of this year.(to staff)

3. Read and translate:

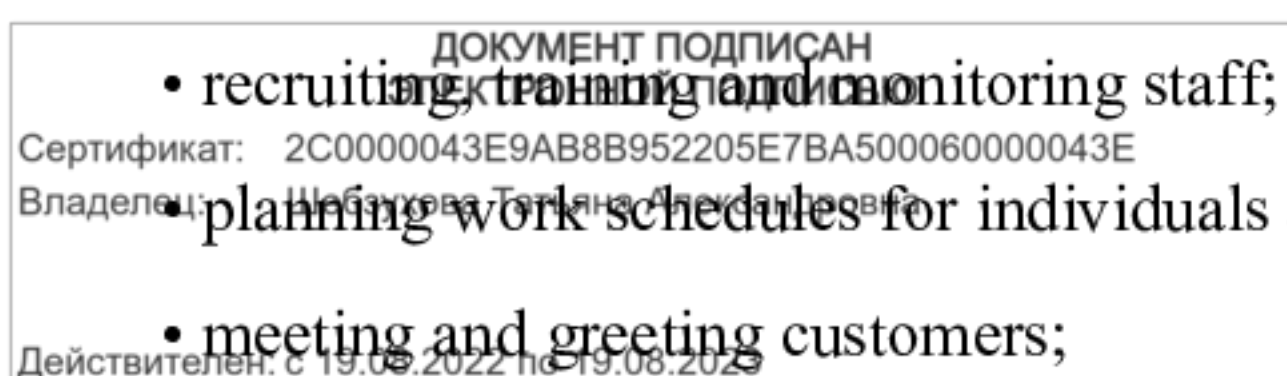
Hotel manager

Running a hotel comes with a variety of responsibilities. If you have a professional manner, friendly personality and are able to think on your feet then this might be the career for you. In the role of hotel manager you would be responsible for the day-to-day management of a hotel and its staff. You would have commercial accountability for budgeting and financial management, planning, organising and directing all hotel services, including front-of-house (reception, concierge, reservations), food and beverage operations, and housekeeping. In larger hotels, managers often have a specific remit (guest services, accounting, marketing) and make up a general management team. While taking a strategic overview and planning ahead to maximise profits, the manager must also pay attention to the details, setting the example for staff to deliver a standard of service and presentation that meets guests' needs and expectations. Business and people management are equally important elements.

Responsibilities

Managerial duties vary depending on the size and type of hotel, but will include:

- planning and organising accommodation, catering and other hotel services;
- promoting and marketing the business;
- managing budgets and financial plans as well as controlling expenditure;
- maintaining statistical and financial records;
- setting and achieving sales and profit targets;
- analysing sales figures and devising marketing and revenue management strategies;
- recruiting, training and monitoring staff;
- planning work schedules for individuals and teams;
- meeting and greeting customers;



- dealing with customer complaints and comments;
- addressing problems and troubleshooting;
- ensuring events and conferences run smoothly;
- supervising maintenance, supplies, renovations and furnishings;
- dealing with contractors and suppliers;
- ensuring security is effective;
- carrying out inspections of property and services;
- ensuring compliance with licensing laws, health and safety and other statutory regulations.

If you manage a large hotel you may have less direct contact with guests but will have regular meetings with heads of department to coordinate and monitor the progress of business strategies. In a smaller establishment, you will be much more hands-on and involved in the day-to-day running of the hotel, which may include carrying out reception duties or serving meals if the need arises. A significant number of hotel managers are self-employed, which often results in a broader set of regular responsibilities, including managing finances.

Skills

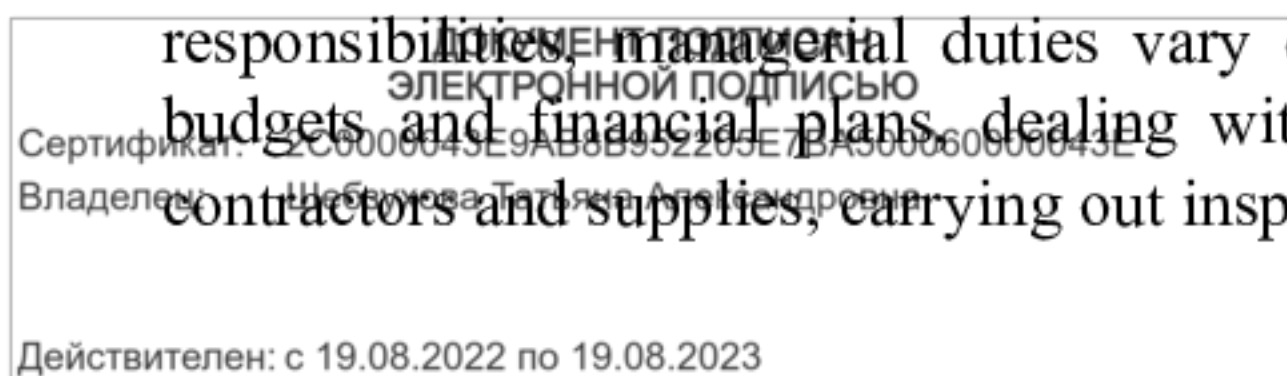
You will need to have:

- a friendly personality and a genuine desire to help and please others;
- the ability to think clearly and make quick decisions;
- numeracy and logistical planning skills;
- a professional manner and a calm, rational approach in hectic situations;
- the ability to balance customer and business priorities;
- flexibility and a 'can do' mentality;
- energy and patience;
- excellent communication and interpersonal skills, especially when dealing with speakers of other languages.

Language skills may also be an advantage, especially for hotels which are part of an international chain.

4. Find phrases in the text and provide their Russian equivalents:

a variety of responsibilities, friendly personality, in the role of hotel manager, budgeting and financial management, food and beverage operations, housekeeping, while taking a strategic overview and planning ahead to maximise profits, to deliver a standard of service and presentation that meets guests' needs and expectations, business and people management, responsibilities, managerial duties vary depending on the size and type of hotel, managing budgets and financial plans, dealing with customer complaints and comments, dealing with contractors and supplies, carrying out inspections of property and services, regular meetings with



heads of department, involved in the day-to-day running of the hotel, if the need arises, a broader set of regular responsibilities.

5. Find English equivalents in the text:

обязанности менеджера различаются в зависимости от размеров и типа отеля, планирование и организация гостиничных услуг, контроль за расходами, ведение статистической и финансовой отчетности, набор и обучение персонала, заниматься жалобами гостей, решение проблем и устранение недостатков, взаимодействие с подрядными организациями и поставщиками, обеспечение соответствия с нормативными актами, постоянно встречаться с руководителями отделов, координировать и управлять развитием деловых стратегий, управление финансами дружелюбный характер, способность принимать быстрые решения, гибкость, энергия и терпение, отличные навыки межличностного общения.

6. Translate into English and write the following sentences.

- 1) Управляющий отелем отвечает за ежедневную деятельность отеля.
- 2) Управление бизнесом и людьми – одинаково важные элементы в работе Управляющего отелем.
- 3) В настоящее время мы планируем значительное обновление всех гостевых номеров и люксов, что обойдется в 9,5 миллионов долларов.
- 4) Мотивирование сотрудников и их удержание является важнейшей заботой в сфере гостеприимства.
- 5) Если у вас проблема с возможным перебронированием, следует обсудить альтернативные организационные меры по размещению дополнительных гостей.
- 6) Управляющий отелем отвечает за управление всеми службами отеля, включая службу приема, бронирование, службу консьержей, обеспечение питания и поэтажную службу.
- 7) Управляющий должен также уделять внимание мелочам, показывая пример сотрудникам как следует удовлетворять потребности и идти навстречу чаяниям гостей.
- 8) Обслуживание гостей – это забота о них, т.е. то, как отель создает и направляет свои продукты и услуги на обеспечение потребностей гостей.

Практическое занятие №20.

Тема занятия: Sales and Marketing/ Продажи и маркетинг

Цель: Формирование навыков делового взаимодействия на английском языке в профессиональной сфере.

В результате освоения темы студент должен

знать: лексику профессиональной направленности; нормы употребления лексики английского языка в профессиональной сфере; особенности грамматики профессионального английского языка;

