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МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное автономное

образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Институт сервиса, туризма и дизайна (филиал) СКФУ в г. Пятигорске

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

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(для очно-заочной формы обучения)

Методические указания рассмотрены и утверждены на заседании кафедры лингвистики и межкультурной коммуникации

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Грамматика: Согласование времен (продолжение).

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Практика речи: Я заблудился.

Грамматика: Глаголы «to speak, to talk, to say, to tell».

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Грамматика: Выражение просьбы или приказания, обращенных к 1-му или 3-му лицу, при помощи глагола «let».

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Грамматика: Дополнительные придаточные предложения, введенные союзом «if» или «whether».

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Практика речи: Регистрация в отеле.

Грамматика: Сочетания «a little, a few».

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Практика речи: Заказ услуг отеля.

Грамматика: Страдательный залог.

Практическое занятие 39.

Практика речи: Выезд из отеля.

Грамматика: Специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.

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Практика речи: Покупки.

Грамматика: Прошедшее и будущее время группы Continuous.

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Практика речи: Покупаем сувениры.

Грамматика: Просьба и приказание в косвенной речи.

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Грамматика: Именные безличные предложения.

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Грамматика: Степени сравнения наречий.

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Грамматика: Сравнительные конструкции «as ... as, not so ... as».

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Практика речи: Впечатления от путешествия.

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Грамматика: Употребление артикля с именами собственными.

Практическое занятие 50.

Практика речи: Достопримечательности Лондона.

Грамматика: Неопределенные местоимения, производные от «some, any, no, every».

Практическое занятие 51.

Практика речи: Типичная английская кухня.

Грамматика: Причастные обороты с причастием I и II в функции определения и обстоятельства.

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Практика речи: США.

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Грамматика: Конструкция: сложное дополнение после глаголов «to want, to expect, should (would) like».

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Практическое занятие 56.

Практика речи: Здоровый образ жизни.

Грамматика: Прошедшее время группы Perfect.

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Практика речи: Здоровое питание.

Грамматика: Конструкция «сложное дополнение» после глаголов восприятия.

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Грамматика: Возвратные местоимения.

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Практика речи: Несчастный случай.

Грамматика: Конструкция сложное дополнение после глагола «to make».

Практическое занятие 60.

Практика речи: У врача.

Грамматика: Союз «neither ... nor».

Практическое занятие 61.

Практика речи: В больнице.

Грамматика: Союзы «either ... or; both ... and» .

Практическое занятие 62.

Практика речи: Аптека.

Грамматика: Сокращенные утвердительные и отрицательные предложения типа «so shall I, neither did he».

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Грамматика: Расчлененные вопросы.

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Грамматика: Модальный глагол «needn't».

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Практика речи: Резюме. Собеседование при приеме на работу.

Грамматика: Времена группы Perfect страдательного залога. Восклицательные предложения.

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Практика речи: Первый день на работе. Беседы на профессиональные темы.

Грамматика: Указательное местоимение «such». Род и число имен существительных.

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Грамматика: Краткие ответы на общие вопросы. Неличные формы глагола.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Методические указания предназначены для студентов 1 и 2 курсов очной формы обучения, которыми они могут пользоваться при подготовке к практическим занятиям. Практические занятия это - планируемая учебная, учебно-исследовательская, а также научно-исследовательская работа студентов, которая выполняется в аудиторное время под руководством преподавателя. В составе методических указаний к практическим занятиям предусмотрены рекомендации по подготовке к практическому занятию. При выполнении работы студенты могут использовать не только методические указания по решению задач, но и другие материалы учебно-методического комплекса.

Основной целью методических указаний по выполнению практических работ является повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, и овладение студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.

Цель заключается в формировании у студентов навыков понимания, извлечения, обработки и воспроизведения информации.

Структура включает тексты различной направленности, упражнения и практические задания комплексного характера для закрепления основных знаний по тематике соответствующего занятия, что предполагает реализацию следующих целей:

- повышение уровня учебной автономии и способности к самообразованию;
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений;
- развитие навыков чтения, понимания и перевода с английского языка на русский;
- развитие навыков устной речи на английском языке;
- закрепление лексического и грамматического материала при помощи различных упражнений.

Процесс изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» направлен на формирование компетенций **компетенций ОК-5** (способностью к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия) и **ОПК-5** (способностью логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь).

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 коммуникации;
- грамматику, орфографию и лексику иностранного языка на уровне, обеспечивающем построение логически верной устной и письменной речи;
- базовые представления о построении устной и письменной речи на иностранном языке;
- лексический минимум для ведения диалога на иностранном языке.

Уметь:

- читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке;
- осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке;
- использовать грамматику, орфографию и лексику иностранного языка на уровне, обеспечивающем построение логически верной устной и письменной речи;
- строить свою речь на иностранном языке, следуя логике рассуждений и высказываний;
- аргументировано и ясно отстаивать свою точку зрения, выражать и обосновывать свою позицию на иностранном языке;
- вести диалог на иностранном языке.

Владеть:

- приемами самостоятельной работы с языковым материалом (лексикой, грамматикой, фонетикой) с использованием справочной и учебной литературы;
- способами пополнения знаний на основе использования оригинальных источников на иностранном языке;
- необходимыми навыками общения на иностранном языке;

- техникой работы с основными типами справочной и учебно-справочной литературы (словари, энциклопедии, учебно-справочные издания) и разнообразной информационно-справочной литературой (включая файлы Интернета и электронно-справочную литературу);
- грамматикой, орфографией и лексикой иностранного языка на уровне, обеспечивающем построение логически верной устной и письменной речи;
- навыком построения речи на иностранном языке, следуя логике рассуждений и высказываний;
- навыком ведения диалога на иностранном языке.

Содержание практических занятий

Раздел 1. Я и мое окружение

Практическое занятие № 1.

Практика речи: **Моя биография.**

Грамматика: **Понятие об инфинитиве глагола. Глагол «to be» в 3-м лице ед.ч.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

I have got a father, a mother and an elder sister — у меня есть папа, мама и старшая сестра.

I have got a husband / wife— у меня есть муж/ жена.

I come from a small/ large family – я из большой / маленькой семьи.

I finished school in - я закончил школу в

My husband /wife is (a teacher, an engineer, a driver) — мой муж/ жена работает (учителем, инженером, водителем)

I am fond of – я увлекаюсь

In my free time I usually read — в мое свободное время я обычно читаю.

I like to dance - я люблю танцевать.

I am very fond of sports - я очень увлечен спортом

I love cooking - я люблю готовить

have long, straight, black hair - у меня длинные, прямые, черные волосы.

Short — короткие

Wavy — волнистые

Curly — кудрявые

blonde/fair hair — светлые волосы

brown hair — каштановые волосы

red hair — рыжие волосы

grey hair — седые волосы

I'm quite tall - я довольно высокая

I have a round face, straight nose, red lips and thick eyebrows - у меня круглое лицо, прямой нос, красные губы и густые брови

I am slim and good-looking - я стройная и красивая.

I am very friendly - я очень дружелюбная

I am very elegant and stylish - я очень элегантная и стильная

Понятие об инфинитиве глагола

Форма глаголов в инфинитиве совпадает с основой глагола. Отличительным признаком формы инфинитива глагола является обычно частица **to**, которая ставится перед глаголом:

to eat есть (*кушать*)

to speak говорить

Глагол *to be* = *быть* в 3-м лице единственного числа

В третьем лице ед. числа глагол **to be** имеет форму **is**, которая соответствует в русском языке форме 3-го лица ед. числа глагола **быть** — **есть**. Однако в русском языке глагол **есть** в большинстве случаев опускается.

Сравните:

My name **is** Ann. Мое имя Анна.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Составьте рассказ о себе, заполнив пропуски:

1. My name is I am ... years old. I was born on ... in
2. We have ... people in our family. I live with ...
3. My father's name is He is ... years old. He is a ... and he works
4. My mother's name is She is ... years old. She is a
5. I have a (younger/elder sister/brother). He/she is a
6. We live in a There are ... rooms in our flat: ..., ..., ..., and a We have all modern conveniences: ..., ...,
7. I have my duties about the house. I must ..., ..., ..., I always help m y ... about the house.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами в нужной форме:

to be, to like, to live, to get, to tease, to argue, to take, to work, to annoy, to smoke, to keep

I'm fifteen. I _1_ tall for my age I should say, and I'm glad about that. But I've got freckles all over my face. My hair is fair and I _2_ it.

We _3_ in an old house in a suburb of Nottingham. And there is a small garden in front of it. We always like to work there, especially my dad.

I've got a brother. His name is Nickolas. He _4_ rather tall and his hair is dark. He is a year older than me. I _5_ on with him but he _6_ me a lot. When I _7_ with my younger sister, Helen, he usually _8_ her side. It isn't fair, I think.

My dad's an architect. He _9_ in an office in the center of Nottingham. He is very forgetful. He can never remember the names of my friends. And he's got one bad habit which really _10_ me and my mum. He _11_ a lot all over the house. He smokes a pipe. He looks like Sherlock Holmes when he is sitting in an arm-chair and smoking a pipe. But I can always get what I want from my dad. I just wait till he's in a good mood.

My mum _12_ in a bank. She is fair too. I take after her. She often complains because I can't _13_ my room tidy. And she doesn't like the music I play. "Turn it down", she always says. "I'm trying to talk to your father" or "I'm watching a TV program". But we both like to read a lot. And we like to read the same books. She's usually quite kind to me. She _14_ to talk to my friends; and I can always talk to my mum – she is just like a friend to me.

3. Найдите в тексте (из упр. 2) английские эквиваленты: выключить (музыку); веснушки по всему лицу; как друг мне; в пригороде; добра ко мне; ладить с братом; дразнить; принимать чью-либо сторону; ругаться с сестрой; забывчивый; раздражать; получаю, что хочу; содержать комнату в порядке; быть в хорошем настроении.

4. Переведите:

I am going to tell you about myself. My name is Natasha Serova. I am 17. I was born in Moscow on the 5th of March, 1994. My family is not very large. We have five people in our family. I live with my parents, my younger sister and my grandmother. My father's name is Vladimir Ivanovich. He is forty years old. He is a mechanic and he works at a garage. My mother's name is Vera Petrovna. She is thirty-nine years old. She is a doctor and she works at a hospital. My younger sister Marina is a pupil. She is in the seventh form. My grandmother lives with us. She doesn't work. She is a pensioner. I love my family. We are all friends and we love each other.

We live in a big flat in a new house. There are four rooms in our flat: a living room, a study, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom. We have all modern conveniences: gas, hot water, running water, electricity and telephone.

I have my duties about the house. I must go shopping, clean the rooms. It's not difficult for me. I want our home to be clean and tidy. I think there is no place better than home.

I studied at school number 12. We had many well-educated teachers at our school. I was a good pupil and I did well in all subjects. My favourite subjects at school were Mathematics, Russian and English. Now I'm a first course student of the institute.

I have many friends. Most of them are my classmates. We spend much time together, go for a walk or to a disco party, talk about lessons, music, and discuss our problems.

I like reading. I like detective stories but I prefer to read historical novels or modern writers. I like to listen to modern music, but sometimes I like to listen to some classical music. My favourite composer is Tchaikovsky. I haven't much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or a news programme. In the evening I often look through fresh newspapers or read some interesting book. I like fresh air and physical exercise, but I have not much time to go in for sports.

5. Переведите и перескажите текст от 3 лица, единственного числа:

Let me introduce myself. My name is Helen. I am seventeen. I was born in Pyatigorsk and live in this town. I am a student. My university is not far from my house. It takes me 15 min to walk there.

I am a first-year student and this year I have finished school. We had our final exams in June and I had to work hard at all the subjects. I liked my school. My favourite subject was English. My teacher was a well-educated woman with deep knowledge of the subject.

I'm very busy now preparing for classes and I have a little time for my hobbies, which are music and reading. I like music, especially, pop music and I collect CDs of my favourite groups and singers. I'm fond of pets. I have a cat and some fish, which I take care of every day. I am keen on reading. My favourite writer is O. Henry.

I'm also interested in sport. I'm a member of a tennis club, which I attend twice a week.

I enjoy university mainly because of the number of new friends I have there and I get on with them. We discuss our university problems and plans for the future. I also hate being alone. I believe that if I centre my full attention on either one or the other I will lose out somewhere.

I also take an active part in social life and attend sport clubs. I really enjoy working with people. I want to be a doctor. It's a difficult job, but I'm not keen on the idea of being a stereotypical housewife. I like the idea of working in a caring profession.

6. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительной форме:

1. My tie is red. 2. His flat is large and clean. 3. His ink-stand is black. 4. My pen is bad. 5. His hat is black. 6. Jane is in Kiev. 7. Kate is in Minsk.

7. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Is this a pen? | 7. Is this an ink-stand? |
| 2. Is this pen red? | 8. Is this his bag? |
| 3. Is that a pencil? | 9. Is that match thin? |
| 4. Is his name Nick? | 10. Is this flat clean? |
| 5. Is that lamp bad? | 11. Is this bag big? |
| 6. Is this map large? | 12. Is Minsk a city? |

Практическое занятие № 2.

Практика речи: Семья и родственные отношения.

Грамматика: Предложение. Общие сведения.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Families come in all shapes and sizes nowadays. At present more and more families are divorced and then their parents remarry. That's why more children have step-brothers, step-sisters, half-brothers and half-sisters. No wonder that there can be some problems in the family relations. Members of many families suffer from misunderstanding because there is a great difference in their tastes and opinions. Besides, children don't like it when there is too much control from their parents because they want to solve their problems independently. On the other hand, if the members of the family love each other there can be no or little argument and the family lives happily.

There are a lot of problems and conflicts that appear between teenagers and their parents because they don't understand each other. Generation gap will always exist not only because teenagers and their parents enjoy listening to different kinds of music. A lot of things are different: tastes, manners, behavior and the stuff like that. Some parents don't want to understand modern views, ideas and system of values so teens are afraid to tell them about their private life. Another reason is that parents want their children to be clever and learn harder. They are always nagging when their children do badly at school. They make teens do their homework. Parents don't want to understand that there can be more important things than good marks in the school-leaving certificate. So, it's necessary to bridge the generation gap and the only way to do it is for parents and children to speak frankly to each other and try to come to an agreement.

Предложением называется сочетание слов, выражающее законченную мысль. Слова, входящие в состав предложения и отвечающие на какой-нибудь вопрос, называются членами предложения. Члены предложения делятся на главные и второстепенные.

Главные (*main*) члены предложения:

подлежащее (*subject*),

сказуемое (*predicate*).

Второстепенные (*secondary*) члены предложения:

дополнение (*object*),

определение (*attribute*),

обстоятельства (*adverbial modifiers*).

Подлежащим называется член предложения, обозначающий предмет или лицо, о котором что-либо говорится в предложении. Подлежащее отвечает на вопрос кто? или что?

Сказуемым называется член предложения, обозначающий то, что говорится о подлежащем. Сказуемое отвечает на вопросы: что делает подлежащее, что делается с подлежащим, кем или чем является подлежащее?

Дополнением называется второстепенный член предложения, который обозначает предмет и отвечает на вопросы, соответствующие в русском языке вопросам косвенных падежей как с предлогом, так и без него: кого? чего?, что?, кому?, чему?, кем?, чем?, о ком?, о чем?

Обстоятельствами (*adverbial modifiers*) называются второстепенные члены предложения, которые обозначают как или при каких обстоятельствах (т.е. где, когда, почему, зачем и т.д.) совершается действие.

Обстоятельства могут обозначать:

- 1) время (*adverbial modifier of time*)
- 2) место (*adverbial modifier of place*)
- 3) образ действия (*adverbial modifier of manner*)
- 4) причину (*adverbial modifier of cause*)
- 5) цель (*adverbial modifier of purpose*)
- 6) степень (*adverbial modifier of degree*)

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите текст и составьте свои собственные предложения с выражениями, выделенными курсивом:

Belonging to a family is one bond everyone in the world shares, but family patterns vary from country to country. Nine out of ten people in the USA live as members of families and they value their families highly. "Families", they say, "give us a sense of belonging and tradition, strength and purpose. The things we need most deeply in our lives – love, communication, respect and good relationships – have their beginnings in the family". Families serve many functions. They provide conditions in which children can be born and brought up. Parents teach their children values (that is, what they think is important) as well as daily skills. They also teach them common practices and customs, such as respect for elders and celebrating holidays. But the most important job for the family is to give emotional support and security".

A traditional American family is one in which both parents are living together with their children. The father goes out and works and the mother stays home and brings up the children. There are usually two children in the family. But most American families today don't fit this image. The biggest change is that in many families both parents work. The majority of women say that they work because it is an economic necessity. Certainly, when both parents work, they have less time to spend with their children and with each other. Often families stop eating their meals together and thereby lose an important time to share the events of the day. Nearly half of the children are cared for by grandparents, daycare centers or baby-sitters. Some companies are trying to help working parents by offering flexible work hours.

Another big change in American family life is the increase in the number of families that are headed by only one person, usually the mother. Getting a divorce is quite easy, but is one of the most stressful events in the life of grown-ups. Many divorced men are required by law to help their wives support their children, but not all of them fulfill this responsibility and a lot of mothers have financial difficulties. Some of these difficulties are relieved by government programmes providing help to low-income families, but still, poverty affects the way in which the children in these families grow up.

Many single adult Americans today are waiting longer to get married because they want to graduate from a university or college, others want to become more established in their chosen profession.

The parents' role is finished when they've brought up their children to the end of formal education. After their graduation the children often try to achieve complete independence, leaving home and even the native town.

2. Преобразуйте (если необходимо) слова в скобках так, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста:

Years ago it was important to have large families with many *1(child)* so that the family remained strong. If you were rich, you needed sons to inherit your property. If you were poor, you needed sons to help with your work and take it over when you were old. Rich or poor you needed daughters to help with the running of a large household.

Not only children were important. Everybody in the family was important: grandmothers, aunts, uncles, cousins, and cousins of cousins. Even when branches of the family quarreled (and they often did) at least they were still there, and that gave people a sense of stability and order.

Nowadays, things are *2(differ)*. Young people move away from the places where they were born, and they take *3(they)* immediate family (wife and children) with *4(they)*. Slowly, they lose touch with their distant cousins and their great-aunts. Their own family unit *5(become)* more and more important, as they forget their other relations.

In Britain, families have been getting smaller and smaller too. People have fewer *6(child)* because children are expensive and they take up room. Who can afford a large house? Who can afford food for more than three children when the cost of living *7(to be)* so high? And now, there is the problem of *8(overpopulate)* too. We were always being told in Britain that a family should have no more than two children. People can't have big families when they are living in a small space. So they live in tiny houses or *9(flat)* and they get more and more isolated. Sometimes they live very close to other people but they don't get to know each other. They only have each other to talk to, so they get bored and cross with each other. What is to be done?

3. Дайте русские эквиваленты: 1. to run a large house 2. to take immediate family with them 3. to give people a sense of stability and order 4. to lose touch with other relations 5. to live in tiny houses 6. to get bored and cross with each other 7. to get more and more isolated

4. Вставьте нужный предлог:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. bad ____ children | 6. surprised ____ the suggestion |
| 2. short ____ time | 7. responsible ____ the job |
| 3. divorced ____ his wife | 8. typical ____ her |
| 4. married ____ an American | 9. satisfied ____ the job |
| 5. sick and tired ____ the excuses | 10. accustomed ____ this way of life |

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What are the advantages and disadvantages of having several brothers or sisters?
- 2) Are you close to your family?
- 3) Do you spend most of your free time at home or with your friends?
- 4) What can be gained from grandparents?
- 5) How can the relationship with grandparents differ from that with parents?

6. Составьте свое генеалогическое древо и подробно расскажите о каждом члене своей семьи.

7. Проанализируйте следующие предложения, назовите главные и второстепенные члены.

1. He is one of the best students.
2. Our University is quite large and old.
3. The course of study lasts five years.
4. The academic year is divided into two terms.
5. Students pass examinations twice a year.
6. University has a large gymnasium.
7. Many students go in for sports.

Практическое занятие № 3.

Практика речи: День рождения. Речевые формулы приглашения. Выражение благодарности. Формулы извинения.

Грамматика: Понятие об артикле. Неопределенный артикль.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

banner

Баннер, знамя, флаг

bow

Бант

sparkler	Бенгальский огонь
thank you note	Благодарственное письмо
fun	Веселье
balloon	Воздушный шар
age	Возраст
wish	Высказать пожелания
frosting	Глазурь
icing	Глазурь
year	Год
guests	Гости
birth date	Дата рождения
day	День
birthday	День рождения
children	Дети
friends	Друзья
wrapped	Завернутый, обернутый
blow out	Задуть
play	Играть, резвиться, забавляться
games	Игры, состязания
cupcake	Кекс
clown	Клоун
confetti	Конфетти
candy	Конфеты
lollipop	Леденец
anniversary of birth	Лет со дня рождения
goodie bags	Мешочки со сладостями
ice cream	Мороженое
wrapping paper	Оберточная бумага
throw a party	Организовать вечеринку
card	Открытка
package	Пакет, свёрток, упаковочная тара
cookie	Печенье
wingding	Пирушка
pizza	Пицца
gift	Подарок
gift wrap	Подарочная упаковка
greeting card	Поздравительная открытка
receive	Получать, принимать
festive	Праздничный
celebration	Празднование торжества
celebrate	Праздновать
present	Преподносить, дарить
invite	Приглашать, звать
invitation	Приглашение
party	Приём гостей, вечеринка

entertain	Принимать гостей, развлекать
birth	Рождение
happy birthday	С Днем Рождения
gathering	Сбор, встреча
candle	Свеча
sweets	Сладости
event	Событие
juice	Сок
happy	Счастливый
birthday cake	Торт ко дню рождения
cake	Торт, кекс, сладкий пирог, пирожное
food	Угощение, еда
ribbon	Украшать лентами
chocolate	Шоколад
popsicle	Эскимо
jubilee	Юбилей

РЕЧЕВЫЕ ФОРМУЛЫ ПРИГЛАШЕНИЯ

We are pleased to welcome you. Мы рады приветствовать вас.

We are happy to receive you. Мы счастливы принять вас.

Welcome, dear guests! Добро пожаловать, дорогие гости!

Good afternoon, dear guests! Добрый день, уважаемые гости!

Good evening, dear guests. Добрый вечер, дорогие гости!

You are welcome! Добро пожаловать!

Welcome! Добро пожаловать!

I am pleased to meet you. — Я рад, что встретил вас (познакомился с вами).

We are glad to meet you. Мы рады встретиться (познакомиться) с вами!

I hope you will have a good time. Я надеюсь, вы приятно проведете время.

Let me introduce myself. My name is George. Позвольте представиться. Меня зовут Джордж.

(It's) Nice to meet you. Приятно с вами познакомиться.

We hope that you will like it here and you will have a pleasant evening. Надеемся, что вам у нас понравится, и вы хорошо проведете вечер.

We hope that your stay here will be pleasant. Мы надеемся, что ваше пребывание здесь будет приятным.

We cordially welcome you here. Сердечно приветствуем вас здесь.

When can we expect you? Когда вас ждать?

You can drop any time you like. Заходите когда угодно.

Bring your friends along with you. Приводите с собой ваших друзей.

ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ БЛАГОДАРНОСТИ

Thank you. = Thanks. Спасибо.

Thank you very much. Большое спасибо.

Thank you ever so much. Большое спасибо.

Thanks a lot. Большое спасибо.

I'm very much obliged to you. — Крайне вам признателен.

I'm very grateful to you! Я очень благодарен вам!

How kind of you! Как это любезно с вашей стороны!

Thank you. = Thanks. Спасибо.

Thank you very much. Большое спасибо.

Thank you ever so much. Большое спасибо.

Thanks a lot. Большое спасибо.

I'm very much obliged to you. — Крайне вам признателен.

I'm very grateful to you! Я очень благодарен вам!

How kind of you! Как это любезно с вашей стороны!

I want to express my deep gratitude to you. Я хочу выразить мою глубокую признательность вам.

ОТВЕТЫ НА БЛАГОДАРНОСТИ

You are welcome, sir. Пожалуйста, сэр.

My pleasure, madam. Пожалуйста, мадам.

Don't mention it, sir. Не стоит благодарности, сэр.

ФОРМУЛЫ ИЗВИНЕНИЯ

I am sorry. Простите. Виноват.

Excuse me! Извините меня.

I am awfully sorry! Крайне огорчен!

I beg your pardon! Прошу прощения!

I'm sorry for giving trouble. Прошу прощения за беспокойство.

Excuse me for troubling. Простите за беспокойство.

Excuse my coming late. Простите за опоздание.

That's all right. Ничего. (Все в порядке.)

It's OK. Ничего. (Все в порядке.)

Never mind! Ничего. (Не имеет значения.)

It's all right. Nothing serious. Все в порядке. Ничего страшного.

You are welcome! Все хорошо!

Понятие об артикле. Неопределенный артикль.

1. Артикли, это служебные слова, которые не имеют самостоятельного значения и являются особыми определителями существительных.

В английском языке существует два артикля — **неопределенный a** и **определенный the**. Оба артикля являются неизменяемыми словами. Если сравнить два таких предложения, как *Вчера в витрине магазина я видел очень красивый костюм* и *Разве костюм уже продан?* то станет ясно, что по характеру высказывания они отличаются друг от друга. Если в первом предложении только называется предмет, говорится, что увидели предмет, который по своим общим свойствам и признакам относится к тому или иному классу предметов (в данном случае к классу костюмов, причем не просто к классу костюмов, а к более узкому классу — очень красивых костюмов, а не пальто, платьев и т.д.), то во втором примере данный предмет выделен в сознании говорящего и слушающего из класса подобных предметов, т.е. говорящий подразумевает костюм, *который вы мне вчера показывали, или костюм, который я вчера примерял и т.д.*

В первом примере слово **костюм** при переводе на английский язык было бы употреблено с неопределенным артиклем, во втором — с определенным.

Существительное с неопределенным артиклем дает понятие о предмете, дает название предмета, название класса, к которому принадлежит предмет:

This is **a pen**. Это **ручка** (а не карандаш, не книга и т.п.).

Существительное с определенным артиклем обычно обозначает не понятие, не название, а конкретный предмет, конкретного представителя данного класса предметов:

The pen is black. **Ручка** черная (именно эта ручка черная, а не какая-либо другая ручка).

2. **Место артикля.** Артикль (определенный и неопределенный) ставится перед тем существительным, к которому он относится. Если существительное имеет при себе определение, выраженное прилагательным или порядковым числительным, то артикль ставится перед всем словосочетанием:

the black pen черная ручка

the first plan первый план

3. **Неопределенный артикль.** Неопределенный артикль **a** может употребляться только с именами существительными в ед. числе, так как он произошел от числительного, означающего **один**:

Send me **a pen**. Пришлите мне ручку (одну ручку), т.е. предмет, который по своим общим признакам и назначению называется ручкой.

В русском языке значение неопределенного артикля в этом примере можно выразить такими словами: Пришлите мне **одну из** ручек (какую-нибудь, любую ручку; ручку, а не карандаш).

Поскольку значение неопределенного артикля происходит от значения числительного **один**, он не употребляется с существительными во мн. числе. Поэтому, когда необходимо назвать группу предметов, обладающих одними и теми же общими признаками, не употребляется никакой артикль:

Send me ___ pens. Пришлите мне ручки.

Send me ____ seven pens.

Пришлите мне семь ручек.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Do you like your birthday? Is it your favourite day of the year? 2. When were you born? 3. How many guests do you usually invite to your birthday party? 4. Who usually makes tasty dishes for you and your guests on this day? 5. Do you help your mum with the household jobs before your party? 6. What time do your guests usually come? 7. What presents do you like to get? 8. What do you like more, to give or to get presents? 9. What do you usually say when your parents and friends give you their presents? 10. What do you usually do at your birthday party? 11. Do you sing, dance, listen to nice music, play games and laugh a lot? 12. Do you like to blow out candles on your birthday cake? 13. What song do your guests sing when they congratulate you? 14. Do you go for a walk after your birthday dinner? 15. Do you like fireworks? 16. Are you looking forward to your next birthday? How do you dream of celebrating it? Where? With whom?

2. Проиллюстрируйте формы приветствия друзей.

3. Составьте мини диалоги, используя формулы приглашения, благодарности и извинения.

4. Ответьте на вопросы: 1. How can we greet our colleagues and what do they say in answer to our greeting? 2. How do we greet our friends and what do they say in answer to our greeting? 3. What are the forms of greetings in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening?

5. Переведите на английский:

1. Как поживаете, г-н Браун? Мы счастливы принимать вас в нашем доме. 2. Спасибо за приглашение! 3. Дорогие гости! Добро пожаловать в наш дом! 4. Добрый вечер, друзья! 5. Дорогие гости! Мы рады видеть вас в нашем доме!

6. Расскажите следующий текст по-английски:

Однажды богатая англичанка, которую звали миссис Джонсон, решила как можно веселее отпраздновать свой день рождения. Она пригласила много гостей и хорошего певца. Певец был беден, но у него был очень хороший голос. Ровно в шесть часов певец приехал в дом миссис Джонсон. Когда он вошел, зал (hall) был полон гостей, которые сидели за большим столом посередине зала.

Гости ели, шутили, смеялись и громко разговаривали. Певец приветствовал их и готов был присоединиться к ним, но миссис Джонсон сказала следующее:

„Мы рады, сэр, что вы приехали. Вы будете петь после того, как закончится обед. Я позову вас, когда мы будем готовы вас слушать. А сейчас идите на кухню и тоже пообедайте.“

Певец очень рассердился, но ничего не сказал и вышел из зала. Он хотел уехать из дома миссис Джонсон, но потом решил остаться и дать (to teach) ее богатым гостям хороший урок. Когда певец появился в кухне, слуги (servants) обедали. Певец вместе с ними съел обед из трех блюд, поблагодарил всех и сказал: „Ну, а теперь я спою для вас...“ Он начал петь и спел много прекрасных песен. Вскоре миссис Джонсон позвала певца в зал.

— Ну, сэр, мы готовы.

— Вы готовы? — спросил певец. — Что же вы готовы делать?

— Слушать вас. — сказала миссис Джонсон сердитым голосом.

— Слушать меня? Но я уже пел. Я больше не смогу петь сегодня.

— Где вы пели? — спросила она еще более сердито.

— В кухне. Я всегда пою для тех, с кем обедаю.

7. Переведите:

I was born on the 12th of March. Birthday is a very remarkable day for me. March is a spring month and usually the weather is warm. In the morning my parents come to my place and say: "Happy Birthday!" They give me presents. I enjoy getting them. Most people have a birthday party on this day.

This year I have my birthday party at home. My parents and I prepared for this day. We invited my friends and relatives to the party.

I celebrated my birthday on Sunday. I got up early in the morning. My father and I went to the shop and to the market to buy everything we needed for the party.

My mother stayed at home. She made cakes and laid the table. At four o'clock my relatives and friends came to congratulate me and I was glad to see them. They brought flowers, books, sweets and presents. I thanked them all.

We had a good holiday dinner on this day. During our merry party we sang songs, danced, made jokes and spoke about our life, hobbies, and future.

I enjoyed my birthday party.

8. *Определите, в каких случаях перед выделенными существительными следовало бы при переводе на английский язык поставить неопределенный артикль:*

1. В порт прибыл **пароход**. 2. **Пароход** прибыл в порт. 3. **День** был чудесный 4. Это был чудесный **день**. 5. **Письмо** отправлено и **телеграмма** тоже. 6. Вчера я получил **письмо** и **телеграмму** от своего школьного товарища. 7. Я живу в большом новом **доме**. 8. **Дом** мне понравился, а **сад** — нет. 9. **Книгу** я прочитал с большим интересом. 10. Это **книга** или **журнал**?

9. *Заполните пропуски неопределенным артиклем там, где это необходимо и переведите предложения на русский язык:*

1. It is ____ pen. 2. My ____ pen is bad. 3. It is ____ fine day. 4. Send ____ Ben seven pens. 5. It is ____ bad tie. 6. It is ____ bed. 7. Send Pete ____ tie. 8. Meet ____ Bess. 9. It is ____ flat. 10. It is ____ lamp. It is ____ bad lamp.

Практическое занятие № 4.

Практика речи: Мой дом.

Грамматика: Определенный артикль.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

fridge	холодильник
wardrobe	гардероб
key	ключ (от замка)
window	окно
yard	двор
address	адрес, место жительства, нахождения
lift	лифт
floor	пол, этаж
apartment	комната, квартира
anteroom	передняя, приёмная
electricity	электричество
house	дом, жилище, здание, хозяйство
cooker	плита, печь
storey	этаж, ярус
wall	стена
washing machine	стиральная машина
heating	отопление
chair	стул
lock	замок, затвор, щеколда
rack	подставка, полка, стеллаж
boulevard	бульвар, проспект.
basement	цокольный этаж
vacuum cleaner	пылесос
ceiling	потолок, перекрытие
entrance hall	вестибюль, прихожая
mirror	зеркало
staircase	лестница
carpet	ковёр

dresser	кухонный шкаф
kitchen	кухня
garret	чердак, мансарда
cellar	подвал, погреб
street	улица
bathroom	ванная комната
fence	забор, изгородь, ограда
avenue	дорога, аллея к дому, проспект
landing	лестничная площадка
running water	водопровод
lamp	светильник
bookcase	книжный шкаф, книжная полка,
bell	звонок, бубенчик
loggia	лоджия
balcony	балкон
conveniences	комфорт, удобства
table	стол
blind	штора
cupboard	шкаф
bed	кровать, постель
curtain	занавеска
square	площадь, сквер
television receiver (или set)	телевизор
toilet	туалет, уборная
lift car	кабина лифта
armchair	кресло
vacuum cleaner	пылесос, пылесосная машинка
gate	ворота, калитка, вход, выход
bedroom	спальня
divan	диван
iron	утюг
door	дверь
antechamber	передняя, прихожая, вестибюль
alley	узкая улица или переулок
roof	крыша
air-conditioner	кондиционер
building	здание, постройка, строение, сооружение, надворные
sofa	софа
room	комната, помещение, квартира
lavatory	туалет, уборная
furniture	мебель

Определенный артикль употребляется с именами существительными как в ед., так и во мн. числе в тех случаях, когда и говорящему, и слушающему ясно, о каком конкретном предмете идет

речь, когда сообщаются дополнительные данные о конкретном предмете или о конкретных предметах в данной ситуации:

The pen is bad. Ручка плохая.

Прилагательное **плохая** в данном предложении обозначает не общий признак, а конкретное качество определенного, единственного в данной ситуации предмета.

Значение определенного артикля очень близко к значению таких слов, как **этот, тот, тот самый, который**, потому что определенный артикль происходит от указательного местоимения, означающего **тот**.

Артикли (определенный и неопределенный), как правило, не употребляются:

а) с именами собственными:

Klin Клин

Peter Петр

б) перед нарицательными именами существительными с определением, выраженным указательным или притяжательным местоимением, или количественным числительным:

My map is bad. **Моя** карта плохая.

That plan is fine. **Тот** план хорош.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Заполните пропуски 1-5 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами а – е:

a. I change very often into new ones

b. stuffed with crystal and books

c. quite close to the underground station

d. start to furnish and decorate it to your own taste

e. I have my own room

Let me tell you a little about my home. I think it doesn't matter what your home is like, anyway, it is the place where you once move in and _1_. It becomes your second "ego". So my second "ego" is not very big, but it is very comfortable. There is enough space for everything: a hall, a living-room, a couple of bedrooms and a bathroom.

Our living-room is very spacious. It is the heart of our apartment. It is the place where I can see the rest of my family. In the evening we sit here in the soft armchairs and on the sofa, which are on the right of the room. In front of them there is furniture _2_. There is also a stereo system and a TV set.

I am very glad that _3_. My bedroom is my private area though it is also my sister's room. It is a small room, but very cosy. There are two beds, a desk, a personal computer, a big bookcase and a wardrobe in my room. There are some posters of my favourite pop stars on the walls which _4_.

Our kitchen is not large. We have regular meals in the kitchen. There are some cupboards, a cooker, a fridge, a dishwasher, a microwave and a kitchen table with four chairs. There are also some plants in our kitchen on the window-sill which make our kitchen cosier.

Our hall is very big. There is a wardrobe, some book-shelves on the walls, a long rag on the floor, and a closet where we keep our shoes.

I like our home very much. Our building is _5_ and what is more important to my university.

2. Заполните пропуски буквами:

№	Types of Dwellings	Description
1	B_ng_llow	A house which has only one storey
2	C_bin	A small house, esp. one made in an area of forest or mountains
3	_ot_age	A small house in the country
4	C_un_ry-house	A large and beautiful house in the country
5	S__me_house	A small building in a garden. It contains seats and people can seat there in summer.
6	R_sid_n_ia_ area	An area of a town that consists mainly of people`s houses and has very few offices and factories
7	Ho__ing _sta_e	A large number of houses or flats built close together at the same

time

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|
| 8 | D__ta__ed house | A house that is not joined to any other house |
| 9 | S__m__d__ta__ed house | A house that is joined to the house next door by a shared wall |
| 10 | T__r__ced house | One of a row of similar houses joined together by the side wall |
| 11 | B__c__ of flats | A tall building which contains many different flats\apartments on different floors |
| 12 | H__h__-ri__e b__o__k of flats | Tall buildings with lots of storeys |
| 13 | __k__cr__p__ | A very tall building with lots of stores, usually in a city |
| 14 | __o__e__ | A building where people stay, usually for a few nights, paying for their rooms and meals |
| 15 | P__n__h__s__ | A very luxurious flat or set of rooms in a hotel especially one near the top of a tall building |

3. Обсудите следующие вопросы:

1. Which would you prefer to live in a new modern flat or an old traditional house?
2. Which house is more suited to your family's needs and why?
3. What room do you use most in your house?
4. Which is your favourite room? Why?
5. How would you like to decorate your room?
6. Do you prefer modern furniture or antiques?
7. Are there any objects or pieces of furniture in your house that are particularly important to you?

4. Определите уровень опасности Вашей кухни:

ARE YOU SAFE IN THE KITCHEN?

Every year, more than 250,000 accidents happen in kitchens in the UK. Also, last year 12% of the population (about 5.5 million) people became injured because of something they ate. What about you? How safe is your kitchen? Complete this easy questionnaire with Yes or No to find out!

1. Do you wash knives, chopping boards and your hands after you chop raw food, especially meat?
2. Do you have a fire extinguisher in your kitchen?
3. Do you always put raw meat at the bottom of the fridge?
4. Do you chop food and use sharp knives carefully?
5. Do you always remember to put meat and dairy products like milk, cheese & yoghurt back in the fridge?
6. Do you wash fruit and salad well before you eat it?
7. Do you always dry the floor quickly if you spill something?

Score

- 0-3 Yes: Keep out! Your kitchen is very dangerous!
4-5 Yes: Not bad but sometimes your kitchen is not safe!
6-7 Yes: You are very safe in the kitchen.

5. Письменно переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. — У вас большая квартира? — Нет, она небольшая, но очень удобная.
2. — Сколько комнат в твоей новой квартире? — Три: гостиная, кабинет и спальня.
3. Кухня — мое любимое место. Она очень уютная. В кухне стол у окна, два стула, холодильник и телевизор. Я люблю смотреть телевизор, когда готовлю.
4. — В квартире есть мебель? — Да, есть стол, диван, два кресла, несколько стульев и книжный шкаф.
5. В доме центральное отопление, но внизу есть также камин.
6. На верхнем этаже просторная ванная комната, в ней большое зеркало и туалетный столик.
7. Квартира темная. В ней мало окон, окна выходят в сад, и мало света.
8. В гостиной много мебели: диван, несколько кресел, много стульев, в углу телевизор.
9. — В холодильнике есть что-нибудь?

— Ничего нет. 10. В комнате никого нет, но кто-то есть на кухне. 11. — В доме есть телефон? — Да, есть, он на стене. 12. В комнате бабушки много интересных вещей. 13. Что находится справа и слева от окна?

6. Заполните пропуски нужными предложениями:

I would like to tell you all _1_ my home. Firstly, I must tell you that I live _2_ Pyatigorsk. It's a very fascinating town _3_ old traditions.

We have sprung up _4_ the town's old centre. We live in one _5_ such newly built areas, though it isn't quite close _6_ the town centre.

We moved _7_ our new flat five years ago. It's a four-room flat _8_ the third floor _9_ a seventeen-storied block of flats. Certainly there are all modern conveniences in our flat. It's fairly cosy. The layout is good. The rooms are light, though not very large. It's quite a modern looking flat _10_ two balconies looking _11_ on the park in front of the building. Every time I walk into my flat, I feel an immediate sense _12_ warmth and security.

Our sitting room is quite a big room, about 20 square metres. My mother doesn't like much furniture _13_ the flat. So in the sitting room there are two comfortable chairs and a sofa, a coffee-table, a television set and a video _14_ the corner of the room and a piano. Of course, there is a carpet _15_ the floor. We usually relax, watch television, listen to music in the sitting-room or have dinner on special occasions. We have two pictures on the wall of our room. They are nice copies of my favourite painting _16_ Levitan. They make the room comfortable.

I am happy to have a room _17_ my own. It's the smallest room in the flat but I try to keep it tidy and cosy. There is a single-bed, a desk, a personal computer, a stereo-system, a big bookcase and a wardrobe in my room. There is a little rug on the floor. There are some posters of my favourite pop star _18_ the bed.

You may be surprised to hear when I tell you that the most popular and favourite place with all of us is a kitchen. We spend most of our time in the kitchen, not eating in fact, we like just to sit and talk there.

Our kitchen is comparatively large and looks the usual modern kitchen you can see in many other homes. The air is usually filled _19_ the delicious smells of my mother's cooking. There is a cooker, a fridge, a washing machine, a dishwasher, a microwave, a kitchen table with four stools and some cupboards in it. There are some lovely pictures on the walls. We have regular meals in the kitchen. My family like to sit chatting for hours after work in the evenings. But I have to bring a chair and take it _20_ when the whole family are at table. But it's not much trouble.

Ah, yes, I haven't mentioned the hall or as we call it the corridor. It's long but slightly narrow. Or perhaps it looks narrow to me because my brother Oleg keeps his bike in it.

When my friends come to my house they often describe it as a dream house, but to me it's just 'home sweet home.'

7. Переведите:

I live in a big house. Like many houses it is a two-storey brick building with a garden around it. On the ground floor we have a sitting room, a dining room and a kitchen. The kitchen is rather big and comfortable. My sister Alice helps me to cook in the kitchen.

When we have guests we have dinner in the dining room. After dinner we usually go to the sitting room. Our sitting room is very cosy. There isn't much furniture in it. There is a sofa opposite the fireplace and two armchairs near it. There are some pictures on the walls. In the middle of the room there is a big carpet. We have a TV set in the corner. Father likes to watch TV in the evenings.

Our bedrooms are upstairs, on the first floor. There are not many things in our bedroom. There are only two beds, a mirror, a dressing table and a wardrobe in it. We have two bedrooms for guests. They are rather small. Our bedrooms are cold. In winter we heat them because there is no central heating. Few people have central heating in their own houses.

My father's study room is downstairs. It faces the garden. It is light and spacious. There are a lot of books in the bookcases and a lot of paper on the desk. There is also a computer on his desk. There are a few chairs in his room.

I like my house. It is my home.

8. Определите, какой артикль вы бы поставили перед выделенными существительными при переводе на английский язык:

1. Это — **дом**. Дом большой. 2. Это — **дом**. Это большой серый десятиэтажный **дом**. 3. Мой брат — **инженер**. Он работает на большом **заводе**. 4. Вчера я был в кино. **Фильм** мне, к сожалению, не понравился. Я нахожу, что это очень **неинтересный фильм** и не советую вам его смотреть. 5. Что

это за здание? Это **театр**. 6. **Театр** был так красив освещен, что мы невольно залюбовались им. 7. На нашей улице находится очень интересный **музей**. 8. **Музей** открыт с 10 часов утра до 8 часов вечера

8. Заполните пропуски артиклями и объясните их употребление:

1. This is ____ cap. ____ cap is black. 2. This is match. It is thin match. That is ____ thick match. 3. ____ film is fine. 4. This is ____ pen. ____ pen is black. 5. Pete, give me ____ pen, please (2 варианта). 6. Bess, take that pencil. Give me ____ pencil, please. It is ____ bad pencil.

Практическое занятие № 5.

Практика речи: Город, в котором я живу.

Грамматика: **Вопросительные предложения. Специальные вопросы.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

аптека	chemist's (shop)
арка	arch
банк	bank
бар	bar
бассейн	swimming pool / baths
библиотека	library
больница	hospital
булочная	bakery, baker's (shop)
бюро находок	lost property office
витрина	(shop) window
ворота	gate(s)
впечатляющий	impressive
вход	entrance, way in
выбирать / выбрать	to choose, to select, to pick
высококачественный	high-quality
выход	exit, way out
галерея	gallery
гастроном	grocer's / grocery (shop)
гулять / погулять	to (go for a) walk / stroll
движение	traffic
делать / сделать покупки	to shop, to go shopping
денежный автомат	cash machine / dispenser
деньги	money
дешёвый	cheap
дорога	road
дорогой	dear (чувства), expensive (стоимость)
дорожный знак	road sign
заблудиться	to get lost, to lose one's way
затор	traffic jam, congestion

здание	building
зоопарк	zoo
игрушечный магазин	toyshop
искать	to look for, search for, to seek
касса	checkout, cash-desk; till, cash register
кафе	cafe / cafe
квитанция (чек)	receipt
кино	cinema
киоск	stall
клумба	flower-bed
книжный магазин	bookshop
кредитная карточка	credit card
лифт	lift
магазин	shop
мелочь	(small) change
мечеть	mosque
монета	coin
мост	bridge
музей	museum
мясной магазин	butcher's (shop)
на втором этаже	on the first floor (second storey)
на первом этаже	on the ground floor (first storey)
налево	on / to the left
направо	on / to the right
находить/найти	to find
новый	new
ночной клуб	nightclub
обувной магазин	shoe shop
памятник	memorial, monument
парикмахерская	hairdresser's, hair salon
парк	park
перекрёсток	crossroads, junction
переход (зебра)	(pedestrian) crossing (zebra crossing)
перейти (через) улицу	to cross the street / road
пешеход	pedestrian
план города	town plan, street map
платить / заплатить (за что)	to pay (for)
платить / заплатить наличными	to pay (in) cash
площадь	(town) square
подарок	present, gift
подержанный	second-hand
подземный переход	underpass, subway
пожарное депо	fire station

покупатель	buyer, purchaser; customer
покупать / купить	to buy, to purchase
получить	to receive
послать письмо	to send / post a letter
почта	post office
почтовый ящик	postbox, pillar box
прилавок	counter
примерочная	fitting / changing room
примерять	to try on
продавать	to sell
распродажа	(clearance) sale
ресторан	restaurant
рыбный магазин	fish shop, fishmonger's (shop)
рынок	market
светофор	(set of) traffic lights
синагога	synagogue
скамья	bench, seat
скидка	discount, (price) reduction
собор	cathedral
стадион	stadium
статуя	statue
стоить	to cost
стоянка машин	car park
стоянка такси	taxi-rank
стоять в очереди	to queue up (for)
театр	theatre
торговаться (с кем-л.)	to bargain / haggle (with)
торговый центр	shopping centre
тротуар (мостовая)	pavement
тупик	dead end, blind alley
угол	corner
узкий	narrow
улица	street
универмаг	department store
универсам	supermarket
уставать	to get / grow tired
фонтан	fountain
цена	price, cost
церковь	church
цирк	circus
чек (банковский)	cheque
чековая книжка	chequebook
широкий	wide, broad

эскалатор	escalator
этаж	floor, storey
ювелирный магазин	jeweller's (shop), jewellery shop

Специальными вопросами называются такие вопросы, которые относятся к отдельным членам предложения и начинаются с вопросительного слова. Так, вопрос, относящийся к именной части сказуемого, начинается с вопросительного слова **what? что?**:

What is this? Что это такое? It is a pen. Это ручка.

Вопросительное слово **what?** означает также *кто?*, если именной частью сказуемого является существительное, обозначающее профессию, социальное положение, партийную принадлежность:

What are you? Кто вы (по профессии)? I am a teacher. Я преподаватель.

Вопросительное слово **what** означает *какой (какая, какое, какие)*, если оно стоит перед существительным:

What book is this? Какая это книга? It is Anna Karenina. Это „Анна Каренина“.

Как видно из примера, вопрос такого типа не является вопросом о качестве предмета, и ответом на него не может быть определение, выраженное качественным прилагательным. Для того, чтобы задать вопрос о качестве, употребляется словосочетание **What kind of ... ? какого рода (вида) что за... ?**

Вопросительное слово **where? где?, куда?** употребляется в вопросах, относящихся к обстоятельству места: **Where is the book? Где книга? It is on the table. Она на столе.**

Вопросы и задания:

1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

1. Is the city life stressful? Why?
2. Would you like to change the place you live?

Lots of people prefer living in cities rather than in the countryside because it is often easier to get good education and find a well-paid job. Besides, there is usually a wide choice of public transport, so you don't need to own a car, which is necessary when you live in the countryside. What is more, there are a lot of interesting things to do and places to see. If you live in the village, you have almost nowhere to go, but if you live in the city, you can eat in good restaurants, visit museums, and go to the theatre. All in all, city life is full of variety, and you will never feel bored.

However, some people choose to live in the countryside because living in a city is often very expensive. It is particularly difficult to find good cheap accommodation. Public transport is sometimes crowded in the rush hour, and even the parks can become very crowded especially on weekends when it seems that every city-dweller is looking for some open space or green grass. On the contrary, the air in the countryside is very clean and there are no noisy crowds, so living in the country can be useful for your health. Last of all, despite all the crowds, it is still possible to feel very lonely in a city because people often don't know their neighbors whereas in the countryside people know each other and you have lots of friends.

2. Расскажите о своем городе, используя план и ключевые слова:

Introduction.

- Name of the place you live in.
- Its location.
- How old it is.

Main part.

- Size of the place.
- Population.
- Jobs.
- Buildings.
- Transport.
- Shops.
- Education.

- Industries.
- Entertainment.

Conclusion.

- Opinions (your own /official /your relatives and friends).

Key Words: a political, cultural and scientific center; the capital of; a cathedral; a church; settlers; a fortress; a palace; pedestrians; leisure time; sights; a library; ancient; landmark; modern; to challenge; royal; origin; industrial; a house; an apartment / a flat; a block of flats; a mansion; a cottage; a semi-detached house; heavy traffic; traffic jams; to move.

3. Составьте свои собственные предложения со словами:

- *ancient* – древний;
- *historic* – исторический;
- *attractive* – привлекательный;
- *lovely* – милый;
- *bustling* – шумный, суетливый;
- *contemporary* – современный;
- *lively* – оживленный;
- *picturesque* – живописный;
- *charming* – очаровательный;
- *touristic* – туристический;
- *dull* – тусклый;
- *boring* – скучный.

4. Переведите диалог:

Renat: Hi, Alina. It's nice to see you. How are you?

Alina: Hi, Renat. I'm fine, thank you. And how are things with you?

Renat: I'm very well. Natalia Ivanovna asked me to tell you about the Friday essay.

Alina: Which Friday essay?

Renat: Well, last time we had Russian, she set us creative home work: to write an essay about your city. As you were absent, you probably don't know about it.

Alina: Ah, I see. Thanks for telling me. I will prepare a nice piece of work. I like writing essays.

Renat: As for me, I don't. If you helped me, that would be great.

Alina: No problem. What aspects of the city do we need to cover in this essay?

Renat: She said we should write a little bit about its history, some sentences about its sights and a couple of words about your personal attitude towards the city.

Alina: I see. At first we need to write the opening lines. For example, the city where I live is situated in the North Caucasian District of Russia. It derived its name from the fused Russian words "five mountains". The city indeed is surrounded by five peaks of the Beshtau Mountain.

Renat: These are good lines for the beginning.

Alina: Further on we can mention that our city is one of the oldest spa resorts in Russia having 50 different mineral springs.

Renat: Another point is that a famous Russian writer Mikhail Lermontov was shot at Pyatigorsk.

Alina: Yes, that can be also mentioned. What about the history of the city?

Renat: All I know is that Peter the Great was the first to notice and to foster the earliest scientific studies of Pyatigorsk mineral springs. At the end of the 18th century on top of Mount Mashuk the first settlement was founded.

Alina: That's quite enough about the history of the city.

Renat: More than that, we should mention that these mineral springs are found not only in Pyatigorsk, but in other surrounding cities, such as Yessentuki, Kislovodsk, etc.

Alina: What about the sights? What else do we have except the springs?

Renat: Well, there is the State memorial estate of Mikhail Lermontov, which was founded in 1973, the Aeolian harp, Diana's grotto, the Necropolis at the Mashuk Mountain foot, and many other places of interest.

Alina: To conclude we need to express our own attitude towards the city. What can you say?

Renat: First of all, I really like this city and I'm happy to be born and raised here. Secondly, I'm proud to be living in the city where many prominent people have lived at certain stages of their life.

Alina: Who do you mean?

Renat: I know that Pyatigorsk has often been visited by Pushkin, Glinka, Tolstoy, Shalyapin, Griboyedo

Alina: I see. That information will result into an excellent and well-structured essay.

5. Переведите:

There are many beautiful cities and towns in the world. I would like to visit some of them, to see with my own eyes what I have read or heard about. But there is no place like home. I love my native city. I was born here and live with my parents. It's not the capital, but it is a wonderful place to live.

My city is old and modern at the same time. It is old because it was founded in the 11th century. At that time its streets were narrow, dark and dirty. Now my city looks modern because of its architecture. Almost all the buildings were built after the war. The streets and avenues are wide and clean.

I live in the main street. It is the widest street in the city. A lot of cars, buses and trolley-buses run fast along it. If you want to see the places of interest in our city, you can walk along the main street. It leads to the main square. It will be a short trip, but you can see a lot: a cinema and a concert hall, an art gallery and museums, a stadium, a zoo and a large park.

Our art gallery is next to the main post office. Opposite the post office there is a modern hotel. If you turn to the left, you can see a theatre. And in front of the theatre there is a museum of history and culture. Walk two blocks and you'll come to a monument to our famous writer and a fountain in the park. If you want to visit our zoo, take a bus and get off on the third bus stop. Not far from the traffic lights you will see the entrance to the zoo. Near it there is a circus. Children and tourists can't but visit it. They admire funny clowns, tamed animals, miracles and magic. There are only some churches in our city. Every evening we can hear the sound of the bells.

Just come and see everything with your own eyes. It is better to see than to hear.

6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

A

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Is this a text? | 9. Are these pencils long or short? |
| 2. Is that a note? | 10. Is this a map or a plan? |
| 3. Is that note long? | 11. Is this a note or a text? |
| 4. Are these pens? | 12. Is it a tie or a cap? |
| 5. Are those pencils? | 13. Is it his or my tie? |
| 6. Are those pencils good? | 14. Is his name Nick or Pete? |
| 7. Is this a cap? | 15. Are those books thick or thin? |
| 8. Is that a tie? | 16. Is this page ten or page nine? |

B

1. What are you?
2. What is your wife?
3. What is her name?
4. What is your name?
5. What kind of pupil is your son?
6. Who is your friend?
7. Who is your wife?
8. Who is this man?
9. Who is this girl?
10. Whose wife is Mary?
11. Where are our books?
12. Whose books are these?

Практическое занятие № 6.

Практика речи: Человек и его характер.

Грамматика: Указательные местоимения.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Why should you know your personality and character traits? Because they are big predictors of your behavior and attitude in life.

The world we live in is different from what it was ten, five, or even one year ago. Thanks to social media, easy to use communication tools, and global migration, the pool of possibilities and available information to browse through is constantly expanding.

Without a clear idea of one's own preferences, making the 'right choice' can be extremely difficult, and confusing. Knowing the environments in which our personality traits can serve our best interests will help decrease this 'paralysis by analysis' state that many might fall into.

Personality is unique to each individual, and knowing what makes us, 'us', can lead to more life satisfaction, better life choices, and overall success, in both personal and professional spheres.

While character and personality are both used to describe someone's behaviors, the two examine very different aspects of that individual. That's because personality is more visible and easier to spot, while character is revealed through time, with varying situations.

In more concrete terms:

"Personality is easy to read, and we're all experts at it. We judge people [as] funny, extroverted, energetic, optimistic, confident — as well as overly serious, lazy, negative, and shy—if not upon first meeting them, then shortly thereafter. And though we may need more than one interaction to confirm the presence of these sorts of traits, by the time we decide they are, in fact, present we've usually amassed enough data to justify our conclusions.

Character, on the other hand, takes far longer to puzzle out. It includes traits that reveal themselves only in specific—and often uncommon—circumstances, traits like honesty, virtue, and kindness." (Lickerman, 2011)

Указательные местоимения

Местоимения **this** и **these** указывают на лицо или предмет, находящиеся близко к говорящему, а местоимения **that** и **those** указывают на лицо, предмет или действие, отдаленные по месту или по времени от говорящего.

These books are old. Эти книги старые.

This car is too expensive. Этот автомобиль слишком дорогой.

This house is bigger than that house. Этот дом больше, чем тот.

That man is our teacher. Тот человек — наш учитель.

This is my house and that is yours. Это мой дом, а то — твой.

Местоимение **one**, (во множественном числе — **ones**) используются, как заменители существительных, обозначающих предметы, чтобы не повторять их два раза:

This book is more interesting than that one. Эта книга более интересна, чем та.

These tomatoes are fresher than those ones. Эти помидоры более свежие, чем те.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите текст и определите свой тип характера:

Personality type code stands for a preference in your style of thinking or behaving.

I/E: Introversion or Extraversion

The Introversion/Extraversion dimension describes how a person manages their energy.

Introverts are energized by spending quiet time alone or with a small group. They tend to be more reserved and thoughtful.

Extraverts are energized by spending time with people and in busy, active surroundings. They tend to be more expressive and outspoken.

S/N: Sensing or iNtuition

The Sensing/Intuition dimension describes how an individual processes information.

Sensors focus on their five senses and are interested in information they can directly see, hear, feel, and so on. They tend to be hands-on learners and are often described as "practical."

Intuitives focus on a more abstract level of thinking; they are more interested in theories, patterns, and explanations. They are often more concerned with the future than the present and are often described as "creative."

T/F: Thinking or Feeling

The Thinking/Feeling dimension describes how people make decisions.

Thinkers tend to make decisions with their heads; they are interested in finding the most logical, reasonable choice.

Feelers tend to make decisions with their hearts; they are interested in how a decision will affect people, and whether it fits in with their values.

J/P: Judging or Perceiving

The Judging/Perceiving dimension describes how people approach structure in their lives.

Judgers appreciate structure and order; they like things planned, and dislike last-minute changes. Perceivers appreciate flexibility and spontaneity; they like to leave things open so they can change their minds.

2. Соедините слова левой колонки с их краткой интерпретацией в правой:

Below you will find a brief interpretation of each personality trait.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Agreeableness | a. You appear to be an introvert -- less socially outgoing and more reserved than most other people. Introverts lack the exuberance, energy, and activity levels of extraverts. They tend to be quiet, low-key, deliberate, and less involved in the social world. Their lack of social involvement should not be interpreted as shyness or depression. Introverts simply need less stimulation than extraverts and more time alone. |
| 2. Openness to Experiences | b. You may have little self-discipline, do not act dutifully, and rarely aim for any kind of achievement. You may prefer spontaneous over planned activities or behavior. People often act impulsively, which may land them into trouble more than once. They may also struggle with success and achievement in school, work, or in their relationships. |
| 3. Extraversion | c. People tend to have more conventional and traditional interests. You likely prefer the plain, straightforward, and obvious over the complex, ambiguous, and subtle. People tend to regard the arts and sciences with suspicion, believing these endeavors of little practical use. Closed people prefer familiarity over novelty, and tend to be more conservative and resistant to change. |
| 4. Emotional Stability | d. You are suspicious and antagonistic towards others. Disagreeable individuals place self-interest above getting along with others. They are generally unconcerned with others' well-being, and are less likely to extend themselves for other people. Sometimes their skepticism about others' motives causes them to be suspicious, unfriendly, and uncooperative. |
| 5. Conscientiousness | e. You likely tend to experience negative emotions, such as anger, anxiety, or depression frequently. You may be more emotionally reactive and vulnerable to stress than most others. People are more likely to interpret ordinary situations as threatening, and minor frustrations as hopelessly difficult. Their negative emotional reactions tend to persist for unusually long periods of time, which means they are often in a bad mood. These problems in emotional regulation can diminish a person's ability to think clearly, make decisions, and cope effectively with stress. |

3. Переведите слова, описывающие черты характера:

Character Trait Examples

The old expression that actions speak louder than words is very true when it comes to character traits. You learn about people's character by watching how they interact with the world. There's an endless array of character traits that can be used to describe yourself or others, we've provided a selection of 90 character trait examples here.

Values

Some character traits show a person's underlying values or beliefs:

- Generosity
- Devotion
- Loving
- Kindness

- Sincerity
- Self-control
- Peacefulness
- Faithfulness
- Patience
- Determination
- Persistence
- Adventurous
- Fairness
- Cooperation
- Tolerance
- Optimism
- Spirituality

Dark Side

No one is perfect and we all have a darker side. Some character traits that have negative connotations include:

- Dishonesty
- Disloyalty
- Unkindness
- Rudeness
- Disrespectfulness
- Impatience
- Greed
- Pessimism
- Cruelty
- Unmercifulness
- Narcissism
- Pettyness
- Quarrelsome
- Selfishness
- Unforgiving

Leadership

How about a leader or someone who likes to be in charge? We might look for the following character traits in a boss:

- Dominance
- Confidence
- Persuasiveness
- Ambitiousness
- Bossy
- Resourcefulness
- Decisiveness
- Charisma
- Authority
- Enthusiasm
- Proactive

Children

Then, there are the kids. Their characters may not be fully developed but there are some inherent traits that are associated with children:

- Playfulness
- Active
- Wild
- Funny
- Rough
- Talkative
- Smart
- Shy
- Lively

- Impatient
- Stubborn

4. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление активной лексики урока:

1. Это черный карандаш. 2. Этот портфель черный. Он плохой. Дайте мне тот портфель, пожалуйста. 3. Это — шапка. Возьмите эту шапку. 4. Дайте мне спичку, пожалуйста. 5. Дайте Джейн эти карандаши. 6. Дайте мне эти ручки и этот портфель. 7. Возьмите эти плохие спички. Дайте мне ту спичку, пожалуйста. 8. Это ручка. Это черная ручка. Эта ручка черная. 9. Это портфель. Это мой портфель. Этот портфель толстый. 10. Бен, дай мне ту тонкую ручку. 11. Эта квартира чистая. 12. Это чистая квартира. 13. Дайте Бену эти ручки и карандаши. 14. Семь карандашей, пять страниц, десять фильмов, девять черных шапок.

Практическое занятие № 7.

Практика речи: **Мои друзья.**

Грамматика: **Личные местоимения в именительном падеже.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Let's be honest, there are times when you want to know how to make friends. Here are some steps and tips to help you overcome these obstacles.

Spend more time around people. Don't be mean; you do not want to lose friends. If you want to make friends, you first need to put yourself out there somehow in order to meet people. If you're still in school, sit somewhere with other people. It doesn't have to be the «popular» table, or a crowded one, but one with at least two other people. The popular kids won't matter when you're older, but a true friend will be there for you forever. Remember, friends seldom come knocking on your door while you sit at home playing computer games. Populars aren't always going to be mean to you. They just need to know you a little better.

Join an organization or club with people who have common interests. You don't necessarily need to have a lot of common interests with people in order to make friends with them. In fact, some of the most rewarding friendships are between two people who don't have much in common at all, but if you like a specific topic, try searching for just a location. It's a great way to meet new local people! Social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter and Google+ are great way to meet new people and learn more about the people you meet. When you are chatting just say are you on Facebook? or what is your name on Twitter? A church, Masjid (mosque) or other house of worship is a great place to start since you have at least a religious faith in common. Just remember to be safe on the internet, you don't know who is actually on the other end most of the time.

Join a sports team. A common misconception about this is that you have to be really good at playing a particular sport in order to make friends with others on the team, but not all teams are so competitive. As long as you enjoy the sport and support your teammates, joining a local team with a laid-back attitude could be a great way to make new friends. But a sports team isn't the only way. If you play instruments or sing, try joining a band or choir.

Talk to people. You can join a club, go to school, or go to church but you still won't make friends if you don't actually talk to people. By the same token, you don't have to be involved with an organization to be social, and any time you talk to someone, you have a chance at making a lasting friend. You can talk to anybody: the clerk at the video store, the person sitting next to you on the bus, or the person in front of you in the lunch line. Don't be too picky. Most conversations will be a dead-end of sorts, when you may never talk to that person again, or you just remain acquaintances – but once in a while you'll actually make a friend.

Make eye contact and smile. If you have an unfriendly countenance, people are less likely to be receptive to your friendship. Try not squinting (get some glasses), looking bored, frowning or appearing blankly deadpan, folding your arms (this practically screams «don't talk to me») or hanging out in a corner; such habits may make you look troubled or disinterested.

Start a conversation. There are many ways to do this; a comment about your immediate environment (The weather is a classic: «At least it's not raining like last week!»), a request for help («Can you help me carry a few boxes, if you have a minute?» or «Can you help me decide which one of these is a better gift for my mom?») or a compliment («That's a nice car.» or «I love your shoes.»). Follow up immediately with a related question: Do you like this warm weather? What kinds of gifts do you normally buy for your mom? Where did you get shoes like that?

Introduce yourself at the end of the conversation. It can be as simple as saying» Oh, by the way, my name is...». Once you introduce yourself, the other person will typically do the same. Remember his or her name! If you show that you remembered things from your past conversation(s) with the person, not only will you look intelligent but he or she will see that you were paying attention and are willing to be a true friend.

Личные местоимения в именительном падеже употребляются в функции подлежащего.

В английском языке имена существительные имеют только два падежа: **притяжательный** падеж, в котором существительные принимают особое окончание, и **общий** падеж, в котором существительные не имеют никаких окончаний, подобно тому, как нет окончаний у существительных в именительном падеже в русском языке:

Pete (Пит, Петр)

pen ручка

В английском языке существительные в общем падеже могут употребляться в функциях подлежащего и прямого дополнения (всегда без предлога), косвенного и предложного дополнений, обстоятельства (как правило с предлогом), определения (как с предлогом, так и без него).

Лицо	Число	
	Единственное	Множественное
1-е	I я	we мы
2-е	you (ты) вы he он	you вы
3-е	she она it он, она, оно (о вещах)	they они

Личные местоимения 3-го лица ед. числа в английском языке различаются по роду:

he — местоимение мужского рода — заменяет, как правило, существительное, обозначающее существо мужского пола;

she — местоимение женского рода — заменяет, как правило, существительное, обозначающее существо женского пола;

it — местоимение среднего рода — заменяет существительное, обозначающее неодушевленный предмет, животное, если его пол не имеет значения для говорящего, а также существительное **baby** (маленький ребенок, дитя).

Местоимение **they** рода не имеет и заменяет как одушевленные, так и неодушевленные существительные во мн. числе.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Выполните тест: Are You a Good Friend?

1. **You bought a nice pair of shoes last week. Your friend has bought the same shoes. What do you say?**

- A. 'Oh, great. Now we both look fantastic!'
- B. 'How could you buy the same shoes?'
- C. 'I don't care if we've got the same shoes or not.'

2. **Your results in the geography test were much better than your friend's. What do you say?**

- A. 'Oh, I'm sorry!'
- B. 'Don't be sad. Next time we'll prepare for the test together.'
- C. 'Why didn't you work harder?'

3. **Someone is laughing about your friend. He/She isn't there. What do you do?**

- A. Tell him/her to stop at once.
- B. You don't say anything. It's not your problem.
- C. You tell your friend so that he/she can do something about it.

4. **Your friend's cat has died. What do you say?**
 - A. 'That cat was very old.'
 - B. 'Oh, I'm so sorry. That little cat was so funny.'
 - C. 'Don't be sad. You'll get another one soon.'
5. **You've heard from a boy/girl from your class that your friend has got a problem.**
 - A. My friend should tell me all his/her problems.
 - B. I don't care if my friend talks about her problems or not.
 - C. My friend can tell me what he/she wants.
6. **Your friend has broken your favourite CD. What do you say?**
 - A. 'It's OK. I've listened to it a lot.'
 - B. 'You're stupid! Couldn't you be more careful?'
 - C. 'I really liked it. Could you buy me another CD?'
7. **Your friend has changed his/her hair colour. It's green now. You think it looks terrible. What do you say?**
 - A. Nothing.
 - B. 'I'm sorry but I don't like it very much.'
 - C. 'Oh, how nice.'
8. **Your friend needs some money and he/she asks you. He/she still owes you money from last week.**
 - A. You give it to him/her and don't say a word.
 - B. You don't give him/her any more money.
 - C. First you tell him/her that he/she still owes you money. Then you give it to him/her.

Check your results here:

Mostly 1 You're such a great friend.

Mostly 2 You should be a bit nicer towards your friends sometimes.

Mostly 3 Why don't you try to be a better friend? Life is much easier then.

2. Переведите и разыграйте диалоги:

A.

Marina	Hello, Masha!
Masha	Hello, Marina!
Marina	Do you have some free time this weekend? I am organizing a party for my friends and would like to invite you!
Masha	It would be nice! What do you plan to do?
Marina	Well, I think, we could watch TV and discuss the latest news. Then we could go for a walk, as the weather is going to be nice on this weekend. What do you think?
Masha	Sounds nice! What about going to a disco? I adore dancing.
Marina	I know that. I think our friends will have nothing against it. We agreed to meet tomorrow at 4 p.m. Will this time be convenient for you?
Masha	O.K. I will come. Thank you!
Marina	See you tomorrow!

B.

Oleg	Who is that young man? I often see you together at the university. Do you study in the same group?
Denis	No, we are best friends. His name is Yura.
Oleg	How did you get acquainted?
Denis	We went to the same school. We've known each other for ages!
Oleg	You really look very much alike. He also has short dark hair. You have a similar style in clothes. I can easily say you play sports.
Denis	You are right! We want to be strong and look handsome.
Oleg	Yura looks really very attractive. What is he like?
Denis	He is an easy-going person and can easily make friends with anyone.
Oleg	I've seen him once communicating with a group of people in the computer class downstairs.

Denis	Computers are his hobby. He can spend hours in the virtual world of computer games.
Oleg	Do you have the same hobby?
Denis	I like the Internet more. I often find there a lot of interesting information. But what we do together in the Internet is making friends with interesting people all over the world!
Oleg	You seem to be close friends and understand each other very well.
Denis	Yes, I am glad I have such a friend as Yura.

3. *Расскажите о своем друге и обсудите в группе:* Boys are better friends than girls.

FRIENDSHIP AND MY BEST FRIEND

According to the dictionary friendship is a feeling and behaviour that exist between people, but what these feelings are and what this behaviour is everyone should decide for himself. I consider that friendship is a gift that's why I highly appreciate it. I think it is hard to find a close friend because people are unique creatures of nature, all of them have their own habits, opinions and judgments which differ from others.

It makes sense to say that friendship can be compared to a tree. Its seed should find good soil and under favourable conditions it will grow into a tree. As the years go by the tree stands firmer and firmer on the ground and if it is strong enough it will survive all the storms and winds, but to help it we should take care of it and love it.

In my opinion lucky are the people who have real friends. As for me I'm happy to have lots of friends, some of them are close, some are less, but all of them make my life interesting and enjoyable and I can't imagine my life without them, because friendship means very much for me. Being friends means making allowances for the other person's faults, being tolerant to each other moods. The most important thing about friends for me is being able to share secrets, to tell each other your problems and share your worries, to help each other out.

An ideal friend should possess such qualities as honesty, sincerity, faith, tolerance and respect in attitude to you. A friend is a person who can help you in no time, lend you a hand, whom you can wake up in the middle of the night just to say you feel worried or who is eager to do everything for you waiting nothing in return, who supports you in all your beginnings and who will never betray you. It doesn't matter your best friend is a girl or a boy. I think that her or his soul, character and attitude to you are considerably more important. Some people think that a boy-friend can never spread false stories about you or tell your secrets to the entire world, but to my mind it depends on his moral qualities. I knew one boy who began to spread stories about me, saying I was dishonest, unreliable when we broke our relations, but I still actually believe in friendship between fellows and girls, that's why I have equal amount of boys and girls among my close friends.

But in my opinion it isn't an easy thing to be a true friend and before somebody can name you his best friend you should prove your friendship. To my mind everyone can have only one or two true friends, because a friend to all is a friend to none. You are interested in your friend with all his positive and negative traits of personality and your friend in his turn can understand and forgive you everything. You shouldn't tell a lie to your friend, there mustn't be hypocrisy in your speech and even in thoughts. Before telling your friend something, before doing anything you should think a lot and guess what kind influence it will render on him and on his life.

I'm sure you will agree that nowadays there are various ways of acquaintance. Some people make friends when they are in guests or on weddings, others prefer to find friends with the help of newspapers or the Internet. Somebody can get acquainted with his future friend when he even doesn't expect it, for example, when he simply walks in a park or goes anywhere by public transport.

What about me I have known my best friend Nelly almost all my life, but I can never forget our first meeting. It was in summer when our families decided to rest in the south together.

When we drove up to their house my attention was attracted by a little tidy girl in a rose dress, but I can't say that my first impressions were the same as my opinion about her now, because meeting people for the first time we always make a judgment based on their appearance though the proverb tells us not to make such a mistake. At first she seemed to me so correct, obedient and shy that I didn't like her, but when we began to communicate closer I understood I was mistaken. I think it makes sense to say that when we returned home we were loyal friends.

Today she has changed a lot but we are still best friends and now I think Nell is a very charming and pretty seventeen-year-old girl. She isn't tall and I can't even say that she is of average height but she is always smart and elegant. She is the owner of a blunt nose, large expressive green eyes and radiant smile that immediately makes people smile in return. Her blond hair and sort voice make her similar to a little beautiful princess from a fairy-tale.

My friend likes casual clothes. Nell hates skirts and formal blouses, but adores tight-fitting trousers and casual T-shirts. She prefers low-heeled shoes to high-heeled, because they are more comfortable to her mind.

I believe that Nelly is a very amazing girl, because she differs from other people. When she was about twelve she became a real tomboy, she communicated only with boys except me, she liked to play rough and boys' games and she even decided to go to the army when she would come of age. All her friends and relatives tried to dissuade her and at least she agreed, but frankly speaking, I can't understand her desire even now, though in general we are very alike.

It's true that Nelly is a very enthusiastic and active person, you can hardly find her sitting at one place without doing anything but in spite of it she constantly has no free time. I should say I can never be bored; my friend keeps company for me, because she is so cheerful and joyous. She is responsible and original, I think. She can never refuse if I need support or a piece of advice, she is always eager to help me and to calm me with the help of a tender word.

To my mind Nell is an intelligent, skillful and diligent girl, that's why her success in study is brilliant. I'd like to add that she is a great daydreamer, because she has always got her head in the clouds and she is always dreaming about something.

But like other people she isn't an ideal. Sometimes she is too lazy and stubborn and I dislike it a bit. She is rather impatient, because she can't wait for long. But these features of her character don't matter much for me; I try not to pay attention to them because in general she is a wonderful person, whom I worship a lot.

At these rare times when we see each other we like to attend cinema or central park, but most of all we like to talk. When we meet our mouths are never close because we can speak for hours, I can discuss with my best friend such problems that I can't discuss with my parents. We speak about fellows and our relations with them, we discuss our problems with parents and share our thoughts and dreams. It doesn't mean that I can't say about all these things to my mother, but I know that nobody can understand me better than Nell.

Nelly often has troubles and problems with her parents and it is another thing that worries me. I know her parents very well and to my mind they are wonderful people, but sometimes my friend can be rude to them and as a result they quarrel, when she tells me about such quarrels I can't take her side because I don't approve her behaviour, that's why I prefer to keep silence in such situations.

To my mind thoughts, opinions and habits of your friend can influence you a lot, but they should not destroy your own personality, they shouldn't influence you if you don't want it. I'm happy that both of us understand it. And it goes without saying that I like Nelly with all her positive and negative features of character and admire her a lot.

4. Составьте диалоги по ситуациям, проинсценируйте их.

- You come to your friend and he's having a very substantial supper. He invites you to share it but it's too heavy for you. Ask for smth light.
- It's Sunday and you and your room-mate make up your minds to cook dinner at home. Discuss the menu and the foodstuffs you have.
- You and your friend are first year students. One lives at home, the other – at the hostel. Speak about your meals.
- Your family is having dinner when your friend calls on you. Invite him to the table and offer smth to eat.

5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. Эта девушка — моя сестра. Ее зовут **Мэри**. Она **инженер**. 2. Ваш друг **инженер** или **рабочий**? — Он **инженер**. Он хороший **инженер**. 3. Кто вы? — Я **рабочий**. 4. Чей сын **пионер**? 5. Кто ваша сестра? — Моя сестра Бетти. — Кто она? (по профессии). — Она преподавательница. 6. Где ваш преподаватель? — Он **здесь**. 7. Моя сестра сейчас в Минске. Моя подруга тоже **там**. 8. Петр и Анна в Киеве? — Да, они сейчас **там**. — Их сын тоже в **Киеве**? — Нет, он сейчас **здесь**. 9. Кто эта девушка? — Она моя сестра. 10. Кто эта девушка? — Она инженер. 11. Этот человек врач? — Да. — Как его фамилия? — Его фамилия Петров. 12. Кто ваша жена? — Она инженер. 13. Кто этот мальчик? — Он мой сын. 14. Кто этот человек? Он ваш друг? 15. Кто этот человек? Он врач или

инженер? 16. **Кто** эта девушка? Она ваша сестра? 17. **Кто** эта девушка? Она студентка или преподавательница? 18. **Наша** квартира хорошая. Она большая и чистая. 19. **Какого** цвета те двери? — Они белые. 20. **Чья** это квартира? — Это **их** квартира. 21. **Какая** это книга? — Это толстая книга. 22. **Какие** это тетради? — Это тонкие тетради. 23. **Какая** это комната? — Это большая комната. 24. Где ваши сестры? — Они дома.

Практическое занятие № 8.

Практика речи: Новые знакомства. Речевые формулы знакомства и представления. Формы обращений. Формы приветствия. Речевые формулы прощания: официальные и неофициальные.

Грамматика: Притяжательные местоимения.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Если **обращаются к человеку**, не называя его имени или фамилии, то возможны следующие формы обращения:

Dear Sir! Уважаемый сэр!

Dear friend! Дорогой друг!

Young man! Молодой человек!

Gentlemen! Господа!

Обращение **Mister** (мистер, господин) сокращенно пишется **Mr** и употребляется только вместе с фамилией или должностью лица мужского пола.

Mr Chairman! Господин Председатель!

Dear Mr President! Уважаемый господин Президент!

Mr White! Господин Уайт!

Mr Ivanov! Господин Иванов!

Вежливой формой обращения служит также слово **Sir** сэр, в случае, когда имя того, к кому обращаются, неизвестно.

Thank you, sir! Спасибо, сэр.

Перед именем или фамилией девушки или незамужней женщины употребляется слово **Miss** (мисс).

Miss Mary. Мисс Мэри.

Miss Blake. Мисс Блейк.

Вежливой формой обращения к девушке или молодой женщине могут быть слова: **Young lady.** Юная (молодая) леди (девушка).

Meet this young lady. Познакомьтесь с этой девушкой.

Перед фамилией замужней женщины употребляется слово

Missis (сокращенно **Mrs**) миссис, госпожа.

Mrs Jones! Госпожа Джоунс!

В последнее время форма **Ms** стала употребительной при обращении как к замужней женщине, так и к девушке или молодой женщине. Вежливой формой обращения к женщине, когда не называют ее по фамилии, служит слово **Madame**.

При обращении к группе мужчин и женщин употребляются слова:

Dear friends! Дорогие друзья!

Ladies and gentlemen! Дамы и господа!

How do you do? Здравствуйте. Ответ такой же — **How do you do?**

Hello! Hallo! Здравствуй! Ответ тот же самый — **Hello!**

Hi, Nick! — Привет Ник! (приветствуя друзей или знакомых) Ответ такой же — **Hi!**

Good morning! Morning! Доброе утро!

Morning, sir! Доброе утро, сэр!

Good morning, dear friends! Доброе утро, дорогие друзья!

Good afternoon! Добрый день!

Good, afternoon, Madame! Добрый день, мадам!

Good evening! = Evening! Добрый вечер!

Good evening, Ladies and Gentlemen! Добрый вечер, дамы и господа!

How do you do, Mr Brown? Nice to meet you here. Здравствуйте г-н Браун. Рад встретить вас здесь.

Goodbye! До свидания.

Bye-bye! = Bye! До свидания!

So long! Пока!

Good-bye, ma'am. До свидания, мадам!

See you later! Увидимся позже!

See you soon. Come again! До скорой встречи. Приходите снова!

Расставаясь, англичане часто употребляют те же слова, что и при встрече. *Например:*

Morning! Evening! Good afternoon! До свидания!

Hope to meet you again. Надеюсь встретиться с вами опять.

We are not saying goodbye. Мы не прощаемся.

Good luck to you! Желаю вам удачи! — **Same to you!** И вам также!

Till tomorrow! See you tomorrow! До завтра.

Притяжательные местоимения отвечают на вопрос **whose? чей?** и обозначают принадлежность. Они имеют формы, соотносящиеся с личными местоимениями.

Личные местоимения	Притяжательные местоимения	
I	my	мой
you	your	ваш
he	his	его
she	her	ее
it	its	его, ее
we	our	наш
you	your	ваш
they	their	их

Эта форма притяжательных местоимений называется **присоединяемой**, поскольку она употребляется только в функции определения к существительному и всегда стоит перед ним. Существительное, перед которым стоит определение, выраженное притяжательным местоимением, не может иметь артикля:

This is **my** bag. Это **мой** портфель. That is **his** pen. Это **его** ручка.

Если перед существительным стоят другие определения, то притяжательное местоимение предшествует всему словосочетанию: Where is **your new red** pencil? Где ваш новый красный карандаш?

Вопросы и задания:

1. Объясните правила написания сокращенных обращений.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

What words do we use:

1. before the name (surname) of a man when we address him?
2. when we address a man and we don't know his name?
3. before the name of a married woman when we address her?
4. before the name of an unmarried woman or a young girl?
5. when we address a girl or a young woman?
6. when we address a group of guests (men and women)?

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How can we greet our colleagues and what do they say in answer to our greeting? 2. How do we greet our friends and what do they say in answer to our greeting? 3. What are the forms of greetings in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening? 4. What words do we say when parting? 5. What do we say when parting in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening?

4. Переведите на английский:

1. Как поживаете, г-н Браун? Мы счастливы принимать вас в нашем доме. 2. Спасибо за приглашение! 3. Дорогие гости! Добро пожаловать в наш город! 4. Добрый вечер, дамы и господа!

5. Дорогие гости! Мы рады видеть вас в нашем ресторане!

5. Дайте возможные ответы:

1. Good morning, Mr. Brown! — _____
2. Good afternoon, students! — _____
3. Good night, mom! — _____
4. How are you? — _____
5. How do you do? — _____
6. Thanks a lot. — _____
7. Hi, how are you? _____
8. What is your name? _____
9. Are you a student of our University? _____
10. What department do you study at? _____

6. Переведите на английский язык:

1. моя книга; 2. наши куклы; 3. твоя ошибка; 4. их квартира; 5. моя сумка; 6. ваш журнал; 7. наш учитель; 8. твой карандаш; 9. его друг; 10. их дети

7. Какое местоимение выбрать?

- 1.... books are on the table, (we, our)
- 2 dress is on the chair, (she, her)
- 3 son is at school, (they, their)
- 4 teacher is at the table, (we, our)
5. The walls of the room are white.... walls are white (it, its)
- 6 house is large, (he, his)
- 7 pen is bad. (you, your)
- 8 dress is long (she, her)
- 9 book is interesting. (I, my)
- 10.... pencils are black, (we, our)

8. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Это моя комната.
2. То упражнение короткое.
3. Эти сумки новые.
4. Те карандаши плохие.
5. Эта девочка умная.
6. Этот парк старый.
7. Это английский журнал.
8. Эти комнаты чистые.
9. Пётр — мой друг.
10. Он очень хороший друг.

Практическое занятие № 9.

Практика речи: Письмо другу.

Грамматика: Предлоги места и направления.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Полезные слова-связки

then – затем

after it/that – после этого / того

though – хотя

so – итак, поэтому

that's why – поэтому, вот почему

besides – кроме того

nevertheless – тем не менее

anyway – в любом случае, так или иначе

fortunately – к счастью

unfortunately – к сожалению

Содержание письма зависит от тематики общения. Однако, чаще всего мы отвечаем на другое письмо. С этого и начнем.

- **How are you?** – Как дела?/ Как ты?
 - **How is your family?** – Как твоя семья?
 - **Thank you/Many thanks for your (recent/last) letter/postcard.** – Спасибо/Премного благодарен за (недавнее/последнее) письмо / открытку.
 - **I hope you are well.** – Надеюсь, ты в порядке.
 - **I was so surprised to hear that...** – Я был удивлен услышать, что ...
 - **It was good / nice / great to hear from you again.** – Было хорошо / приятно / прекрасно получить весть от тебя снова.
- Если давно не общались, подойдут следующие фразы:
- **It's ages since I've heard from you. I hope you're well/you and your family are well.** – Лет сто ничего не слышал от тебя. Надеюсь, ты в порядке/ты и твоя семья в порядке.
 - **I'm sorry I haven't written/haven't been in touch for such a long time.** – Извини, что не писал/не поддерживал связь так долго.

В заключительной части основного текста выражается ваше отношение к другу и ваши дальнейшие ожидания. Например:

Give my best regards to your mum.

Передавай привет маме.

Write back soon.

Напиши мне поскорее.

Go write back as soon as possible. I am waiting for your letter.

Напиши мне как можно скорее. Жду письма.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Надеюсь вскоре получить от тебя весточку.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Очень жду от тебя новостей.

Предлоги места

on [ɒn] — означает нахождение предмета на поверхности другого предмета и обычно переводится на русский язык предлогом **на**:

My book is **on** the table. Моя книга **на** столе.

under ['ʌndə] обозначает нахождение предмета под другим предметом и обычно переводится на русский язык предлогом **под**:

My book is **under** the table. Моя книга **под** столом.

in [ɪn] обозначает нахождение предмета внутри другого предмета, нахождение в замкнутом пространстве и обычно переводится на русский язык предлогом **в**:

My book is **in** my bag. Моя книга **в** портфеле.

at [æt, ət] обозначает нахождение предмета вблизи другого предмета и обычно переводится на русский язык предлогами **у, около**:

I am **at** the table.

Я **у** стола.

The teacher is **at** the blackboard.

Преподаватель **у (около)** доски.

Предлоги направления и движения

to обозначает направление, движение предмета по направлению к другому предмету и обычно переводится на русский язык предлогами **к, в, на**:

Go **to** the blackboard! Идите **к** доске!

into составной предлог (**in+to**), обозначает движение предмета по направлению к другому предмету с проникновением внутрь его и обычно переводится на русский язык предлогом **в**:

Go **into** that room, please. Пойдите **в** ту комнату, пожалуйста.

Put your book **into** the bag. Положите свою книгу **в** портфель.

from обозначает движение предмета от другого предмета, иногда с поверхности другого предмета и обычно переводится на русский язык предлогами **от, с, из, у**:

Take your book **from** Peter. Возьми свою книгу **у** Петра.

off обозначает движение предмета с поверхности другого предмета и обычно переводится на русский язык предлогом **с (со)**:

Take your book **off** the table. Возьмите вашу книгу **со** стола.

out of обозначает движение предмета изнутри другого предмета наружу и обычно переводится на русский язык предлогом **из**:

Go **out of** the room! Выйдите **из** комнаты!

Take your book **out of the** bag. Возьмите свою книгу **из** портфеля.

В силу своего значения, эти предлоги часто сочетаются с глаголами, обозначающими движение, перемещение в пространстве:

Go **into** that room. Пойдите **в** ту комнату.

Go **out of** the room. Выйдите **из** комнаты.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

A LETTER FROM LONDON

Dear Alice,

Hi! I'm on holiday in London. I (stay) with my friend, Jane. She (live) in the centre of London, near Hyde Park. I (be) here since Saturday and I (already, do) _ lots of things. I (visit) the Tower of London, the British Museum and Madam Tussaud's. I (go) to Madam Tussaud's on Monday. It (be) terrible. When I (enter) the Chamber of Horrors, I (scream).

Yesterday Jane and I (go) shopping. I (want) to buy some souvenirs. But while I (pay) for a T-shirt, someone (steal) my bag. Luckily, I (spend, already) nearly all my money.

There (be) a lot of things I (not, do) yet. I (not, be) on a boat trip down the Thames yet, I (not, see) the Millennium Dome.

If the weather (be) fine tomorrow, I (go) on a boat trip. I hope Jane (can) keep me company. I (like) London very much. I (never, see) - such a beautiful city. You (must) visit it some day. I (be) back in a week, so I (call) you then.

Love,

Ann.

2. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту "A Letter from London".

3. Объясните правила написания писем личного характера.

4. Переведите:

Dear Victor,

I'm writing this e-mail message to you from Moscow. You remember I told you I wanted to become an economist. Now I'm a University student! In July I took entrance exams to Moscow State University. The exams were rather difficult and there were a lot of applicants but I passed all the exams well enough. I was admitted to the university as a first-year student. I still don't believe it.

Our University was founded as the first institute to train personnel for work in the economy of the country. Here there are many students from other countries. After graduating from the University they go back to work in their countries.

The University is headed by the Rector. There are also several pro-rectors and Heads of chairs. The faculties are headed by Deans. The University has many faculties. Among them there are the Faculty of International Economic Relations, the Faculty of Business and Management, and the Faculty of Economy at enterprises. I am a student of the Faculty of International Economic Relations. I'm going to study economics, finance and commerce.

The University has many faculties. Among them there are the Faculty of International Economic Relations, the Faculty of Business and Management, and the Faculty of Economy at enterprises.

I am a student of the Faculty of International Economic Relations. I'm going to study economics, finance and commerce. There are twenty five students in my group. Some students live in Moscow and others come from all over the world. Many students in my class come from Moscow. One boy is from Rostov-on-Don. There is a girl from the Ukraine and a boy from India. I have already got acquainted with many of my fellow students.

Our classes begin at 8:20 o'clock in the morning. After two classes there is a forty five minutes break for lunch. I usually have lunch at the University canteen, but some of my fellow-students go to one of the several buffets.

After classes I often go to the library or to the multimedia laboratory. The University library has a big collection of books on different subjects. There are also two large reading rooms with a number of PCs. The language laboratory is situated on the second floor. It offers teaching programs for students

learning English, French, and German. Each computer there has an access to the World Web.

If you answer me I'm going to mail you another message tomorrow. Mail me a letter as soon as possible. I'm looking forward to it.

Yours, Nick

5. Напишите следующие письма:

1. Своим родителям о том, как вы устроились на работу по окончании института.
2. Своему другу о том, как вы провели лето.
3. Своей жене (мужу) из командировки.
4. Своим родителям о своих планах на отпуск.
5. Своим друзьям о своем новом местожительстве.

6. Переведите письмо:

Дорогая Анна.

Ты знаешь, что я тоже не могла написать тебе письмо сразу, потому что в прошлом месяце была очень занята. Три дня тому назад я, наконец, закончила свою работу. Сейчас я совсем свободна и могу писать письма своим друзьям. Мои дети скоро сдадут экзамены, и мы поедем на каникулы за город.

Мы будем жить на даче (country-house), где мы жили в прошлом году. Я не люблю жить в местах, которые я совсем не знаю. А это место очень хорошее. Оно нам всем очень понравилось. Там есть лес и река. Мы будем купаться (плавать) и загорать по два или три часа в день. Моя сестра провела в этом районе (месте) прошлое лето со своим сыном. Ты знаешь, что у него плохое здоровье. Сейчас он чувствует себя совсем хорошо. Ты не собираешься приехать к нам? Приезжай в начале июля со своей семьей, мы хорошо проведем время вместе.

Мне хочется получить от тебя весточку до отъезда.

Привет мужу и детям,

твоя Мария.

7. Напишите письмо личного характера (100-140 слов).

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Andrew who writes:

...In your letter you said you were organizing a surprise party for your friend. Was it difficult to organize? Did you decorate the place? What kind of food did you provide? What did our friend say?

I'd love to hear how it went because my parents let me have a big party at home on my birthday but I've got to organize everything myself. I've never done anything like that before.

In your letter to Andrew:

- ✓ answer his questions giving relevant details;
- ✓ ask 3 questions about his birthday party.

8. Ответьте на следующие вопросы и при этом:

обращайте внимание на употребление предлогов.

1. Is your book on the table or under it?
2. Is your pen in the bag or on the table?
3. Is the teacher at the table or at the blackboard?
4. Is Pete at the door or at the table?
5. Are we at the table or at the door?
6. Is his map on his book or under his book?
7. Is his pencil in the book or under the book?

9. Заполните пропуски предлогами и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Fred, take that long pencil ____ your bag and put it ____ the table.
2. The black pen is ____ the table.
- The brown pen is ____ my bag. The red pencil is ____ that book.
3. Take these books ____ the table, please.
4. Go ____ the blackboard, please.
5. Close your book and put it ____ your bag. It is ____ the bag now.
6. Pete, go ____ the door and close it.
7. Ben, put a spoon ____ your cup.
8. Go ____ the room, please!
9. Take a pen ____ that student, please.
10. Fred is ____ his room now.
11. Jane, take your pen ____ the table and put it ____ your bag. Now take it ____ your bag and put it ____ the book.
12. Go ____ your table and take your book ____ your bag.
13. Look ____ the blackboard! Now go ____ the blackboard.
14. Take the cup ____ Jane and put it ____ the table.
15. Take your pen ____ the ink-stand and put it ____ your bag.

Практика речи: Звонок другу. Стандартные фразы телефонных разговоров. Ключевые термины телефонных разговоров. Этикет общения по телефону.

Грамматика: Понятие о причастии I. Настоящее время группы Continuous.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

When you call someone, it is polite to identify yourself. For example, if your name is John Smith and you were calling Robert Wilson, you would say, "Hello, this is John Smith. May I speak to Robert Wilson, please?"

When you answer the phone, it is ok to answer just «Hello». After your caller introduces himself, you would say one of the following:

- "Hi John, this is Robert. How are you?"
- "Speaking." or "Robert Wilson speaking."
- "I'm sorry, but Robert is not able to come to the phone right now. He's not home. May I take a message?"

It is not polite to call someone before 9 am or after 10 pm, unless it is an emergency. The only exception would be if he or she told you it is ok to call earlier or later.

Speaking. Слушаю.

Who's this, please? Кто у телефона?

Who's speaking? Кто говорит?

Mr.Green speaking. Говорит г-н Грин.

Is that Mr. Green? Это г-н Грин?

Can I have a word with him? Можно мне поговорить с ним?

You've got the wrong number. Вы ошиблись номером.

Sorry, you must have the wrong number. Извините, вы, должно быть, ошиблись номером.

It's the wrong number. Это не тот номер.

Sorry to have bothered (troubled) you. Извините за беспокойство.

The line is engaged. Can you hold on? Номер занят. Вы можете не вешать трубку?

I'll see if he is in. Я посмотрю, на месте ли он.

I'm afraid he's out at the moment. По-моему, его сейчас нет.

He is not available now. Его сейчас нет.

I don't expect him in until Monday afternoon. Я не жду его раньше понедельника во второй половине дня.

Can I take a message? (Will you leave a message?) Передать ему что-нибудь?

Could you take a message? (Could I leave a message?) Вы не могли бы передать ему кое-что?

Is there any message? Что-нибудь передать ему?

Answering machine - a device that records voice messages when the receiver does not answer the call.

Call waiting- a signal (a beep or flashing light) that alerts the receiver to another call coming in.

Communication- the exchange of words between two or more people on the telephone.

Conference call- a call that connects four or more callers to the one telephone connection.

External calls- calls coming from outside the organisation.

Extensions- a main phone number, e.g. 5555 0000 could have many other extension numbers such as 0001,0002 etc.

Internal calls- calls inside the organisation. Only the extension number is dialed. These calls are free.

International calls- calls coming from or made to other countries.

Message taking- taking a written message for another person.

Mute- "mute" button is often used when you don't want the caller to hear what you are asking or saying to somebody else.

Operator connected calls- calls connected by telephone operator.

Placing calls on hold- this feature allows callers to be placed on hold while waiting. Most systems play recorded music to callers while they are waiting.

Recall- recalling a number that was previously dialed.

Receiving telephone calls- answering telephone calls.

Redial- redialing a number that was previously dialed. "Redial" button makes this automatically.

Switchboards- switchboards are operated by a receptionist. All calls come here first before they are transferred to the required extension.

Teleconferencing- meetings between people in different cities using an audio (and sometimes video) telecommunication system.

Telephone etiquette- using the appropriate greeting, speaking clearly, listening carefully, **not** holding the mouthpiece under your chin and not eating/drinking while talking on the telephone.

Telephone greeting- standard greeting when answering the telephone, eg "Good afternoon, this is Mary speaking."

Telephone lines- most organisations have multiple telephone lines called Extensions.

Telephone list- most organisations have a telephone list with all extension numbers and the names of persons and departments.

Voicemail- a feature of telephone systems that allows callers to leave a verbal message for the receiver when the call was not answered.

Понятие о причастии I

1. Как было указано выше, глагол в английском языке имеет четыре основные формы. Четвертой формой является **причастие I**. Это неизменяемая неличная форма глагола, не имеющая форм абсолютного времени, падежа, числа и рода.

Причастие I образуется от основы инфинитива при помощи окончания **-ing**:

to read *читать* reading *читающий*

to speak *говорить* speaking *говорящий*

2. При прибавлении окончания **-ing** происходят следующие орфографические изменения:

1) конечная „немая“ буква **-e** после согласной отбрасывается:

to take *брать* taking *берущий* (конечная буква **e** — немая)

to see *видеть* seeing *видящий* (конечная буква **e** — читаемая, так как входит в буквосочетание)

to be *быть* being (конечная буква **e** — читаемая, так как является единственной гласной в слове).

2) Для сохранения краткого чтения корневой гласной конечная согласная перед окончанием **-ing** удваивается:

swim *плавать* swimming *плавающий*

3) Сочетание букв **-ie** в корне стягивается в букву **-y**: to lie *лежать* lying *лежащий*

П р и м е ч а н и е. Конечная буква **-y** при прибавлении окончания **-ing** всегда сохраняется, например: to study studying to say saying

изучать изучающий сказать говорящий

3. **Причастие I** соответствует русскому причастию действительного залога настоящего времени с суффиксами **-ущ (-ющ)** *изучающий*, и **-ащ (-ящ)** *говорящий*.

4. **Причастие I** может употребляться в предложении в функции определения и без пояснительных слов обычно стоит перед определяемым существительным:

a running boy бегущий мальчик

a smiling girl улыбающаяся девочка

Времена группы *Continuous*

Термин **Continuous** образован от глагола **to continue** *продолжать*.

1. В отличие от времен группы **Indefinite**, употребляющихся для констатации факта совершения обычного или повторяющегося действия безотносительно к другому действию или моменту, времена группы **Continuous** (настоящее, прошедшее и будущее) обозначают действие, **соотнесенное с данным моментом**, действие **в** процессе его развития, т.е. совершающееся, совершавшееся или которое будет совершаться **в определенный момент в настоящем** (т.е. в момент речи), **прошедшем** или **будущем**.

Протекание действия именно в данный момент выражается **в** русском языке только лексически, т.е. наличием в предложении обстоятельств времени типа **в шесть часов утра, в семь часов вечера, в тот момент** и т.д. Поэтому при переводе глаголов с русского языка всегда следует обращать внимание на их сочетаемость с теми или иными обстоятельствами времени, т.е. различать, выражают ли эти глаголы действие, обычно происходящее, повторяющееся или

действие в развитии, в процессе, происходящее в данный момент.

2. Форма настоящего времени группы **Continuous (The Present Continuous Tense Form)**. В отличие от времен группы **Indefinite**, времена группы **Continuous** являются сложными по форме, так как состоят из двух частей, а именно: **изменяемой части** — вспомогательного глагола **to be**, который обозначает лицо, число и время, и **неизменяемой части** — **причастия I** смыслового глагола (так называемой **-ing** формы). Это можно представить в виде следующей формулы:

to be (изменяемая часть)	+	-ing (Participle I) (неизменяемая часть)
------------------------------------	---	--

I am reading a book now. Сейчас я **читаю** книгу.

Who **is standing** at the door? Кто **стоит** у двери?

3. Вопросительная форма образуется путем постановки вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем лице, числе и времени перед подлежащим:

Am I reading a book now? **Читаю ли** я книгу сейчас?

4. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после **первого** вспомогательного глагола:

I am not reading now. Сейчас я **не читаю**.

5. Настоящее время группы **Continuous** употребляется для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в момент речи:

What **are you doing**? — **I am writing** a letter. Что ты **делаешь**? — **Я пишу** письмо.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Наличие слов, обозначающих момент речи, таких как **now сейчас**, **at this moment в настоящий момент** не обязательно, поскольку сама форма времени показывает, что действие совершается в настоящий момент. В русском языке совпадение действия с моментом речи либо ясно из контекста, либо указывается словами *сейчас, теперь, в настоящий момент* и т.д.

6. Глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятия и умственную деятельность а также некоторые другие глаголы во временах группы **Continuous** не употребляются. К таким глаголам относятся: **to want хотеть**, **to like нравиться**, **to love любить**, **to wish желать**, **to see видеть**, **to hear слышать**, **to feel чувствовать**, **to notice замечать**, **to know знать**, **to understand понимать**, **to remember помнить**, **to recognize узнавать**, **to forget забывать**, **to seem казаться**, **to be быть** и др.

Я **понимаю**, о чем он **сейчас** говорит.

I understand what he is speaking about.

Сейчас я не вижу вас.

Now I don't **see** you.

7. Настоящее время группы **Continuous** употребляется также для выражения действия, которое совершится в ближайшем будущем (*сравните с аналогичным употреблением настоящего времени в русском языке*). В этом случае в английском предложении, как и в русском, обычно имеется обстоятельство времени, указывающее на будущее время:

They **are going** to the cinema **at five o'clock**. В **пять часов** они **идут** (=пойдут) в кино.

Вопросы и задания:

1. **Объясните правила телефонного этикета.**

2. **Составьте диалог «Телефонный разговор».**

3. **Переведите:**

- Hello, this is Mr. Green's secretary. What can I do for you?

- Could I speak to Mr. Green, please?

- I'm putting you through,

- Go ahead, please.

- Mr. Green? Hello, hello...

4. **Приведите примеры голосовых сообщений.**

5. **Переведите текст и составьте свои собственные предложения с выражениями, выделенными курсивом:**

TELEPHONING

One cannot imagine life without using *media means* and telephone is one of the most accessible of them. Telephone is the quickest way of *communication* and is most frequently used under *pressure* of time. It is used, *as a rule*, to get or *pass on information*. We use telephone in public and *private conversations*. It often *replaces* correspondence, requiring great efforts and time. The telephone may be one of the most powerful, efficient and cost-effective business tools you *have at your disposal*. If things start out badly on the phone, they may never progress beyond the first call.

Most of the **important characteristics** of telephone conversation are of course exactly the same as those of conversation which **takes place** face to face. There are, however, a number of differences: people cannot see each other and so place a great amount of reliance on the way you speak. You must pronounce your words very clearly or your listeners will **misunderstand** you. Telephone manners and etiquette are critical components of a professional image. Speaking a **foreign language** over the phone impose certain skills in understanding and keeping up the conversations, such skills are to be worked out and developed through the whole period of foreign language learning. The telephone is one of the most important business instruments used in an office, so it is essential that it is used skillfully. A pleasing voice, low, well-controlled and firm, is a decided asset and should be developed.

Maintaining a business-like manner is important in corporate life. The voicemail message you leave, on someone's machine, is equivalent to a handshake in today's business world. Think about it. Would you like it, if you call your company's accounts department, and the voicemail message went "We are closed, call tomorrow"? Or if a colleague, John Smith left you an **urgent message**, but did not give his extension number or department? There is etiquette for voicemail, and it is important to know the difference between casual and corporate voicemail rules.

6. Переведите текст, отправьте свое голосовое сообщение и запишите сообщение на автоответчик на время Вашего отсутствия (воспользуйтесь диктофоном телефона):

HOW TO LEAVE A PROFESSIONAL VOICEMAIL MESSAGE

When recording or leaving a voicemail on someone's machine:

- After the message plays, pause for 1-2 seconds before speaking.
- State your name, organization or company's name, your specific corporate department, if any, and telephone number. Do so clearly and slowly.
- State the date and time of your call.
- In a few words, describe your reason for calling. Keep your recording brief and to the point. Do not ramble.
- If necessary, leave the best time for the person to call you back, or mention that you will be available at any time.
- At the end of the message, repeat your name and phone number slowly.

Example:

"Hello, this is Ellen Myers, from Wireless Ltd, Accounts department. My phone number is 810-203-2232. This call is with reference to your leave application for the 5th of April, 2011. There are a few minor details to be discussed. Please call me back on receiving this message, 810-203-2232. Have a nice day".

If you are calling someone for the first time or it's a really important call, write down what you are going to say. Do not go "umm" and "ahh.." on the message. Be specific and brief in stating your purpose. When calling someone you have never met or don't know, mention a mutual acquaintance or colleague, if any, to bridge the gap. Cover all grounds, leave alternate or home phone and even email addresses, so you don't miss a reply to your message. Avoid slang, personal references and casual language. Don't be stiff and detached sounding, be pleasant, with a clear tone. Do not exhale into the phone, as it can be heard on the recording.

HOW TO RECORD A PROFESSIONAL OUTGOING VOICEMAIL MESSAGE

Here you can find some business voicemail greeting etiquette rules, to record the perfect professional voicemail message for your inbox:

1. State your name, department, organization and telephone number.

"Hi, this is Barney Mosby with the HR department of Bringle Electronics, at 820-233-1234".

2. State that you are not available or at your desk, and other relevant information.

"I'm currently not at my desk".

"I'm sorry I could not receive your call at this time".

"I'm not in the office today, December 20th, 2002. I will be returning on January 10th, 2003".

"From the 1st of April to the 3rd of May, I will be unable to answer your call on this number".

3. Ask people to leave an appropriate message with the necessary information.

"Please leave your name, telephone number and details of what I can do for you".

4. Provide complete and brief contact information. You can leave the name and phone number of a colleague or secretary, who can assist the caller, in your absence.

"If you require assistance immediately, please contact (Name) at (Telephone Number)".

"I'll call you as soon as I return".

5. Let them know when you can return the call. Email addresses can be left as an alternate contact source.

"I will not be able to return your call for another hour".

"You can email me at roz@abc.com".

Familiarize yourself with your voicemail system's commands and features. Options like attendant and call forward, make it easier for your callers to record messages and keeps you up-to-date. Keep your messages brief, no one likes listening to long stories over the phone. Empty your inbox from time to time. Be prompt in replying to messages, try to do so on the same day that the person called. These small courtesies just add to your good impression. With the proper business voicemail etiquette, you are a complete professional, in every way.

7. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и сочетания слов:

а) спрашивающий, одевающийся, дающий, помогающий, делающий ошибки, рассказывающий, показывающий, уходящий (покидающий), спешащий, сдающий экзамены, плавающий, лежащий, отдыхающий, строящий, слушающий, пытающийся.

б) разговаривающий человек, улыбающаяся девушка, играющие дети.

8. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме:

1. The waitress is taking our cash-checks. 2. Nikulin and Petrov are talking. 3. I am reading a very interesting book now. 4. My friend is smoking now. 5. The little boy is eating his cake. 6. The woman is selling ice-cream.

Раздел 2. Студенческая жизнь

Практическое занятие № 11.

Практика речи: Система образования в России. Высшие учебные заведения.

Грамматика: Выражение отношений родительного падежа при помощи предлога «of».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Russian educational system is one of the most developed and advanced educational systems in the world. Higher education is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, which is responsible for the accreditation and licensing of higher education establishments. It also is responsible for developing and maintaining State Educational Standards. Only accredited higher education establishments have the right to issue state diplomas and degrees. Russian diplomas and degrees are covered by international agreements on mutual recognition and validation of educational documents.

The government of Russia has been investing heavily since 2011, to upgrade the infrastructure and facilities of its varsities and has been working hard to make its education system more compatible with the rest of the nations in the continent. An increasing number of universities in Russia are now using English as a medium of instruction, which has made the country a popular destination for higher education among students.

The varsities in Russia offer courses in medicine, engineering, business management, humanities as well as economics. These degrees are recognized and accepted globally. If you have decided to pursue your higher education in Russia, you are most likely to achieve satisfaction with the knowledge acquired and experienced gained here.

- The education system in Russia is based on the principle that educational institutions should provide individual attention to students. This approach helps the students to achieve proficiency in any subject that they choose to study.
- The tuition fees in most institutions are quite low and so is the cost of living; which is why many students decide in favour of studying abroad in Russia.
- Education here is training-oriented, so that students (local or foreign), get good placements once they finish their studies.

- The job opportunities are many for students, once they complete their courses and get a degree.

Entry Requirements for Russian Universities

Russia's top universities have very competitive entry requirements, and special entry exams are held each year. Applicants for advanced degrees (M.A./ M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.) should have their prior degree in the same or a very similar field.

Distance education is also offered by many Russian universities and provides courses for the public and for specific professional needs. However, such systems are usually less developed than in the US and other Western European countries.

The academic year starts from Sept 1 and ends in Mid - June everywhere, with long summer vacations from July 1st to Aug 31.

There are the following types of higher education establishments in the Russian Federation:

- 1) University is a higher education institution with activities aimed at developing education, science and culture by performing fundamental scientific research and training at the levels of higher, post-higher and further education within a wide range of Natural Sciences, Humanities and other directions of science, technology and culture.
- 2) Academy is a higher education institution aimed at developing education, science and culture by performing fundamental scientific research and training at all the levels of higher, post-higher and further education, mainly in one specific area of science, technology and culture.
- 3) Institute is an independent higher education institution or a part (structural unit) of the University, and Academy that applies vocational educational curricula in specific areas of science, technology, culture and is involved in scientific research.

Выражение отношений родительного падежа при помощи предлога of

Некоторые отношения между словами в предложении выражаются в английском языке посредством предлогов. Так, отношение родительного падежа между двумя существительными, когда второе существительное является определением к первому, выражается предлогом **of**.

Предлог **of** может употребляться с любым существительным, обозначающим одушевленный или неодушевленный предмет:

the work **of** that engineer работа **того** инженера
the walls **of** this large room стены **этой** большой комнаты
the centre **of** the city центр **города**

Как видно из примеров, предлог **of** ставится перед существительным со всеми его определениями, и всё словосочетание является определением к другому существительному.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Проанализируйте систему высшего образования в России.
2. Переведите текст и составьте свои собственные предложения с выражениями, выделенными курсивом:

There is no doubt in my mind that it is very important for young people to have a high standard of education, if they are going to do well in the future and get a good job. Firstly, the education they get should help them to gain knowledge, and develop their skills and talents as well. This will help them to get the qualifications that are appropriate for the kind of work they want to do. That is why it is important that the standard of teaching in schools is high and a wide range of subjects are taught. I don't think it is necessary to go to university to get a good job because it depends on the kind of work you want to do. Obviously, though, anyone who wants to have a career as a doctor or lawyer for example, will need to get a degree. Another thing I'd like to point out is that having a degree can help you improve your prospects and get a better paid job because it shows that you have a high level of education. But going to university isn't the only way to make sure of getting a decent job.

Another way is to go for vocational training at a college. Here, you can learn about a job if you want to work as something like an electrician or a computer engineer. Training schemes are a very good way of getting a qualification that employers can trust. I also think that practical experience in the job you want to do can be very helpful too. So, apart from taking courses to train for a job, it's a great idea to get as much hands-on experience as you can.

I believe that my education is very important for my future career as I would like to work as a scientist. Of course, being well-educated is only the beginning because it's up to me to make sure that I make the most of the career opportunities available to me.

3. Соедините слова левой и правой колонок:

education	vacations
educational	fees
individual	requirements
achieve	year
tuition	institutions
job	attention
entry	proficiency
academic	system
summer	opportunities

4. Заполните пропуски:

<i>schedule/timetable</i>	<i>freshman</i>	<i>semester/term</i>
<i>university graduate</i>	<i>private lessons</i>	<i>educational goals</i>
<i>university degree</i>	<i>learning needs</i>	<i>learning strategies</i>
<i>higher education</i>	<i>learning goals</i>	<i>formal education</i>

- Each country identifies the ___ to be achieved by its educational system.
- Some students need private lessons to keep up with their mates in learning some school subjects.
- A person who holds a university or college degree.
- An academic title given by a college or university to a student who has completed a course of study.
- Learners should identify their learning needs ___ in order to get the appropriate learning.
- ___ (or study skills) are techniques used to proceed in your own learning.
- ___ are the target behavior a learner attains through his learning experience.
- ___ results from a program of instruction in an educational institution leading to a qualification / certification.
- ___ also called tertiary, third stage, or post secondary education, is the non-compulsory educational level that follows the completion of a school providing a secondary education, such as a high school, secondary school. Tertiary education is normally taken to include undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training.
- ___ a student in the first year of high school, college, or university.
- A list of the times when classes happen is called ___ in American English and ___ in British English.
- The two or more divisions in the school year are called ___ in the USA, but they are called ___ in Britain.

5. Письменно прокомментируйте следующие высказывания (200-250 слов):

- ✓ Most teachers believe that all subjects are equally useful.
- ✓ Online education is a growing industry, but is it a blessing or a curse?
- ✓ The future education – books or computers?
- ✓ Many parents encourage their children to study well by giving extra pocket money for each good mark.
- ✓ Exams are fair way of testing students.

What is your opinion? Do you agree or disagree with the statement?

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem);
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it;
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it;
- draw a conclusion.

6. Переведите на английский язык следующие сочетания слов, обращая внимание на употребление предлога of:

- Тексты этого учебника.
- Слова четвертого урока.
- Страницы той книги.
- Новые слова тех уроков.
- Три куска мела.
- Цвет этого портфеля.
- Студенты их группы (a group).
- Пионеры нашего города.
- Инженеры вашего учреждения.
- Рабочие Киева.

Практическое занятие № 12.

Практика речи: Учебный год и экзамены.

Грамматика: Настоящее время группы Indefinite.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Academic year starts on the first of September and ends at the end of spring semester. Semester is a study period of 16 weeks in autumn term and a study period of 15—16 weeks in spring term during which a course is taught. Each semester ends with one assessment week during which students take course tests and present assignment work and defend course projects.

Exam session: two or three week period is set aside each semester for examinations and completion of final assessments.

System of evaluation

The present system of evaluation of students in Russia has four grades:

«2» — «unsatisfactory»

«3» — «satisfactory»

«4» — «good»

«5» — «excellent»

English Exam Preparation

Our team of Heritage English teachers are experienced and trained in teaching the specific skills required to pass all English language exams. These intensive courses are designed for students who need preparation and revision to pass internationally recognized examinations. Our past students have found that a short intensive exam preparation course can make a big difference to their confidence and, most importantly, to their exam results.

Most students on such courses will have some self-study periods as well as formal tuition. However, we can arrange for students to take part in extra afternoon activities of their choice.

Exam preparation courses include:

- IELTS (International English Language Testing System)
- TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language)
- TOEIC (Test of English for International Communication)
- International Baccalaureate – Guidance in English Module
- Cambridge First Certificate in English (FCE)
- Cambridge Certificate of Advanced English (CAE)
- Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE)

Do you remember that nasty feeling of sweaty palms? The sudden inability to talk your mouth is so dry? I'm talking about waiting at the door of an exam room, convinced that you know nothing and that there's no way you will get through this experience alive. We've all been there at some point of our lives. Somehow though we get through it. We survive to see another day. But what has always baffled me is how people react so differently when faced with the prospect of taking an exam. I don't know about you but I've always been insanely jealous of those people who party all year round, then the night before the exam flick through my course book, (theirs is empty because they didn't go to any lectures), and then somehow manage to sail through the exam with flying colours. In the meantime I'm there, present and correct at most of my lectures, panicking for weeks before my finals.

As you turn your paper over, your mind inevitably goes blank for at least the first ten minutes and you start thinking back to the days when you had a life, in the pre-revision era. Suddenly though, fear takes over. You jab your forehead incessantly with a pen in the hope that this will encourage some sort of intelligent thought to flow from your brain to the paper via your pen. And miracles of miracles, it does. For the next three hours you write constantly, not even pausing for breath because you're on fire. Nothing can stop you now. And three hours later you're mentally exhausted and your arm wants to drop off. But you've got through it, or at least you think you have...

The post-exam ritual involves everyone saying; 'Ok lets talk about anything other than the exam because that was absolutely awful.', and then you all proceed to talk about nothing else but the exam for the next hour. Where you thought you'd done well, now after having listened to what everyone else put, well there's just no way you could have passed. I wouldn't even pass myself if I were marking it; the answers I put were so irrelevant. Quality not quantity is what we've always been told and I forgot that golden rule. I have an aching arm for nothing.

Now comes the wait. Why can't examining boards devise a wonderful marking system that can put you out of your misery within the next couple of days. Two months is an obscene amount of time if you

ask me. Eventually the envelope arrives. A hot tip: when asked for your address you should always give your parents' address to avoid having to rush to the door for a week around the results day and then actually having to open the dreaded envelope once it eventually arrives two days late, a sadistic delay intended so that you sweat it out some more. In any case your mum is scared enough as it is and is only too happy to pass on the good news when it arrives on her doorstep. Lo and behold the day when I fail an exam! Anyway, the upshot of all the stress and anxiety is that the hard work has paid off and even though you don't quite get the A++ that your jammy friend got, you're ecstatic with your well-earned B+.

Though one thing I haven't quite worked out yet is what the attraction of exams is. There must be something addictive about the stress related to them. I spent last summer doing a teaching course followed by a horribly stress-inducing exam in December. Nobody forced me to do it. I actually volunteered and handed over a scary amount of money for the privilege. Neither have I learnt from my school exam days as I still went through the same old emotions, and the same old rituals and I'm very pleased to say it worked. Although I'm still convinced that it's not so much what I wrote in my exam that did it but how I wrote it.

1. Утвердительная **форма настоящего времени группы Indefinite** для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица ед. числа, совпадает с формой инфинитива без частицы **to**:

I read	я читаю	we read	мы читаем
you read	вы читаете	you read	вы читаете
		they read	они читают

2. Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в настоящем времени и смыслового глагола в форме инфинитива без частицы **to**, причем вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

do I read?	читаю ли я?	do we read?	читаем ли мы?
do you read?	читаете ли вы?	do you read?	читаете ли вы?
		do they read?	читают ли они?

3. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в настоящем времени, частицы **not**, которая ставится после этого вспомогательного глагола, и смыслового глагола в форме инфинитива без частицы **to**:

I do not read	я не читаю	we do not read	мы не читаем
you do not read	вы не читаете	you do not read	вы не читаете
		they do not read	читают

4. Краткие ответы на общий вопрос состоят из слова **yes** или **no**, подлежащего, выраженного соответствующим личным местоимением, и вспомогательного глагола **to do** в настоящем времени в утвердительной или отрицательной форме:

Do you read...? — Yes, I do. Читаете ли вы ...? — Да.

— No, I do not. (No, I don't) — Нет.

5. Употребление настоящего времени группы **Indefinite**. Настоящее время группы **Indefinite** употребляется для констатации факта, для выражения повторяющегося действия или действия, свойственного, присущего лицу или предмету, выраженному подлежащим.

Сравните:

а) Я **хожу** в свое учреждение каждый день. Мы ежедневно **читаем** газеты. I **go** to the office every day. We **read** newspapers every day. (*повторяющиеся действия*)

б) Эти студенты **читают** (умеют читать) по-английски. These students **read** English.

Вы **читаете** книги на английском языке? Do you **read** English books?

6. С настоящим временем группы **Indefinite** часто употребляются наречия неопределенного времени, а также словосочетания **every day** *каждый день*, **every morning** *каждое утро*, **every evening** *каждый вечер*, поскольку они по своему лексическому значению также выражают повторность действия. Словосочетания **every day**, **every morning**, **every evening** могут стоять как в начале, так и в конце повествовательного утвердительного предложения, но всегда стоят в конце отрицательного повествовательного, а также вопросительного предложений:

Every day we read newspapers. **Каждый день** мы читаем газеты.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Заполните пропуски 1-5 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами а – е:

a. is supposed to be an introduction to a topic of study

b. the student does along

- c. time for individual study
- d. there are of course many similarities
- e. that need to be discussed

Student life at the UK is not entirely the same as it is in Russia, though _1_. The major difference is in the number of hours a student spends in the classroom or lecture. In the UK an art student spends anything from 8 to 20 hours a week in formal lessons, lectures, seminars or tutorials.

The reason for this difference is in a difference in teaching methods. In Britain what a student is taught in the classroom or lecture _2_. The bulk of the work _3_, in the library or at home. He or she is given lists and guide lines of course but much more emphasis is put on research and finding things out for oneself.

Most of the work is in the form of essays the title of which are questions or statements _4_. A student has to set out a reasoned argument backed up by knowledge and facts. The end result of all this is that students in the UK have a great deal more free time, or rather _5_.

2. Расставьте правильный порядок реплик диалога:

1. Ok. It was nice talking to you.
2. I doubt that many students will be for it because in this case we'll have five or six classes a day. We'll have much more homework to do and will be completely exhausted by the weekend. Anyway, not all students are eager to study as much as you do.
3. Why? A new uniform may look so stylish.
4. I'm not sure about it because classes will be over too late.
5. Have you heard that our authorities are planning to introduce some changes? What do you think of it?
6. But you don't have to think about what to put on. Besides, lots of students are often teased because they don't wear expensive designer clothes. So those students whose parents can't afford stylish clothes will feel more comfortable.
7. You're right. Sorry but I've got to go now. I'll call you later.
8. Yes, but we can do part of our homework there and have more free time after classes.
9. Well, I like changes but I don't think that a new uniform is the best decision.
10. I don't think that it's a good idea because it may be too noisy during the break and you can easily get distracted. Such a long break is a waste of time. I'd rather have one day off to study on my own.
11. I can't stand wearing the same clothes all the time. When we wear a uniform, we lose our individuality.
12. Perhaps, you are right. What about an hour lunch break? It seems like a good idea because we could have time to go for a walk or just to relax talking with friends. And those who live close will be able to have lunch at home.

3. Переведите недостающие части предложений в тексте:

I am going to (поговорить) about the value of homework. Although (никто) likes having homework to do, it is (важная часть обучения). It gives students an (возможность) to look at what they have been taught in class and practice or make sure they understand it in their own time. Sometimes it gives students an opportunity to consider any questions they might have about the topic.

However, students should (иметь время для других дел) after school too and not only homework. This is important because after studying (весь день в институте), students need to rest their brains. (Уровень концентрации падает) after long periods of study and education experts recommend regular breaks and changes of activity.

When students move on to university they will need to read and study their chosen subject on their own. Homework in the earlier years of education prepares them for this. It develops the ability to organise their studies and discipline themselves. Many teachers complain about the (количество времени) they spend (делая домашнюю работу). However by looking at what students can do (самостоятельно), a teacher can see where students are having (трудности) and help them in these areas. It is a way of assessing students' progress and it contributes to their lesson planning because they know what areas to focus on in the lesson to help the students learn.

4. Переведите текст и исправьте ошибки:

Success in exams is determined by many intrinsic factors. Because motivation represents an essential element of success, it should be born in mind that no preparation might yield positive results if you are demotivated. So the first thing to do is to try to ask yourself what motivates you to pass the exam. Do you seek a financially rewarding job? Do you want to attend a university course? Or is it just a need to realize a dream? Whatever motivates you is the crucial drive for your success! In addition to motivation, you must have a realistic strategy towards success. This involves steps before and during the exam.

Before the exam:

- You need to plan and organize in an orderly way.
- You need to set preparation timetables and set measurable, attainable and realistic goals.
- Each subject should be given its due importance.
- You must use mind caps, short notes summaries to revise lessons.
- Previous exams can be of great help to students by reading them and familiarizing themselves with format, marking scheme, language, terminology, types of questions...
- You must also set a time for sleep and relaxation.

During the exam:

- While sitting for the exam, you should read the instructions carefully and check all the pages.
- Students should consider which questions they will answer first and which they should leave for later. For example, it might be helpful to start planning the most difficult questions, but answer the easier questions first.
- It is also preferable to plan timing according to the number of questions and marks for each.
- Managing stress is an important factor. One tip that might work for students is taking deep breaths now and then.

5. Составьте монолог "Exams".**6. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме:**

1. I often meet this engineer here. 2. You seldom go to the blackboard. 3. They read their text-books every day. 4. His sisters always give me books to read. 5. They go there every day. 6. You usually read these notes at home. 7. They often come here. 8. We often write questions at home.

Практическое занятие № 13.

Практика речи: **Вуз, в котором я учусь.**

Грамматика: **Образование формы 3-го лица ед. числа настоящего времени группы Indefinite.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

- higher education
- university education
- to be founded
- to be famous for high academic standards
- to establish high standards / to match high standards
- to have 8 departments
- to be divided into various faculties (Br.)/ departments (Am.)
- to be a self-governing institution
- to receive financial support from sb
- to average ... students
- to be centered on general culture / professional training or specialization
- to go to the university free of charge
- to pay a tuition fee
- to pay part of the expenses
- to offer a scholarship/ a grant
- to be (well) stocked with books (about the library)
- a language classroom (with audio-visual equipment)
- a language laboratory
- to have a campus
- to provide accommodation for students
- to be given rooms at the halls of residence
- a hall of residence / a dormitory (Am.E.)
- to rent a room

Образование формы 3-го лица ед. числа настоящего времени группы Indefinite.

1. Форма 3-го лица ед. числа настоящего времени группы **Indefinite** образуется при помощи окончания -s, которое читается по правилам чтения буквы s в конце слов:
He works. Он работает. She lives. Она живет.

2. Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на -o, принимают в 3-м л. ед. числа окончание -es:
He goes. Он ходит. She does. Она делает.

3. Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на -s, -se, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, принимают окончание -es:
He closes. Он закрывает. She teaches. Она преподаёт.

4. Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на букву -у с предшествующей согласной, принимают окончание -es, причем буква у заменяется буквой i:
We study. Мы учимся. He studies. Он учится.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Исправьте ошибки в тексте:

They are often called refectorys. They're self service cafes where you take a tray, collect your food and pay at the till. The food is generally not bad. They serve hot and cold snacks, proper meals, cakes, buns, chocolates, sandwiches, coffee, tea and cold soft drinks. The prices tend to be quite a bit lower than in ordinary cafes. Apart from the refectories there are also tea or coffee bars in most faculty buildings. These sell biscuits, filled rolls, cakes etc. and there are of course bars where one can also buy hot dogs, pies, chips, salads etc. These are perhaps the most popular at lunch time. For the staff there are special tea or coffee bars and a restaurant or cafeteria.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What subjects do you like most of all? Why?
2. Which one is the most difficult for you?
3. What will you do after graduation?

3. Вставьте предлоги:

from in with between of at to on for

1. We have a lot _____ different subjects.
2. Our longest holidays are _____ summer.
3. My sister goes _____ a secondary school.
4. She is good _____ English.
5. Mathematics will be very useful _____ him _____ the future.
6. He gets a grant _____ the state.
7. My mother is a teacher _____ English.
8. She'll probably pass her exams _____ good marks.

4. Переведите текст и выберите нужные предлоги:

The Bachelor Level The Bachelor degree programmes last 1(for/in/-) at least 4 years of full-time university-level study. It is a graduate programme which includes professional and special courses 2(for/in/at) Science, the Humanities and Social-economic disciplines, professional training, completion of a research paper/project and passing State final exams. The Bachelor's degree is awarded 3(for/in/-) all fields except Medicine 4(before/after/during) defending a Diploma project prepared 5(under/without/at) the guidance of a supervisor and passing the final exams. Hence, Bachelor degree holders are eligible to get admission in to the master degree courses.

The Master Level A master degree is awarded 6(before/after/during) a successful completion of two years' full-time study. The Institutes / Universities offering higher education in Russia has a total enrollment of more than two million students. The staff of the various institutions include more than 16,250 doctors 7(in/of/at) science and about 870,000 candidates of science who, apart from lecturing, are active 8(in/on/at) the development of new scientific trends and advanced technology.

The PhD Level Universities and colleges in Russia offer students a wide range of Ph. D. programs. The training of well-qualified specialists for teaching and research lasts 9(for/in/-) 3 to 4 years and ends in the public defense of a Ph.D. thesis. All these are fulfilled under the guidance and supervision of leading university scientists. The minimum qualification 10(about/for/in) a PhD course is a master's degree. The period of part-time or distant doctoral training is about 4 years.

5. Примите участие в опросе. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы:

Electronic assistant: Hello! We'd like to find out how modern students feel about studying foreign languages. We kindly ask you to take part in our survey. Please answer six questions. The survey is anonymous. So let's start. What foreign languages do you study?

Student: _____

Electronic assistant: How many times a week do you have classes?

Student: _____

Electronic assistant: How well-equipped is your English classroom?

Student: _____

Electronic assistant: What aspect of English is the most difficult for you?

Student: _____

Electronic assistant: Do you think English will be useful for you in future?

Student: _____

Electronic assistant: Have you ever practiced your knowledge of English with native speakers? If yes, how did you feel?

Student: _____

Electronic assistant: This is the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

6. Переведите:

I would like to compare my university with other universities of our city. It is considered to be the best university of our city and one of the best universities of our country. I realized that I should study there and my parents wanted me to enter it. Besides, my sister is the most vivid example what can give to a person. Today she has interesting well-paid job, which is connected with her education. So, I didn't doubt what university to choose and where to study.

Now I'm a first-year student. I passed entrance exams and I study here. The first examination session, of course, was difficult. So, everything is known in the comparison. Frankly speaking, I simply didn't know how to pass the exam, what to do and that's why it was difficult. More than that now I realized that it is easier to enter the university than to study here, to try not to be expelled.

Speaking of my faculty -I can say that it is one of the most difficult faculties of our university. If you missed some classes it is not so simple to catch up with the program later, because practical lessons give much to a person and nobody is going to explain you new information again. I also think that every student must remember that in the university everybody treats like an adult and you should prove it and behave like an adult.

Concerning my lecturers-I find them great. Everyone has a good command of teaching. Each of them is different and we treat him/her differently. I think that it is the main thing in the university- we learn how to get on well with different people. Concerning my group I should say that everyone in my group is personality and that's why it is very interesting to study in such group. You can get with people closer and you try to be on good terms with everyone. To tell the truth I get on well with everyone, but I have some people I spend more time with. We mix up in cinemas, cafés and clubs. In general I should say that the university changed me and to be exact my intercourse completely. I get acquainted with many interesting people. As for me- it is very important because by nature I'm sociable and to mix up with people means to live for me.

7. Подготовьте презентацию о Вашем университете, факультете и академической группе, в которой Вы учитесь.

8. Образуйте форму 3-го лица ед. числа глагола:

1. I work at an office. 2. In the evening we usually study foreign languages. 3. They often speak English at their lessons. 4. We write many sentences on the blackboard. 5. After my English lesson I go to the office. 6. You read English books at home. 7. We read, write and speak English during our lessons. 8. We always come to the office in the morning.

Практическое занятие № 14.

Практика речи: Аренда квартиры.

Грамматика: Вопросы, относящиеся к подлежащему или его определению.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Looking for a place can be exciting but it's also likely to be a stressful experience. Places to rent may be limited therefore it is important that you ask at your English school for advice on where to start searching.

The most important thing about renting an apartment is finding a place within your budget. If places are too expensive you should consider getting a roommate to help with the rent.

When you meet the landlord, try to make a good impression, be the sort of tenant he or she would be comfortable renting to. Does the landlord seem like a good person? Remember you will have to trust your landlord will help you if you have problems in your apartment.

Property owners generally ask for a deposit when you move in. This money should be returned when you eventually move out as long as you leave the apartment in good condition. A non-refundable deposit means the money will not be returned to you.

A furnished apartment has all the furniture and appliances you need to move straight in. Move into a unfurnished place and you will have to buy your own bed, sofa, table and chairs! Before moving in you will sign a contract with the landlord called a lease. Read the lease carefully before you sign it. Make sure that all terms and conditions are exactly what you were told.

Make sure you know what is included. Some rental properties include utilities and internet as part of the monthly rental cost, while other properties do not. If you are unsure about anything, ask for clarification or show a staff member at your school and then make sure it is written in your lease. Also include a list of any pre-existing damage the property has. Once you have decided to move in, check the property for any issues and note them down with your landlord for inclusion in the lease.

Landlord A person who owns property and rents it to another.

Lease A written contract specifying the terms for the use of an asset and the legal responsibilities of both parties to the agreement, such as the property owner and tenant.

Rent A periodic payment for a place to live.

Tenant A person who pays rent; the legal name for a renter.

Security Deposit Represents the money a landlord can use for cleaning fees or repairs to the apartment when you move out.

Utilities: Gas, electricity and water. Some landlords will include water in the rent.

Вопросы, относящиеся к подлежащему или его определению, начинаются с вопросительных местоимений **who?** *кто?*; **what?** *что?*, *какой?*; **whose?** *чей?*, **which?** *который?* и др. и имеют прямой порядок слов, т.е. порядок слов повествовательного предложения, поскольку подлежащим в них или определением к подлежащему являются сами вопросительные слова. Вопросительные слова **who?** *кто?* **what?** *что?* и **which?** *который?* согласуются обычно с глаголом-сказуемым в 3-м лице ед. числа:

Who reads English well? **Кто** хорошо **читает** по-английски?

What lasts two hours? **Что** **продолжается** два часа?

Whose son knows English? **Чей** сын **знает** английский язык?

Whose sisters live here? **Чьи** сестры **живут** здесь?

П р и м е ч а н и е. Местоимение **which** употребляется, когда речь идет о выборе из ограниченного числа лиц или предметов. Очень часто за местоимением **which** следует существительное или местоимение с предлогом **of** из:

Which of them speaks French? **Кто из** них говорит по-французски?

На вопросы к подлежащему или к его определению обычно даются краткие ответы, которые состоят из подлежащего и соответствующего вспомогательного глагола в требуемом лице, числе и времени.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Преобразуйте (если необходимо) слова в скобках так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста:

Practically all students live away from home. During the first year most live in students' hostels. The halls are not bad as a rule. Sometimes students may share a room or have a room to themselves. Some halls are self-catering and have a kitchen on each floor. In others food is provided and included in a year bill. There are cleaners who come in to clean the room and empty the bins. There is 1(usual) a laundry where there are automatic 2(wash) machines and driers. Each hall 3(have) a small administrative staff, but in the main the hall is run by the students themselves. A Committee is elected, with a chairman or president by the students.

A great many students prefer to live at least part of their time in rented accommodation. These houses are 4(private) owned and rented out either room by room or as a whole to a group of students. There are usually 4-5 students to one house.

Students' houses, as they are called, known for old furniture, strained carpets, clashing colors and patterns on 5(wall) and floors, dirty kitchen. I lived in one with large damp stains on the walls and even mice droppings. However the state of the house very much 6(depend) on the students who live there and not all of them like to live in pigsties.

In fact the main reason why people so often prefer living in students' houses to being catered for and cleaned for in hall is because of the freedom. There are no 7(rule) in a students' house except the ones you make yourself and there is comparative privacy. It also usually works out cheaper.

2. Переведите на английский язык и перескажите следующий текст:

Двадцать пятого апреля я навестил семью своего друга Петрова. У него большая семья. У него есть жена и трое детей. Его родители живут с ним. Несколько лет назад товарищ Петров арендовал квартиру. Его квартира находится на пятом этаже большого нового дома. В ней четыре комнаты. Они светлые и чистые. В квартире моего друга есть столовая, две спальни, кабинет, ванная и кухня. Мне очень нравится их столовая. Это большая красивая комната. Стены этой комнаты желтые. В середине этой комнаты стоит круглый стол. На нем зеленая скатерть и ваза с цветами. Жена Петрова очень любит цветы. В их квартире всегда много красивых цветов. В углу столовой стоит пианино. Сын Петрова Виктор очень любит музыку. Он хорошо играет на рояле. Направо от пианино стоит диван. Налево от пианино — телевизор. Они любят смотреть новые кинофильмы по телевизору. На стенах висят красивые картины. В столовой Петрова нет телефона. Там стоит радиоприемник и телевизор. Телефон (находится) в кабинете. Кабинет Петрова мне тоже нравится. Он небольшой. В нем стоит письменный стол и книжный шкаф. В шкафу много книг и журналов. Радиоприемник есть и там. Вчера я снова навестил Петрова. Мы не слушали радио, мы смотрели телевизор. Мы посмотрели по телевизору новую кинокартину. В 11 часов вечера я ушел домой.

3. Опишите свою собственную комнату (квартиру), которую вы когда-нибудь арендовали.

4. Составьте короткие рассказы по теме, используя указанные слова и сочетания:

How I Once Went to See My Friend's New Flat

to receive a dining-room to the right (of)

a week ago a bed-room to the left (of)

new a study flowers

a flat a kitchen a picture

a house light a radio-set

to ask clean a television-set

to come to see the colour (of) ... near

to like in the middle (of) often

comfortable in the corner

5. Разыграйте диалог:

A: Hello, this is Albert.

B: Hi. I'm Jack. You called about the room for rent. Are you still interested?

A: Yes, I am.

B: I was wondering if I could ask you a couple of questions.

A: Shoot.

B: I just want to be sure that we get along.

A: I agree with you 100 percent--we must get along.

B: Are you a party animal?

A: Oh, no. I'm a very quiet person.

B: Great! Next: Are you neat or are you a slob?

A: I'm a pretty neat person.

B: Are you a night owl or a day person?

A: Early to bed, early to rise.

B: Finally, do you smoke?

A: Actually, I quit smoking four years ago.

B: Excellent answers. Do you have any questions for me?

A: Just one: Is there a parking lot?

B: Unfortunately, you have to park in the street.

A: Well, I'm desperate. I'll take it anyway.

B: Great! Let me know when you're ready to move in.

A: I think it will be tomorrow if that's okay.

B: No problem. I'll be here all day tomorrow.

6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Which of you knows French?
2. Which of these engineers works hard at his English?
3. Who knows English well?
4. Which of your economists often takes English books to read?
5. Who translates German letters and telegrams at your office?
6. Who often sends you telegrams?
7. Who gives you books to read?
8. Which of your friends lives in Leningrad?
9. Who speaks Russian at our lessons?
10. Which of these engineers does not know English?
11. Which of you does not repeat these grammar rules every day?
12. Who reads these foreign magazines at your office?
13. Which of them does not study now?
14. Which of you knows Comrade Semenov?

7. Переведите и обратите внимание на краткие ответы на вопросы, относящиеся к подлежащему:

1. Кто дает вам английские книги для чтения (читать)? — Мой преподаватель.
2. Кто из них работает на заводе? — Товарищ Семенов.
3. Кто из вас хорошо знает английский язык? — Товарищ Иванов.
4. Кто приходит в учреждение в восемь часов утра, чтобы заниматься французским языком? Мы.
5. Кто из вас обычно переводит статьи из иностранных газет? — Товарищ Петров.
6. Кто пишет письма иностранным фирмам в вашей конторе? — Я.
7. Чей сын изучает английский язык? — Мой.
8. Чья эта книга? — Это моя книга.
9. Чью книгу он обычно берет на урок? — Товарищи Иванов и Петрова.
10. Кто изучает немецкий язык на вашей фабрике? — Товарищи Иванов и Петрова.
11. Чей сын часто получает хорошие отметки? — Его сын.

Практическое занятие № 15.

Практика речи: Студенты на каникулах.

Грамматика: Место наречий образа действия и степени.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладениям ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

- to be / feel (dead) tired / dog-tired after classes
- to have a hard / tense / busy / rough day
- to be dismissed from the last classes
- to leave the university
- to get back home (phr.v.)
- to need rest / relaxation badly
- to take a nap / to doze
- to have a short rest
- daily routine
- to get down to (phr.v.) one's homework / home assignments
- to have a whole lot of things to do
- to spend a lot of time on homework

camping Вид туризма. отдых связанный с проживанием в палатках, трейлерах, домиках

equipment Багаж

boots Ботинки

tarp Брезент

rope Верёвка

oar	Весло
paddle	Весло для каноэ (байдарки)
climb	Взбираться, идти круто вверх
waterfall	Водопад
hammock	Гамак
mountain	Гора
state park	Государственный парк
trees	Деревья
walking	Дорога, ходьба
natural	Естественный, природный
wildlife	Живая природа
animals	Животные
to sunbathe	Загорать
canoe	Каноэ, байдарка
map	Карта
kayak	Каяк, байдарка
cap	Кепка, фуражка
compass	Компас
fire	Костер
campfire	Костер походный
bathe	Купаться
take a bath	Купаться
camp	Лагерь, база отдыха, стоянка, место привала,
forest	Лес
woods	Лес, дрова
outdoors	На открытом воздухе
outside	На открытом воздухе
insect	Насекомое
national park	Национальный парк
daypack	Небольшой рюкзак
dehydrated food	Обезвоженная пища
lake	Озеро
camper	Отдыхающий, экскурсант, турист, домик на колёсах
hunting	Охота
tent	Палатка
campground	Палаточный лагерь
park	Парк, заповедник
scenery	Пейзаж
caravan	Передвижной дом на колёсах
trip	Поездка, путешествие
hiking boots	Походные ботинки
canteen	Походный ящик с кухонными и столовыми принадлежностями, столовая
adventure	Приключение
nature	Природа

trailer	Прицеп, трейлер
hike	Путешествовать пешком
fishing	Рыбная ловля
backpack	Рюкзак
knapsack	Рюкзак, ранец
trail mix	Смесь сухофруктов и орехов (рацион туристов)
sun	Солнце
sunscreen	Солнцезащитный крем
sleeping bag	Спальный мешок
insect repellent	Средство от насекомых
trail	Тропа, отставать, идти сзади, прокладывать путь
path	Тропинка, тропа, дорожка, путь
water bottle	Фляга
flashlight	Фонарик
lantern	Фонарь
cabin	Хижина, домик
hut	Хижина, лачуга, хибарка
shish kebab	Шашлык

Место наречий образа действия

Наречия образа действия **well** *хорошо* и др. ставятся после глагола, который они определяют, а если есть прямое дополнение, то после прямого дополнения:

My son studies **well**. Мой сын **хорошо** учится.

He knows English **well**. Он **хорошо** знает английский язык.

Место наречий степени

Наречия степени **very** *очень* и др. обычно ставятся перед тем прилагательным или наречием, которое они определяют:

She speaks English **very** well. Она **очень** хорошо говорит по-английски.

She is a **very** good student. Она **очень** хорошая студентка.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами:

1. When people go on....., they stay in various places.
2. On the beach some people enjoy swimming and some.....
3. In the country you can walk in the forest or.....a picnic on a meadow.
4. When I'm on holiday, I always.....a lot of photographs.
5. You can easily get.....in a big city.
6. The most famous.....in Paris is Notre Dame.

2. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и словосочетания:

1. я хочу рассказать вам о...
2. быть студентом...
3. по будним дням
4. по рабочим дням
5. просыпаться
6. вставать в 7 часов утра
7. принимать душ
8. чистить зубы
9. одеваться
10. у меня уходит час, чтобы добраться до ...
11. ездить на трамвае (троллейбусе, автобусе)
12. опаздывать на занятия
13. заканчиваться поздно вечером
14. пропускать занятия

15. сдать экзамены успешно
16. время от времени
17. подготовиться к занятиям
18. как правило
19. уставать
20. свободное время

3. Напишите письмо личного характера (100-140 слов):

✓ This is part of a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Jenny.

...It's now the third day of our walking holiday in the Alps. We've been here since Saturday. We're really tired because we've walked more than 100 km. We don't stay at a single hotel. We sleep in our tents every night. Now I understand it was a bad idea to join this group. I can't bear such bad conditions. What do you think about this way of spending holiday? What are you going to do this summer?

Write back soon.

All my love, Jenny.

Write back to Jenny. In your letter:

- ✓ answer her questions;
- ✓ ask her 3 questions.

4. Догадитесь, о каком слове идет речь:

1. A place where you can see a lot of paintings.
2. A place where royalty used to live.
3. A typical product you buy in the country you visit.
4. A thing you use on the beach to protect you from the sun.
5. A beach mainly consists of it.
6. A place with the oldest buildings in the city.

5. Расскажите, как вы отдыхали летом, используя следующие слова и выражения:

at last, to be on holiday, in the summer, to take (pass) an examination in..., free, a rest-home, a departure, to have a good time, the sea, to swim, to lie in the sun, a poor health, to intend, a river, a forest, at the beginning (end) of..., to visit, to be glad, to hear from..., to have a good holiday.

6. Расскажите, как вы отдыхали зимой, используя следующие слова и выражения:

to like, in the winter, fine weather, to go for holiday, at a rest-home, in the country, near Moscow, to wake up early, to wash, to dress, to have breakfast (dinner, supper), to walk, a forest, a river, to skate, to ski, in the evening, to have a good time, to play chess, to play the piano, to see interesting films, to see a television show, to go to bed.

7. Переведите:

My name is Sergey. I am a student of the second year of study. I study at the university and want to become a teacher of mathematics. This is not an easy profession and I have to work hard in order to achieve my aim. The best time for me to relax and have fun is summer holidays. My friends consider me to be a very active person. I enjoy sports and travelling. In my summer holidays I often play football or basketball with my friends. It makes me healthier and consolidates our friendship. Sometimes, we go to the river and play volleyball on the beach. Then we relax lying in the sun or swimming in the river.

Most of all I like hiking. It is the cheapest way to see beautiful places, become stronger and make good friends. Many of my friends go hiking with me. We start planning our route long before summer holidays. The best place for me to spend summer holidays is mountains. Their unique nature and climate always bring unforgettable impressions. Of course, this type of travelling is not easy and sometimes dangerous. But I am sure my friends will give me a helping hand in any difficult situation and I am always ready to support them as well.

I have already visited many parts of Russia. My motherland is really very beautiful, but I dream about going abroad and seeing the Alps in Germany, Austria or Italy. This is my dream for future and I hope to realize it with my friends.

8. Проанализируйте все обстоятельства в следующих предложениях, обращая внимание на их место в предложении:

1. We often stay at the office to take our English lessons.
2. Does his son speak English very well?
3. We do not finish work at six o'clock in the evening on Saturday.
4. That student reads very much.
5. We

sometimes stay here to discuss our work. 6. To know English well we read English books and magazines. 7. Nick studies hard to know French well.

Практическое занятие № 16.

Практика речи: Досуг студента: театр.

Грамматика: Объектный падеж местоимений.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

There are people who are neither actors, nor producers, yet they are so fond of the theatre that they cannot live without it.

Nick Petrov, a friend of mine, is one of such people. He never misses the opportunity of going to the best theatres in the capital.

Once he invited me to the theatre. He said that Pygmalion was on, with a new actress in the leading part. "The other day I saw her name on the posters," he added. "I wonder how she will manage that most difficult part!"...

We came to the theatre just before the beginning. The house was packed. Our seats were in the third row of the stalls and we could see and hear everything very well. Soon after we took our seats, the lights went slowly out and the curtain rose.

The performance of the talented actress made a deep impression on everybody. The audience greeted her with a storm of applause after each act. The rest of the cast were wonderful as usual. The best actors of the company performed that night.

During the interval the new actress was much spoken of. We learned that she had come to Moscow from one of the small towns of our country where she worked at the local theatre. The part of Eliza Doolittle was her favourite. The young actress's dream was to perform that part in the capital of our country. So she decided to go to Moscow.

One winter day she came to the theatre and asked the leading actors to give her the opportunity of performing before them a few scenes from Pygmalion. Her performance was so fine that she was immediately given the part of Eliza. During the rehearsals the famous actors of the theatre did their best to help her.

At last the great day had come when she appeared on the stage of one of the best Moscow theatres. All the audience from gallery to pit were applauding her. There was no doubt that she was a great success. The Moscow theatre-goers warmly greeted the appearance of a new talent.

There are many **theatres in Moscow** and many of them have good orchestras with popular conductors. Among them are the Bolshoi Opera House, the Mali Theatre, the Sovremennik Theatre, the Puppet Theatre, the Central Children's Theatre, the Satire Theatre, the Mayakovsky Theatre and, of course, two circuses. Most of people enjoy visiting them. So if you are a theatregoer you'll easily choose where to go and see (or listen to) a play, comedy, drama, tragedy, musical comedy, revue or variety, opera or ballet. You may search for information in newspapers and magazines as they publish adverts about what is on at the theatres.

You'd better buy tickets beforehand at the box-office of the theatre or at the theatre agency. In this case you have a better choice and little risk of getting bad seats. If it is the first night or a play is a hit, the house is usually sold out long before the day of the performance. You can book the tickets by the Internet and they are delivered to your home. The evening performances usually start at six or seven and finish at ten. You see the play in two or three acts, or scenes. Visiting the theatre you can get the best of everything: a first-rate orchestra that plays the overtures to the opera, famous conductors, you will listen to the celebrated opera singers, or enjoy ballet dancers or the play of the famous actors and actresses.

When you arrive at the theatre you go to a cloakroom. The cloakroom attendant takes your things and hangs them up. You may hire a pair of opera glasses from him. When the lights go up for the interval you go out into a foyer or to the refreshment room.

The best seats are those in the stalls, in the dress circle and the upper circle. Then comes the pit and last of all comes the gallery. Boxes, of course, are more expensive. The usher shows you to your

scats. When the lights go down and the curtain rises, you see the stage, the scenery, the actors, singers and dancers. The actors come on to the stage and go off the stage.

The world famous theatre is, of course, the Bolshoi Theatre. It is the pride and symbol of Russian art. You ought to go there at least once during the season. It comprises both Opera and Ballet companies with many celebrities in them.

Yelena Obraztsova is one of them. She is a brilliant opera singer. Her programme includes nearly all-leading parts in such operas as "Carmen" by Bizet, "Tosca" by Puccini, "Boris Godunov" by Mussorgsky and others. She gives many concerts both at home and abroad. The voice of the singer is very beautiful.

Maya Plisetskaya, Galina Ulanova, Nadezhda Pavlova, Vyacheslav Gordeyev are the pride of the Russian ballet school. They were all winners of the international ballet competitions. They took part in different ballets such as "Giselle" by Adan, "Cinderella" by Prokofiev, "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky, etc.

I can't say that I am a great theatregoer. I usually go to the theatre twice a year. Sometimes it is rather difficult to get tickets to some theatres more often. But once in a while I like to see a good ballet performance or an interesting play.

I'll never forget my first visit to the Bolshoi Theatre. My friend and I wanted to see the famous ballet "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky. We knew the plot very well. We also knew some pieces of music from this ballet (Small Swans' Dance) and decided to see the whole performance. We bought the tickets in advance at the box-office of the theatre and came to the theatre half an hour before the show. Our seats were not far from the stage. They were in the third row of the stalls. From the very first minute I was deeply impressed by everything I saw on the stage. The scenery was beautifully set up. The dancing was exciting..

The costumes were fine. The music was thrilling. A first-class orchestra performed it. The ballet seemed to us a fairy-tale. We had never seen anything more wonderful. We enjoyed every minute of the ballet. After the first act we went to look over the theatre. We saw the boxes, the pit, the dress circle and the gallery. As it was the bell for the second act we went to our seats. When the curtain fell at the end of the performance and the leading actors appeared there came a storm of applause. It seemed that it would never end. The dancers received call after call. They were presented with a lot of flowers. We also applauded enthusiastically. The performance was a success. This ballet was worth seeing. We really spent a good time.

Объектный падеж местоимений.

В английском языке личные местоимения, а также вопросительное местоимение **who**, имеют, кроме именительного падежа, еще и объектный падеж.

Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж	
who?	whom?	кого? кому?
I	me	меня мне
you	you	вас вам
he	him	его ему
she	her	ее ей
it	it	его (ее) ему (ей)
we	us	нас нам
you	you	вас вам
they	them	их им

Личные местоимения, а также местоимение **who**, в объектном падеже употребляются в функции дополнения (как предложного, так и беспредложного):

Do you know **him** well?

Хорошо ли вы **его** знаете?

(Прямое дополнение)

Write **him** a letter.

Напишите **ему** письмо.

(Косвенное дополнение)

She often speaks English **to him**.

Она часто говорит с **ним** по-английски.

(Предложное дополнение)

Whom do you know well here?

Кого вы здесь знаете хорошо?

(Прямое дополнение)

Who(m) does he always speak about?

О ком он всегда говорит?

(Предложное дополнение)

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите диалог:

- A. Let's go and see Pygmalion. They say it's very well-staged. I haven't seen it yet.
 B. Neither have I. It's difficult to get tickets to the Maly Theatre, isn't it?
 A. Rather. But I think it's possible to get tickets for this play. It has already run for many nights.
 B. It doesn't matter. I'm sure the house will be packed. It's a pity we didn't buy tickets in advance.
 A. Well! If they haven't got any tickets to the Maly Theatre, we may go either to the Art Theatre or to the Pushkin Theatre. I am fond of the Art Theatre.
 B. So am I. Both the company and the staging are perfect there.
 A. Well, here's the box-office. I'm sure we'll be lucky.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Which theatre in Moscow is your favourite one?
2. What plays staged at this theatre have you seen this month?
3. Who is the most talented actor (actress) at this theatre?
4. What parts does this actor (actress) usually play?
5. Why are you fond of his (her) acting?
6. What play with this actor (actress) did you see last?
7. What was on at the Maly Theatre when you were there last?
8. That play was a great success, wasn't it?
9. Who played the leading parts then?
10. Did you enjoy yourself? Your seats were good, weren't they?
11. Were your seats in the pit or on the gallery?
12. Where did you buy the tickets?
13. Did you buy them on the day of the performance or in advance?
14. Which of your friends did you see during the interval?
15. Is one allowed to enter the pit or the stalls after the lights have gone out?
16. How often do you go to the Bolshoy Theatre?
17. You always manage to get good tickets to the Bolshoy Theatre, don't you?
18. How do you manage to get good tickets to the Bolshoy Theatre?

3. Переведите на английский язык следующий текст и перескажите его:

Я родилась в небольшом городе на Волге. В детстве я часто болела и поэтому не любила шумных подвижных игр. Я очень любила книги. В городе не было своего (местного) театра, но, когда приезжал театр из Саратова, я никогда не упускала возможности посмотреть его постановки (представления). Я была так увлечена театром, что решила после окончания школы (после того, как окончу школу) стать актрисой. Я принимала участие в концертах самодеятельности, несколько раз ездила на каникулы в Москву, чтобы посмотреть игру таких замечательных актеров, как Москвин, Пашенная, Качалов, Остужев, Тарасова.

Наконец, настал день (there came a day), когда я впервые вышла на сцену настоящего театра. Я была так взволнована, что не заметила, как в зале потухли огни, как поднялся занавес. Когда я заговорила, я не узнала своего голоса... Кончился первый акт, и занавес опустился. Я почувствовала, что плачу. Я была очень расстроена, так как мне казалось, что я сыграла свою роль очень плохо. Не знаю, сколько времени я плакала, но вдруг я увидела перед собой одного из своих товарищей. Он спросил меня: „Что с тобой? Почему ты плачешь? Разве ты не слышишь, как (зрители) тебе аплодируют. Ты так прекрасно сыграла свою роль!“ По правде говоря, сначала я ему не поверила, но потом ко мне подошел мой учитель, один из старейших актеров театра, и сказал мне, что ему очень понравилось мое исполнение. Остальные актеры тоже подходили ко мне и говорили, что я хорошо справилась с ролью. Этот день стал самым счастливым днем в моей жизни. Я поняла, что буду актрисой и что у меня есть много друзей, которые помогут мне в моей интересной и трудной работе.

4. Составьте короткие рассказы или диалоги на указанные темы, используя данные к каждой теме слова:

1. Buying a Ticket to the Theatre
 the other day, to take the opportunity, a box-office, to be on, to manage, in advance, a seat, in the stalls, in a box, in the dress circle.
2. A New Play at the Theatre
 a poster, to play the part of, the leading part, to act, to enjoy, the staging, the lights, to go out, the curtain, to be staged, talented, to be a success, the audience, to make a deep impression, to applaud.
3. A Young Actress

her dream was, to be upset, to go on the stage, talented, to be a success, the leading part, from gallery to pit, to greet with a storm of applause, to be excited, to be happy.

5. Опишите свой поход в театр.

6. Переведите:

1. Где живет этот врач? 2. Эти рабочие не живут в Москве. 3. Его жена изучает английский и французский языки. 4. Где работает этот преподаватель? — Он работает вместе со мной. 5. Ее сестры живут в Москве или в Киеве (Kiev)? — Они живут в Москве. 6. Его друг не работает, он учится. 7. Какие упражнения он обычно делает дома? 8. Их жены не изучают английский язык. 9. Их сын пишет много английских упражнений дома. Он изучает английский язык, но он не читает английских книг. 10. Эти инженеры часто приходят в вашу контору? — Нет. 11. Этот человек не говорит по-французски. 12. Какие книги читает этот инженер? 13. Вы делаете много упражнений дома? — Да. — Когда вы обычно занимаетесь? — Я обычно занимаюсь вечером. 14. Куда вы иногда посылаете письма и телеграммы? 15. Когда ваш друг обычно делает упражнения? 16. Их жены не работают. Они учатся.

7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя личные местоимения в объектном падеже:

1. These exercises are very good. Prepare (they) at home. 2. This engineer lives in our house. I know (he) well. 3. Write these words in your copy-books and learn (they). 4. Read this letter and translate (it) from Russian into English. 5. Ann usually prepares her home task together with (I). 6. I know this girl. She studies English with (we). 7. With (who) do you usually speak about your work?

Практическое занятие № 17.

Практика речи: Идем в кино.

Грамматика: Наречия «much, little, many, few».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Sometimes the routine of the life really gets people down. So, when they have time for leisure, they usually need something that can amuse and interest them. For a break from the ordinary, having different types of leisure is an easy and enjoyable option.

There is a greater variety of leisure pursuits and people have more spare time and money to spend on relaxation. Favourite ways to relax differ like tastes. You can enjoy watching a film on TV or going to the cinema. I suppose that it depends on the age and income.

In big cities it is often difficult to decide where to go out in the evening. Newspapers tell us what is on at cinemas and theatres. If you are a theatre-goer, you will choose a play you want to see. If you are a film fan, you will go to the cinema. When new interesting plays are on, it is not easy to get tickets, because the theatres play to full houses every night. Cinemas have been redesigned with four or more screens, each showing a different film at the same time.

There are a lot of genres of films to satisfy the tastes of any cinema-goers: sound and mute, colour and black-and-white, feature or documentary films, adventure films, thrillers, horror films, historical films, comedies, spy stories and science fiction films. Children of course enjoy cartoons. Foreign films are shown with subtitles or dubbed into Russian.

Слова **much** и **little** могут быть наречиями меры и степени и определять глагол. В таком случае они ставятся в предложении после глаголов, которые ими определяются.

В утвердительном предложении эти наречия обычно употребляются в сочетании с наречием степени **very** *очень*:

My son reads English **very much**. Мой сын **очень много** читает по-английски.

В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях они могут употребляться и без наречия степени **very**:

Do you usually read **much**? Вы обычно **много** читаете?

Слова **much** *много* и **little** *мало* могут также быть неопределенными местоимениями и определять существительные. **Much** и **little** употребляются перед именами существительными,

обозначающими вещества, материалы, отвлеченные понятия, не поддающиеся счету как отдельные единицы, и отвечают на вопрос **how much?** *сколько?*:

How much time a day do you work at your English? Сколько времени в день вы работаете над английским языком?

Does he usually do **much** or **little** work? Он обычно **много** или **мало** работает?

П р и м е ч а н и е. Следует обращать особое внимание на правильный перевод русских слов **много** и **мало**, так как в английском языке есть еще неопределенные местоимения **many** *много* и **few** *мало*. Местоимения **many** и **few** употребляются перед именами существительными, поддающимися счету как отдельные единицы и отвечают на вопрос **how many?** *сколько?*:

They receive **many** telegrams every day. Они получают **много** телеграмм каждый день.

Сравните:

much *chalk* *много мела* **many** *pieces of chalk* *много кусков мела*

little *paper* *мало бумаги* **few** *newspapers* *мало газет*

much *time* *много времени* **many** *hours* *много часов*

little *work* *мало работы* **few** *workers* *мало рабочих*

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите и разыграйте диалоги:

A.

Alice: Oh, what would you like to watch? There is a rom-com *Must Love Dogs* and a period drama *Pride and Prejudice*. What kinds of films do you like — action, adventure, musicals?

Brad: Films about people living in the future, on other planets.

Alice: Ah, sci-fi. I am not really into it.

Brad: Well, what about *Jaws*? They are showing that again here.

Alice: No, thanks. Horror films are not my thing.

Brad: OK, why don't you choose?

Alice: No, you invited me out, you choose.

Brad: All right. Don't blame me afterwards.

Alice: Agreed.

B.

Tom: Have you seen the film "The Queen"?

Brian: Yes, I have. I'm still under the influence of this powerful work of contemporary art.

Tom: Right you are. This film deserves to be estimated like this. What did you like the most in it?

Brian: I think the whole film is brilliant: the cast of the actors is perfect; Helen Mirren in her role of HM Elizabeth II is just superb; the muse was well-chosen; and the producers' work was really hard and rewarding afterwards. What is your best episode in this film?

Tom: What I like in this film is that it is based on the real facts. The video clips from the BBC News programmes in 1996 made the film be a success.

Brian: Yes. the film was shot 10 years after Princess Diana's death in Paris. The producers took a risky and, like I said, rewarding step to show Britain on those mournful days. The focus was on the Queen and the Royal family, of course.

Tom: If I had a chance to write my own letter of appreciation to the producers of the film, I would do that right away.

Brain: Don't you have this opportunity? Why don't we log on the official site of the film: www.theQueen/film and search for a blog like this just create our own one?

Tom: Oh, Brian! As usual, you are generating bright ideas! Where should I buy a wit like yours? Let's surf the Net.

Brian: Oky-doky!

2. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя слова из таблицы только 1 раз:

Stunt	choir	final scene	perform live
Stars	clapped	commercials	special effects
Series	directed	reviews	cartoon characters
Hit	rehearse	subtitled	another channel

1. Most foreign films are ___ although some are dubbed.

2. Most of the money goes on ___ when you make a science-fiction film nowadays.

3. The audience ___ enthusiastically when the star of the show finally appeared.

4. I've watched the first two programmes but this ___ isn't as good as the previous one.

5. In the ___ of the film he returns home to his wife.
6. I think the ___ on TV are sometimes better than the programmes.
7. They usually ___ for at least two months before they take a play on tour.
8. Mickey Mouse is one of the most famous ___ in the world.
9. If you don't like the programme, switch to ____.
10. Every ___ in the film was carefully prepared to make sure that nobody got hurt.
11. Some pop stars don't really want to ___ because they don't sound as good as they do on their records.
12. 'North by Northwest' was ___ by Alfred Hitchcock.
13. The film ___ Cary Grant. He plays a man who is chased by enemy agents who want to kill him because he knows too much.
14. There were so many singers in the ___ that I thought, for a moment that they wouldn't all get on the stage.
15. She always reads the ___ in the newspapers to find out which films and plays are worth seeing.
16. Her first record was such a ___ that it will be difficult to repeat its success.

3. *Переведите текст:*

From about 1930 until very recent times the cinema enjoyed great popularity in Britain. The first cinemas were the most impressive buildings in the street of many towns. Later, the rapid spread of television brought a great change. The number of cinema -goers dropped and, as a result, 1,500 cinemas were closed. Many of the films were mostly imported from America. Some films were shot in Britain and often directed by British directors, but with American money. The British cinematography was not able to provide the cinema houses with films of its own production.

It was only during World War II and after that the British producers began to make their own films. In this way they voiced their protest against Britain's dependence on American cinema. A glimpse of hope was seen in such productions as «Hamlet», produced by Laurence Olivier, «Great Expectations» and «Oliver Twist» by U. Lynn, and more recently in «Room at the Top», «Look Back in Anger», a number of TV plays, serials and documentaries.

But still the great majority of films dominating the British screen are Hollywood production. Among them are American-made thrillers, westerners, spy-films, horror-films, which have their influence on the British youth. The cinema monopolies are little concerned with the ill-effects of such films as long as they bring in profits. Commercial art which can be cheaply mass produced leaves little, if any, room for real art. This gives an impulse, however, to the young talented film writers, actors and producers to unite their efforts in producing really good films.

4. *Переведите:*

I can enjoy watching a good film. Though I must say that, I don't spend much time in front of the TV screen. I also like going to the cinema. Before going to the cinema I usually find the information in the TV-guide magazine about the films that are on. Such magazines also publish a short review on the new films alongside with the critic's commentary and the list of cinema houses where the films are on, the time of the show and the prices of the tickets. My family and I prefer going to matinee performances, because you can buy tickets just before the show and the tickets are cheaper than for the evening show.

5. *Обратите внимание на перевод слов много, мало:*

1. Моя сестра очень **много** работает. 2. Они читают **много** английских книг. 3. Ваш сын очень **много** работает? — Нет. Он сейчас **мало** работает. 4. Преподаватель задает (asks) нам **много** вопросов. 5. Кто мало занимается в вашей группе (group)? — Товарищ Смирнов. 6. Я читаю **мало** английских книг. 7. Ваши студенты занимаются **много** или **мало**? — Наши студенты **много** (упорно) занимаются. 8. Мы очень **много** читаем и **мало** пишем на уроке. 9. Ваш сын **много** читает? — Да. Он **много** читает после работы и по воскресным дням.

6. *Переведите:*

1. **Сколько** телеграмм получило ваше учреждение вчера? 2. **Сколько** времени вы потратите на эту работу завтра? 3. Мы сделали **мало** упражнений на последнем уроке. 4. Когда у вас **много** работы? 5. У него **мало** или **много** хорошей бумаги? 6. Его дети прочтут **много** интересных книг в следующем месяце. 7. Кто задавал вам **много** вопросов? 8. **Сколько** месяцев Петров жил у вас (оставался с вами) в прошлом году? — Петров жил у нас три месяца. 9. **Сколько** времени ваш друг тратит на английский язык?

Практическое занятие № 18.

Практика речи: Досуг студента: посещаем музеи.

Грамматика: Прошедшее время группы Indefinite глагола «to be».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

WHY DO WE GO TO MUSEUMS?

Why do people attend *art* museums? What compels us? What do we hope to see? Do we aim to learn while we are there? What is a good museum experience? I know why I attend museums as an interested artist and advocate for the arts, but I ask the question again as someone within the museum. Why do people come through our doors? For the art? For the programs? Why do they come back?

While visitors' reasons for coming were not the same every time, they tended to exhibit a dominant motivation. The following lists each motivational identity and characterization as a visitor:

Explorers—Explorers come because attending museums interests them and appeals to their curiosity. If you asked them if they like art they would say 'yes,' if you asked them if they came for something in particular, they would probably say 'no,' they 'just like art and know what they like when they see it.' They do not have concrete learning goals, like 'I'm going to go to the MIA to learn everything I can about Expressionism,' but they like to know new things. This type could really be anyone. Explorers' goal is to satisfy a curiosity. They may or may not know *how* to use the space.

Facilitator—Facilitators come because of someone else. They are perhaps bringing a friend or a group of people—possibly youth or students—because they think that the visit would benefit the other party or parties, not because of a personal need. Their personal need is to make a good experience for others.

Experience Seeker—An experience seeker is a person who is checking off a list of things to do, whether personal or as a tourist. They want to see the thing that is iconic of that place, they want to do 'what you're supposed to do in that city or area.' They may need to see the museum's highlights to feel satisfied.

Professional/Hobbyist—This category includes teachers, educators, museum professionals, artists, and people in related fields. Their goals may range by their particular role as a professional or hobbyist; a photographer may attend with the goal in mind to take pictures or to learn about photography through exhibits. An art educator may be interested in the art as in their field of interest, or they may be planning a lesson, etc.

Rechargers—Rechargers find the museum a place to 'get away from it all,' to decompress, and their visit is almost a spiritual one. They tend to avoid crowds or sensations and are fairly self-sufficient. A successful visit for them will leave them with the feeling that they *have* gotten away.

Глагол **to be** в прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite** имеет форму **was** для ед. числа и **were** для мн. числа, а также для 2-го лица ед. числа:

Единственное число		Множественное число	
I was	я был	we were	мы были
you were	вы были	you were	вы были
he was	он был		
she was	она была	they were	они были
it was	оно было		

Как и в настоящем времени, для образования вопросительной формы в прошедшем времени глагол **to be** ставится перед подлежащим:

Was he? Был ли он? **Were** you? Были ли вы?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится после глагола:

I was not. Я не был. **He was not.** Он не был. **They were not.** Они не были.

В разговорной речи часто употребляются сокращенные отрицательные формы: **wasn't** и **weren't**: **He wasn't there.** Его там не было.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Согласитесь или опровергните мнение:

1. Museums make you feel good

Times are tight in this economic climate, and it's often easy to use a museum admission price as an excuse to stay at home. However, people are happier when they spend money on experiences rather than material purchases. That is, as we revisit the memory of our trip to the museum, we have a tendency to psychologically weed out any negative memories (should there be any). Experiences, such as visiting a museum, can also become a meaningful part of one's identity and contribute to successful social relationships in a manner that material items cannot. So consider foregoing an outing for items that you may not need; going to the museum will make you happier in the long run.

2. Museums make you smarter

There is no doubt that a primary role of museums is to engage and educate the community. Museum exhibits inspire interest in an area of study, item, time period, or an idea— but there's more going on in museums in regard to education than one might think. Schools rely heavily on museums to enhance their curriculum. The New York Museum Education Act, for example, aims to create a partnership between schools and cultural institutions to prepare students for the 21st century. Galleries are becoming classrooms, and not just for kids. Even the museums themselves have interesting histories to inspire and educate visitors. It becomes nearly impossible to exit a museum without having gained any information or insight during your visit.

3. Museums provide an effective way of learning

Museums are examples of informal learning environments, which means they are devoted primarily to informal education — a lifelong process whereby individuals acquire attitudes, values, skills and knowledge from daily experience and the educative influences and resources in his or her environment. Even outside of museums, informal learning plays a pivotal role in how we take in the world around us. A single visit to a museum can expose visitors to in-depth information on a subject, and the nature of the museum environment is one in which you can spend as much or as little time as you like exploring exhibits. The environment allows you to form your own unique experiences and take away information that interests you. Despite the success that museums have already had in educating visitors, there continue to be ongoing discussions among institutions in regard to increasing museums' ability to connect through informal learning.

4. Museums are community centers

Museums are a lot more than collections of artifacts; they allow you to meet with neighbors, discuss thoughts and opinions, and become an active part of the community. Museums are increasingly holding art chats, book signings, professional development classes, and even farmer's markets. Something is going on everywhere — just pull up the web page of a local museum (or hop on their Facebook page) and see what they have to offer!

5. Museums inspire

Museums provide inspiration through personal connections with visitors, and not only on-site and through physical community outreach efforts; some even manage to connect through their social networks. These kinds of personal memories created at museums do not expire.

6. Museums are a great way to spend time with friends and family

Museums provide a great excuse to spend time with friends and family in a positive way. Personal connections can be made with museums and also with family members during visits. A day at the museum often translates to a day spent with loved ones as fathers and mothers transform into tour guides, and the environment provides a shared learning experience.

2. Переведите на русский язык:

In the 18th and 19th centuries the British aristocracy and rich merchants filled their houses with valuable paintings, sculptures, furniture and ornaments which they brought back from their travels abroad. So their collections can be seen today in museums, country houses, palaces and castles. There are museums and art galleries in most cities as well.

The national museums and art galleries in London contain some of the most comprehensive collections of objects of artistic, archaeological, scientific, historical and general interest. They are the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum, the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Geological Museum, the Natural History Museum. There are national museums and art galleries in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Some of them are the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, the Ulster Museum in Belfast. The oldest museum the world was founded in 1683 in Oxford.

There is much to see in Britain, especially in its heart, London. The British Museum is the largest in the world. It was built between 1823 and 1852. Its magnificent library has the right, by law, to one copy of every publication printed in Britain. Things to single out include the Rosetta Stone in the

Southern Egyptian Gallery, and, in the manuscript room, the Magna Charta, Nelson's log book and Scott's last diary. The Victoria and Albert Museum displays fine and applied arts of all countries and periods. Of special interest are the costume displays, the jewellery and porcelain, belonging to the Crown, and the best collection of English miniatures to be found in the country.

The National Gallery is the largest in the country. It exhibits all schools of European paintings from the 13th to the 19th century. The Tate Gallery is really three galleries: a national gallery of British art, a gallery of modern sculpture and a gallery of modern foreign paintings. Among the treasures to be found are modern sculpture by Rodin, Moore and Epstein.

The Science museum houses the national collections of science, industry and medicine. Many exhibits are full size and there are many historic objects of scientific and technological significance. Additionally there are exhibits sectioned to show their internal construction, and working models. Most cities and towns have museums devoted to arts, archaeology and natural history, usually administered by the local authorities or by individuals. Many private art collections are open to the public. An increasing number of open air museums depict the regional life of an area. About 2,000 museums and art galleries in Britain attract over 68 million people a year.

3. Письменно переведите текст:

Музей Транспорта в Манчестере – музей, который стремится сохранять и продвигать наследие общественного транспорта Графства Большого Манчестера. Музей был создан, чтобы вызвать интерес к истории и наследию местной пассажирской транспортной системы Большого Манчестера.

Он имеет очень большую коллекцию и является одним из самых больших музеев в Великобритании. Коллекция дома-музея насчитывает около 100 автобусов. Из-за маленького размера здания музей не может вместить все экспонаты, поэтому часть коллекции находится вне территории музея. Некоторые транспортные средства находятся на реставрации и в скором времени они будут показаны. Также в коллекции два троллейбуса корпорации Ashton, опытный образец трамвая Metrolink и Манчестерский трамвай Корпорации 1901 года. В музее находится обширная коллекция архивов, старых расписаний, карт, книг, эмблем, руководства и планы. Коллекция музея постоянно пополняется.

4. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями. Поставьте глагол «to be» в прошедшее время:

1. We are students. This is ___ class-room. The door of ___ class-room is white. 2. I am at home now. ___ room is small, but it's light and clean. 3. This is a room. ___ walls are green. 4. These are my sisters. ___ names are Mary and Ann. 5. Ben and Nick, open ___ books at page ten. 6. Sit down, Peter. ___ mark is good. 7. My sister is a teacher. These boys and girls are ___ pupils. 8. This man is an engineer. ___ name is Petrov. 9. Jane and Kate are at ___ English lesson now.

5. Обратите внимание при переводе на форму глагола to be в прошедшем времени:

1. Вы **были** вчера в министерстве? — Да. — Когда вы **были** там? - Я там **был** после 12 часов. А где вы **были** вчера? — Я вчера **не был** в министерстве. Я **был** на заводе. — Что вы там делали? — Я обсудил там много вопросов с инженерами. — С кем вы **были** там? — Я **был** там с товарищем Никоновым. — Вы вернулись в министерство или поехали домой? — Мы поехали домой.

Практическое занятие № 19.

Практика речи: Хобби.

Грамматика: Падежи имен существительных. Притяжательный падеж.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Many of us have pets - dogs and cats. They are like members of our family. In England many years ago farmers displayed the same love for horses. Robbin, Dobbin and Hobbin were the names which farmers gave to their horses most often. The name Hobbin was changed into Hobby and became the word used for toy horses. And only many years later the word "hobby" began to be used in its modern meaning - "something", what you do in your spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. Hobbies are divided into four large classes. They are doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things.

The most popular hobby of all groups is doing something. It includes everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It is a well-known fact that the English are very popular of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing computer games. It's new, but a popular hobby.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture and designing costumes. Some are interested in music. They collect records and tape recordings, others write music or play musical instruments.

Almost everyone collects something at some period of his life: stamps, coins, match-boxes, books, records, postcards, toys and watches. And very often some collections are housed in museums and galleries. I realize that collecting things as a hobby depends on one's age and income. There are different clubs of collectors, where people can show us their collection and tell us why it is special. At other times they have a swap-shop, and people exchange duplicates, or swap something they don't want for something new. That can be fun because most people like bargaining. Some of our keenest collectors are going to tell you about their hobbies.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has an opportunity of learning from it and that becomes the most exciting aspect of a hobby. Hobbies help you to choose your future profession very often. If you've chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Падежи имен существительных. Притяжательный падеж.

1. В английском языке имена существительные имеют два падежа: общий и притяжательный. Существительные в общем падеже не принимают никакого окончания, а в притяжательном падеже принимают особое окончание.

2. Существительные в общем падеже (**a man, a child**, etc.) употребляются в функциях: подлежащего, именной части составного сказуемого, беспредложного (прямого и косвенного) и предложного дополнений, а также обстоятельства после предлога. Отношение существительного в общем падеже к другим словам в предложении определяется его местом в предложении или предлогами:

Do you see **children** in the park? *Видите ли вы детей в парке?*

(место в предложении показывает, что это прямое дополнение, которое соответствует в русском языке дополнению в винительном падеже).

The workers **of this factory** *рабочие этого завода*

(предлог *of* передает отношение, выражаемое в русском языке родительным падежом).

3. Существительное в притяжательном падеже обозначает принадлежность предмета или его отношение к другому предмету, отвечает на вопрос **whose?** (*чей?*), употребляется в функции определения и стоит перед определяемым существительным. Существительное в притяжательном падеже принимает окончание **-s**, которое произносится по правилам чтения буквы **s** в конце слова.

Как правило, в форме притяжательного падежа употребляются имена существительные, обозначающие одушевленные предметы: **this man's newspaper** газета **этого человека**

Притяжательный падеж имен существительных во мн. числе образуется посредством прибавления на письме апострофа (') а в чтении и речи ничем не отличается от ед. числа:

my **friend's** sister сестра **моего друга**

my **friends'** sisters сестры **моих друзей**

Притяжательный падеж существительных **men, women, children** образуется так же, как и в ед. числе, т.е. прибавлением окончания **'s**: these **men's** newspapers газеты **этих людей**

Как правило, в таких словосочетаниях артикль откосится к существительному, стоящему в притяжательном падеже, поэтому, если в притяжательном падеже стоит имя собственное, артикль отсутствует: **Peter's** room комната Петра

4. Если в русском языке два существительных в родительном падеже в функции определения следуют одно за другим, как, например, в словосочетании **имя сына моей сестры**, то в английском языке обычно одно из них стоит с предлогом **of**, а другое — в притяжательном падеже:

the name **of my sister's son** имя сына моей сестры

the father **of my brother's wife** отец жены моего брата

5. В словосочетаниях типа **at my friend's house (place), at Comrade Petrov's office, at the baker's shop** слова **house (place)** дом, **office** учреждение, контора, **shop** магазин обычно

опускаются, и в речи употребляются словосочетания **at my friend's** у моего друга, **at Comrade Petrov's** у товарища Петрова, **at the baker's** в булочной.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Заполните пропуски в предложениях глаголами из таблицы, используя их в нужной форме. Не все глаголы могут быть использованы:

paint	read	play	compose	dance
write	sing	hum	conduct	draw

1. My Dad always waves his arms in the air when he listens to classical music. He thinks he ___ the orchestra.
2. I don't really like working with paints. I much prefer ___.
3. My mother ___ hundreds of poems this year but none of them have been published.
4. I wish you would learn the words to songs instead of ___ the tune all the time!
5. The colours in this portrait are wonderful. ___ you it yourself?
6. I never ___ fiction. I'm much more interested in real people.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

- What is your favourite hobby?
- Which forms of entertainment do you enjoy?
- What sort of person are you: a cinema or theatre goer; a sports fan; a TV addict; a book worm?

3. Представьте, что Вы очень богатый человек и имеете много свободного времени. Как бы Вы его проводили?

4. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя слова из таблицы только 1 раз:

basketball	climbing	windsurfing
volleyball	cycling	photography
pop music	fishing	computer games

1. I'm interested in ___. You only need a bike and a helmet.
2. My hobby is ___. It's tiring, but you get a great view from the top?
3. I'm keen on ___ because I like being outdoors. And I can eat own dinner!
4. I like playing ___. I've got a computer in my room, and I invite friends round.
5. My hobby is ___ because I love the sea. But I can only do it on windy days.
6. I'm keen on ___ I like ball games, I'm good at this one because I'm tall.
7. My hobby is ___. I haven't got an expensive camera but I can take good pictures.
8. My favourite ball game is ___. There's a net on the beach, so we play it there in the summer.

5. Прочитайте предложения и догадайтесь, о каком хобби идет речь:

1. Usually you use colour, but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It really depends on the subject. ___
2. I really enjoy going round the shops and markets looking for a bargain. ___
3. I try to practise every day, but sometimes it's difficult because I don't like to disturb my neighbours too much. And one neighbour gets very angry if I play the same thing over and over again. ___
4. The great thing is you can do it when you like. I usually do it three or four times a week - either early in the morning, or after school, I only go for about 25 minutes but it really keeps me fit. ___
5. Obviously it saves me a lot of money; and in any case, I hate buying things in boutiques because so many things are badly made. ___
6. I joined a club because I wanted to get better, and I now play twice a week in the evenings. It has helped me a lot and I have a much better memory for all the different moves and strategies. ___
7. I think this is a very common hobby for people like me, who have a house but don't have much money. That's why I started, but now I think I do a better job than many professionals. ___

6. Заполните пропуски подходящими словами из таблицы:

holes	blossom	spring	hobby	pear-trees	flower-beds
roses	orchard	happy	early	fragrant	beautiful

Gardening is my ___. It's really a pleasure to work in the garden. I am so ___ when I work there. I can't say that the garden around-my house is very large. What I can say is that it is really ___. A lot of flowers grow there. The ___ are always full of red, white, blue, yellow, pink, violet and orange flowers. I try to grow ___ flowers. Daisies, tulips, daffodils, lilies-of-the valley, forget-me-nots are really very nice. I usually plant them early in ___. Most of the flowers in my garden are ___. The pleasant smell of ___, peonies and sweet pea fills the air. From early spring till late autumn my garden is in ___. As I have no ___,

I want to plant some fruit trees around my house. I am eager to plant plum-trees, apple-trees and _____. Now I am digging _____ and I try to get everything ready for planting.

7. Переведите:

Now a few words about my hobbies, I think I belong to that group of people who like doing things. As a typical teenager, I spend hours exploring the Internet and play computer games. My hobby is also collecting stamps and coins. Collecting stamps is great. I think they're the best things to collect. There are so many different ones from every country. Collectors usually have a theme: stamps from one country, stamps about space, animals, famous people, etc. You could think of lots more. My theme is flowers. I found out about rare plants, flowers of different places in the world from my collection. Collecting could cost you a lot of money, if you bought very old stamps. However, collecting modern stamps isn't too expensive. Anyway, the club helps. I don't buy many stamps. I get mine by swapping with friends. It's good fun. My stamps look nice and a good album is beautiful.

I have got a lot of coins. One of them is rare, and worth a lot of money. It's exciting to think how old they are. I am starting to collect coins from different countries. I swap with my friends, sell some and buy some. I like learning about them in my catalogue. It's a very interesting hobby.

8. Ответьте на вопросы, употребляя слова, данные в скобках, в соответствующем падеже:

1. Whose exercise-book is this? (my sister)
2. Whose son lives in Kiev? (my friend)
3. Whose pen is on the table? (our teacher)
4. Whose mark is good? (my son)
5. Whose name is Nick? (my sister's son)
6. Whose name is Peter? (Comrade Perov)

9. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление притяжательного падежа:

1. Комната вашего друга большая? — Нет, она небольшая.
2. Диктанты этого студента обычно хорошие.
3. Вчера вы не ответили на вопросы Бориса.
4. Когда вернулся домой сын вашей сестры вчера? — Вчера сын моей сестры вернулся поздно.
5. Жена вашего друга хорошо говорит по-немецки? — Да, жена моего друга очень хорошо говорит по-немецки.
6. Чьи это тетради? — Это тетради наших студентов.
7. Это журналы? — Да. — Чьи это журналы? — Это журналы товарища Котова.
8. Когда вы прочитали работу этого инженера? — Я прочитал ее позавчера.
9. Вы знаете друзей товарища Смирнова? — Да.
10. Жена товарища Иванова — инженер, а ее сестра — врач.

Практическое занятие № 20.

Практика речи: Спорт и здоровый образ жизни.

Грамматика: Прошедшее время группы Indefinite неправильных глаголов.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Sport is an exciting creative sphere of hard work and competition. It's a sphere where men and women want to surpass themselves. In sport everyone seeks answers to his own problems. Not without reason do people say that sport is a world of its own and it can't mean the same to everybody.

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit. We know that there is a sound mind in a sound body. Sport makes a person's character. It's good for moral development as well. It's a way to meet other people, even people from other countries. There are no social differences in sport. Everybody is equal. Sport teaches us how to lose as well as to win.

Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skiing, skating, tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, body-building, etc. All the necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sports grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, football fields. Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments.

Everybody chooses a kind of sports he or she is interested in. Every week thousands of people do sports and millions watch sports programmes on TV, read sport news in newspapers and listen to sport reports on the radio.

Sports tourism is a type of active holiday. The purpose of a sporting tour is to exercise and to keep physically fit. At the same time travellers enjoy natural surroundings, fresh air and clean water. Travellers combine action and relaxation during a sporting holiday. Tourist companies offer hiking, cycling, boating, rafting and other kinds of sporting tours.

Very often sporting tours require preparation and special training. First the tour instructors plan the itinerary. Then they train tourists how to use sporting equipment. They explain all the details of the route. They define means of transportation, provision of meals and overnight accommodation.

During some tours travellers carry their luggage and sporting equipment themselves. During some other tours special carriers transfer the luggage for them. It depends on the difficulty of the tour, on the tourist destination and the local practice. Within sports tourism there is water tourism, mountain tourism and mountaineering, skiing. Sports tourism is popular all year round.

Неправильные глаголы образуют форму прошедшего времени группы Indefinite и форму причастия II не путем прибавления окончания -ed к основе глагола, а различными другими способами, например:

to write — wrote — written

to sit — sat — sat

to go — went — gone

Вопросительная форма как правильных, так и неправильных глаголов образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в прошедшем времени (**did**) и смыслового глагола в форме инфинитива (без частицы **to**), причем вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Did they work? Работали ли они?

Did he speak? Говорил ли он?

Отрицательная форма как правильных, так и неправильных глаголов образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в прошедшем времени (**did**), частицы **not** и смыслового глагола в форме инфинитива (без **to**), причем частица **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола: **He did not** speak. Он не говорил.

Прошедшее время группы **Indefinite** служит для выражения действия, которое совершалось или совершилось в прошлом. Это время употребляется в повествовании (для констатации факта и для отражения последовательности событий), а также в разговоре о прошедших действиях. Оно переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола, как совершенного, так и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.

В предложениях с глаголом в этом времени часто употребляются обстоятельства времени, выраженные следующими словами и словосочетаниями: **yesterday** *вчера*, **the day before yesterday** *позавчера*, **last week** *на прошлой неделе*, **last month** *в прошлом месяце*, **last year** *в прошлом году*, **last night** *вчера вечером*, **last time** *в последний раз*, **two days (three years) ago** *два дня (три года) тому назад*, **in 1917** *в 1917 г.* и т.п.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the purpose of a sporting tour?
2. What kind of sporting tours do tourist companies offer?
3. How do instructors prepare travellers for sporting tours?
4. What types of tourism are there within sports tourism?

2. Расскажите следующий текст по-английски:

Мой друг Виктор и я любим отдыхать (проводить отпуск) вместе. Оба мы спортсмены, но мы занимаемся совершенно разными видами спорта. Зимой я люблю ходить на лыжах, а Виктор — кататься на коньках. Летом мы часто ходим на стадион. Я играю в теннис, а он плавает. Плавает он прекрасно (очень хорошо).

Однажды мы с Виктором решили провести выходной день на реке. Мы отправились туда рано утром, но было уже довольно тепло. Небо было ясное и безоблачное.

Как только мы добрались до места, Виктор побежал в воду, а я лег на песок (sand) и начал читать. Книга была очень интересная, и я забыл о Викторе. Читая такую захватывающую книгу, можно действительно забыть обо всем.

Когда я посмотрел на часы, к моему большому удивлению, я увидел, что было уже два часа дня.

— „Виктор!“ — крикнул я. Но ответа не последовало (не было). Сначала я подумал, что он тоже где-нибудь читает и не слышит, как я его зову. Я позвал его еще раз, затем встал и посмотрел

вокруг. Виктора нигде не было видно (was nowhere to be seen) „Он утонул!“ (to be drowned) подумал я и тотчас побежал за спасательной лодкой (a life-boat). Лодка отправилась искать утонувшего (a drowned man).

Несколько человек начали нырять (to dive), пытаясь найти его. Я был очень расстроен, и хотя пловец я был плохой, тоже стал нырять, стараясь найти друга. Вскоре я очень устал и почувствовал, что тоже могу утонуть. В этот момент, примерно на расстоянии двух метров от меня, появилась голова Виктора!

„Что ты здесь делаешь?“ закричал я, не поверив своим глазам.

„Я помогаю искать утопленника.“ ответил он с удивлением. Я не знал, что делать — сердиться или радоваться.

„Послушай, это же тебя ищут (они ищут тебя),“ крикнул я, когда он собирался снова нырнуть.

А когда мы, наконец, добрались до берега, Виктор, смеясь, рассказал мне следующее: „Я переплыл через реку на противоположный берег, лег отдохнуть и уснул. Когда я проснулся, было уже два часа. Я услышал какие-то голоса на реке и понял, что кто-то утонул. Я и поплыл спасать его“.

3. Заполните пропуски подзаголовками текста:

Take the Stairs	Rise and Shine!	Eat Little and Often	Floss Daily
Get Active	Park Further Away	Drink More Water	

EASY WAYS FOR BUSY PEOPLE TO STAY FIT

If you're a student, professional, parent, or someone with a stressful job, you know how easily the day can slip by without finishing everything you need to do. Here are a few tricks for staying fit with a busy lifestyle:

(1) Wake up 15-30 minutes early. Whatever time you have work or university you know down to the very second what time you need to be out of your door to get there on time. So, the trick to staying fit is to wake up when your alarm sounds the first time and go out for an early morning walk before getting ready for work.

(2) Skip the elevator to stay fit. There are hidden ways to exercise everywhere you go. Just by looking around, you can spot ways to burn 10 calories here, 5 calories there. These add up to a couple hundred every day which translates into fitness.

(3) Why do we all drive around for 5 minutes looking for a parking spot closer? You can skip this by parking at the end of the parking lot.

(4) This may seem a little contradictory, but it works. If you eat 3 meals a day, try splitting each meal in half and eat 6 meals per day. Make sure you don't eat more calories, but more meals. This causes your metabolism to work all day. Instead of storing extra calories for fat, your body will be able to access nutrients all day long for energy.

(5) Get a hobby that keeps you fit. Go fishing, biking, skating. Play basketball, football, tennis! Anything that bumps your heart rate will help keep you fit. Also, your mind will be sharpened by learning something new!

(6) 8 glasses a day if you can will help your body digest food and expel waste. Beyond helping you get fit, drinking water has many other benefits, including healthy kidney function.

(7) Did you know flossing increases your life expectancy dramatically? Here's how: blood vessels reach very close to the surface of your gums. Your mouth has an incredible amount of bacteria and other bad stuff which goes into your blood, for instance, the blood goes to your heart where it's pumped to the rest of your body. Healthy gums = healthy blood = healthy heart = fit body. Hopefully you're not so busy that you can't floss!

Keep in mind, getting fit takes time. It's best to integrate these steps slowly into your life so that they become enjoyable habits. You don't want to overwhelm yourself and get frustrated by doing all these new things at once. Have fun, and slowly you will see a change in your energy and body.

4. Переведите:

A

Где вы работали четыре года тому назад? — Я работал на большом заводе.

— По каким дням вы работали? — Мы работали в понедельник, вторник, среду, четверг, пятницу и субботу.

— Вы работали иногда в воскресенье? — Нет, я учился. Я готовил по воскресеньям свои домашние задания.

— Что вы изучали? — Я изучал французский язык.

— Вы брали уроки французского языка после рабочего дня или утром?

— Я обычно занимался языком вечером.

— Когда вы возвращались домой после урока? — Я обычно возвращался домой в восемь часов вечера, но иногда я оставался на заводе после урока, чтобы обсудить некоторые вопросы со своим преподавателем. Преподаватель не всегда отвечал на мои вопросы на уроке, и мы обсуждали их после урока.

— Вы хорошо говорили и читали по-французски? Какие отметки вы обычно получали? — Я часто получал хорошие отметки. Я очень много работал над французским языком дома.

В

As for me, I like sports too, though in theory at present. When I was a junior pupil I went in for sports. I liked swimming, so I went to the swimming pool every day. You know how it always happens when you grow up. The habits gradually change and at present I hardly do sports seriously. Though from time to time I do my morning exercises.

But I am sure if you want to keep fit you must go in for sports because sport makes people strong, healthy and optimistic.

Практическое занятие № 21.

Практика речи: **Каникулы на море. Каникулы на горнолыжном курорте.**

Грамматика: **Место прямого, косвенного и предложного дополнений.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

scuba	акваланг
shark	акула
dune buggy	багги для езды по песку
kayak	байдарка
whitecaps	белые гребни
shore	берег
coast	берег, побережье
bikini	бикини
water bottle	бутылка воды
cove	бухта
bay	бухта, залив
water	вода
tide pool	водоем, оставленный приливом
volleyball	волейбол
waves	волны
dock	док
surfboard	доска для серфинга
boardwalk	дощатый настил
dune	дюна
tan	загар
suntan	загар
sunburn	загорать
sunbathe	загорать
snacks	закуски
sandcastle	замок из песка

intertidal zone	зона прилива
umbrella	зонт
catamaran	катамаран
paddleboat	колесный пароход
ship	корабль
coral	коралл
crab	краб
bathing suit	купальный костюм
lagoon	лагуна
swim fins	ласты для подводного плавания
boat	лодка
mangrove	мангровое дерево
jellyfish	медуза
wet	мокрый
clam	моллюск
mussels	моллюски
sea	море
ice cream	мороженое
starfish	морская звезда
sea star	морская звезда
shell	морская раковина
seashell	морская ракушка
barnacle	морская уточка
seashore	морское побережье
sand dollar	морской еж
cape	мыс
dive	нырять
spray	обрызгивать
lake	озеро
ocean	океан
island	остров
rest	отдых
ebb tide	отлив
low tide	отлив
undertow	отлив прибоя
vacation	отпуск
palm tree	пальма
sail	парус
sailboat	парусная лодка
pelican	пеликан
sand	песок
sandbar	песчаная отмель
swim	плавать, плыть, переплывать
fins	плавники
beach	пляж

beachball	пляжный мяч
underwater	под водой
trip	поездка
towel	полотенце
surf	прибой
shorebirds	прибрежная птица
high tide	прилив
tide	прилив и отлив
pier	причал
wharf	причал
conch	раковина
hermit crab	рак-отшельник
relax	расслабляться
reef	риф
fish	рыба
fishing	рыбная ловля
neap tide	самая низкая вода при отливе
sandals	сандалии
family	семья
rip current	сильное поверхностное течение от берега
salt water	соленая вода
sun	солнце
sun hat	солнцезащитная шляпа
sunglasses	солнцезащитные очки
sunscreen	солнцезащитный крем
lifeguard	спасатель
life jacket	спасательный жилет
life preserver	спасательный пояс
popsicle	фруктовое мороженое
tsunami	цунами
gull	чайка
seagull	чайка
swimming cap	шапочка для купания
hat	шляпа
yacht	яхта
snorkel	трубка для плавания с маской под водой

Will the boat get on time? – Теплоход приходит вовремя?

How long is it till the boat leaves? – Сколько времени осталось до отхода теплохода?

Where is the ship bound for? – Куда идет этот теплоход?

What are the ports of call? – В какие порты мы заходим?

When do we sail off? – Когда мы отплываем?

Will you prefer a lower/ an upper berth? – Вы предпочитаете нижнюю/ верхнюю полку?

Maiden voyage – первое плавание

scarf	шарф
socks	носки

mittens	рукавицы
gloves	перчатки
mountain	гора
hill	холм
backpack	рюкзак
wax	мазь для лыж
zipper	молния
glacier	ледник
slope	склон
rent	аренда, прокат
overall	комбинезон
group	группа
cap	шапка
ridge	хребет
track	след
chair lift	кресельный подъемник
cable car	канатная дорога
avalanche	лавина
ski boots	лыжные ботинки
valley	долина
slush	слякоть
bare	бесснежный
crust	корка, наст
terrain	местность
buttons	пуговицы
slushy	слякотный
beginner	начинающий
waterproof	водонепроницаемый
sun glasses	солнцезащитные очки
ski instructor	лыжный инструктор
lip stick	помада для губ
ski lift	подъемник
the ski	лыжи
center of ski	лыжный центр
ski pants	лыжные штаны
windproof	ветрозащитный, непродуваемый
snow goggles	горнолыжные очки
first aid bag (kit)	аптечка (комплект)
ski bag	чехол для лыж
lift station	станции подъемника
top station	Верхняя станция
middle station	промежуточная станция
ski area	горнолыжный центр
gentle slope	умеренный склон
steep slope	крутой склон
bumpy slope	ухабистый склон
practice slope	склон для обучения
fall line	линия, направление спуска
scarf	шарф
socks	носки
mittens	рукавицы
gloves	перчатки

mountain	гора
hill	холм
backpack	рюкзак
wax	мазь для лыж
zipper	молния
glacier	ледник
slope	склон
rent	аренда, прокат
overall	комбинезон
group	группа
cap	шапка
ridge	хребет
track	след
chair lift	кресельный подъемник
cable car	канатная дорога

Многие переходные глаголы имеют при себе, кроме прямого дополнения, второе беспредложное косвенное дополнение, отвечающее на вопрос *whom? кому?* и обозначающее лицо, к которому обращено действие. Это беспредложное косвенное дополнение соответствует в русском языке косвенному дополнению в дательном падеже без предлога. Оно выражается существительным в общем падеже или местоимением в объектном падеже и стоит между глаголом и прямым дополнением:

I often send them letters. Я часто посылаю на письма.

Лицо, к которому обращено действие, может быть также выражено дополнением с предлогом *to*, если оно стоит после прямого дополнения:

I often send letters to them. Я часто посылаю письма им.

Дополнение с предлогом *to*, как правило, употребляется:

а) чтобы особо выделить лицо, к которому обращено действие:

Please send this letter to Comrade Klimov, (not to Comrade Petrov)

Пошлите это письмо товарищу Климову, (а не товарищу Петрову).

б) когда прямое дополнение выражено местоимением:

I wrote but a telegram for Mr Smith this morning. Please send It off to him now.

Я написал утром телеграмму господину Смит. Пошлите ее ему сейчас, пожалуйста.

I got an interesting Letter yesterday, and I'm going to read It to you now.

Я получил интересное письмо вчера и собираюсь прочитать его вам сейчас.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите на русский язык:

There are a lot of types of holidays. Some people prefer skiing holiday or mountaineering holiday. Others like seaside holiday or scuba diving. For others it'd be something extreme. For example, going on a safari to discover Africa by Land Rover seems a rather attractive idea. Teenagers enjoy camping holiday. If I went to the seaside, I'd take a swimming costume, suntan lotion, sunglasses, a cap, light clothes, a camera and a first-aid kit. I think such holidays should last for a fortnight (two weeks). But if you decided to go to the mountain skiing resort, you should take warm clothes, a skiing costume, skis, goggles, a camera and first-aid kit. You can enjoy your stay in beautiful chalets with real wood fires to keep you warm even in the worst snowstorms.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Why are some people afraid of travelling by sea?
2. Would you like to make a round-the-world cruise? What prevents you from making it?
3. What do passengers usually do during the sea voyage?
4. What is the most exciting thing in a sea voyage?
5. How would you feel if the sea became rough?

3. Составьте предложения со словами и словосочетаниями:

to go on board, to embark – заходить на борт

round-the-world cruise – кругосветный круиз

to go ashore – выходить на берег

shipping company – судоходная компания

liner – лайнер
steamer – пароход
boat – лодка, пароход
sailing boat – парусная лодка
pleasure boat – прогулочный катер
yacht – яхта
life boat – спасательная шлюпка
life jacket – спасательный жилет
ferry – паром
floatel – плавучий отель
vessel – судно
gangway – трап
deck – палуба
cabin – каюта
rough weather – штормовая погода
wave – волна
roll – бортовая качка
to be sea-sick – страдать от укачивания
to call at – заходить (в порт)
stopover – остановка
seacoast – морское побережье
gulf – залив
harbour – порт, гавань
lighthouse – маяк

4. Переведите:

1. Когда мы отплываем? – Теплоход отплывает в субботу утром.
2. Сколько времени осталось до отхода теплохода? – Полчаса. Поторопитесь, вы можете опоздать.
3. В какие порты мы заходим? – Я не знаю, вам лучше спросить капитана или его помощника.
4. Теплоход приходит вовремя? – Нет, он опаздывает на 2 часа.
5. Вы предпочитаете нижнюю или верхнюю полку? – Я бы предпочел нижнюю полку в каюте второго класса.
6. Это новое океанское судно, оно совершает свое первое плавание.
7. Вы не страдаете от морской болезни? – К счастью, нет.

5. Измените место прямого дополнения, где это возможно:

1. Please send this book to Torn. 2. Please take that letter and give it to Peter. 3. Don't read us the telegram. We know it. 4. Please take your exercises and read them to us. 5. Please give these telegrams to Comrade Petrov.

6. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на место прямого и косвенного дополнений:

1. Когда вы мне дадите эту книгу? 2. Вы дали эту книгу Мэри или Анне? — Я дал ее Анне. 3. Не читайте мне этой статьи, я знаю ее. 4. Преподаватель читает им новый текст. 5. Я хочу прочитать эту статью. Не отправляйте ее им сегодня.

7. Переведите:

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.

A Voyage Round Europe

- Hello, Nina. Haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been?
- Oh, I've had a most exciting experience. The fact is, Dad took me on a cruise round Europe.
- How wonderful! I suppose you've seen lots of interesting things. Do tell me all about it. Did you call at any European ports?
- We did. Quite a number of them. At each port we went ashore and made the most wonderful trips into the depths of the country. I can boast of having seen Rome and London, Paris and Athens.

- I must say that I feel pretty envious. Did you have a pleasant voyage?
- Rather fine, except the two days after Gibraltar. It was rough in the Atlantic, and I had to keep to my cabin.
- Did you go ashore in Spain?
- No, we didn't. We only saw the coast from the deck. It didn't look very inviting, rather bare and monotonous in fact.
- And did you bathe in the Mediterranean?
- Not only there, but in the Atlantic Ocean too. There are wonderful beaches at some places on the west coast of France. Swimming is just delightful there.
- Well, I'm glad that your journey was a success.

Раздел 3. Моя страна

Практическое занятие № 22.

Практика речи: Россия.

Грамматика: Глагол «to have» и оборот «have got».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia; Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belarus and Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. There are steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can see the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north, to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative power is exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

Today there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. It has great past and promising future.

Глагол «to have» и оборот «have got»

1. Глагол **to have** имеет значение *иметь, владеть* и переводится на русский язык оборотом *у меня (у него и т.д.) есть, у нее (у них) был (будет)*.

2. Глагол **to have** в настоящем времени группы **Indefinite** имеет две формы — **has** для 3-го лица ед. числа и **have** для всех остальных лиц:

He **has** an interesting book. У него есть интересная книга.

3. Глагол **to have** в прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite** имеет одну форму **had** для всех лиц ед. и мн. числа: Last year I lived in Kiev. I **had** many friends there. В прошлом году я жил в Киеве. Там у меня было много друзей.

4. Глагол **to have** в будущем времени имеет две формы — **shall have** для первого лица ед. и мн. числа, **will have** — для всех остальных лиц: He **will have** many friends in Leningrad. У него будет много друзей в Ленинграде.

5. Вопросительная форма глагола **to have** образуется путем постановки глагола **to have** перед подлежащим:

Have you a large family? У вас большая семья?

П р и м е ч а н и е. В современном английском языке есть тенденция образовывать вопросительную форму глагола **to have** в прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite** (а в Америке и в настоящем времени) при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do**:

Did he already **have** a son ten years ago? У него уже был сын десять лет тому назад?

Вопросительная форма глагола **to have** в будущем времени группы **Indefinite** образуется с помощью вспомогательных глаголов **shall** и **will**, которые ставятся перед подлежащим:

Shall we **have** many new students in our group next year? У нас в группе будет много новых студентов в будущем году?

6. Отрицательная форма глагола **to have** образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая в настоящем и прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite** ставится непосредственно после глагола **to have**: I have not У меня нет He has not У него нет

В разговорной речи употребляются сокращенные отрицательные формы: **haven't, hasn't, hadn't**: We haven't ... У нас нет ...

Такие отрицательные формы глагола **to have** чаще всего употребляются:

а) В кратких ответах на общие вопросы:

Have you a large family? — У вас большая семья? —

No, **I haven't.** Нет.

б) В предложениях, когда прямое дополнение имеет при себе определения **many** много, **much** много, **enough** достаточно или когда определение выражено притяжательным или указательным местоимением или количественным числительным:

I haven't many English **У меня немного** английских книг
books now. сейчас.

Отрицательная частица **not** в будущем времени группы **Indefinite** глагола **to have** ставится после вспомогательных глаголов **shall** и **will**:

I shall not have this book tomorrow. Завтра у меня не будет этой книги.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Когда глагол **to have** употребляется не самостоятельно, а как часть словосочетания, обозначающего процесс, как, например, **to have dinner (breakfast, supper)**, **обедать**, **(завтракать, ужинать)**, **to have a lesson** **заниматься**, а также в словосочетании **to have much work to do** **иметь много дела, работы**, его вопросительная и отрицательная формы настоящего и прошедшего времени группы **Indefinite** также образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to do** в соответствующей временной форме.

7. В разговорной речи в настоящем времени для выражения значения *иметь? владеть* часто употребляется синонимичное выражение **have got** *иметь*:

Have you **got** an interesting **У вас есть** интересная книга
book to read? — No, I haven't. (почитать), — Нет.

I haven't got your book here. **У меня нет** вашей книги здесь.

В беглой разговорной речи вспомогательный глагол **have** часто сливается с личными местоимениями, образуя сокращенные формы:

I've got new skates. **У меня** новые коньки.

They've got many English newspapers. **У них** много английских газет.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Выберите правильное предложение:

1.

Russia has always been a country of mystery and attraction for foreigners.

Russia has never been a country of mystery and attraction for foreigners.

Russia has always been a country of mystery and attraction for foreigners.

2.

It's also famous for its beautiful white nights.
It's also famous for its beautiful dark nights.
It's also famous for its beautiful days.

3.

The city was completely ruin during the war, but now it has a beautiful city again.
The city was completely ruined during the war, but now it is a beautiful city again.
The city was completely ruined during the war, but now it is not a beautiful city.

2. Переведите:

There are a lot of wonders in Russia. But it is true to say that Russia is the most famous for its people. To understand Russian people, one must know from where they come. Nature has not been kind to Russia. Winters in Russia are cold, windy and snowy. So in old Russia people could do little during long winter months.

But in spring there was a lot to be done, and in a short period of time. Perhaps, this explains why the Russians are often inactive for long periods of time and then show bursts of energy. The harsh climate explains the Russians' strength and their ability to overcome hardships. Climate has also made them cautious. Yet most of the Russians are open people. They are neither reticent nor reserved as the British. Russian people love to sit down for a nice long chat. They like having parties and receiving guests. The Russians are known to be hospitable people. According to old traditions, a guest should always be welcomed with the symbol of life-giving food — bread and salt.

Russian people have always loved their country, though life in Russia has never been easy. They have always been devoted to their Motherland, fighting for peace and independence against enemies. We can't say that the Russians are conservative. On the contrary, they encourage research and innovation. Still, there are a lot of customs and traditions in their life. For example, before leaving on a journey, many Russian people sit down quietly together for a few minutes. Russian people are clever and talented. We can name a lot of outstanding.

Russians who are well-known all over the world. And we can say that we are a nation that has done a lot for the world civilization. When foreign guests leave Russia, they usually say different things about the country. Some of them like it, others don't. But practically everybody agrees that Russian people are wonderful. They are friendly, kind and very hospitable.

3. Дайте русские эквиваленты:

to get acquainted with; wooden tableware; log house; wood carving; orthodox; treasury; to attract; applied art; to stem from; alteration; contribution; to excel; medieval; artistic value; glorious; completely; to ruin; fighting; defense.

4. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод глагола to have:

a) 1. Have you a sister? — No, I haven't. 2. Has your friend many or few children? — He hasn't many children. He has two sons. 3. I have a wife and a son. 4. I haven't enough paper to write four letters. 5. Have you a wife? — No, I haven't. 6. Peter has no sister. 7. Comrade Glebov has no children. 7. Have you a red pencil? No, I haven't. I have no red pencil. I have a blue pencil.

b) 1. Jack hasn't got that German magazine. 2. I've got an interesting article about Moscow. 3. I haven't got much time to discuss this question with you. 4. I've got an interesting book to read.

5. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. **We** had an **English** lesson yesterday (2). 2. **My friend's** sister has **two** little children (2). 3. **I** have got **an interesting book to read** (2). 4. **We** shall have supper **at home** (2). 5. I had much work to do **at the office** yesterday (2).

Практическое занятие № 23.

Практика речи: Путешествуем по России.

Грамматика: Неопределенные местоимения «some, any».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Millions of people all over the world are fond of travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, to discover different ways of life, to meet different people and to practice foreign languages. It goes without saying that travelling broadens the mind. While travelling, we can see and learn a lot of things that we can never learn staying at home and watching TV or reading books. That's why a lot of foreign people come to Russia to get acquainted with Russian culture, with Russian customs and traditions.

Russia has always been a country of mystery and attraction for foreigners. There are a lot of villages and towns in Russia famous for their specific crafts: painted boxes in Palekh, wooden tableware in Khokhloma and toys in Dymkovo. Thousands of foreigners visit Russia to enjoy typical Russian log houses, decorated with wood carving.

Tourists like to visit old Russian towns and cities famous for their ancient architecture. They are especially attracted by Russian orthodox cathedrals, churches and monasteries. One of the most interesting old cities in Russia is Novgorod, or Novgorod the Great, as it was called in the old times. It is a treasury of architecture, painting and applied art created over the 11th to 17th centuries. The first records of the city on the Volkhov River date back to the year 859. Now Novgorod has expanded far beyond its former limits. It is an important industrial and cultural centre, located on the busy highway linking Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The focal point of the city is the Detinets, or the Kremlin. The present-day Kremlin stems largely from the 15th century. Several alterations made in the 16th and 17th centuries were minor and did not affect its appearance. Novgorod's contribution to the development of Russian culture is outstanding. No other city excels Novgorod in the number of ancient monuments of architecture. The Novgorod Museum of History, Architecture and Art shows visitors the history of medieval Novgorod. Its artistic value lies primarily in its collection of medieval icon painting.

Of course, every foreigner should visit St. Petersburg, the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great at the mouth of the Neva River. Now it is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre.

St. Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city: at every turn there is something to catch your eye. The Winter Palace, St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Peter and Paul Fortress, the Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every corner of the world. Petersburg's many museums house some of the world's most famous art collections. The Hermitage and the Russian Museum, for example, contain the richest collections of pictures in the world.

The city is called the Northern Venice because there are more than a hundred rivers, arms and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. It's also famous for its beautiful white nights. There are a lot of Hero cities in our country. And I would recommend my foreign friends to visit one of them. Volgograd is a legendary city, because here in 1943 the Soviet Army won the great and glorious victory over the fascists. The city was completely ruined during the war, but now it is a beautiful city again. It stands on the banks of the great Russian river Volga. The symbol of Volgograd is the Mamaev Hill. It was the centre of fighting during the heroic defence of Stalingrad.

Now there is a great memorial there. Besides, you can visit the Stalingrad Battle Panorama Museum, which is situated on the bank of the Volga. The centre of Volgograd is the Square of the Fallen Heroes. In the middle of it there is a granite obelisk and the common graves of the heroes of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War. At the foot of the memorial you can see the Eternal Flame. Now Volgograd is a big industrial and cultural centre.

There are a lot of other interesting towns and cities in Russia, which are all worth visiting.

Неопределенные местоимения *some* и *any*

Для обозначения неопределенного (небольшого) количества предметов или вещества употребляются неопределенные местоимения **some** и **any**. Они обычно являются определениями к существительным и стоят **вместо артикля**.

1. Some употребляется, как правило, в утвердительных предложениях. Выполняя функцию определения к исчисляемому существительному во мн. числе, **some** имеет значение **несколько, некоторые**: **Some** children do not like to wash. **Некоторые** дети не любят умываться.

Выполняя функцию определения к исчисляемому существительному в ед. числе, **some** имеет значение **какой-нибудь**:

Give me **some** interesting book.

Дайте мне **какую-нибудь** интересную книгу.

Выполняя функцию определения к неисчисляемому существительному, **some** имеет значение немного, некоторое количество: He took **some** money and went to the cinema. Он взял **немного** денег и пошел в кино.

2. Any употребляется, как правило, в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях.

Выполняя функцию определения к исчисляемому существительному во мн. числе **any** имеет значение какие-либо, какие-нибудь, а в сочетании с отрицательным словом **not** оно означает никакие: Don't take **any** books here! Не берите (**никаких**) книг здесь!

Выполняя функцию определения к неисчисляемому существительному, **any** имеет значение **сколько-нибудь**:

Is there **any** chalk here? Здесь есть мел (**сколько-нибудь** мела)?

3. Как видно из приведенных выше примеров, **any** очень часто на русский язык совсем не переводится. **Some** на русский язык не переводится, когда оно, подобно русскому родительному падежу, употребляется для обозначения части от целого (Дайте мне бумаги, хлеба, воды и т.д.).

4. Если в общем вопросе с оборотом **there is/are** и с глаголом **to have** имеется слово **any**, то в кратком утвердительном ответе употребляется слово **some**, а в кратком отрицательном ответе употребляется слово **any**: Are there **any** pictures in this book? В этой книге есть (какие-нибудь) картинки?

Вопросы и задания:

1. Опишите вашу самую интересную экскурсию.

2. Переведите:

The sun was rising from behind the Urals. The mountains were unusually beautiful that fine summer morning.

All the passengers of an express train were fast asleep. Only Sui Mei, a young Chinese tourist, | was still sitting at the window and looking at the rising sun. In front of her, on the table there was a thick note-book with golden letters: "Moscow". The girl looked at the letters, then slowly opened the note-book and read:

"June 15, 1957.

Yalta. What a beautiful town! It's one of the most famous places in the Crimea. Hundreds of people come to the Black Sea for holiday. One can meet here a peasant from the Ukraine and a worker from Siberia, a sailor from the Far East and a student from the Don..."

She turned over some pages:

"July 17.

Our tourist ship is sailing down the Volga, the famous Russian river. Here and there one can see towns, villages, peasants in the fields... Here and there one can hear fine Russian songs, the songs which you will never forget..."

"July 21.

The heroic city of Stalingrad...

The people of Stalingrad are proud of their city.

They showed us many interesting things: their new comfortable houses, theatres and their large tractor plant..."

Then Sui Mei took her pen, turned over some more pages and wrote down:

"August 20, 1957.

In a few days we shall leave this land. I hope next year I shall come back here not as a tourist, but as a student of Moscow University".

She stopped and closed her eyes. She was thinking of her free country, of its happy future. She was thinking of the friendship between the Chinese and the Russian people...

The train was running further and further to the East, past high mountains, rivers, lakes and beautiful forests of Russia...

3. Переведите на английский:

1. В России много больших рек: Волга, Днепр, Лена, Обь, Дон и другие. 2. Днепр уже Лены, но он очень красивый. Это самая широкая и самая красивая река на Украине. 3. Я каждый год отдыхаю (провожаю отпуск) в Крыму, но на будущий год я не поеду в Крым, я поеду в один из домов отдыха на Волге. 4. Муж моей сестры не ездит летом на Кавказ. Там очень жарко летом. Он любит отдыхать на Балтийском море. 5. Мой сын очень любит Черное море, поэтому каждый год на каникулы он ездит в Крым. 6. На будущий год мы поедем на экскурсию на Урал. Наш учитель говорит, что мы увидим там много интересного. Затем мы поедем на пароходе вниз по Волге. 7. Какие города на Волге вы знаете? — На Волге много городов: Горький, Ярославль, Кострома и

другие. 8. Где больше рек: на западе или на востоке нашей страны? 9. Где больше лесов: на юге или на севере нашей страны? — На севере.

4. Переведите на английский язык и перескажите текст:

Посмотрите на карту России! Какая это большая страна! Одна часть ее находится в Европе, а другая в Азии. Нашу страну омывают (to wash) несколько морей: на юге Черное, на западе Балтийское, на севере Белое, и другие. В России много высоких гор, больших рек, озер, лесов и полей. На Кавказе, в Крыму, на Волге, на Урале есть много красивых мест. В России живет более ста различных народов. Мы гордимся нашей страной и ее людьми. До революции Россия (Russia) была сельскохозяйственной страной. В ней было мало больших промышленных городов. Деревни были бедными. Сейчас Россия — индустриальная держава (страна). Люди строят много новых промышленных центров на севере и на востоке нашей страны.

В Россию приезжает много туристов из разных стран. Они путешествуют, посещают города, институты, школы, больницы, театры. Каждый год все больше и больше туристов из других стран посещают Россию. Многие из них становятся друзьями нашей страны.

5. Составьте короткие рассказы. Начните так:

1. Once when we were travelling in the mountains a friend of mine suddenly felt bad...
2. The following incident took place (это случилось) in Moscow during the Sixth World Festival. Once when I was going along the street, I saw a group of Chinese young men. I know Chinese a little, so...
3. Last year I was on holiday in the summer. I decided to travel about our country. It was early morning when my friend and I...

6. Выберите необходимое местоимение из указанных в скобках:

1. There are (some, any) pictures in our text-book.
2. Are there (some, any) flowers in your room?
3. Do you study (some, any) foreign languages?
4. Does your friend have (some, any) English magazines?
5. Were there (some, any) boys in your class at school?
6. I did not receive (some, any) letters yesterday.
7. There will be (some, any) pictures on the walls in my room.
8. Did you write (some, any) exercises on the blackboard yesterday?

7. Поставьте предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме:

1. I read some English magazines yesterday.
2. There were some new words in that text.
3. I wrote some letters last night.
4. My friend will know some foreign languages soon.
5. There are some German books in my book-case.

8. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, обращая внимание на употребление местоимений some и any:

1. Do you study any foreign languages?
2. Did you know any foreign languages last year?
3. Do you read any English books?
4. Have you got any interesting English books at home?
5. Will there be any interesting English magazines at the office tomorrow?

Практическое занятие № 24. Москва.

Практика речи: Москва. Достопримечательности Москвы.

Грамматика: **Оборот «there is, there are» в настоящем и прошедшем временах группы Indefinite.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Moscow is located in the middle of the East European Plain. It lies at a height of 30—35 meters above the Moskva River and about 150 meters above sea level. Moscow occupies more than 1,000 square kilometers. The boundary of the city is the Moscow Ring Road, which is situated at 15-17 kilometers from the city center. The city extends for 42 kilometers from the North to the South and for 35 kilometers from the East to the West. More than 10 million people are now living in Moscow.

Moscow is a separate subject of the Russian Federation. It is governed by a mayor and by a 35-member Duma (assembly). As the capital of Russia, Moscow is the seat of the national government. The Kremlin palaces house the majority of offices. The prime minister's offices occupy the House of

Government of the Russian Federation, usually known as the White House.

The first wooden fortress (The Kremlin) was built by order of Prince Yuri Dolgoruky on a hill near the Moskva and the Neglinnaya rivers. The date of Moscow's founding was April 4, 1147, when Moscow was first mentioned in Russian chronicles. The Kremlin now is Moscow's geographical, historical and political centre.

The official symbol of Moscow is a dark-red shield, where an ancient Old-Russian subject is depicted: St. George fighting down the Serpent. Moscow carries out trading communications with about 200 countries. More than 2,500 foreign companies are registered and more than 7 thousand enterprises deal with the foreign capital. About 100 international exhibitions and fairs take place in Moscow every year.

The climate in Moscow is temperate continental. It is mainly characterized by hot summers and very cold winters. The amplitude in annual temperature range is 28 C. The cold period starts in October and ends in April. Snow falls in November and stays till March. The warm weather comes in June and stays till September.

The Kremlin, the Red Square, the Tretyakov Galleiy, the Bolshoi Theater, Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, Armory, Novodevichy Convent, St. Basil Cathedral, Arbat Street attract numerous tourists.

The Kremlin is the historical centre of the city, the heart of Moscow. This is one of the most famous museums of the world, which attracts a lot of tourists from all over the world. The Kremlin is located on a hill washed from one side by the Moscow River.

The Kremlin is a triangular by thick brick walls in the center of Moscow. The Kremlin (which means fortress) was first built in the 12th century from wood. Then during the 15th century it was expanded by Tsar Ivan III (Ivan the Great). His architects designed the magnificent Cathedral of the Assumption and the Faceted Palace.

Today the Kremlin is home to the Russian President and his administration. Many buildings in the Kremlin are open to the tourists.

At the Kremlin you can see the Tsar Bell and the Tsar Cannon and visit Annunciation (Blagoveschensky), Archangel (Arkhangelsky) and Assumption (Voznesensky) Cathedrals, the Bell - Tower of Ivan the Great and the Church of the Twelve Apostles — the wonderful monuments of Russian church architecture with unique richly decorated interiors.

The interior of the Cathedral of the Annunciation is painted with beautiful frescoes first done by the Russian artist Feodosy in 1508. The iconostasis of the Cathedral is considered to be the finest in all Russia.

The walls of the Cathedral of the Archangel are covered in frescoes showing the Russian history. All Russian Tsars were buried in the Cathedral of the Archangel until 1712 when the capital was moved to St.Petersburg. There are forty-six tombs in this cathedral and among them the tombs of Ivan the Terrible and his young son Dmitry.

Tsar Cannon is the largest of its kind in the world, with a barrel in excess of five-metres long, weighing over 40 tons and the Tsar Bell, is also the largest in the world. Interestingly, both the cannon & bell have never been used.

The Red Square has always been the main square in Moscow. Here the magnificent cathedrals were built. One of them is St. Basil's Cathedral. The cathedral was built in the 16th century by decree of Ivan the Terrible in honor of the victory over the Mongols at Kazan. It was built on the grave of Basil who was a 'Fool- for- Christ' and was much respected in Moscow at that time. St. Basil's cathedral is unique among Moscow's churches.

Today, the Red square is the centre of Moscow's cultural events, from concerts to military parades.

Novodevichy Convent is one of the most famous historical places of interest in Moscow of the 16th century. This architectural ensemble was completed at the end of the 17th century and till now remains one of the best of Russia. The territory of the Novodevichy Convent is also a cemetery divided into "old" and "new".

The "old" cemetery is situated on the territory of the convent itself. It is a burial place for the daughter of Ivan the Terrible, sisters of Peter the First, the heroes of the patriotic war of 1812, prominent writers, philosophers, and poets. The "new" cemetery is situated on the south side of the convent. Chekhov, Gogol, Bulgakov, the wives of Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev were buried on the grounds of the new cemetery.

Оборот «there is, there are» в настоящем и прошедшем временах группы Indefinite

1. Предложения с оборотом **there is** употребляются, чтобы указать наличие или отсутствие **какого-либо** лица или предмета в определенном месте, т.е. чтобы назвать лицо или предмет, находящийся или отсутствующий в данном (заранее известном) месте. Предложение с оборотом **there is** строится следующим образом:

there is	подлежащее	обстоятельство места
There is	a newspaper	on the table.

На столе — газета (есть, имеется, находится, лежит).

Сравним данное русское предложение с предложением: **Газета на столе**. Характер этих двух предложений совершенно различен: если в предложении **На столе — газета** сообщается, что в данном месте находится предмет, который по общим свойствам, присущим таким предметам, называется газетой (как бы в ответ на вопрос: Что есть в данном месте?), то в предложении **Газета на столе** даются дополнительные сведения о данном конкретном предмете, а именно его местонахождение (как бы в ответ на вопрос: Где находится данный конкретный предмет?) Поэтому в английском предложении, которое соответствует русскому **На столе — газета**, т.е. в предложении с оборотом **there is**, существительное (подлежащее) в ед. числе употребляется с неопределенным артиклем, а во мн. числе без артикля:

There is a newspaper on the table. На столе — газета.

There are newspapers on the table. На столе — газеты.

(Ответ на вопрос: **Что** имеется на столе?)

В английском предложении, которое соответствует русскому **Газета на столе**, подлежащее употребляется с определенным артиклем: **The newspaper is on the table.** Газета на столе.

(Ответ на вопрос: **Где** газета?)

2. Если в предложении с оборотом **there is** имеется несколько подлежащих, то глагол **to be** всегда согласуется с подлежащим, которое следует непосредственно за ним:

There is a table and five chairs in the room. В комнате стол и пять стульев.

There are five chairs and a table in the room. В комнате пять стульев и стол.

3. В обороте **there is** слово **there** не имеет самостоятельного значения, поэтому при переводе на английский язык русских предложений, в которых обстоятельство места выражено наречием там, необходимо в конце предложения употребить наречие **there**: **Там** было много студентов. There were many students **there**.

4. Для образования вопросительной формы предложений с оборотом **there is** в настоящем и прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite** глагол **to be** в соответствующем времени ставится перед словом **there**:

Is there a map in your room? В вашей комнате есть карта?

Were there many mistakes in his home-work? В его домашней работе было много ошибок?

При постановке вопроса к подлежащему предложения с оборотом **there is** употребляются вопросительные местоимения **who?** и **what?**, являющиеся подлежащим предложения:

What is there on the wall? **Что** находится на стене?

Who is there in the room? **Кто** находится в комнате?

При постановке вопроса к определению подлежащего употребляются вопросительные слова **how many**, **how much** и вопросительные местоимения **what?** и **whose?**, которые ставятся перед подлежащим:

How many mistakes are there in his sentence? Сколько ошибок в его предложении?

5. Отрицательная форма оборота **there is** образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится непосредственно после глагола **to be** и употребляется:

а) В кратких ответах на общие вопросы:

Is there a map in your room? — No, **there is not**. В вашей комнате есть карта? — *Нет*.

При этом в разговорной речи употребляется сокращенная отрицательная форма, в настоящем времени: **there isn't**, **there aren't**; в прошедшем времени: **there wasn't**, **there weren't**.

б) В предложениях, когда подлежащее имеет при себе определения **many**, **much**, **enough**:

There **isn't enough** money here. Тут **недостаточно** денег.

There **aren't many** things in his room. В его комнате **не много** вещей.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Проанализируйте территориальный и климатический вопросы столицы РФ.

2. Составьте монолог "Moscow, the capital of Russia".

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where is Moscow located? 2. How many people are now living in Moscow? 3. When was Moscow founded? 4. Who founded Moscow? 5. What is the official symbol of Moscow? 6. What is the climate in Moscow? 7. What are the famous places of interest in Moscow?

4. Составьте монолог "The Kremlin".

5. Переведите:

The State Tretyakov Gallery is the national treasury of Russian fine art and one of the greatest museums in the world. It was formed in 1856 and named after its founder, Pavel Tretyakov, who donated his private collection to the City of Moscow in 1892. The main building of the museum is located not far from the Kremlin.

The collection consists of about 125,000 works of art. Among the items are the unique examples of ancient Russian icons, including the outstanding icons painted by Andrei Rublev, Dionissus and Simon Ushakov. There are a lot of works of painters of XIII—XIX c.

The Pushkin Museum is one of the major art museums in Russia. The collection holds more than half a million items from different epochs. Among them there is a unique collection of plaster copies of famous works of sculpture from the Antiquity, the Middle Ages and The Renaissance. The collection of the museum contains art works of great artists from Italy, Holland, Flanders, Spain, England, France and Germany. There is a world famous collection of French paintings from the 19th to the beginning of the 20th century, which contains major works by Monet, Renoir, Degas, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Cezanne, Matisse and Picasso from the collection of Moscow's legendary art patrons.

6. Дайте антонимы следующих слов:

narrow, old, rich, low,
clean, tall, short, to remember,
large, after, wrong, busy.

7. Дайте синонимы следующих слов: to go away, to come to see, high, fine, much.

8. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме:

1. There is a blackboard in our room. 2. There are English books in my bag. 3. There was a telegram on the table. 4. There will be a new cinema near our house next year. 5. There were many mistakes in your dictation yesterday. 6. There are many new grammar rules in Lesson four. 7. There is much paper on the table. 8. There was enough ink in my pen to write two letters.

9. Откройте скобки и подчеркните подлежащее и сказуемое:

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room. 2. There (is, are) three windows in my room. 3. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room. 4. There (is, are) a blackboard, a table and many chairs in our class-room. 5. There (is, are) many pencils and a pen in my bag. 6. There (is, are) a text-book and two exercise-books on my table. 7. There (was, were) no school here in 1920. 8. There (was, were) many children in the park yesterday.

Практическое занятие № 25.

Практика речи: Знаменитые ученые. Выдающиеся личности России.

Грамматика: Модальные глаголы «can, may, must».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Lomonosov was a scientist, a poet, a grammarian. He is often considered the first great Russian linguistic reformer. Lomonosov made substantial contribution to the natural sciences, reorganized the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Sciences, established in Moscow the university that today bears his name, and created the first coloured glass mosaics in Russia.

Lomonosov was born on the 19th of November, 1711 near Kholmogory, Russia. He was the son of a poor fisherman. At the age of 10 he took up that work, too. When the few books he was able to obtain could no longer satisfy his growing thirst for knowledge, he left his native village, penniless and on foot, for Moscow. He was 19. His ambition was to educate himself to join the learned men on whom the tsar Peter I the Great was calling to transform Russia into a modern nation.

His bitter struggle began as soon as he arrived in Moscow. It was not an easy task for a man of humble origin to get education at that time. But his exceptional intelligence enabled him in five years to assimilate the eight-year course of study and in 1736 Lomonosov became a student at the St. Petersburg Academy.

Seven months later he left for Germany to study at the University of Marburg and later in Freiberg. He studied Western philosophy and science, the technologies of mining, metallurgy, and glassmaking.

In 1741 he returned to St. Petersburg. Here he worked on «276 Notes on Corpuscular Philosophy and Physics», where he set forth the dominant ideas of his scientific work. In 1745 he was appointed a professor at the Academy. He translated scientific works into Russian and wrote in Latin such important works as «Cause of Heat and Cold», «Elastic Force of Air» and «Theory of Electricity». He recorded more than 4,000 experiments, the results of which enabled him to set up a coloured glass works and to make mosaics with these glasses. His «Discourse on the Usefulness of Chemistry», «Letter to I.I. Shuvalov Concerning the Usefulness of Glass», «Origin of Light and Colours» and the «Ode» to Elizabeth celebrated his fruitful union of abstract and applied science.

To these achievements were added the composition of «Russian grammar» and «Short Russian Chronicle» and the «universal law of nature» — that is, the law of conservation of matter and energy. From 1755 he did a lot for the development of Moscow State University. Appointed a councillor by the Academy in 1757, he undertook reforms to make the university an intellectual centre closely linked with the life of the country. He wrote several works on voyages and navigation in the Northern Seas. His prestige was considerable in Russia, and his scientific works and his role in the Academy were known abroad. He was a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and of that of Bologna. The persecutions he suffered, particularly after the empress Elizabeth's death in 1762 exhausted him physically, and he died in 1765. The empress Catherine II the Great had Lomonosov buried with great ceremony, but she confiscated all the notes in which were outlined the great humanitarian ideas he had developed.

The publication of his «Complete Works» in 1950—1983 by Soviet scholars revealed the full contribution of Lomonosov, who has long been misunderstood by historians of science.

Модальные глаголы «can, may, must»

1. В английском языке имеется группа глаголов, лексическое значение которых не обозначает действия, а выражает отношение к действию, т.е. возможность совершения действия, вероятность совершения действия, необходимость совершения действия и т.д. Такие глаголы называются модальными. Само же действие выражается инфинитивом смыслового глагола, следующим за модальным глаголом. Эту группу глаголов объединяют следующие особенности:

1) У них **нет форм инфинитива и причастий**. Они употребляются всегда в личной форме при подлежащем и являются в сочетании с последующим инфинитивом сказуемым предложения.

2) Они **не спрягаются**, т.е. не изменяются по лицам и числам (единая форма для всех лиц ед. и мн. числа).

3) Инфинитив смыслового глагола следует за ними **без частицы to**.

4) Поскольку модальные глаголы выражают не само действие, а отношение к нему, они не употребляются в форме повелительного наклонения, т.е. не могут выражать побуждение к действию. Из-за отсутствия (недостатка) ряда форм такие глаголы называются также недостаточными.

2. Наиболее употребительными модальными глаголами в английском языке являются:

Can *могу, умею* для обозначения **физической возможности** или **возможности по обстоятельствам**:

may *могу, можно* в значении **имею (имеет и т.д.) разрешение**;

must *должен, нужно, надо* для выражения **необходимости, обязательности** действия:

My son **can** already read.

Мой сын уже **умеет** читать.

He **can** go to the cinema, he has time.

Он **может** пойти в кино, у него есть (свободное) время.

You **may** go home.

Вы **можете** (вам разрешается) пойти домой.

I **must** do this work now.

Мне **нужно** (я обязан) сделать эту работу сейчас.

3. Для образования вопросительной формы модальный глагол ставится **перед** подлежащим:

Can you do it now?

Вы **можете** сделать это сейчас?

Must he stay here too?

Ему тоже **нужно** остаться здесь?

May I take this book?

Можно (разрешите) мне взять эту книгу?

4. Для образования отрицательной формы после модального глагола ставится отрицательная частица **not**:

You **must not** take this book.

Вам **нельзя** брать эту книгу.

You **may not** take this book.

Вам **не** разрешается брать эту книгу.

My little son **cannot** write.

Мой маленький сын **не умеет** писать.

Примечания.

1. Для выражения запрещения действия из двух возможных вариантов **may not, must not** употребляется чаще **must not**.

2. Отрицание **not** с глаголом **can** всегда пишется слитно **cannot**.

В разговорной речи употребляются сокращенные отрицательные формы глаголов **can** и **must**: **can't, couldn't, mustn't**.

5. Краткие ответы строятся таким же образом, как и с глаголами **to have** и **to be**:

Can you do it for me? Можете ли вы сделать это для меня?

— **Yes, I can.** — Да, могу.

— **No, I can't.** — Нет, не могу.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Поскольку отрицательная форма глагола **must** употребляется для выражения **запрещения** и не выражает отсутствия необходимости, для того чтобы передать значение отсутствия необходимости (**не нужно, не надо, не должен**) употребляется модальный глагол **need** в отрицательной форме (**needn't**):

Must I repeat this sentence? — **No, you needn't.**

Нужно ли мне повторить это предложение?

— **Нет, не нужно.**

6. Глагол **must** не имеет формы прошедшего времени. Глагол **may** имеет форму прошедшего времени, которая для обозначения разрешения употребляется только при согласовании времен, поэтому будет изучаться позднее.

Форма прошедшего времени глагола **can** — **could**:

Yesterday he **could** go to the theatre.

Вчера он **мог** пойти в театр.

I **could not** do it last week.

Я **не мог** сделать этого на прошлой неделе.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Раскройте скобки:

AN INTERVIEW WITH A POP STAR

P: Our special guest in the studio today is Sergey Lazarev. Welcome to the show, Sergey.

B: Thanks. It's great (be) _ here.

P: You are only 21, but you (already, sell) _ 10 million records. How old (you, be) when you (write) your first song?

B: I (be) 15.

P: (You, take) vocal lessons when you (be) a kid?

B: No, I didn't. My parents (hope) that I (become) a lawyer. So I (sing) and (write) ___ my songs in secret – late at night in my room, when everyone (sleep). When my first album (appear), my parents (be shocked). My father said that I (disappoint) him.

P: (He, be disappointed, still) _ in you?

B: No. I (think) he (be proud) of me.

P: How many songs (you, write) _ ?

B: About 150.

P: Bob, I know you (not, have) _ much free time, but what (you, do, usually) _ when you're not busy singing?

B: Well, I (be fond) of windsurfing.

P: One last question. Are you married?

B: Not yet. I (get married) _ only when I (meet) the girl of my dream.

2. Расскажите биографию какого-либо политического деятеля, писателя, актера, ученого, опишите его детство и юность.

3. Расскажите о величайших изобретениях в истории человечества (2 минуты). Коснитесь следующих вопросов:

1) greatest inventions;

2) their importance for the mankind.

4. Соедините фамилии известных российских ученых с описанием их достижений:

1 Dmitri Mendeleev	A	He was one of the first to find practical applications of electromagnetic waves, particularly in wireless communication. He designed and built a state-of-the-art radio receiver that was unique for its time (1895).
2 Sofia Kovalevskaya	B	He is the founder of physiology of higher nervous activity. He is the first Russian Nobel Prize winner (1904). He received awards for physiology of digestion.
3 Sergey Botkin	C	Made a series of discoveries in mathematics. She was awarded the Prize of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for her thesis on integrable rigid body motion (1888).
4 Aleksander Stoletov	D	An engineer and inventor. Born and educated in Russia. One the founding fathers and pioneers of television. He invented the cathode ray tube (1929), iconoscope (1931), electrooptical television system (1933) and laid the basis for colour television (1940s).
5 Vladimir Zworykin	E	He formulated the Periodic Law and created his own version of the periodic table of elements (1869). The system that he devised made it possible to correct the properties of some elements that had already been discovered and also to predict the properties of elements yet to be discovered. His discovery is viewed as the most significant contribution to materials chemistry.
6 Pavel Cherenkov	F	He is the author of several groundbreaking discoveries in physical optics, nuclear and high-energy physics. He was awarded a Nobel Prize for Physics in 1958.
7 Nikolay Pirogov	G	Russian physicist who worked in electrical engineering, optics and molecular physics. He designed and constructed the first photoelectric element, a device which transforms the energy of photons into electricity.
8 Ivan Pavlov	H	He is considered the founder of field surgery, regional anatomy and the founder of the Russian school of anesthesia. Surgery became a science thanks to him.
9 Alexander Popov	I	He was a botanist and geneticist, best known for establishing the scientific bases of selection and the study of world centres of the origin of cultivated plants. He is the author of the doctrine of plant immunity.
10 Nikolay Vavilov	J	He created the theory of a living organism as a unified whole. He was the first to suggest that catarrhal jaundice (hepatitis) or Botkin's disease was caused by an infection.

5. Переведіть:

I am a student, that's why I should read a lot of books. I like reading. Literature means a lot in my life. It helps me to understand other people better. I often analyze the characters of the books and it helps me to understand the world and myself. I read books by different authors: Russian, Ukrainian, German, and English.

My favourite Russian writer is Darya Dontsova. She is a popular Russian writer of modern prose. The works of this author are smart and really interesting. According to her own words, her novels are based on real facts. That arouses the reader's interest and provokes their own analysis of the events. When I got acquainted with her books, I was really impressed by her wit and humor. The main characters often find themselves in a difficult situation, but they do not give up and try to find the way out. Some of the characters of her books are mean and jealous. Some of them are deeply feeling, faithful and tender.

When I read books by my favourite author, Darya Dontsova, I have a feeling that I may meet her characters even in my native town. I always try to watch an interview on TV with Darya Dontsova. She has a happy family that supports her in her work and in difficult situations. She has a strong character, and she is optimistic. Her brain works as a good computer and she knows how to derive benefit from it. I always recommend my friends to read her books.

6. Поставьте в вопросительной и отрицательной форме и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения:

a) 1. I can show you an interesting picture of this city. 2. He can give you his report on the life of Jack London. 3. His brother could play the piano very well. 4. She could translate these English texts.

b) 1. You may discuss these questions after work. 2. They may take four magazines from that shelf. 3. She may sit on the sofa in my study. 4. He may leave Moscow on Saturday.

7. Заполните пропуски глаголами must, can или may:

1. When ___ you come to your lessons? — I ___ come to my lessons at eight o'clock. 2. You ___ not go away now, you ___ stay here till six o'clock. 3. ___ I take your pen? — Yes, you ___. Here it is. 4. Comrade N. knows English well. He ___ translate these texts. 5. I ___ not translate this letter. It is too difficult. 6. ___ I come into the room? — No, you ___ not. 7. You ___ come to your lessons in time. 8. ___ you read this text? — Yes, I ___. It is easy. 9. Who ___ bring me "The White Fang?" I ___ prepare a report on this book. 10. I ___ not go to the library to-day. I have no time. 11. You ___ read this book. It is very easy.

Практическое занятие № 26.

Практика речи: Северный Кавказ. Достопримечательности Северного Кавказа.

Грамматика: Настоящее время группы Perfect.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

The North Caucasus is a region of the Caucasus in Southern Russia, bordering Georgia to the south and Krasnodar Krai, Stavropol Krai, and Kalmykia to the north. This region ranks among the world's most exotic and thrilling destinations to visit, boasting of nearly 50 distinct ethnic and linguistic groups in a space roughly the size of the state of Pennsylvania. Today, each of the North Caucasus republics is proving increasingly safe and welcoming to visitors from around the globe.

The Northern Caucasus is one of Russia's most beautiful regions and is most certainly its most mountainous. Its peaks are Europe's and Russia's highest. In the west, near the Black Sea, the climate is subtropical, while the eastern areas near the Caspian Sea are more arid. The most beautiful natural images of this region are of its rushing mountain rivers running through deep gorges. There are also man-made monuments left behind by the mountain people of the region, particularly their fortress-like stone "auls" (mountaintop villages), as well as by former kingdoms such as Alania, Albania, and most famously the Sassanid Empire's ancient fortress at Derbent.

The main resorts of the North Caucasus are Kislovodsk, Mineralnye Vody, Arkhyz, Prielbrusye, Zheleznovodsk and Essentuki. Most tourists stay at campsites, recreational centres or cottages.

Caucasian cuisine includes Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijani, Kabardian and Ossetian national dishes. It mainly consists of various meat dishes (chachobili, shashlik), hearty soups (shurpa, kharcho) and sauces (tkemali, adzhika). Don't forget to try delicious pastries (koshaki, pakhlava) and famous Georgian wines (saperavi, rkatsiteli) and Armenian cognac.

Regions

Chechnya

A gorgeous and fascinating region, Chechnya should be welcomed onto travelers' lists as the security situation has markedly improved over the last decade. Downtown Grozny is an exceptional site and not to be missed. Inhabited by ethnic Chechens, a Caucasian Muslim ethnic group.

Dagestan

An environment utterly exotic and alien to Russians of the steppe and woodlands, Dagestan boasts astounding cultural diversity, breathtaking and austere mountaintop villages, and an ancient history. Physical threats to safety have diminished profoundly.

Ingushetia

Home of the Ingush people who are closely related to their Chechen neighbors. One of Russia's poorest regions, it nevertheless has created a striking capital city worth the visit. Seek also the remarkable Ingush towers, but leave time for applying for permits—about a month-long process.

Kabardino-Balkaria

Home to Europe's three tallest mountains, this region is mainly inhabited by two Muslim ethnic groups: the Kabardians, a people of Circassian ethnicity, and the Balkars, who are Turkic. Much like its neighbors, its security situation has improved dramatically over the past years. Uneasy travelers need only join a reputable tour operation.

Karachay-Cherkessia

Most famous for its beautiful mountain resort, Dombai; it is home to the Karachay, a Sunni Muslim Turkic people.

North Ossetia

Home of the Ossetes, a Persian-related ethnicity, and one of the few Orthodox Christian mountain tribes of the Northern Caucasus.

Настоящее время группы Perfect

1. Времена группы **Perfect** (настоящее, прошедшее, будущее) выражают действие, соотнесенное (связанное) с каким-либо другим моментом или действием, а именно действие, **предшествующее** данному моменту или действию.

2. Времена группы **Perfect** образуются из вспомогательного глагола **to have** и причастия **II** смыслового глагола, т.е. по формуле:

to have + Participle II

Глагол **to have** является изменяемой и подвижной частью этой сложной формы: он является показателем времени, числа, лица; меняет свое место при образовании вопроса. **Причастие II** является неизменяемой и неподвижной частью этой формы: оно **никогда** не изменяется и всегда стоит после подлежащего:

He **has written** a letter to his friend.

Он **написал** письмо своему другу.

Have you **written** a letter to your friend?

Вы **написали** письмо своему другу?

Употребление настоящего времени группы **Perfect**. Глагол в настоящем времени группы **Perfect** обозначает действие уже совершившееся в предшествующий период до момента речи, но имеющее непосредственную связь с настоящим моментом. Эта непосредственная связь с настоящим моментом проявляется двояко:

а) В виде результата действия, приобретенного опыта или знания, имеющих к моменту речи:

He **has written** a letter.

Он написал письмо.

В виде указания периода времени, который еще не закончился, т.е. включает и настоящий момент, например: **to-day** *сегодня*, **this morning** *сегодня утром*, **this week** *на этой неделе*, **this month** *в этом месяце*, **this year** *в этом году*.

I **have seen** him this week.

Я **видел** его на этой неделе.

Как видно из этого примера, на русский язык настоящее время группы **Perfect** в этом значении, как правило, переводится прошедшим временем.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Настоящее время группы **Perfect** никогда не употребляется, если есть точное указание времени в прошлом, так как это как бы разрывает непосредственную связь с настоящим моментом (т.е. моментом речи) и подчеркивает, что этот факт имел место в прошлом. В таких случаях употребляется прошедшее время группы **Indefinite**.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите:

Разговор этим кончился, и мы продолжали молча идти друг подле друга. На вершине горы нашли мы снег. Солнце закатилось и ночь последовала за днем без промежутка, как это обыкновенно бывает на юге ... Я велел положить чемодан в тележку, заменить быков лошадьми и в последний раз оглянулся вниз на долину ...

До станции оставалось еще с версту. Кругом было тихо, так тихо, что по жужжанию комара можно было следить за его полетом. Налево чернело глубокое ущелье; за ним и впереди нас темно-синие вершины гор рисовались на бледном небосклоне. На темном небе начинали мелькать звезды, и странно, мне показалось, что они гораздо выше, чем у нас на севере.

(М. Лермонтов. Герой нашего времени)

2. Дайте русский перевод текста:

Naryn-Kala Fortress: the Defender on the Silk Road

Naryn-Kala, the ancient fortress of Russia, was built on the shore of the Caspian Sea fifteen thousand years ago. This is the landmark of Derbent inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The Citadel guarded the strategically important Derbent passage between the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus Mountains and served as the most important outpost on one of the routes of the Silk Road.

The remains of the defensive walls of Naryn-Kala Fortress have been well preserved in the old part of Derbent. Two high walls stretched from the fortress far to the sea, serving as an external protection for the city and the port, where ships with goods had been arriving. The same walls stretched to the Caucasian Ridge for 40 kilometers, but almost nothing has remained from them. In addition to the walls, towers, gates and fortifications, several other buildings have been preserved in the territory of the fortress: the khan's baths, water tanks with silver impregnations, the underground Zindan prison and a cross-domed church of the V century, which later served as a temple of fire-worshippers and a mosque.

Serious restoration work was carried out in the Fortress Naryn-Kala in celebration of the 2000 anniversary of the city. Different points of the citadel offer views of Derbent and the Caspian Sea. You can buy an entrance ticket and walk around the fortress by yourself, but it is better to book an excursion.

The two peaks of **Mt Elbrus** – the western at 5642m and eastern at 5621m – bulge nearly 1000m above anything else in the vicinity. This volcanic cone has upper slopes reputedly coated in ice up to 200m thick; numerous glaciers grind down its flanks and several rivers start here. Although many come to climb or ski the mountain, cable cars carrying passengers as high as 3847m make it easy going for those who just wish to admire the view.

Even those well travelled in the world's most stunning wilderness areas can only gape in awe when they first set eyes on **Dombay**. Wedged into a box canyon at the confluence of three raging mountain rivers, the resort town is surrounded by a soaring crown of jagged, Matterhorn-like peaks of rock and ice, festooned with glaciers and gushing waterfalls.

So great is Dombay's natural majesty that the locals seemingly gave up on the town itself. Frankly, it's an eyesore, dishevelled and dominated by concrete hotels and abandoned Soviet-era complexes. Fortunately, it takes only a brisk walk or ride to put all that behind you. Local operators will do their best to make sure you see the best scenery – on foot, skis, horseback or by jeep or taxi – both here and in the larger town of Teberda, 22.5km northeast of Dombay, beside the Teberda river.

Arkhyz is a popular tourist destination. The mountain resort of Arkhyz is located in Karachaevo-Cherkessia, in the region of the Arkhyz gorge. The resort is surrounded by high, steep mountain ranges. The Arkhyz region is part of the Teberda Reserve. The unique mountainous landscapes and plenty of lakes have contributed to the development of ecological tourism, cycling and horse riding. The resort also provides various opportunities for mountaineering and rafting. You will see the ancient settlements, ancient temples and other attractions in the vicinity of the village of Nizhny Arkhyz.

Essentuki is a resort located in the Stavropol Territory, 17 kilometres from the city of Pyatigorsk. The nature is picturesque and colourful here. In addition to medical and spa treatments, the city has a lot of entertainment facilities: cafes and restaurants, nightclubs and discos, parks and museums, and even parachuting. At the end of August, Essentuki celebrates its birthday, and you can see folk festivities, air shows with aerobatics figures and fountain shows. In the city, there are lots of park areas such as Victory Park and Medicinal Park. You can also swim and sunbathe on the beach at the Big Lake. **Mineralnye Vody** is another charming resort with a special atmosphere and plenty of amenities. Tourists love walking along its quiet streets and squares, visiting museums, churches and cathedrals and enjoying the mountain views.

Pyatigorsk is the largest city in the region. Here, you can see Mount Beshtau. From the height of its peaks, you can enjoy fabulous panoramic views: almost all the resort towns, a lake, a chain of snow-capped peaks of the main Caucasian mountains. There are more than 40 mineral springs, differing in chemical composition and water temperature.

3. Расскажите о своей поездке на Кавказ.

4. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме, делая необходимые изменения:

1. They have looked for the book everywhere. 2. Her father has travelled much. 3. The boy has hidden your book. 4. His wife has just returned from the Crimea. 5. They have invited many people to take part in the performance. 6. Something has happened to Comrade Belov.

5. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. We have heard this gay song somewhere lately (1). 2. They have never been to any foreign country (2). 3. We have already seen this new film (3). 4. His friend has translated two English novels into Russian (3). 5. It happened to Comrade Kovrov several years ago (2). 6. Something strange has happened to Comrade Rebrov (1).

Практическое занятие № 27.

Практика речи: **Пятигорск: знаменитые места.**

Грамматика: **Выражение долженствования в английском языке.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Pyatigorsk is a very beautiful town. It is situated in Stavropol region in the North Caucasus. It is situated among five mountains, at the foot of the mountain of Mashuk. Our town has a small river of Podkumok. Pyatigorsk is a historical, cultural and health center. The places of interest are: the Lermontov's grot, the Diana's grot, the Proval with its blue water, which has an interesting legend, the Lermontov house, where the great poet lived, the place of his duel, where he was killed in 1841, the wonderful Lermontov gallery and some other places.

There are many cultural places in our town: the Theater of Music Comedy, many cinemas, libraries, the park of culture and rest and the monuments of old architecture.

The center of the trade is the district of Upper and Under markets. There are many shops and stalls there. A broad way leads there.

Our town is a health center. It has mineral springs, sanatoriums, hospitals, physical-culture centers and others. Many tourists visit our town. They are not only from our country, but also from many other countries.

Lermontov House — the Last Refuge of the Poet

In the minds of many residents of Russia Pyatigorsk is associated with the name of the Russian poet Mikhail Lermontov. He visited Pyatigorsk many times in his childhood and died in a duel at Mashuk Mountain. In the city they preserved Lermontov House, where the poet spent the last months of his life. This modest wooden house with plastered walls and a reed roof was built in 1836 by Captain Chilayev. In summer the house was rented. In 1841 Lieutenant Lermontov settled in it.

Tsvetnik Park: Lermontov Gallery, Yermolov Bath and Diana's Grotto

The picturesque Tsvetnik Park was built in Pyatigorsk in 1829. The architects ennobled the place of natural accumulation of mineral water in such a way. Here limes, chestnuts, maples and poplars are planted. A one-story Lermontov Gallery near the entrance to the park gives the impression of a fairy-tale palace. It was built, however, much later — in 1901. But the blue pavilion made of metal and glass with gothic steeples and stained glass windows immediately became a symbol of the city.

Lenin Square

Lenin Square is the largest in Pyatigorsk. The area is sloping because of the proximity to Mashuk Mountain. Going here for a walk one needs to be ready for climbing the stairs with many steps. A musical fountain is beating in the lower part of the square in front of the city administration. The alley of honorable citizens of Pyatigorsk is behind it.

Gate of Love, Cable Car and the Observation Deck on Mashuk Mountain

Mashuk Mountain in Pyatigorsk rises to 993 meters above the sea level. One can climb at its top in just three minutes by the Cable Car, which has been operating since 1971. In addition to the two stations, there are no supports all the way. Two closed cabins for 20 people always move at the same time to meet each other on a steel cable.

Proval Lake

Proval Lake and the cave are the literary monuments on the map of Pyatigorsk. Its popularity is due to the Soviet writers Ilf and Petrov and their novel «Twelve Chairs». When the main hero of the novel Ostap Bender ran out of money, he with the inherent resourcefulness began selling tickets to the Proval. This episode is reminiscent of the bronze figure of Ostap Bender at the entrance to the grotto. Bronze lions accompany him.

Arbor «Aeolian Harp», Academic Gallery and Lermontov Grotto

The highest point of the Mikhailovsky spur of Mashuk is decorated with the Arbor «Aeolian Harp», built by the architect Giuseppe Bernardazzi in 1831. The «Aeolian harp» or «Air harp» was called a popular musical instrument in Europe, which made sounds in the wind. It was brought to Pyatigorsk and installed in the arbor. In 2008 an autonomous system was mounted in it, and now one can hear the harp sounds in windless weather too.

Выражение долженствования в английском языке

Must *должен, нужно, надо* для выражения **необходимости, обязательности** действия:
I **must** do this work now. Мне **нужно** (я *обязан*) сделать эту работу сейчас.

Для образования вопросительной формы модальный глагол ставится **перед** подлежащим:
Must he stay here too? Ему тоже **нужно** остаться здесь?

Для образования отрицательной формы после модального глагола ставится отрицательная частица **not**: You **must not** take this book. Вам **нельзя** брать эту книгу.

Для выражения запрещения действия употребляется **must not**.

Поскольку отрицательная форма глагола **must** употребляется для выражения **запрещения** и не выражает отсутствия необходимости, для того чтобы передать значение отсутствия необходимости (**не нужно, не надо, не должен**) употребляется модальный глагол **need** в отрицательной форме (**needn't**):

Must I repeat this sentence? — **No, you needn't**. Нужно ли мне повторить это предложение? — **Нет, не нужно**.

Глагол **must** не имеет формы прошедшего времени.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы прошедшего времени от **to have to...** образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to do** в прошедшем времени, т.е. **did**:

Did you **have to** go there last night? Вам **пришлось** пойти туда вчера вечером?

My friend brought me the necessary books, and I **didn't have to** go to the library yesterday. Мой товарищ принес мне необходимые книги, и мне **не надо было** идти вчера в библиотеку.

В английском языке глагол **to be** с последующим инфинитивом смыслового глагола имеет модальное значение *долженствования, необходимости, вытекающей из взаимной предварительной договоренности, заранее намеченного плана, программы, приказа, расписания и т.д.*, тогда как глагол **to have** с последующим инфинитивом имеет модальное значение *вынужденной, вызванной обстоятельствами необходимости*.

Сравните:

I **was to do** this work alone, **but as** there was little time left before the end of the month I **had to** ask Comrade Nikitin to help me.

Я **должен был** делать эту работу один, но, поскольку до конца месяца оставалось мало времени, мне

пришлось попросить тов. Никитина помочь мне.

Глагол **to be** в модальном значении с последующим инфинитивом употребляется в настоящем и прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite**. Поскольку настоящее время глагола **to be** с последующим инфинитивом по смыслу относит действие к будущему, это сочетание в будущем времени не *употребляется*:

I **am to** leave for Leningrad tomorrow. Я **должен** завтра уехать в Ленинград.

Сочетание глагола **to be** в прошедшем времени с инфинитивом **Indefinite** обозначает действие, которое должно было произойти в прошлом, причем это сочетание не показывает, произошло ли действие или нет. Это можно выразить *контекстом*:

I **was to see off** my friend last night, but I couldn't as I was very busy.

Я **должен был** проводить своего друга вчера вечером, но не мог, так как был очень занят.
(*Действие не произошло*).

I **was to see off** my friend at five o'clock yesterday and I **had to take** a taxi not to be late.

Я **должен был** провожать своего друга в пять часов вечера вчера и мне **пришлось** взять такси, чтобы не опоздать.
(*Действие произошло*).

Сочетание глагола **to be** с инфинитивом переводится на русский язык словами: *должен, должен был, нужно было, предстоит*, например:

Didn't he tell you what you **were to do**? Разве он не сказал вам, что вам **нужно было** делать?
He **is to leave** for Kiev today. Ему **предстоит** выехать в Киев сегодня.

Часто это сочетание переводится на русский язык просто настоящим или будущим временем:

The train **is to start** in five minutes. Поезд **отходит** через пять минут. (*по расписанию*)

П р и м е ч а н и е. Иногда глагол **to be** с последующим инфинитивом **страдательного залога** имеет модальное значение *возможности*, а в отрицательной форме — *невозможности, запрещения*: This book **is to be found** in any shop. Эту книгу **можно найти** в любом магазине.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите на русский язык:

1) The authorities bought Lermontov House in 1912 and opened a museum in it. To the 150th anniversary of the poet in 1964 the house was completely restored. Now we see the house as it was at the time when the poet rented it together with his friend and close relative Alexey Stolyпин. One can see a travel trunk, a narrow bed, a desk and silver household utensils in the rooms.

In 1973 all Lermontov places in Pyatigorsk were united in State Museum-Reserve of M.Y. Lermontov. So, a whole museum quarter formed around the Lermontov House, which includes the Verzilin's house. The poet often visited these neighbors, and it was in their house that the quarrel broke out, which ended in a duel. Now the Verzilin's house exhibits documents, autographs and drawings of the poet. Lermontov's portraits and illustrations for his works are collected in the former house of Chilayev.

2) The building of the Yermolov bath is behind the Lermontov Gallery in the Tsvetnik Park. The first baths were built by order of General Yermolov in 1820 to treat military servicemen. In 1880 a new building appeared from red and yellow brick. The wings form a cross if one looks at them from the mountain. The towers are like domes and are associated with the church. At the beginning of the 20th century the Yermolov baths were the main mud baths in Pyatigorsk. Today there is a clinic here.

In the Soviet era a park on the Hot Mountain was added to the Tsvetnik Park. At its foot in 1829 a small cave with two columns was arranged in honor of the first ascent of Elbrus. Later they installed a sculpture of the Goddess Diana and called it all Diana's Grotto. There is a semicircular bench inside the cave. A week before his death the Russian poet Mikhail Lermontov and his friends arranged a dancing party on the platform in front of the grotto.

3) A monument to the leader of the world proletariat stands on Lenin Square. The military memorial begins behind his classic figure in a waving coat. The so-called «Bowl of Tears» in the form of a rectangular basin is in the center of the memorial. In 1972 the Eternal Flame was lit in front of the cup. In 2008 to the left of the Eternal Flame plates were installed with the names of Heroes of the Great Patriotic War — the natives of Pyatigorsk. Higher is the monument to the hero of the war of 1812 General Yermolov on horseback. The small cascade fountain completes the composition of the square.

4) People climb to the top of Mashuk Mountain for the observation deck with a panoramic view of Pyatigorsk and the mountains of the Caucasus Mountain Range. The top of the mountain is decorated with a TV tower, which received dynamic illumination in 2007. In 2015 a cascade fountain appeared on the observation deck. Here there are columns with arrows indicating the direction to different cities. Anyone can beat the arrow with the name of any city. He just needs to buy a wooden pointer in the souvenir department at the station.

If one goes down from the top on foot, in the middle of the road he will meet the Gate of Love or the Gate of the Sun. This is an observation deck with a stone arch. According to the recent tradition, the newlyweds come here and the groom carries his bride through the Gate of Love.

5) The lake was called Proval (breakdown) by Academician Johann G ldenst dt, who first described it in 1773. The cave near the lake was formed as a result of the earthquake and originally had a shape of a funnel. The tunnel for access to the Proval Lake was breached in 1858. The water in the lake bright blue with the smell of sulfur and warm from 26 to 42   C, is considered to be curative, but one cannot swim in it: the observation deck has a grating. The icon of the Great Martyr and Healer Panteleimon is opposite the niche. Tourists go to the cave and lake through a small backlit tunnel which leads to the goal.

6) Enjoying the best view of Pyatigorsk, which opens from the Arbor «Aeolian Harp» one can go down to the Lermontov Grotto. This natural cave was decorated by Bernardazzi brothers in 1851. Lermontov loved this secluded grotto and made it a meeting place for the heroes in his famous novel «The Hero of Our Time». Then the grotto was named after the poet.

The Academic Gallery stands below the slope on the site of the first drinking spring. The spring was so popular that next to the well they first put a wooden house with a bath, and later a gallery made of canvas for the convenience of those who were resting. In 1850 it was replaced by a stone gallery in the style of the Italian Renaissance with a pump room. Since 1995 a museum of insects has been opened in the building. Here one can see snakes, lizards, scorpions, spiders and butterflies not only from the Caucasus region, but also from Australia, the USA and South America.

2. Расскажите о своих любимых местах Пятигорска.

3. Поставьте в прошедшем и будущем времени следующие предложения, изменяя соответственно обстоятельство времени:

1. You must move to another town. 2. They must wait for us here. 3. The airplane must land at once. 4. The boys must run to get to the station in time.

4. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам и предложениям:

1. We had to come back home **because Mary felt bad and could hardly walk** (1). 2. The child will not be able **to drink such hot milk** (1). 3. You will have **to look through all these articles** before you begin to work at your report (2). 4. We had to speak in a whisper **because Father was asleep** (1). 5. Peter looks like **his brother** (1). 6. The teacher had to explain **the difficult rule to his pupils** once more (2).

Раздел 4. Путешествуем по миру

Практическое занятие № 28.

Практика речи: Путешествие на поезде.

Грамматика: **Вопросительно-отрицательные предложения.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

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.

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 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.

Вопросительно-отрицательные предложения

Отрицательная форма специальных вопросов образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после подлежащего:

Why do you **not** know about it?

Почему вы **не** знаете об этом?

Как было сказано выше, в разговорной речи очень часто частица **not** сливается с вспомогательным или модальным глаголом. В таких случаях слова **don't, doesn't, didn't, shan't, won't, hasn't, haven't, can't** и **mustn't** стоят перед подлежащим:

Why **didn't** he come to see us yesterday? Почему он **не** пришел к нам вчера?

В английском языке отрицательная форма общего вопроса придает ему оттенок удивления. Такой вопрос переводится на русский язык вопросом, начинающимся со слов разве, неужели:

Don't you **know** about it? **Разве** вы **не** знаете об этом?

Примечания.

1. В русском языке частица **не** часто употребляется как усилительная частица, не имеющая отрицательного значения. В таких случаях она на английский язык не переводится:

Вы **не** знаете, где Петров? **Do** you **know** where Petrov is?

2. Русское слово **разве** в вопросительных предложениях, не содержащих отрицания, как правило, на английский язык не переводится.

Разве вы знаете Петрова? **Do** you know Petrov?

Вопросы и задания:

1. Дайте русские эквиваленты:

in the twinkling of an eye, picturesque place, city dweller, to travel on business, to have at one's disposal, means of transport, to book a ticket, single ticket, to climb a mountain, to board the plane, check-in desk, departure lounge, to explore, destination, dining car

2. Согласитесь или не согласитесь с высказыванием:

- The scientific and technological progress has made travelling much easier.
- Many people prefer to spend their holidays travelling.
- City dwellers, as a rule, like to go to big cities.
- The quickest way of travelling is travelling by train.
- Travelling by car is very uncomfortable, it has no advantages.
- Thanks to travelling people can learn a lot of things.

3. Дайте русские эквиваленты:

билет туда и обратно, билет с открытой датой, поезд дальнего следования, вагон, багажное отделение, преимущества и недостатки, исследовать, смена обстановки, зал ожидания, расписание, загорать, день отъезда, путешествовать для удовольствия, заранее

4. Дайте синонимы: to allow, in the twinkling of an eye, to book a ticket, in advance, magnificent, advantage, disadvantage, to register

5. Завершите каждое предложение подходящим словом или фразой из списка. Используйте каждое слово 1 раз: deposit; activity; holiday; fully insured; entertainment facilities; guesthouse; glossy brochure; put on a show; twin-bedded room; make friends; package holiday; change money; sightseeing tour; get a tan; self-catering; holiday resort; tourist information office

1. Make sure you're ___ in case something goes wrong.
2. If you go to such a popular ___ you must expect crowds.
3. Sharing a ___ is much cheaper than getting two singles.
4. It's easy to ___ when you're on holiday. How many people do you keep in touch with afterwards?
5. We went on a ___ so that we didn't have to worry about meals and accommodation. Everything was included.
6. They just lay on the beach all day, trying to ___.
7. If you stay at a ___ it works out cheaper than at a hotel.
8. Yesterday I went on a ___ around the Old Town.
9. Apart from the all-night disco, the ___ weren't very good.
10. I was very impressed with the ___ they sent me giving details of their sailing holidays.
11. The hotel staff ___ every night to entertain the guests.
12. For a family I would recommend ___ especially if they're fussy eaters!
13. The staff in the local ___ should be able to tell you what's on in and around town this week.
14. You get a much better rate if you ___ at a bank rather than at your hotel.
15. She certainly looks much fitter after her ___!
16. You pay a ___ of ten per cent when you book and the balance six weeks before the start of your holiday.

6. Подберите определения к словам:

- 1) a receipt a) a catalogue of tours or a short video film about a tourist destination for advertising purposes

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 2) a tourist outlet | b) an official paper which allows a person to do some kind of work |
| 3) a free-lancer | c) an official organization which promotes tourism in a certain part of the world |
| 4) a travelogue | d) a point of sales of a tourist company |
| 5) a travel insurance | e) a paper showing that money has been paid for some goods or services |
| 6) a tourist board | f) a person who is not attached to any company staff and works for himself having a licence to do such work |
| 7) a licence | g) a paper that insures a traveller against accident, illness or loss of luggage during a tour |

7. Заполните пропуски словами:

free-lancers	racks	a chain
sales outlets	airlines	research
travelogues	high season	licenses
inclusive tours	arrangements	receipts
air tickets	advice	taxes

1. Tour operators publish colourful ____.
2. There are ____ and shipping companies among major tour operators.
3. Tourist information office clerks give ____ to customers on passports and visas, luggage and the Customs.
4. Travel agencies make individual travel ____.
5. A sales outlet clerk sells tickets and tours, collects money and gives ____ herself.
6. People who work for themselves are called ____.
7. Tour operators always do market ____ when they develop tours.
8. There are ____ among tour operators' products.
9. ____ give free-lancers a permission to work.
10. There are ____ with booklets and folders at travel agencies and their outlets.
11. Free-lancers are registered and they pay ____.
12. Major tourist companies branch out and have ____.
13. Some tourist companies are members of ____.
14. There are hotel rooms, train and ____ among separate tourist services.
15. Most free-lancers work in ____.

8. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения и при этом обратите внимание на перевод вопросительно-отрицательных предложений:

1. Почему вы не знаете этих слов? — Я не знаю этих слов потому, что у меня вчера не было времени выучить их. Я их выучу сегодня.
2. Кто не может поехать с нами за город завтра? — Я.
3. Разве вы не были вчера на лекции (не посетили лекцию) по истории? — Да, не был.
4. Почему вы не были вчера на уроке? — Я не был вчера на уроке, так как был болен.
5. Кто не видит этих слов на доске? — Товарищ Седов.
6. Почему вы не можете ответить на мой вопрос? — Я не могу ответить на ваш вопрос потому, что не знаю этих слов.
7. Разве ваш сын не учится в школе? — Нет. Он слишком мал.
8. Почему ваша дочь не играет на рояле?
9. Почему вы не пишете писем своим родителям?

Практическое занятие № 29.

Практика речи: Беседа с попутчиком.

Грамматика: Сложноподчиненные предложения.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Some people say that traveling solo is about discovering yourself. While I agree, I believe that's only 20% of it. The other 80% is really about getting over your fear of talking to strangers. Any time you order food, ask for directions, or do practically anything you are obviously talking to people you don't

know. But of course, simply telling a shy person “Don’t be shy!” is pointless. Instead, here are real, practical ways for you to spark conversations with anyone you meet, anywhere.

It’s scary to feel rejected or not properly acknowledged even by someone you don’t know, but think about the whole thing this way: The beauty of traveling to a foreign land is that you get to leave your old emotional baggage and a life of the familiar behind. That, in a sense, includes your previous identity. You can be anyone you want to be, which is also in some way shaped by the environment you’re in.

If you want to be less shy, start practicing not being shy. If you stumble, that’s okay, you have no one to impress. Here’s the truth: no one truly knows or cares about who you are or where you’re from in the first place, so you truly have nothing to lose. Once you adopt this mindset, it becomes a little easier to push yourself to talk to people you don’t know. And the more you do it, the better you get.

If you want to meet other travelers, you can head over to a popular tourist spot. They’re popular for a reason and sometimes worth checking out yourself.

Oftentimes you’ll spot a solo traveler like yourself trying to take a selfie. Here you have the opportunity to bond over your shared sense of the unknown, the novel, and the exciting with a fellow traveler. To test if this person is someone you want to hang out with for a couple of hours, offer to help the person take a picture. Assuming they say yes, you can now casually ask them some questions about why they’re here.

Getting around as a solo traveler is hard enough, but on long trips it can be especially hard to “break the ice” with others around you. Of course, alone time is great but sometimes human interaction is a necessity for sanity and personal wellness. Sometimes, when I’m traveling alone, I go a little crazy if I go too long without talking to other people, but it can also be intimidating to approach someone cold and strike up a successful, non-awkward conversation. I’ve learned through trial and error that it’s usually okay to be a little awkward, but that there are also patterns on how to strike up a discussion with someone you’ve just met on the road.

Though it can be difficult sometimes to gather up the courage and talk to others outright, these typical approaches can help you get a conversation going with just about anyone you meet:

1. “Where are you from?”

There’s nothing easier than talking about where you’re from – after all, you are an expert! It’s a perfect starter question and it’s almost never too awkward if you approach someone with a smile and this question. Asking people where they’ve come from is a simple, non-committal way to start a conversation.

Best case, you all will get to talking and realize you have a lot in common. Worst case, the person isn’t your type and you can have a short and sweet discussion and leave it at that. Either way, this easy question is a great conversation starter, especially if you know the person is a foreigner.

2. “I was thinking of grabbing something to eat. Do you want to come?”

Bonding over a conversation and a good meal is the best way to get to know someone. Sure, it can be nice to eat alone sometimes, but it’s great when you’re traveling solo and you can link up with other travelers in your hostel to explore the town and grab dinner. Instead of feeling awkward about finding a meal companion, try approaching someone who is hanging around at the hostel by themselves and ask them if they’d like to join you for dinner or a drink.

At a lot of hostels where I spend a few days, I’ll often find a “dinner crew.” During the day, we all do our own thing but at night we reconnect and find some great, cheap eats out on the town. These have resulted in some of my favorite conversations and memories while traveling. It all starts with this exact conversation starter, which almost never fails.

3. “How long have you been traveling?”

Everyone loves to talk about themselves, and when you’re traveling people are quick to chat about how long they’ve been on the road. Usually this works best as a follow-up question to “Where are you from?” However, in the right contexts you can just ask people how long their travels have lasted, and you’ll hear some fascinating stories in return.

4. “Is anyone sitting here? Can I join you?”

This is my personal favorite – when I’m traveling alone and I see another traveler who is also alone, it’s super easy to make friends just by sitting nearby. Solo travelers are often trying to link up with other people, and this conversation starter is perfect for that. Meeting other solo travelers this way, I’ve found travel companions and dinner mates, as well as meeting people I ended up running into again and again.

Another fantastic situation to use this is on transportation, when there are no assigned seats. It doesn't matter if they're a local or a foreigner, it's a great "in" to striking up a conversation, and requires almost no effort.

5. "Wow, I really like your ____!"

Compliments work wonders whether you're traveling or not, and everyone likes a bit of flattery here and there. Starting a conversation like this immediately sets a strong positive vibe and gives off the impression that you're a nice and genuine person. If the receiving person wants to chat, they'll usually respond with "Thanks so much! I got it at ____." It's easy to see how a conversation could evolve from here.

In a world where long-term travelers have often been on the road for days at a time without a proper shower or decent sleep, a simple but sincere compliment can go a long way. Some of my greatest travel friends (who I still stay in contact with to this day!) were people who simply complimented my backpack, or my outfit, or something else when I wasn't expecting it.

6. Eye Contact and a Smile

Sometimes it doesn't take words to start a conversation – all it requires is a cheerful demeanor and the courage to look someone in the eye. Think of it as "friendship flirting": you see someone sitting alone across the room, look at them square in the face and flash them a polite, toothy grin. If they're the kind of person you want to hang out with, they'll respond with a smile back. Even if nothing happens for a while, it's quite likely that later on that person will initiate a conversation with you, or at the very least will respond favorably when you approach them to chat. If you're feeling lonely, smile at everyone you see and you'll find someone to hang out with in no time!

1. Сложноподчиненное предложение состоит из главного и придаточного. Придаточное предложение поясняет главное предложение и соединяется с ним при помощи подчинительных союзов и союзных слов: **Я думаю, что они ответят на ваше письмо завтра.**

главное придаточное

Они получают вашу телеграмму вечером, если вы ее отошлете сейчас.

главное придаточное

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, наличие подлежащего в придаточном предложении обязательно.

Сравните:

Он пишет, что скоро приедет. He writes that **he** will come soon.

В английском языке, в отличие от русского, придаточное предложение не отделяется запятой от главного, если главное стоит перед придаточным, и может отделяться запятой, если придаточное предшествует главному:

I know that they are at home now. Я знаю, что они сейчас дома.

2. Виды придаточных предложений. Придаточные предложения делятся на **именные** и **обстоятельственные**. Примером именного придаточного предложения может служить дополнительное придаточное.

а. Дополнительное придаточное предложение. Дополнительные придаточные предложения делятся на беспредложные и предложные. Беспредложные дополнительные придаточные предложения выполняют в сложном предложении функцию прямого дополнения и отвечают на вопрос **что?** Они соединяются с главным предложением при помощи союза **that что** и союзных слов:

We know **that** they study well.

Мы знаем, **что** они хорошо учатся.

В отличие от русского союза **что**, союз **that** часто опускается:

I know they are here.

Я знаю, **что** они здесь.

Такое присоединение дополнительного придаточного предложения к главному называется бессоюзным.

б. Условные придаточные предложения. Примером обстоятельного придаточного предложения может служить условное придаточное предложение. Условное придаточное предложение выражает условие, при котором совершается, совершалось или будет совершаться действие главного предложения, и часто вводится союзом **if если**:

If the book is interesting, give it to me to read. Если книга интересная, дайте ее мне почитать.

в. Сложные предложения с придаточным предложением причины. Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения причины указывают на причину совершения действия, отвечают на вопрос **why почему?** и вводятся подчинительным союзом **because потому что** и **as так как**:

I could not go to the Institute yesterday **because** I was ill. As my lessons begin at half past eight, I must get up at seven o'clock in the morning. My friend works hard at his English **as** he wants to know the language well.

Я не мог пойти в институт вчера, **потому что** был болен. **Поскольку** мои уроки начинаются в половине девятого, я должен вставать в семь часов утра. Мой друг упорно работает над английским языком, **так как** хочет знать его хорошо.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Придаточные обстоятельственные предложения причины могут стоять как перед главным предложением, так и после него, причем союз **because** употребляется, как правило, когда придаточное предложение стоит после главного.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

Ann: Do you like travelling?

Bill: Yes, I (like) travelling very much. It (be) my hobby. I always (take) my camera with me and (take) pictures of everything that (interest) me: the rains of ancient buildings, the sights of cities, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, waterfalls and even animals and birds.

Ann: What countries (visit, you)?

Bill: Well, I (be) to Italy, Greece, Russia and India. Some day I (go) to the United States. My cousin (live) there. She (invite) me several times already. When I (have) enough money, I (go) to the States.

Ann: I (be, never) to any of these countries. When (be, you) in Russia?

Bill: Two years ago.

Ann: Did you go there alone?

Bill: No, I (go) there with my father. We (visit) Moscow and St. Petersburg, the most beautiful cities of Russia.

Ann: I (want, always) to travel to other countries, but I (have, not) the opportunity. I (go) to Germany in my childhood, but I (be, not) ; anywhere since then.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

A TRAVELLER'S TALE

It (happen) many years ago. I (be) in India. I (hunt) there. Once I (spend) the whole day in the jungle. It (get) completely dark when I (decide) to return to my camp. I (walk) along a narrow path. Strange sounds (hear) everywhere. On my right there (be) ___ a river and on my left there (be) a thick tropical forest.

Suddenly I (see) something terrible in the jungle on my left. Two green eyes (look) at me. It (be) a man-eating tiger, ready to spring at me. I (know) that if I (start) to run the tiger (catch)_ me easily. As I could swim well I (make up) my mind to escape that way. I (look) at the river on my right. There in the river, (be) a huge crocodile. It (wait) for me with open jaws.

I (faint). A moment later I (jump) to my feet again. What do you think I (see)? The tiger (be) in the jaws of the crocodile.

Five years (pass) since that time but I (remember, still) every moment of that terrible night.

3. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту "A Traveller's Tale" (ynp. 2).

4. Переведите:

There are different forms of travelling. You can choose everything depending on your preferences, mood and wishes. Probably the most comfortable are package holidays. These are holidays organized by a travel company where the basic price includes flight, accommodation and food. Going on such holidays you can settle everything beforehand and fully relax during the holidays. Unfortunately such holidays are expensive. Not all people prefer relaxation during the holidays, some people prefer active holidays. They are fun, practical and a great way to make new friends who share your interests. These interests can include foreign languages, cycling, cookery, sailing and others. If you haven't got enough money, you can go on working holidays. You can work on a farm picking fruit in France or Israel, or if you want to go to the USA, you can work in a summer camp for kids. There are hundreds of them all over the US every summer and many of them employ foreign students to help organize games and events. It is a hard work, but you are paid and get free time at the end to travel around America. More and more people want to experience real life when they are abroad, that is why they prefer Home stay holidays. Instead of staying in hotels, you live with a family in their own house. It is cheaper than package holidays and much more interesting.

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

- Why do people travel?
- Why do some people choose planes for travelling?
- Do you like to travel by train? What are its advantages?
- Would you like to go on a big ocean cruise?
- Why can it be convenient to travel by car?
- If you could spend a hiking holiday wherever you like, what place would you choose?
- Do you agree with a saying that travelling broadens the mind?

6. Переведите на английский язык:

- Мне часто приходится ездить в деловые поездки, и так как я люблю путешествовать с комфортом, я предпочитаю летать на самолете. Это удобно и быстро.
- Куда ты собираешься поехать в отпуск? – Не знаю, я еще не решил.
- Я так устала на работе, мне необходима смена обстановки. – Ты должна поехать отдохнуть.
- Городские жители предпочитают отдыхать вдали от больших городов. Они любят проводить время в горах или на море, чтобы быть ближе к природе.
- Эта машина – в вашем распоряжении. Вы можете взять ее, когда вам будет нужно.
- Вам следует заказать билеты на поезд заранее.
- К сожалению, посадка на самолет уже завершилась, вы опоздали.
- Мои друзья должны встречать меня на вокзале, но я не могу их нигде найти. – Возможно, они в зале ожидания.
- Моя мечта – совершить морское путешествие по Средиземному морю.

7. Переведите:

А) 1. Если вы не знаете этих слов, я могу помочь вам перевести текст. 2. Я могу дать вам свои конспекты, если вы можете скоро их вернуть. 3. Я возьму в библиотеке эту книгу Диккенса, если она не очень трудная. 4. Если вы часто ходите в библиотеку, вы должны знать товарища Смирнову, потому что она там работает. 5. Если вы хотите достать эту книгу, идите в библиотеку сегодня. 6. Я думаю*, что если у товарища Семенова было время, он ездил за город вчера. 7. Если вы хотите показать мне вашу новую работу, приходите ко мне в воскресенье. Мы ее прочитаем и обсудим вместе. 8. Не берите эту книгу, если она слишком трудна для вас.

Б) 1. Я знаю, что мой сын получил вчера хорошую отметку по литературе. 2. Знаете ли вы, что товарищ Сорокин говорит на нескольких иностранных языках? 3. Я вижу, что в вашем диктанте нет ошибок. 4. Мой друг пишет, что он приедет летом в Москву. 5. Я думаю (to think), что он хорошо играет на рояле. 6. Знаете ли вы, что у товарища Орлова много интересных книг русских и иностранных писателей? 7. Очень жаль, что товарища Петрова нет сейчас в Москве. 8. Мои друзья не знают, что я скоро уеду из Москвы. 9. Разве вы не знаете, что мы уедем завтра в Киев? 10. Не забудь, что товарищ Панов придет к нам сегодня вечером.

Практическое занятие № 30.

Практика речи: Путешествуем на самолете.

Грамматика: Будущее время группы Indefinite.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

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.

We call the area in the airport where you wait to get on a plane — the **departure lounge** and the area where you go to after getting off a plane — the **arrival lounge**. **Lounge** is a synonym to room, or waiting room in this case.

It's very common when travelling by air to have to go to another city first and then change planes before going on to your final destination. This is called **connecting**. To **connect** means to change to another airplane in another city. So, Robert is **connecting** in Paris and then taking another plane to Nice. This is called **connecting flight**. Here are the examples how to use the expression **connecting**:

I have to connect in Hong Kong.

I have a connecting flight through Madrid.

We connect in Brussels and then fly on to Antwerp.

I missed my connecting flight in London so I was late for the meeting.

When the plane doesn't depart or arrive on time we say the flight is **delayed**. Sometimes you might want to take some of your baggage onto the plane. This type of baggage is called **carry-on baggage**.

Baggage allowance is the **maximum weight of luggage** a passenger can take without paying any extra charges. If your luggage weighs more than your **baggage allowance** — you are **over the limit** and you have to pay **excess baggage charge**.

A **boarding pass** is a **special ticket** that is printed when travelers check-in and which allows them to **board** or to **get on** the aircraft.

The expression the **connection is tight** means that **there isn't much time**.

Будущее время группы Indefinite

1. Утвердительная форма будущего времени группы **Indefinite** образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **shall** и **will** и формы инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**. **Shall** употребляется с 1-м лицом ед. и мн. числа, а **will** — с остальными лицами.

В беглой разговорной речи вспомогательные глаголы **shall** и **will** часто сливаются с личными местоимениями и указательным местоимением **that**, что приводит к образованию сокращенных форм:

I'll do that. Я это сделаю. **He'll** come tomorrow. Он придет завтра.

2. Для образования вопросительной формы вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: **Shall I work?** Буду ли я работать?

3. Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится непосредственно после вспомогательного глагола:

I shall not work. Я не буду работать.

В разговорной речи употребляются сокращенные отрицательные формы вспомогательных глаголов: **shan't** (для 1-го лица), **won't** (для остальных лиц):

I shan't go there to-day. Я туда сегодня не пойду.

4. Будущее время группы **Indefinite** употребляется для выражения действия, которое совершится или будет совершаться в будущем, для констатации факта в будущем. Это время переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола как совершенного, так и несовершенного вида: **I shall go** to the theatre. Я пойду в театр.

5. С будущим временем часто употребляются обстоятельства времени, выраженные словами и словосочетаниями: **to-night** сегодня вечером, **tomorrow** завтра, **the day after tomorrow** послезавтра, **in two (three, four) days** через два, (три, четыре) дня, **in a week**, через неделю, **in a month** через месяц, **in a year** через год, — **next week** на будущей неделе, **next month** в следующем месяце, **next year** на будущий год, **soon** скоро, вскоре.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Русский глагол **буду** (будешь, будет и т.д.) может употребляться:

а) как вспомогательный глагол для образования будущего времени глаголов несовершенного вида;

б) как смысловой глагол или глагол-связка.

В первом случае (как вспомогательный глагол) русский глагол **буду** (будешь, будет и т.д.) соответствует английским глаголам **shall** или **will**:

Я буду работать. **I shall work.**

Во втором случае (как смысловой глагол или глагол-связка) русский глагол **буду** (будешь, будем) и т.д. является формой будущего времени глагола быть и соответствует форме будущего времени английского глагола **to be** — **shall be, will be**: Он будет там в восемь часов. Не **will be** there at eight.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите:

When you are on holiday and intend to go to the seaside or travel abroad as a tourist, you should first of all decide what means of travelling to choose. You can travel by train, by ship, by car and of course, by plane. Travelling by plane is more comfortable, more convenient and much quicker than any other method. But not everybody likes it.

Booking tickets is a basic part of travel. In this dialogue we are going to learn useful phrases and language for making airplane arrangements. Michael Kemp wants to book a round trip ticket from London to Las Vegas. So he calls a travel agent in "Jupiter Travel" agency. Here is their conversation:

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 email you your itinerary, and these are e-tickets, save and just pick them up when you get to the airport.

Michael: Great.

Travel agent: If you have any questions, please, call me at any time.

Michael: Thanks, Tom.

Travel agent: You are welcome. And thank you for using "Jupiter Travel".

Robert Swans is arriving at the airport to fly from Sidney, Australia to Nice, France. But he must first fly to Paris and then from Paris to Nice.

Ticket agent: Next in line, please. Checking-in, sir? And what's your destination today, sir?

Robert: Nice, France, connecting from Paris. Is departure still at 11:45?

Ticket agent: Yes, indeed. Everything is on time today. Can I have your ticket and passport, please? **Are** you checking any baggage?

Robert: Yes, just one suitcase. But could you tell me what the international baggage allowance is? I think I might be over the limit.

Ticket agent: Thirty five kilos.

Robert: Could you, please place your suitcase on the scale, Mr Swans?

Ticket agent: Ok, that's just under thirty four kilos, so you'll be fine. And I see you have one carry-on bag. Here is a list of items that are prohibited in your carry-on baggage.

Robert: Sure. Could you tell me if the flight is very busy?

Ticket agent: It's almost full but you'll have no problem boarding. Your reservation is confirmed. And now, do you have a seating preference, window or aisle?

Robert: Well, I'd like an aisle seat near the front, if possible, so I can get off quickly in Paris. My connection is quite tight and I want to get through Immigration and Customs as quickly as possible.

Ticket agent: I see, your luggage is checked through in Nice but you still have to take it through Customs in Paris yourself. So, being first in line to Immigration probably won't save you any time.

Robert: Well, I'll try it anyway. So, I'd be grateful if you could put me on an aisle seat close to the exit.

Ticket agent: We certainly can. Ok, sir, you are in aisle seat IOC on Flight 405 departing from Gate 9 at 11:45. Here is your passport and boarding pass. And the gate is over to your left.

Robert: Thank you very much.

Ticket agent: Have a nice trip, sir.

2. Составьте свои собственные предложения со словами:

destination цель (путешествия)

to check сдавать (в гардероб, в камеру хранения, в багаж и т.д.)

to check in регистрироваться

baggage allowance [a'laʊəns] разрешенный вес багажа

scale весы

carry-on bag ручная кладь

Immigration and Customs иммиграционный и таможенный контроль

gate гейт, выход (в аэропорте)

departure lounge зал вылетов

excess baggage charge плата за лишний вес багажа

boarding pass посадочный билет

to board садиться в самолет (поезд, трамвай и любой другой вид транспорта)

3. Переведите на английский:

1. Я хотел бы сдать багаж на рейс в Париж. — Конечно, сэр. 2. Регистрация для международных рейсов находится в 4 терминале. 3. После регистрации, пожалуйста, идите к паспортному контролю. 4. К сожалению, это будет невозможно, потому что у меня стыковочный рейс через Мадрид. 5. Мы пересаживаемся в Брюсселе и затем летим в Антверпен. 6. Я пропустил свой стыковочный рейс в Лондоне. 7. Да, нет проблем. Мы, конечно, можем. 8. Я боюсь, что мы не сможем сделать это, потому что у меня пересадка в Гонконге.

4. Заполните пропуски, используя слова: checking out, appointment, collecting, flight schedules, difference, options, scheduled, travel arrangements, land:

— Good morning, how can I help you? What can I do for you?

— Good afternoon, sir. Would it be possible to make some ___ on behalf of my boss?

— Certainly, madam. Please have a seat.

— Well, on Monday the 21st of March my boss Mr Taylor needs to be in Paris. At 11 AM he has an ___ with a customer. I know it takes about three quarters of an hour to get to the customer's office.

— I see. So, Mr Taylor should ___ in Paris at around 10 AM. At the latest. ___ at the airport, ___ luggage, not to mention traffic.

— Yes, you're quite right.

— Would it be possible to catch an early morning flight at Heathrow?

— Let me see. I have the Heathrow ___ here in front of me. Early morning? I'm afraid the first ___ flight from London is only at 8 AM.

— That late? Is there no earlier flight to Paris?

— Unfortunately not, madam.

— I guess the only solution is to fly to Paris on Sunday evening then?

— Yes that's right. But look at it this way, catching the early morning flight on Monday would have meant getting up as early as 4 AM anyway. There's the one-hour ___ with continental time, the trip from Birmingham, check-in time etc.

— I suppose you're right. Let's take a look at the ___ for Sunday evening.

5. Расположите фразы в нужном порядке:

☐ Fasten your seat belt and wait for take-off.

☐ Book your flight and get your ticket.

- ☐ Get on the plane and find your seat.
- ☐ Go to the airport terminal.
- ☐ Show your ticket and passport at passport control.
- ☐ Go to the departure gate and show your boarding card.
- ☐ Go to the departure hall and into the duty-free shop.
- ☐ Pack your bag(s).
- ☐ Put your hand luggage in the overhead locker.
- ☐ Go through security.
- ☐ Go to the check-in and check in your luggage.

6. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме:

1. I shall go to the cinema tomorrow. 2 You will work on Sunday. 3. My friends will come to see me the day after tomorrow. 4. He will soon meet Comrade Klimov. 5. These students will write a dictation in three days. 6. We shall do this work at once. 7. My friend will be a teacher in two years. 8. I shall be at home.

7. Поставьте в будущем времени следующие предложения, соответственно изменив или добавив обстоятельство времени:

1. My daughter studies German. 2. We receive many letters from our friends. 3. The lesson is not over. 4. I am usually at home after six o'clock. 5. Does your friend live in Minsk? 6. She is not an economist. 7. Do they often discuss interesting questions at the office? 8. I don't get up at five o'clock in the morning. 9. This boy is a good pupil.

Практическое занятие № 31.

Практика речи: **Обслуживание в самолете.**

Грамматика: **Сложноподчиненные предложения (продолжение).**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Airlines traditionally have three travel classes: First Class, Business Class, and Economy Class. Depending on the cabin configuration will determine how many classes of service are offered. Here's a breakdown of the classes of service:

- First Class, generally the most expensive and most comfortable accommodations available.
- Business Class, high quality, traditionally purchased by business travelers (sometimes called executive class)
- Premium Economy, slightly better Economy Class seating (greater distance between rows of seats; the seats themselves may or may not be wider than regular economy class)
- Economy Class (also known as coach class or travel class), basic accommodation, commonly purchased by leisure travelers

An airline meal, airline food, or in-flight meal is a meal served to passengers on board a commercial airliner. These meals are prepared by specialist airline catering services and normally served to passengers using an airline service trolley.

These meals vary widely in quality and quantity across different airline companies and classes of travel. They range from a simple snack or beverage in short-haul economy class to a seven-course gourmet meal in a first class long-haul flight. When ticket prices were regulated in the American domestic market, food was the primary means airlines differentiated themselves.

The first airline meals were served by Handley Page Transport, an airline company founded in 1919, to serve the London–Paris route in October of that year. Passengers could choose from a selection of sandwiches and fruit.

The type of food varies depending upon the airline company and class of travel. Meals may be served on one tray or in multiple courses with no tray and with a tablecloth, metal cutlery, and glassware (generally in first and business classes). Often the food is reflective of the culture of the country the airline is based in.

The airline dinner typically includes meat (most commonly chicken or beef), fish, or pasta; a salad or vegetable; a small bread roll; and a dessert. Condiments (typically salt, pepper, and sugar) are supplied in small sachets or shakers.

Caterers usually produce alternative meals for passengers with restrictive diets. These must usually be ordered at least 24 hours in advance, sometimes when buying the ticket.

Before the September 11 attacks in 2001, first class passengers were often provided with full sets of metal cutlery. Afterward, common household items were evaluated more closely for their potential use as weapons on aircraft, and both first class and coach class passengers were restricted to plastic utensils. Some airlines switched from metal to all-plastic or plastic-handled cutlery during the SARS outbreak in 2003, since the SARS virus transfers from person to person easily, and plastic cutlery can be thrown away after use. Many airlines later switched back to metal cutlery. However, Singapore Airlines and Swiss International Air Lines continue to use metal utensils even in economy class as of 2018.

In May 2010, concerns were raised in Australia and New Zealand over their respective flag carriers, Qantas and Air New Zealand, reusing their plastic cutlery for international flights between 10 and 30 times before replacement. Both airlines cited cost saving, international quarantine, and environmental as the reasons for the choice. Both have also said that the plastic cutlery is commercially washed and sterilized before reuse. Reusing plastic tablewares though is a regular practice among many airlines and food caterers.

For cleanliness, most meals come with a napkin and a moist towelette. First and business class passengers are often provided with hot towels.

1. Сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными предложениями времени. Обстоятельные придаточные предложения времени указывают время совершения действия, отвечают на вопрос **when? когда?** и вводятся подчинительным союзом **when когда** и рядом других союзов:

When I was a student, I lived in Kiev.

Когда я был студентом, я жил в Киеве.

2. В английском языке обстоятельные придаточные предложения времени могут также вводиться союзом till (until) до тех пор пока.

Stay here **until** I return.

Оставайся здесь, **пока** я не вернусь.

Wait for him here **till** he comes back.

Подождите его здесь, **пока** он не вернется.

Обратите внимание на то, что в русском языке после союзов **до тех пор пока, пока** в придаточном предложении времени употребляется усилительная частица **не**, которая на английский язык не переводится.

3. Определительные придаточные предложения. Определительные придаточные предложения отвечают на вопросы **what? какой?, which? который?** и вводятся союзными словами (местоимениями и наречиями).

Определительные придаточные ставятся непосредственно после того существительного, которое они определяют.

Определительные придаточные предложения могут вводиться также относительными местоимениями **who кто, который, whom кого, которого, которому, whose чей, которого, which который**, причем местоимения **who, whom** употребляются, когда придаточное предложение определяет существительное, обозначающее людей, а местоимение **which** — когда речь идет о неодушевленных предметах и о животных:

At our office there are many **people**
who know English well.

В нашем учреждении есть много
людей, которые хорошо знают английский язык.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Составьте диалог “Airplane”.

2. Выучите лексические единицы:

To **hold the fare** means to reserve the tickets at this price.

An **itinerary** is a list of your departure and arrival times and Places.

E-tickets or electronic tickets are paperless. You can check in for your flight using just your ID and sometimes an itinerary or reservation number.

— I’d like a one way ticket to Chicago, please, for February 18th.

— Can we book a round trip ticket to Manila leaving March 30 and returning the following Sunday?

— Could you give me a call on round trip flights to New Zealand for the end of March?

3. Переведите на русский язык:

There are the following types of tickets: economy, business and first class. First class is the most luxurious and expensive, while economy is the most basic and inexpensive. Business is in between.

Some expressions about the types of tickets:

- I'd like a first class ticket.
- We'd prefer to fly business if possible.
- Can you put us an economy, please.

The time that passengers spend in the airport waiting for their connecting flight is called a **layover**. Here are some common types of requests we need to make about the **layover time**:

- You don't think you can find something with a shorter layover, do you?
- Actually, I prefer a direct flight if possible.
- Is there any way we can get a flight connecting in Tokyo?

4. Переведите на русский:

1. Samsonite makes very strong suitcases but they can be a bit expensive.
2. Please, place your carry-on bags in the overhead compartment.
3. The baggage allowance for this flight is twenty kilos.
4. I had to leave my makeup at the airport because it is prohibited in carry-on bags now.

5. Переведите:

You may ask "What's your name?" It sounds right but a little rude. Instead, it is better to ask using modal verbs, such as **could**, **would** or the words **if** and **mind** (Do you mind ? Would you mind if?) These words make the request less direct and more polite. So, the direct question "What's your name?" would sound more polite and would be: "Would you mind to tell me your name?" or "Could you tell me your name?"

If we agree to a request we can use a confirming phrase, such as:

- Ok. That's all right.
- Yes, that won't be a problem.
- We certainly can.
- Certainly, sir.
- More informally we can say:
- No problem.
- Yes, sure.

When refusing a request it's especially important to be polite since the refusal might make the other person not very happy. We usually say:

- I'm afraid we can't do that because...
- Unfortunately, that won't be possible because ...

6. Заполните пропуски:

1. You: Could I get another _____, please? I'm a little cold.

- A. Coke
- B. blanket
- C. magazine

Flight Attendant: Certainly, sir. Would you like a pillow as well?

2. You: No, thanks. But could you please bring me a _____?

- A. Coke
- B. liquid
- C. soft

Flight Attendant: Sure, would you like ice in that?

3. You: Yes, please... Oh! Could you also lend me a pen to _____ this immigration form?

- A. write
- B. fill out
- C. make

Flight Attendant: I don't have one on me right now, but I'll get one for you.

4. (The flight attendant comes back with your drink and a pen) You: Thanks. Do you know when we will be _____?

- A. landing
- B. on land
- C. grounding

Flight Attendant: In about 2 hours.

5. You: What's the _____ in Seattle right now?

- A. degrees
- B. hot
- C. temperature

Flight Attendant: I'm not sure... I'll check with the pilot.

7. *Переведите:*

The expression **seating preferences** means **what kind of seat the passenger wants**.

An **aisle seat** is near the aisles of the airplane. A **window seat** is near a window.

Here are some common types of requests about the **seating preferences and meals served**:

- Can you make sure one of us gets a window seat, please?
- Would you, please, try to put us in the emergency exit row seat?
- If possible, I'd like to make sure that I'm not sitting near any young children.
- I'd like to get a seat at front if possible.
- Can we get three seats in a row together for my family?
- Is it possible to request a vegetarian meal?

8. *Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на время сказуемого в придаточных предложениях в русском и английском языках:*

1. **If** I am not busy on Sunday, I shall go to see my friend. 2. My son will go to Leningrad on holiday **if** he passes his examinations well. 3. The children will swim in the river and lie in the sun **when** they come here to stay over the week-end. 4. **As soon as** my brother returns to our village, he will begin to work on our collective farm. 5. I shall listen in **after** the lesson is over. 6. We shall work with this delegation **till** they leave for their home country. 7. Don't go to the cinema **before** you finish this work. 8. You may stay here **until** I return from the country.

Практическое занятие № 32.

Практика речи: Путешествие на машине. Аренда автомобиля.

Грамматика: Согласование времен.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

When renting a car it's always a good idea to let the representative know your basic requirements. The rental firm will need to know, for example, how long you need the vehicle for, how far you will be traveling and the number of passengers.

What else might you be asked for when you rent a car? Here are the examples of questions:

How long will you be needing the vehicle for, sir?

How far you will be traveling?

Will there be additional drivers?

Will that be just for the day, or can I interest you in our weekly deals?

What do you have that will accommodate five passengers?

I'm going to carry a lot of things. Do you have a car with a lot of luggage space?

An SUV or Sport Utility Vehicle is a large car built on a framework of a light truck. SUVs are popular in some countries because of their size and high profile. But they can be expensive and they use a lot of fuel.

A four by four (4x4) or four wheel drive is similar to SUV. All four wheels receive power directly from the engine making them easier to control in difficult conditions. Four by fours or offroads are good when you drive across fields or mountains on unpaved or dirt roads.

A convertible is a car with a roof that can be folded back. Convertibles are popular for holiday travel but are not a good idea for business trips.

A minivan is something between a van and SUV, designed to carry up to eight people in comfort. Minivans are good when the number of passengers is big or when you need big luggage space.

These types of vehicles are now very popular especially for large families.

A station wagon is a car with an extended rear section to allow more luggage to be stored in the vehicle. A car with automatic transmission is one that shifts or changes gear automatically as its speed

changes. Cars with manual transmission are usually cheaper and use less fuel but require the drivers to shift the gears by hand or manually. ABS or Anti-lock Brake System is the system preventing brakes locking and eliminating uncontrolled slipping of wheels.

Согласование времен

1. Если главное предложение стоит в настоящем или будущем времени, то употребление времен в дополнительных придаточных предложениях в английском языке ничем не отличается от употребления времен в таких же придаточных предложениях в русском языке, т.е. времена употребляются по смыслу:

	what he usually does in the evening.		что он обычно делает вечером.
I don't know	what he did last night.	Я не знаю,	что он делал вчера вечером.
	what he will do tomorrow.		что он будет делать завтра.
	what he usually reads .		что он обычно читает .
I shall show you	what he read last night.	Я покажу вам,	что он читал вчера вечером.
	what he will read next week.		что он будет читать на следующей неделе.

2. Если же главное предложение стоит в одном из прошедших времен, употребление времен в английском языке отличается от их употребления в русском языке. Оно подчиняется правилу последовательности времен:

а) Для обозначения действия, **одновременного** с действием главного предложения, употребляется прошедшее время группы **Indefinite** или **Continuous**.

Сравните:

Я **не знал**, что вы **живете** здесь. I **didn't know** that you **lived** here.
(наст. вр.) (прош. вр.)

П р и м е ч а н и е. Модальный глагол **must** в значении долженствования для обозначения одновременности с прошедшим действием главного предложения остается без изменения:

He **knew** he **must** help his friend. Он **знал**, что **должен помочь** товарищу.

Это исключение не распространяется на модальный глагол **can** в значении обусловленной обстоятельствами возможности или физической способности и модальный глагол **may** в значении разрешения:

I **didn't know** you **could** get tickets for us. Я **не знал**, что вы **можете** достать для нас билеты.

I **didn't know** you **might** turn to Professor Rogov for help whenever you wanted to. Я **не знал**, что вы **можете (имеете разрешение)** обращаться к профессору Рогову за помощью, когда хотите.

б) Для обозначения действия, **предшествовавшего** действию, выраженному в главном предложении, употребляется прошедшее время группы **Perfect**:

Я **слышал**, что Петровы **уехали** из Москвы. I **heard** that the Petrovs **had left** Moscow.
(прош. вр.) (прош. вр. группы Perfect)

Вопросы и задания:

1. **Ответьте на вопросы:** 1. What kind of car would Robert prefer? 2. What features are standard on all "Star" cars? 3. What documents are necessary to rent a car? 4. What kind of car is a SUV car? 5. What are minivans designed for? 6. What is the difference between automatic transmission and manual transmission? 7. What kind of car would you prefer to drive on holiday?

2. **Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Как долго вам будет нужен автомобиль, сэр? 2. Я собираюсь взять много вещей. У вас есть автомобиль с большим багажником? 3. У вас есть автомобиль, в котором разместится пять пассажиров? 4. Будут ли дополнительные водители? 5. Как далеко вы будете ехать?

3. **Составьте диалог "Renting a car".**

4. **Переведите на английский язык:**

Как взять машину напрокат за границей

Что может быть удобнее передвижения по городу на такси? Пожалуй, только передвижение на собственном автомобиле, а вернее на машине, взятой напрокат. Личный транспорт позволит вам не зависеть от расписания автобусов и стиля езды таксиста.

Рекомендуем за несколько дней до поездки посмотреть в Интернете, какие фирмы дают машины в аренду. Вы сможете сравнить цены и условия пользования этой услугой еще до путешествия, таким образом, сэкономив порядочно времени.

Не забудьте уточнить условия вождения в месте пребывания: в некоторых странах вы можете пользоваться правами, выданными в вашей родной стране, в других можно пользоваться только международными водительскими правами.

Итак, вы нашли нужную вам фирму и знаете, какой автомобиль вам нужен. Приготовьте паспорт и водительские права, ведь их обязательно попросят предъявить для оформления документов на аренду автомобиля.

Любая фирма предоставит вам список специальных точек (list of drop off locations), где можно сдать автомобиль. Однако в некоторых случаях вы можете оставить машину, например, возле аэропорта, а представитель фирмы сам заберет ее оттуда. Однако за такую услугу придется заплатить дополнительную сумму.

Обычно машину напрокат дают с полным баком топлива, но за время использования вам, скорее всего, придется воспользоваться услугами заправки. Кроме того, может понадобиться замена масла или услуги механика.

5. Выучите фразы диалога, которые помогут вам взять машину напрокат:

A

A: Hello! Can I help you?

B: Hello! I would like to rent a car, please.

A: What kind of car are you looking for?

B: I want a compact car.

A: Automatic or manual?

B: Automatic.

A: I can offer you Ford Fiesta.

B: Ok, how much is it weekly?

A: It is \$50 per day and that includes insurance that means \$350 for seven days.

B: I will take this car.

A: Ok, could I see your driving license, please?

B: Here you are.

A: Here is the contract. Pickup Date is April 17th and Return Date is April 24th 6 p.m. Check your name and sign, please.

B: Here you are. Do you accept VISA?

A: Yes.

B: Here you are.

A: Thank you! Here is the receipt and your keys.

B: Thank you!

B

Alice: Steve, thank you for teaching me to drive. You're very nice.

Steve: Hey, no problem. It's my pleasure to help you out, especially since you're Tammy's roommate.

Alice: I hope I won't disappoint you.

Steve: I have never seen a lady with such good manners. I'd better watch my mouth.

Alice: You are such a gentleman.

Steve: Driving is very simple: be cautious, relax, and be brave. Are you ready to drive? Buckle up now. Check the minors.

Alice: I'm ready.

Steve: Go. Just be cool.

Alice: This isn't so hard after all. I think I'm getting the hang of it.

Steve: Wow, I'm impressed. You're a fast learner.

Alice: It's because you're a good teacher.

Steve: Before you know it, you'll have your license.

Alice: I hope you're right.

Steve: Just remember not to be a road hog.

6. Составьте свой собственный диалог, используя фразы:

Fill it up with 4 gallons of petrol, please.

I want 15 liters of petrol.

I need oil, please.

Could you please change the oil?

I have a flat tire.

I need a mechanic, please.

7. Составьте свои собственные предложения со словами и словосочетаниями:

car rentals прокат автомобилей

range ассортимент

options опции

fuel топливо, горючее

automatic transmission АКП, автоматическая коробка передач

manual transmission ручная коробка передач

air conditioning кондиционирование воздуха

GPS сокр. от **Global Positioning System** глобальная система навигации и определения положения

power steering ГУР, гидроусилитель руля

convertible автомобиль с откидным верхом, кабриолет

8. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What kind of car is a SUV car?

2. What are minivans designed for?

3. What is the difference between automatic transmission and manual transmission?

4. What kind of car would you prefer to drive on holiday?

9. Переведите:

Travelers cannot always get to the place they want by catching a plane or taking a taxi. They need their own means of transport. Robert Swans wants to rent a car for a four day trip to New York and so he calls a car rentals firm.

George: Welcome to “Star” Rent a Car. My name is George. How can I help you?

Robert: Morning, George. I’d like to rent a car for a four day trip to New York.

George: You have come to the right place. We have a very wide range of cars. What kind of car would you like?

Robert: I’m not too sure. What’s available?

George: Well, we have standard four doors, four by fours, mini vans, SUVs and convertibles.

Robert: Ok, George, I’ll be fine with a standard four door. What options do you have with those?

George: All “Star” vehicles include automatic transmission and air conditioning. Our standard model is Ford Taurus that comes fully loaded (equipped) with power steering, ABS, and FM radio. But I guess you will also want GPS. It’s a long way to New York.

Robert: No, I think I’ll do fine with a map, thanks.

George: Ok, and who will be driving?

Robert: I will.

George: May I have your name, sir.

Robert: Certainly. It’s Robert Swans. Here is my international driver’s permit and my driver’s license.

George: Ok. Let me just write that down. Our standard mileage allowance is 500 miles per day, so, you won’t need to worry about extra charges for a trip to New York. What about automobile collision insurance? It can get icy on those roads.

Robert: That’s not a bad idea, but my credit card gives me collision insurance.

George: All right. Just sign here and here are the keys of your car.

10. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времен:

1. Когда мы вошли в зал, собрание уже началось. 2. Мы приехали в Москву, когда мне было десять лет. До этого наша семья жила в маленькой деревне на севере страны. 3. Когда Алексей пришел к своему другу Павлову, он увидел там молодую женщину. Она разговаривала с одним из гостей. Алексей подумал, что видел ее где-то раньше. 4. Как только дождь прекратился, мы пошли на реку. 5. Мой друг был очень бледен, когда я встретил его. Я понял, что с ним что-то случилось. 6. Мы прочитали несколько книг о Чайковском, прежде чем поехали на экскурсию в Клин. 7. На каком заводе вы работали до того, как поступили в наш институт? 8. Вчера мне пришлось купить новый учебник, так как я потерял (to lose, lost, lost) свой старый. 9. Ваш брат изучал какие-либо

иностранные языки до того, как поступил в Институт иностранных языков? 10. Я никого не знал в этом городе до того, как Петр представил меня своим друзьям.

Практическое занятие № 33.

Практика речи: **Ориентация в незнакомом городе.**

Грамматика: **Согласование времен (продолжение).**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Traveling is food for the soul and it is that you travel often to relax, have fun, and experience other cultures. This way, you also recommended *get away* from the stress and monotony of daily life. However, going on trips can be *costly* and it can easily eat up money that you have allotted for something else. Here are four tips to save money when you travel in the US:

1. Save on accommodations, but not on quality. A major part of your travel expenses will have something to do with accommodations. You really do not have to spend your nights in an expensive hotel room as there are so many other accommodation options. If you are traveling alone, you might want to try couch surfing, where you get to stay with a local resident for free. There are web sites that can pair you up with a local who is offering his or her couch or room for single tourists to use. And in the United States, there are many families who would welcome you into their homes.

You could also check out Airbnb, where you can find homes, apartments, and rooms that are cheaper than a hotel room, and sometimes better in terms of quality, too. You can also check out national motel chains such as Super 8 or Motel 6, where room start at \$60 a night. Don't worry, these hotel rooms are basic, clean and quiet.

Also, if you want to rough it out, you might try camping for the night. Check out the area's best national parks and look for an inexpensive campsite. Lastly, if you have hotel points from your credit cards, you can use that!

2. Eat on a budget. Even when you are traveling, you might want to cook your own meals. But if you do not have the facilities to do it, go check out online reviews. That is the best way to see (1) which restaurants are near you, (2) which ones serve delicious food, and (3) which ones are within your budget.

3. Get on a crowd trip, where you get people to share the costs of traveling, including bus rides, accommodations, tour fees, or entrance tickets. It could be anything: an event, a mountain trek, a camping trip, or a tour of city's haunted places. As long as there are expenses, you can share them with the entire group. And the bigger the group, the more chances for you to bring the cost per-person down.

Another way to save while on a crowd trip is to get a special bus for you and your entire group. For instance, an entertainer bus rental or a tour bus rental can give you ample space on board. Some of these buses even have an onboard kitchen, shower, toilet, and sleeping quarters for up to 20 people. That means you can save on hotel rooms, and if you bring your own ingredients, you can have a nice home-cooked meal on board. You get to save time too because you no longer have to stop the bus to sleep or eat.

4. Go sightseeing without taking your wallet out every time. There are several free events and free days at the country's top museums and attractions. Check to see if you could, for example, get into the Metropolitan Museum of Art for free when you visit New York City. Or see if there are events that do not charge or do not require ticket fees.

If you plan to go outdoors, you might want to buy a National Parks pass. For only \$80, the pass gives you access to all the national parks and recreational areas maintained by the National Park Service. That's huge savings considering that you spend at least \$15 to get into one national park.

You also have city tourist cards that usually go for around \$30 to \$40. These cards give you access to a particular city's attractions, museums, and discounts to restaurants. Or these act like a discount card for those venues that do not offer free entrance. Some city tourism cards even include free fares on public transportation.

Согласование времен

Если дополнительное придаточное предложение в свою очередь является сложным предложением, то правилу последовательности времен подчиняются все предложения, входящие в его состав.

Сравните:

He **says** that he **will go** for a walk as soon as he **has had** dinner.

Он **говорит**, что **пойдет** на прогулку, как только **пообедает**.

He **said** that he **would go** for a walk as soon as he **had had** dinner.

Он **сказал**, что **пойдет** на прогулку, как только **пообедает**.

4. Если в косвенной речи, т.е. в дополнительном придаточном предложении (при главном предложении в прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite**) передается ряд последовательных действий, то первое дается в прошедшем времени группы **Perfect**, а последующие действия — в прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite**, если эта последовательность не нарушается:

Peter **told** me that he **had been** at the theatre where he **met** an old friend of his; after the performance they **went** home together and **talked** about their friends with whom they **had fought** at the front together. Peter's friend **told** Peter many interesting things about their friends. They **were** both very glad to see each other and **decided** to meet again.

Петр **сказал** мне, что он был в театре, где он **встретил** своего старого приятеля; после спектакля они **пошли** вместе домой и **говорили** о своих друзьях, с которыми они вместе **воевали** на фронте. Приятель Петра **рассказал** Петру много интересного об их друзьях. Они оба **были** очень рады повидать друг друга и **решили** встретиться снова.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Соедините слова левой колонки с их переводом в правой:

speed limit	улица с односторонним движением
road sign	тупик
speed cameras	объезд
kph (kilometer per hour)	стоянка запрещена
reserved parking	остановка запрещена
parking prohibited	проезд закрыт / проезда нет
no stopping	скоростной режим
no passage	дорожный знак
one way street	камеры наблюдения за дорожным движением
dead end	км/час (единица измерения скорости)
diversion/detour	стоянка зарезервирована за определенными автомобилями

2. Почитайте и переведите диалоги, чтобы вам легче было понять, как указать направление на английском языке:

1.
— Excuse me, where is the theatre situated?
— Go left here and then take the second right. The theatre will be around the corner.
2.
— Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the nearest bank?
— Go straight on for about 2 miles. You will see the bank directly opposite to the post office.
3.
— Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the museum?
— It's pretty far from here. Turn left and then right, go along for a mile or so and the museum is on your left.
4.
— Excuse me, I am looking for a cafe. Do you know how to get there?
— Go left here and turn right after you go past the bank. The cafe is in front of the market.

3. Разыграйте диалог:

A
Alice: Hi, I am Alice. Are you Tammy?
Tammy: Yeah. Nice to meet you, Alice. Please come in.
Alice: Thanks.
Tammy: You look just the way you sound over the phone.
Alice: Is that good?

Tammy: Of course. I pictured you as a gentle and sweet girl.

Alice: Thanks.

Tammy: You have any problems finding this place?

Alice: Not at all. The directions you gave me over the phone were quite helpful. Thank you.

Tammy: I have no sense of direction. Without my Thomas Guide, I'd always get lost in LA.

B

Policeman (*holding up his hand*): Stop!

Visitor: What's the matter?

P.: Why you are driving on the right side of the road?

V.: Do you want me ride on the wrong side?

P.: You are driving on the wrong side.

V.: But you said that I am driving on the right side.

P.: That's right. You're on the right, and that's wrong.

V.: A strange country! If right is wrong, I'm right when I'm on the wrong side. So why do you stop me?

P.: My dear sir, you must to keep to the left. The right side is left.

V.: It's like a looking-glass! I'll try remembering. Well, I want to go to Bellwood. Will you kindly say me the way?

P.: Certainly. At the end of this road, turn left.

V.: Now let me to think. Turn left! In the England left is right, and right is wrong. Am I right?

P.: You'll be right if you will turn left. But if you turn right, you'll be wrong.

V.: Thank you. Now it's as clearer as daylight.

4. Прочтите текст и скажите, соблюдаете ли вы правила безопасности на улице:

Make sure you're safe and sound when you're out and about. The chances of you becoming a victim of crime when out of the house are low. However, you should still take your personal safety seriously.

Mobile phone safety.

Mobiles are great for staying in touch but they could also attract thieves.

- 1) Be aware of your surroundings. Don't use your mobile if you think it might be stolen.
- 2) You should keep your mobile hidden when out and about.

When using public transport.

It is important to stay safe when you're travelling.

- 1) At a bus or railway station, it's better to wait in a busy area.
- 2) On an empty bus, you should sit near the driver.
- 3) If you have to be out at night, plan in advance how you will get home. Don't leave it to chance. Try to travel with friends or ask your parents to come and give you a lift home.

In public places.

Thieves are attracted to any high-tech gadgets you have on you.

- 1) MP3 players are the latest in mobile technology but think twice about using them in public. Headphones could tempt thieves.
- 2) Wearing headphones can also prevent you from hearing oncoming traffic or someone approaching from behind.
- 3) Keep bags closed and money and valuables out of sight.

5. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на употребление времен:

1. После того, как мой приятель ушел, я вспомнил, что я забыл вернуть ему его книгу. 2. Мы не знали, что Анна заболела. Мы думали, что она уехала на юг. 3. Павел закончил (выполнил) свою работу к восьми часам. Он вышел на улицу. Погода была прекрасная. Снег прекратился, и высоко в небе светила луна (the moon). Когда он шел по улице, он увидел одного из своих друзей, которого давно не встречал. Он не узнал его, так как прошло (to pass) много лет со времени их последней встречи. 4. В понедельник я пришел домой в семь часов. Моя жена еще не вернулась с работы. Мой сын сидел за столом и готовил уроки. Когда он увидел меня, он подбежал ко мне и сказал, что в тот день он получил две пятерки (excellent marks). Я поужинал и начал читать газету. Вдруг я вспомнил, что обещал своему приятелю вернуть его учебник. Он дал его мне на два дня и просил вернуть вовремя. Я отложил газету в сторону (to put aside) и отправился к другу. 5. Это правило очень трудное. Я понял его только после того, как преподаватель объяснил его мне дважды.

6. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, обращая особое внимание на перевод глаголов говорить и сказать:

1. Он **говорит**, что ответит на все наши вопросы к вечеру. 2. Он **говорил** вам об этом? 3. Он **говорил** с вами об этом? 4. Что вы **сказали**? Повторите (это), пожалуйста. 5. Не **говорите** им об этом сегодня. 6. Не **говорите** с ними об этом сегодня. 7. Он долго **говорил**, но не **сказал** ничего интересного. 8. **Скажите** ему о наших планах. 9. Он никогда не **говорил** с нами о своих планах.

Практическое занятие № 34.

Практика речи: Я заблудился.

Грамматика: Глаголы «to speak, to talk, to say, to tell».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

It is quite hard to get lost anywhere when you have GPS enabled navigation maps (Like google maps, Bing Maps, Here WeGo, MapQuest, Waze etc). However, let's assume that you do not have such a navigation device, or your phone battery is drained off, or worst of all these - you lost your phone; here's what you can do:

- **Retrace your steps**

Make a mental note of your surroundings as you pass them. Look out for something memorable. Try remembering the landmarks, the petrol station, the flower shop and retrace your steps to your last recognizable site.

If you're in a city where English/your language is not the language used in hoardings, take a picture of the nearby streets in the native language. This always helps later.

- **Don't panic**

The best that is, you are in a city, not a jungle. There is food and shelter (and probably a McDonalds or KFC or a local restaurant) on every corner. Relax. Everything is going to turn out just fine. Sit down. Take a cool drink. I promise, You will start to feel better. And of course, you can then ask the waiter or friendly local sitting next to you for some help. There will always be a friendly stranger around.

- **Reach out and seek help**

The best is to reach out and ask local people for help so that you may reach to a junction point (like the city railway station, Bus Terminus or Airport terminal). These places generally have Tourist assistance booth, a police check post, telephone facility and of course all other necessary amenities like food, washrooms etc. You may guide your way out efficiently to your destination.

One of the best things about travel is embracing the unexpected, and being 'lost' is not necessarily a bad thing. In fact, in most cases losing your bearings leads to a fun adventure.

Глаголы «to speak, to talk, to say, to tell»

1. Глагол **to speak** имеет следующие значения:

1) *говорить*, т.е. иметь способность, умение говорить; в этом значении он употребляется всегда как непереходный глагол, т.е. без прямого дополнения:

My son began **to speak** very early. Мой сын начал **говорить** очень рано.

2) *разговаривать, беседовать, говорить* с кем-л. (to, with), о чем-л. (about).

Did you **speak** to him **about it** yesterday? Вы **говорили с ним об этом** вчера?

3) *говорить* (на каком-либо языке); в данном значении глагол **to speak** является переходным: Can your son **speak** English? Ваш сын умеет **говорить по-английски**?

4) *говорить, выступать (на собрании и т.п.):*

Who **spoke** at the meeting last night? Кто **выступал** на собрании вчера вечером?

2. Глагол **to talk** имеет значение *разговаривать*, в смысле *беседовать*. **Перестаньте разговаривать!** (Как вы нам мешаете!) может быть переведено только глаголом **to talk** (глагол **to speak** в данном случае невозможен): **Stop talking!**

3. Глагол **to say** имеет значение *говорить, сказать, высказать* (какую-то конкретную мысль) и обычно употребляется:

1) Для введения прямой речи, причем может стоять перед ней, внутри нее или после нее.

"The lesson is over," the teacher **said**. „Урок окончен“, **сказал** преподаватель.

2) Перед дополнительным придаточным предложением, если нет косвенного дополнения:
He **says** that he wants to go to the South Он **говорит**, что хочет поехать на
this summer. (**What** does he say?) юг этим летом.

3) С прямым дополнением, если нет косвенного дополнения:
Say it again! **Скажите** это снова!

4. Глагол **to tell** имеет значение *рассказывать, сообщать, сказать* и употребляется при наличии **косвенного** дополнения, обозначающего **лицо**, которому передается мысль:

My father **told me** about it yesterday. Мой отец **сказал мне** об этом вчера.

Обычно с глаголом **to tell**, кроме косвенного дополнения, употребляется и прямое дополнение, которое может быть выражено отдельным словом, словосочетанием или дополнительным придаточным предложением:

Did he tell you this? Он **сказал** вам **это**?
(отдельное слово)

Did he tell you any interesting things? Он **рассказал** вам **что-нибудь интересное**?
(Сочетание слов)

The engineer **told me what to do.** Инженер **сказал** мне, **что делать**.
(Сочетание слов)

He tells me **that I must go there now.** Он **говорит** мне, **что я должен пойти туда сейчас**.
(Дополнительное придаточное предложение)

П р и м е ч а н и е. Глагол **to tell** может употребляться без косвенного дополнения в выражениях:

to tell a story рассказать историю

to tell the truth сказать правду

to tell a lie сказать ложь

5. Если за косвенным дополнением следует инфинитив (в положительной или отрицательной форме) глагол **to tell** имеет значение *приказывать, велеть*:

My wife **told me to buy** some meat. Моя жена **велела** мне **купить** мяса.

Вопросы и задания:

1. В дороге вам может понадобиться карта шоссейных дорог (map of of highways), а также знание некоторых фраз, которые помогут вам спросить, куда вам следует ехать. Выучите следующие вопросы:

Which road should we take?

Excuse me, how do I get to the freeway from here?

Could you show me on the map?

How can I drive to the bank?

How many miles is it to the bank?

Where are we now?

Where is a petrol station?

2. Переведите фразы, которые может использовать иностранец, чтобы помочь вам достичь пункта назначения:

Turn left to Johnson street.

Take a right at the next light.

Turn right after you pass the museum.

When you see the cinema on your right, turn left at the next street.

Turn right at the next street and immediately take another right.

3. Переведите русифицированную часть текста на английский язык:

Как спросить направление на английском

Итак, представим, что вы решили совершить пешую прогулку по городу, посмотреть достопримечательности (sightseeing) и вдоволь насладиться красивыми видами. Если вы решились обойтись без гида (tour guide), то для ориентации в городе вам понадобятся карта (map) и путеводитель (guide book), а еще знание некоторых фраз на английском, которые помогут вам достичь пункта назначения, ведь не всегда легко сориентироваться по карте, а некоторые достопримечательности или учреждения могут быть и вовсе не нанесены на нее.

Где взять карту? Во-первых, почти в каждой гостинице вам предложат план города. Во-вторых, вы можете купить ее в газетном киоске (newsagent's). Выбирайте наиболее подробную, с крупным масштабом и справочником для туристов: на хороших картах будут указаны все учреждения, памятники, музеи и т. д. Чтобы приобрести карту, задайте следующий вопрос: Do you have a map of the city?

Кстати, в гостинице вы можете спросить персонал, какие места стоит посетить в городе. Задайте простой вопрос: Could you tell me, please, what is worth visiting? Так вы получите информацию из первых рук о самых интересных достопримечательностях.

Представим вполне реальную ситуацию: вы запутались в улицах незнакомого города и не можете найти искомую достопримечательность. В таком случае обратитесь к прохожему: извинитесь и попросите помочь. Если вы видите рядом с собой полицейского, попросите его о помощи, это более безопасно: в таком случае вы точно не нарветесь на мошенников.

Excuse me, can you help me, (please)? I have lost my way.

Could you help me, please? I have got lost.

Вы выбрали себе «жертву» для расспросов, остановили ее и привлекли внимание. Теперь следует разузнать у прохожего, как вам добраться до нужного учреждения или выбранной достопримечательности.

What is the name of this street?

Is there a pub near here?

Where is the theatre situated?

Where is the restroom?

Excuse me, do you know where the museum is?

Excuse me, can you give me quick directions to the library?

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the train station?

Excuse me, how can I get to the nearest bank?

Excuse me, do you know how to get to the theatre from here?

Excuse me, what is the best way to get to the post office?

Excuse me, can you show me the way to the nearest cinema?

Could you tell me the way to the nearest hospital?

Is this the way to the train station?

Which is the shortest way to the cinema?

Excuse me, I am looking for the temple. Do you know where it is?

Excuse me, I am looking for a restaurant. Do you know how to get there?

Could you show me on the map?

Не лишним будет также уточнить у прохожего, далеко ли находится нужная вам достопримечательность: так вы решите, воспользоваться ли услугами общественного транспорта или прогуляться пешком.

Is it far from here?

Can I walk there from here?

4. Проиграйте диалог на улице:

IN THE STREET

A. Can you show me the way to the nearest post-office? I am not a Muscovite and I don't know how to get there.

B. Most willingly. Walk straight **ahead**, then turn the first corner and you'll see the post-office. You can't miss it.

A. Thank you ever so much.

5. Переведите:

1. Моя сестра хорошо **говорит** по-английски. 2. Наш преподаватель часто **говорит** нам о наших ошибках. 3. Мы часто **говорим** о нашей работе. 4. **Поговори** с ней об этом вечером. 5. **Расскажите** ей об этом. 6. Послезавтра моя подруга Анна придет ко мне, и мы **поговорим** о новых книгах и фильмах.

Практическое занятие № 35.

Практика речи: Страховые случаи (задержка рейса, потеря багажа, несчастные случаи).

Грамматика: Выражение просьбы или приказания, обращенных к 1-му или 3-му лицу, при помощи глагола «let».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Denied boarding and cancellation

If you are denied boarding or your flight is cancelled, the airline operating your flight must offer you financial compensation and assistance. These rights apply, provided you check in on time, for any flight, including charters: from an EU airport, or to an EU airport from one outside the EU, when operated by an EU airline.

When there are too many passengers for the seats available, an airline must first ask for volunteers to give up their seats in return for agreed benefits. These must include the choice of either refund of your ticket (with a free flight back to your initial point of departure, when relevant) or alternative transport to your final destination.

If you are not a volunteer, the airline must pay you compensation of:

- 250 € for flights less than 1 500 km,
- 400 € for longer flights within the EU, and for other flights between 1 500 and 3 500 km,
- 600 € for flights over 3 500 km outside the EU.

Compensation may be halved if you are not delayed more than 2, 3 or 4 hours, respectively.

The airline must also give you: a choice of either a refund of your ticket (with a free flight back to your initial point of departure, when relevant) or alternative transport to your final destination, and meals and refreshments, hotel accommodation when necessary (including transfers) and communication facilities.

Cancellation

Whenever your flight is cancelled, the operating airline must give you: a choice of either a refund of your ticket (with a free flight back to your initial point of departure, when relevant) or alternative transport to your final destination, and meals and refreshments, hotel accommodation when necessary (including transfers) and communication facilities. The airline may also have to compensate you, at the same level as for denied boarding, unless it gives you sufficient advance notice and offers alternative transport close to the original time.

Compensation or refunds may be in cash, by bank transfer or cheque or, with your signed agreement, in travel vouchers, and must be paid within 7 days. If you do not receive these rights, complain immediately to the airline operating the flight.

Baggage

You may claim up to 1 000 € for damages caused by the destruction, damage, loss or delay of your baggage on a flight by an EU airline, anywhere in the world. If the airline does not agree with your claim, you may go to court. For damage to checked-in baggage, you must claim in writing within 7 days of its return and for delayed baggage within 21 days of its return.

You can claim from the airline with which you have a contract or from that actually operating the flight, if they are different.

Injury and death in accidents

You may claim for damages caused by injury or death resulting from an accident on a flight by an EU airline, anywhere in the world. You have the right to an advance payment for immediate economic needs. If the airline does not agree with your claim, you may go to court.

You can claim from the airline with which you have a contract or from that actually operating the flight, if they are different.

Package Holidays

In addition to the rights described above, you may claim damages from your tour operator if it fails to provide the services you have booked within the EU, whatever your destination. These rights apply to failure to provide any flight included in your package. Moreover, if the tour operator does not provide a significant part of the package booked, it is obliged to assist you and make alternative arrangements, including travel, without extra cost to you.

Выражение просьбы или приказа, обращенных к 1-му или 3-му лицу

В английском языке приказание или просьба, обращенные к 1-му или 3-му лицу, выражается при помощи глагола **let** *разрешать*, существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже, обозначающих лицо, к которому обращена просьба или приказание, и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**:

Let us go there. Пойдемте туда (Давайте пойдем туда).

Let my son do it. Пусть мой сын сделает это.

Let them answer this letter. Пусть они ответят на это письмо.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите и разыграйте диалог:

Receptionist: Good morning, Mrs. Dupont. Is everything all right?

Dupont: No, it's not. Someone's stolen some of my valuables - two rings and a gold watch.

Receptionist: I'm very sorry to hear that, madam. Where were they?

Dupont: In my room. And the door was locked. It can only be one of your staff. I want my things back. And fast.

Receptionist: Well, I can certainly understand that you're upset about losing them and we'll do all we can to help. If they really are missing, it's a matter for the police.

Dupont: What do you mean, 'if they are missing'? I told you they were.

Receptionist: Yes, madam, but first I'll have one of the Housekeeping staff look through your room in case they're still there. But I must say that we can't be held responsible. You should have deposited the valuables with Reception. It says so on the Key Card.

Dupont: That's not good enough. I want to see the manager. Immediately.

Receptionist: I'll be glad to call the duty manager for you, madam, but he'll certainly say the same. We have very clear instructions about valuables and we must follow them.

2. Запомните следующие лексические единицы:

- *Ambulance* – скорая помощь.

I called an ambulance. – Я вызвала скорую.

- *Emergency operator* – оператор службы экстренной помощи.

An emergency operator is a key member of the ambulance service. – Оператор службы экстренной помощи – главный сотрудник службы помощи.

- *Car accident/pileup* – дорожно-транспортное происшествие.

Police reported a ten-car pileup on an icy road. – Полиция сообщила о десяти авариях на заледенелой дороге.

- *Jaws of life* – гидравлические аварийно-спасательные инструменты.

Fire fighters used the Jaws of Life to free the trapped victims. – Пожарные воспользовались гидравлическими аварийно-спасательными инструментами, чтобы спасти трех застрявших людей.

- *Paramedic* – сотрудник службы скорой помощи.

A paramedic is the senior healthcare professional at an accident or a medical emergency. – Фельдшер – это старший медицинский сотрудник при несчастном случае или в палате неотложной медицинской помощи.

- *To state* – излагать, указать, сообщать.

Please state why you wish to apply for this grant. – Пожалуйста, укажите, почему вы хотите подать заявку на этот грант.

- *To trace* – отследить, определить.

The phone company were unable to trace the call. – Телефонная компания не смогла отследить звонок.

- *To rescue* – спасать.

The lifeboat rescued the sailors from the sinking boat. – Спасательная шлюпка спасла моряков с тонущего корабля.

- *To explode* – взорваться.

He was driving so fast that his car tyre exploded. – Он вел машину так быстро, что шина лопнула.

- *To stay on the line* – оставаться на связи.

They decide whether to stay on the line or leave a message. – Они решают, остаться на линии или оставить сообщение.

- *Hurt* – раненый, пострадавший.

Put that knife away before someone gets hurt. – Убери нож, пока никто не поранился.

- *Unconscious* – без сознания.

She was hit on the head by a stone and knocked unconscious. – Ее ударили по голове камнем, и она отключилась.

- *Trapped* – застрявший.

The two men died when they were trapped in a burning building. – Двое мужчин погибли из-за того, что застряли в горящем здании.

3. Переведите на русский язык:

What to do first

If you encounter one of the problems covered in this leaflet, then you should immediately ask the representative of the airline operating your flight to deal with your problem.

If you are affected by denied boarding, a cancellation or a long delay and the operating airline does not fulfil their obligations, then you should complain to the relevant national enforcement body. If your flight departs from an EU country, complain there. If you are travelling from outside to the EU, and your flight is operated by an EU airline, complain in the EU country where it lands.

For the name and address of the relevant authority, or details of organisations which can advise or help with other complaints (for example, baggage, injury or death, and package holidays), contact the Europe Direct freephone on 00 800 6 7 "8 9 10 11, or e-mail mail@europe-direct.cec.eu.int.

4. Раскройте скобки и переведите на русский язык:

1. Let (we) discuss these questions. 2. Let (he) translate these letters from German into Russian. 3. Let (I) go to see him. He is ill. 4. Let (they) return those books to the library to-day. 5. Let (she) learn the new words from Lesson two. 6. Let (we) read that book about our city.

5. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на выражение просьбы или приказания, обращенного к 1-му или 3-му лицу:

1. Давайте откроем окно в комнате. 2. Пусть товарищ Иванов расскажет своим друзьям о столице Советского Союза. 3. Давайте я переведу эту телеграмму. 4. Пусть они прочитают и обсудят эту книгу. 5. Пусть дети поедут за город в воскресенье. 6. Давайте поедem в институт на метро. 7. Товарищ Глебов знает французский язык. Пусть он встретит эту делегацию. Я не умею говорить по-французски. 8. Давайте пойдем на лекцию по немецкой литературе. Я думаю, что она будет интересной. 9. Разрешите мне положить сюда книгу. 10. Простите, позвольте мне взять мои журналы.

Практическое занятие № 36.

Практика речи: Бронирование гостиницы.

Грамматика: Дополнительные придаточные предложения, введенные союзом «if» или «whether».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

If you stay in a hotel or motel, you should know some typical hotel rules that will make your hotel stay more comfortable.

- No loud music or noise is allowed in guest rooms.
- All children must be accompanied by an adult at all times. No running or playing is permitted in the hallways.
- Long-distance telephone calls, bar bills and room service are included in your hotel bill. You may need to ask the hotel front desk to activate your telephone.
- No pets or animals are allowed inside or outside of the hotel.
- Cooking or food preparation is not allowed inside hotel rooms. Hot plates and microwave ovens are not permitted.
- Please, do not smoke in non-smoking rooms.
- Housekeeping service is provided daily and you must allow the housekeeping attendant to enter the room to clean and provide fresh linens.
- Please leave wet towels and dirty bed linens in your hotel room. Do not place them in the hallway. The housekeeping service will pick them up daily during their rounds.
- You are responsible for any damage in your room such as broken furniture or staining of carpets or linens. The hotel charges a replacement fee for these items.
- Please put litter in appropriate trash containers. Leave trash in the wastebasket in your room. Do not leave it in the hallway.
- At the end of your stay you must check out of the hotel. On the day that you leave, go to the front desk and inform the clerk that you are checking out. Give the desk clerk the keys to all rooms used by you.

A double room has one large bed. Double rooms can have beds of different sizes ranging from a standard double size bed to a larger queen size bed or a larger still king size bed. This is different from a twin room which has two beds. Another type of room is a suite which is larger and more luxurious.

A *courtyard* is a space in the center of the building that is open to the sky.

Special requests when reserving a room in a hotel:

- Can you put us on a higher floor?
- We'd like to be on a non-smoking floor, if possible.
- Do you have a ladies only floor?
- I need a quiet room.
- I'd like a room with a view.
- Ideally we'd have a view of the park, if possible.
- Can we have a room facing south?

Useful phrases when making a reservation:

- Hallo. Would it be possible to reserve a standard twin room for next Wednesday, March the 12th?
- Good afternoon. What's your biggest suite?
- Do you have any rooms available for the third week of June?
- Ideally what we would like is a double room with a king size bed, facing south if possible.

Дополнительные придаточные предложения, введенные союзом *if* или *whether*,
переводятся на русский язык косвенным вопросом с частицей *ли*:

I didn't know **if** he would come the next day = didn't know **whether** he would come the next day. Я не знал, придет *ли* он на следующий день.

Если имеется два однородных дополнительных придаточных предложения, то обычно одно из них вводится союзом **if**, а другое союзом **whether**, и соединяются они союзом **or** или:

He didn't remember **if** he had taken that book with him **or whether** he had left it at home. Он не помнил, взял *ли* он ту книгу с собой **или** оставил ее дома.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Составьте диалог "Making a hotel reservation".

2. Ответьте на вопросы: 1. What kind of room does Sarah want? 2. What extra request does Sarah have? 3. Tony makes a mistake while taking Sarah's reservation. What is it?

3. Переведите:

At some time or another all of us need to call a hotel to reserve a room. The rooms are reserved either for business trip or for personal travel when we need to book rooms in advance. Sarah Johnson is going on vacation with her husband. She calls a reservations desk of the "Majestic" hotel in New York where staff member Tony picks up the phone.

Tony: Good morning. "Majestic" hotel reservations. This is Tony speaking. How can I help you?

Sarah: Yes. Hallo. I'd like to reserve a room for me and my husband, please.

Tony: Certainly, madam.

J Sarah: Do you have a double room for next Thursday?

Tony: Just a moment. Let me check.

Sarah: Oh, and we'd like a room with a balcony facing a courtyard. Non-smoking, if possible.

Tony: Ok, that would be one of our business suites. They all have queen size beds.

Sarah: That's fine.

Tony: Yes. We have a room. How many nights are you staying?

Sarah: Three: Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January tenth through the twelfth.

Tony: Ok, we have a room available, non-smoking.

Sarah: Good, how much is it?

Tony: It's two hundred and fifty dollars per night including breakfast.

Sarah: Ok, that'll be fine. And could you reserve a table for us in the restaurant? You see, we're arriving in the evening at about 7:30.

Tony: Of course. Would you like me to book a table for you, say, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening?

Sarah: Yes, please. Can we have a non-smoking table?

Tony: Certainly, madam. Can I have your name, please?

Sarah: Mrs Sarah Johnson.

Tony: Could you, please, give me a contact number?

Sarah: Yes. My mobile number is 04543287765. Can you say that back to me, please?

Tony: Sure, 04543287765.

Sarah: That's right.

Tony: Ok, so you've booked a queen size room from next Thursday, January the 10th to Sunday January the 13th.

Sarah: Actually, instead of the 13th it should be the 12th, Saturday.

Tony: Right, sorry about that. Three nights, Thursday January the 10,h to Saturday January the 12,h. Checking out on Sunday the 13,h. Non-smoking with the balcony facing the courtyard. Is that right?

Sarah: Exactly.

Tony: And I've reserved a table for you and your husband in the restaurant at 8:00 PM.

Sarah: Great.

4. Приведите примеры фраз-запросов при бронировании комнаты.

5. Выучите и подготовьтесь к написанию диктанта:

to rent a car брать напрокат автомобиль

room rate цена номера

housekeeping обслуживающий персонал в гостинице

maid service горничные в гостинице

items отдельные предметы

shuttle челнок, транспортное сообщение между двумя пунктами

miscellaneous разное

fee плата

damaged поврежденный

missing недостающий, отсутствующий, пропавший

charge плата за что-либо

to settle up расплачиваться, рассчитываться

to adjust приводить в порядок, улаживать

to quote назначать цену, давать расценку

receipt квитанция

6. Дополните следующие предложения и переведите их на русский язык:

1. I shall not be angry with you **if** ... 2. My friend's son will be captain **after** ... 3. I shall not take soup either **if** ...

Практическое занятие № 37.

Практика речи: **Регистрация в отеле.**

Грамматика: **Сочетания «a little, a few».**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

A registration card is a form with a name, contact information and in some cases passport number and other information. Depending on the country some hotels may ask to fill in home address and the name of the country from where the guest arrived. Sometimes they ask you to fill in your visa number. When we first arrive at the hotel we often don't know where everything is. Here are some useful phrases to ask about the location of different places:

— I have a quick question. Can you tell me where the business center is?

Where do we find a bar?

I'd love to take a swim. Could you tell me where to find a swimming pool?

Please give me directions to the "Ocean" conference room.

Is there a hair salon on the premises? On the premises means anywhere in the building.

Do you have an exchange bureau?

There are, of course, many types of extra requests that we might need to make when checking-in to a hotel. Here are some useful phrases:

Can you book a wake up call for me tomorrow at 7:00 AM ?

Oh, and one more thing. I'd like to have a bottle of gin, ice and some tonic sent up to the room.

— Is it possible to have an extra roll away bed for our child?

- Can you have some fresh flowers and fruit put in the room?
- Here are some useful questions about the rules of the hotel and about hotel services:
- When is the check-out time?
- How does your dry-cleaning service work?
- How late can I order dinner with room service?
- Can the hotel help me book an airplane ticket?
- I'd love to take a tour of the city. Do you have any guide services you recommend?
- Where there is the good place to shop in the neighborhood?
- Are there any restaurants you recommend in the nearby?

Do you have any vacancies?	У вас есть свободные места?
From what date?	С какого числа?
For how many nights?	На сколько дней?
How long will you be staying for?	Как долго вы планируете оставаться?
one night	один день
two nights	два дня
a week	неделю
a fortnight / two weeks (AmE)	две недели
What sort of room would you like?	Какой номер вы желаете?
I'd like a ...	Я бы хотел ...
single room	номер на одного
double room	номер на двоих
twin room	номер с двумя кроватями
suite	номер-люкс
I'd like a room with ...	Я хотел бы номер с ...
a bath	ванной
a shower	душом
a sea view	видом на море
a balcony	балконом
I'd like ...	Я хотел бы ...
full board	полный пансион
half board	полупансион
Could we have an extra bed?	Можно ли поставить дополнительную кровать?

Сочетания «a little, a few»

Сочетание **a little** означает **немного** и употребляется в функции определения перед неисчисляемыми именами существительными, а также в качестве обстоятельства меры и степени после глаголов:

I have **a little** free time to-day. У меня есть **немного** свободного времени сегодня.

He reads English **a little**. Он **немного** читает по-английски.

Сочетание **a few** означает **немного, несколько** и употребляется только в функции определения перед исчисляемыми именами существительными:

My friend has **a few** pictures of this beautiful city. У моего друга есть **несколько** фотографий этого прекрасного города.

Сравните:

He had **little** free time last week, he couldn't come to see us. У него было **мало** свободного времени на прошлой неделе, он не мог навестить нас.

He has **a little** free time to-day and will come to see us. У него есть **немного** свободного времени сегодня, и он навестит нас.

He reads **little**, that's why he knows few English words. Он **мало** читает, поэтому он знает мало английских слов.

He knows French **a little** and can translate this letter. Он знает **немного** французский язык и может перевести это письмо.

Last month we learned **few** English words: only ten. В прошлом месяце мы выучили **мало** английских слов: только десять.

He learned **a few** English words, and now he can read telegrams from foreign firms. Он выучил **немного** английских слов и теперь может читать телеграммы от иностранных фирм.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Приведите примеры фраз при заезде и регистрации в отеле.

2. Переведите:

When travellers arrive at the hotel after a long hard day of travel first of all they need to check-in. Check-in means to register for the room by filling out necessary forms and giving the hotel the credit card number. Sarah Johnson has arrived to the "Majestic" hotel in New York.

Paul: Good afternoon, Madam. Can I help you?

Sarah Johnson: Good afternoon. My name is Sarah Johnson. I'd like to check-in, please.

Paul: Yes, of course.

Sarah Johnson: I have a reservation.

Paul: All right, just a moment Here it is, Sarah Johnson, is that right?

Sarah Johnson: Yes.

Paul: It's one of our business suites with a balcony facing the courtyard.

Sarah Johnson: Non-smoking?

Paul: Yes, we've got you on a non-smoking floor.

Sarah Johnson: Good.

Paul: Staying three nights?

Sarah Johnson: Right.

Paul: Could you, please, just fill out this registration card?

Sarah Johnson: Yes, of course. Do I fill in my home address?

Paul: Yes, please.

Sarah Johnson: Do you also have our dinner reservation?

Paul: Yes, you've got a table for two in our "Sky View" restaurant for dinner at eight o'clock.

Sarah Johnson: That's great.

Paul: Have you stayed at the "Majestic" before, Madam?

Sarah Johnson: Yes, but it was long ago. How do we get to the restaurant? %

Paul: Just take the elevator to the fifth floor and turn right. There will be a host there to welcome you.

Sarah Johnson: Great, thank you. And how about the fitness center?

Paul: It's on the sixth floor. You should bring your room key. You'll need it to get in.

Sarah Johnson: Thanks. Oh, and can we get an extra key? My husband will need one.

Paul: Yes, of course.

3. Выучите слова:

hotel clerk *амер.* администратор (гостиницы), портье

record запись

to mean иметь в виду, подразумевать, значить, означать

in any case во всяком случае

to check проверять, сверять

available имеющийся в наличии

luxury suite номер люкс

to charge назначать, запрашивать цену

continental breakfast легкий европейский завтрак

great *разг.* великолепно, восхитительно

additional добавочный, дополнительный

discount скидка

free бесплатный

anyway во всяком случае

4. Переведите на английский язык:

1. У вас есть свободные комнаты на третьей неделе июня?
2. Алло, возможно ли зарезервировать номер на следующую среду, 12 марта?
3. Добрый день. Какой у вас самый большой номер люкс?
4. В идеале мы хотели бы номер на двоих, выходящий на юг, если возможно.
5. Сколько стоит номер за ночь?
6. Сколько составит общая сумма оплаты?
7. Имеются ли дополнительные специальные платы?
8. Это включает завтрак?
9. Когда работает ваша химчистка?
10. Когда время выписки?
11. Как поздно я могу заказывать обед в обслуживании номеров?
12. Может ли гостиница помочь мне заказать билет на самолет?
13. Что я могу сделать для вас?
14. Чем я могу помочь вам, сэр?
15. Добро пожаловать в нашу гостиницу. Чем я могу быть полезен?

5. Переведите:

Guest: Hi. I have a reservation for tonight.

Hotel Clerk: What's your name, please?

Guest: It's Moore. Michael Moore.

Hotel Clerk: Okay. Mr. Moore. That's a room for five.

Guest: Excuse me? You mean a room for five dollars?

Hotel Clerk: No, no, no. A room for five guests was reserved under your name according to our records.

Guest: No. No. Hold on. There must be some mistake.

Hotel Clerk: Okay. Let's check this again. Okay, Mr. Michael C. Moore for tonight.

Guest: Ah. There's the problem. My name is Michael Moore, not Michael C. Moore. You must have two persons under the name.

Hotel Clerk: Okay. Let me check this again. Here we are. Michael Moore. A room for one for the fourteenth.

Guest: Wait, wait! The reservation was made for tonight. Not for tomorrow night.

Hotel Clerk: Hum. Hum. I don't think we have any rooms for tonight because of a conference going on in town.

Guest: But you must have something in any case.

Hotel Clerk: Well. Let, let me check my computer here. Ah! A luxury suite is now available.

Guest: Great. I'll take it.

Hotel Clerk: But I'll have to charge you two hundred fifty dollars for the night.

Guest: Can I get a discount for this suite?

Hotel Clerk: Well. The best I can give you is a ten percent discount plus a ticket for a free continental breakfast.

Guest: Isn't the breakfast free anyway?

Hotel Clerk: Well, only on weekends.

Guest: I want to talk to the manager.

Hotel Clerk: Wait, wait Mr. Moore. I think I can give you an additional 15 percent discount and I'll give you a free room for the next time you visit us.

Guest: That'll be a long time.

6. Переведите на английский:

— Добрый вечер, сэр. Что вы желаете?

— Добрый вечер. Я забронировал номер на три дня в вашей гостинице.

— Как ваша фамилия, пожалуйста?

— Смит.

— Да, мы забронировали для вас номер. Это номер 275.

— Зарегистрируйтесь, пожалуйста. Вот бланки.

— Сколько я плачу?

— Девяносто долларов в день плюс налог. Это будет двести девяносто долларов. Как вы будете платить?

— Можно заплатить кредитной карточкой?

— Конечно. Коридорный проводит вас вверх в ваш номер.

— Спасибо.

7. Укажите правильный вариант – few или a few:

1. A **few/few** people swim in the sea in the winter.
2. He went out **a few/few** minutes ago.
3. Can I speak to you for **a few/few** minutes?
4. There were **a few/few** guests at the party. The hosts were unhappy.
5. I'm going shopping. I need to buy **a few/few** things for tonight's party.

8. Укажите правильный вариант – little или a little:

1. I need **a little/little** Can you lend me some?
2. I can't wait for you. I've got **a little/little**
3. You have **a little/little** time to finish the test. You must write faster.
4. I have **a little/little** free time for hobbies because I work a lot.
5. You don't have to hurry. There is **a little/little** traffic at this time of the day.
6. There is **a little/little** snow on the ground. The children can't make a snowman.

Практическое занятие № 38.

Практика речи: Заказ услуг отеля.

Грамматика: Страдательный залог.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Large hotels usually offer their guests different kinds of services. At the laundry they can have their things washed and pressed. At the dry cleaner's they can clean their clothes. At the shoes repair shop they can have their shoes mended and polished.

Hotel restaurants have a Room Service department for the guests. Room service is the service of food or beverages in guests' rooms. The Room Service department works together with the kitchen of the restaurant. Hotels are often judged by the standard of the room service they provide. Five-star hotels provide room service for at least 18 hours of the day, but more often they provide 24- hour service, and that service must at all times be friendly, quick and efficient.

The dishes available for service in rooms are listed on a special room service menu.

The guests can order:

- Breakfast - from 6 am to 11 am
- All day dining from 11 am to 11 pm
- A la carte dishes from 7 pm to 10 pm
- Night owl menu from 11 pm to 6 am

Most orders to Room Service are given by telephone. The waiters from the Room Service bring the dishes that were ordered by the guests on trays and trolleys. They usually knock on the door three times and say loudly, "Room Service". When the door is opened the waiter enters the room and greets the guest. The guest tells where to place the tray or trolley with dishes. The waiters usually explain what they have brought, ask to sign the bill, and tell the guest to put trays or trolleys outside their rooms in the passage after they have finished their meals.

Some ways to inquire about the price:

How much is it per night?

How much will that come to in all?

What would the total come to?

Are there extra special charges that I should know about?

Does that include breakfast?

Hotel guests have different tastes and needs. To cater to and serve those needs hotels have many different facilities, such as restaurants, business centers, fitness centers, swimming pools, saunas, tennis courts, gift stores, cafes and more. Some hotels offer butler service, that is, there is a person on each floor whose job is to specifically serve guests by running errands, taking or leaving messages, arranging for dry cleaning and providing for any other extra needs.

Some extra requirements when reserving a room in a hotel:

- I'd like to be near the fitness center, if possible.
- Does your fitness center have a sauna?
- Do the rooms have satellite TV?
- How many restaurants do you have?
- Do you have dry cleaning set/ice?
- What size is your swimming pool?
- Do you have a butler service?
- Do you have wireless Internet?

A *registration card* is a form with a name, contact information and in some cases passport number and other information. Depending on the country some hotels may ask to fill in home address and the name of the country from where the guest arrived. Sometimes they ask you to fill in your visa number. When we first arrive at the hotel we often don't know where everything is. Here are some useful phrases to ask about the location of different places:

— I have a quick question. Can you tell me where the business center is? Where do we find a bar?
I'd love to take a swim. Could you tell me where to find a swimming pool? Please give me directions to the "Ocean" conference room. Is there a hair salon on the premises? On the premises means anywhere in the building. Do you have an exchange bureau?

Страдательный залог

В английском языке глаголы могут иметь два залога: **действительный (the Active Voice)** и **страдательный (the Passive Voice)**.

Глагол в действительном залоге показывает, что действие выполняется, совершается лицом или предметом, обозначенным подлежащим.

Глагол, в страдательном залоге показывает, что лицо или предмет, обозначенный подлежащим, испытывает воздействие или находится в определенном состоянии в результате какого-то воздействия. Функции страдательного залога в английском языке гораздо шире, чем в русском языке.

1. Образование страдательного залога. Страдательный залог образуется в английском языке с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to be** и формы причастия II смыслового глагола. Это можно представить формулой:

to be + Participle II

Форма причастия II **никогда** не изменяется, а показателем лица, числа и времени является вспомогательный глагол **to be**.

Глагол to show в страдательном залоге времен группы Indefinite.

1 лицо	ед. числа настоящего времени	am	shown
3 лицо	ед. числа настоящего времени	is	
	мн. число настоящего времени	are	
	ед. число прошедшего времени	was	
	мн. число прошедшего времени	were	
1 лицо	будущего времени	shall be	
	другие лица будущего времени	will be	

Отрицательная форма страдательного залога образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, которая ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола:

I am **not shown** Мне не показывают

He is **not shown** Ему не показывают

We are **not shown** Нам не показывают

She was **not shown** Ей не показывали (не показали)

They were **not shown** Им не показывали (не показали)

I shall **not be shown** Мне не покажут

It will not be **shown** Ему (ребенку) не покажут

Вопросительная форма страдательного залога образуется постановкой **первого** вспомогательного глагола перед подлежащим:

Am I shown? Мне показывают?

Is he shown? Ему показывают?

Are we shown? Нам показывают?

Was she shown? Ей показывали?

Were they shown? Им показывали?
Shall I be shown? Мне покажут?
Will it be shown? Ему (ребенку) покажут?

Употребление страдательного залога. В английском языке все объектные глаголы могут употребляться в страдательном залоге, тогда как в русском языке в страдательном залоге могут употребляться только переходные глаголы. В английском языке употребление страдательного залога гораздо шире, чем в русском языке, так как категория объектных глаголов (принимающих любое дополнение) значительно шире категории переходных глаголов (принимающих только прямое дополнение — дополнение в винительном падеже без предлога).

Подлежащее предложения в страдательном залоге в русском языке является всегда прямым, непосредственным объектом действия, т.е. по значению соответствует прямому дополнению предложения в действительном залоге.

Подлежащее предложения в страдательном залоге в английском языке может также обозначать прямой непосредственный объект действия, например:

Houses **are built** very quickly now. Дома сейчас **строятся** очень быстро.

This house **was built** last year. Этот дом **был построен** в прошлом году.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Составьте свои собственные предложения со словами и словосочетаниями:

errand boy рассыльный

specifically особо, специально

total сумма; итог

extra charges дополнительная наценка

to cater обеспечивать, обслуживать, удовлетворять

facilities средства обслуживания, удобства, услуги

restaurant ресторан

dry cleaning химчистка

swimming pool бассейн

sauna сауна, финская парная баня

gift store магазин подарков

wireless Internet беспроводный Интернет

2. Выучите:

butler дворецкий

to call звонить или говорить по телефону

to reserve a room = to book a room заказывать комнату в гостинице (обычно заранее)

in advance заранее, заблаговременно

reservation амер. бронирование

staff member сотрудник служебного персонала

courtyard внутренний двор

business suite номер бизнес класса

luxury suite номер люкс

available имеющийся в распоряжении

instead вместо, взамен

request просьба, вежливое требование

luxurious богатый, роскошный

facing south смотрящий на юг, обращенный в сторону юга

per night за ночь

errand поручение, задание

3. Составьте вежливые вопросы, используя следующие слова:

1. where, swimming pool

2. book, wake up call

3. where, conference hall

4. bring, fresh flowers up to the room

5. put, extra roll-away bed in our room

4. Дополните каждое предложение подходящими словами и фразами из списка ниже:

bumpy flight	luggage rack	serviced	get a lift
cut-price fares	economy class	skidded	collided with

reclining seats	change trains	itinerary	more economical
speed limit	on board	commute	unavoidably delayed

- Those cars must be breaking the __ ! Look at how fast they're going!
- As the cruise progressed, life __ soon settled down to a comfortable routine.
- Put your suitcase up on the __ out of the way.
- The travel agency is offering __ to destinations all over the USA.
- There was a line of hitch-hikers all hoping to __.
- You'd better have your car __ before you go on holiday.
- Although the coach had __ and air-conditioning, I still had difficulty getting to sleep.
- She chose the smaller car because it was __ on petrol.
- It was such a __ that at one point the cabin crew had to stop serving dinner and fasten their seatbelts.
- As I __ to work every day, I've bought a season ticket.
- The flight has been __ due to bad weather.
- We had to __ at a tiny station in the middle of nowhere.
- When you fly __ you don't get so much legroom.
- One car had __ another and they needed heavy lifting equipment to pull them apart.
- Вставьте пропущенные слова в предложения. Убедитесь, чтобы каждое слово содержало нужное количество букв, указанное в скобках:**

- What did you do __ holiday? (2)
- Shall we have our holiday in this country or shall we go __? (6)
- A long journey by sea; __. (6)
- Visiting all the interesting places: __. (11)
- A holiday after you're married: __ __. (9)
- A journey in a plane: __. (6)
- Someone you have invited to visit your home: __ (5)
- We talked to some of the other __ on the train. (10)
- Shall we stay the night there or just go there on a __ trip? (3)
- Someone visiting and travelling in a foreign country: __ (7)

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- Do large hotels offer their guests different kinds of services?
- Where can guests have their things washed and pressed?
- Where can guests clean their clothes?
- What is Room Service?
- When can guests order breakfast?
- When can guests order dinner?
- When can guests order a la carte dishes?
- When can guests order the "Night owl menu"?
- What do waiters use to bring the meals to the apartments?

7. Переведите на английский язык:

- Большие гостиницы обычно предлагают гостям различные виды услуг.
- О гостиницах часто судят по стандарту обслуживания номеров.
- Заказы на обслуживание номеров делаются по телефону.
- Официанты приносят блюда, которые заказывались гостями, на подносах или тележках.
- Официанты обычно стучат в дверь три раза и говорят громко: «Обслуживание номеров».

8. Проанализируйте сказуемые следующих предложений и переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сказуемого предложения:

- Our conversation **was interrupted** by a knock at the door.
- Such questions **are not** usually **discussed** at our meetings.
- A new library **will be opened** in this village next month.
- Are** many or few new houses usually **built** in our city every year?
- Do you know that this book **was translated** into English only two years ago?
- Our town **is** often **visited** by foreign tourists.
- When **was** Odessa **liberated** from the German fascists?
- The doctor **was asked** to help the sick woman.
- When the teacher begins explaining to us a new rule, he **is** never **interrupted**.
- I **wasn't given** this book though I wanted to read it.

9. Употребите нужное время действительного или страдательного залога глагола, данного в скобках:

- He must (to remind, to be reminded) that we'll have a meeting tomorrow.
- Their lesson must (not to interrupt, not to be interrupted).
- He (to tell, to be told) to take care of the wounded man.
- It was difficult for them (to find out, to be found out) his address.
- Many guests (to invite, to be invited) to my brother's birthday party yesterday.

Практическое занятие № 39.

Практика речи: Выезд из отеля.

Грамматика: Специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

When a guest checks out, someone from the hotel's maid service, also known as housekeeping, would check the room to see if anything is damaged or missing. The maid will also see if the guest has used anything from the room, so these products can be added to the final bill.

A *mini bar* is usually a refrigerator or cupboard in a hotel room where snacks and bottled drinks are stored. Guests can help themselves without ordering room service. When a guest checks out the hotel's housekeeping staff will check to see if any mini bar items have been used and this will be added to the bill.

An *itemized bill* contains detailed information about each charge or item.

I want to leave one day earlier	Я хотел бы уехать на день раньше
I'd like to extend my stay for a few days	Я хотел бы продлить мое пребывание на несколько дней
I'd like to check out	Я хотел бы освободить номер
May I have the bill?	Можно получить счет?
I'd like to pay my bill, please	Я хотел бы оплатить счет
I think there's a mistake in this bill	Кажется, в счете ошибка
I'm sorry, this isn't my signature	Извините, но это не моя подпись
How would you like to pay?	Как вы желаете оплатить?
I'll pay ...	Я заплачу ...
by credit card	кредитной карточкой
by cheque	чеком
in cash	наличными
Have you used the minibar?	Вы пользовались мини-баром?
We haven't used the minibar	Мы не пользовались мини-баром
Could we have some help bringing our luggage down?	Вы не поможете нам отнести вниз багаж?
Do you have anywhere we could leave our luggage?	Мы могли бы где-то оставить багаж?
Could I have a receipt, please?	Могу я получить чек, пожалуйста?
I hope you had an enjoyable stay	Надеюсь, ваше пребывание было приятным
I've really enjoyed my stay	Мое пребывание было очень приятным

Специальные вопросы в косвенной речи вводятся в косвенной речи глаголом *to ask* и представляют собой дополнительные придаточные предложения, соединенные с главным предложением союзными местоимениями и наречиями:

He asked me where I came from. Он спросил меня, откуда я родом.

He asked us what we should do. Он спросил нас, что мы будем делать, если не достанем билетов.

Если глагол *to ask* стоит в прошедшем времени, применяются правила согласования времен.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Приведите примеры фраз при выезде из отеля.

2. Переведите:

Desk clerk: Good morning. How may I help you?

Sarah Johnson: Hi! I'd like to check-out, please.

Desk clerk: Certainly, ma'am. May I have your name and room number, please?

Sarah Johnson: Sarah Johnson. Room 832.

Desk clerk: Thank you. Let me pull up your record Here it is. I'll give a quick call to housekeeping so we can finalize your bill. It'll just be a moment. Was everything satisfactory?

Sarah Johnson: Oh, yes. Very comfortable and the breakfast was great.

Desk clerk: Ok, here's your invoice. Have a look and see if everything is all right.

Sarah Johnson: I think everything is in order. Oh, what is this mini-bar charge for twenty seven ninety five? It isn't itemized.

Desk clerk: Let's see. Ah, that was for candy bars and cola from the mini-bar in your room. Ok, anything else?

Sarah Johnson: No, I don't think so.

Desk clerk: Great. So, how you'll be paying today?

Sarah Johnson: A credit card, please.

Desk clerk: Ok, I want you to sign the receipt. Right here, please. Is there anything else I can help you with?

Sarah Johnson: Actually, I need to rent a car. Where is the nearest rental place?

Desk clerk: At the airport. You can take our company shuttle there.

Sarah Johnson: That sounds good.

Desk clerk: I'll call a shuttle driver now. He'll pick you up at the front in a couple of minutes.

Sarah Johnson: Thanks very much.

Sarah Johnson: That sounds good.

Desk clerk: I'll call a shuttle driver now. He'll pick you up at the front in a couple of minutes.

Sarah Johnson: Thanks very much.

Desk clerk: My pleasure. Thank you for staying at the "Majestic" hotel.

3. Ответьте на вопросы, используя слова в подсказке:

1. Is everything ok? Prompt: explain, room service charges.
2. Do you have any questions about the bill? Prompt: like to know, miscellaneous charge.
3. Does the bill look ok to you? Prompt: room rate, higher than quoted.
4. Is everything clear on your receipt? Prompt: itemized list, international phone calls.

4. Переведите на русский язык:

About my stay in the "Majestic" hotel in New York .This hotel is right around the corner from the Carnegie Deli and a short walk from Times Square, Central Park and the Theater District. It's good to ask for a room in the back that doesn't face 55th street to avoid the traffic noise. Rooms are small but very comfortable. Our rooms must have been recently renovated because we had brand new bathroom fixtures. The heater/air conditioner was a little noisy but we get used to it. The rates were really reasonable — for Manhattan anyway. There is a good restaurant inside the hotel but there are plenty of them right around the corner on 7th Avenue or Broadway. (My favorite is the Carnegie Deli!) In the hotel lobby there is usually some unusual music and video playing. The desk staff wasn't the friendliest but the bellmen were really great.

5. Переведите диалог:

- Я освобождаю номер завтра. Не могли бы вы выписать счет?
- Минутку, пожалуйста. Вот ваш счет за номер, телефон и обслуживание номеров из ресторана.
- Где я могу заплатить?
- Вы можете заплатить здесь кредитной карточкой.
- Не могли бы вы завтра отправить мои чемоданы вниз?
- Конечно, сэр. Вам понравилось пребывание в нашей гостинице?
- Мне понравилось обслуживание, а еда в вашем ресторане была отличная.

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на перевод специальных вопросов в косвенной речи:

1. Они спросили меня, -
какие книги я люблю читать, чей это учебник.
почему я пропустил несколько лекций.
как им добраться до площади Свердлова.

когда я в последний раз видел Петрова.
как (насколько хорошо) я говорю по-английски.
как часто я хожу в театр.
сколько времени мне нужно, чтобы пере вести эту статью.
сколько иностранных языков я знаю.
сколько времени я трачу на английский язык.
сколько времени он потратил на эту работу.
почему он не ходит в библиотеку.

2. Его спросили, -

как он добирается до завода,
где он будет работать, когда окончит институт.
какие фильмы он любит смотреть.
какие из этих фотографий ему хотелось бы иметь.
какой фильм будут показывать.
с кем он собирается говорить о работе.
с кем он делал перевод.
кто из его друзей сможет перевести статью на немецкий язык.

7. Перескажите диалоги косвенной речи:

1

Mary: Are you ready to go?

Ann: Not yet.

Mary: When will you be ready?

Ann: In five minutes.

Mary: Hurry up, I'm waiting for you.

2

Jim: Can you wait a little?

Peter: Certainly.

Jim: It'll only take me ten minutes to pack, I think.

Peter: Don't hurry, we've got a lot of time.

Практическое занятие № 40.

Практика речи: Покупки.

Грамматика: Прошедшее и будущее время группы Continuous.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

People do shopping almost every day. When people want to buy something, they go to shops where various goods are sold. Through the shop-window we can see what is sold in this or that shop. Big supermarkets are self-service shop. Customers can buy all the necessary foodstuffs there: bread, milk, meat, fish, grocery, sausages, sweets, vegetables and fruit. When customers come into the shop, they take a food basket and choose the products they want to buy. When they put everything they want into the basket they come up to the cashier's desk. There is a computer with a laser scanner that reads and sums up the prices on packed goods at the cashier's desk. The saleswoman tells how much to pay. The customers pay the money and leave the shop.

At the grocer's you can buy sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, sausages, frankfurters and so on. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's.

When we want to buy clothes, we go to men's and ladies' clothes shop. We buy boots and shoes at the footwear shop. We buy jewelry at the jeweler's. We buy books at the bookseller's.

Napoleon called the British "a nation of shopkeepers", but they are also a country of buyers. Englishmen love to shop! It is their number one leisure activity and around 37% of all money spent in England is spent while shopping.

The main shopping street in many towns is called the High Street, where you should head for if you want to go shopping.

A few small shops are owned by local people. Most are owned by national “chains” of stores. This makes many town centres look the same. Some towns also have street markets where fresh food and cheap goods can be bought. Away from the town centre, small “corner” shops provide groceries to local customers.

Peak shopping days are Saturdays and Sundays. In England, most retail shops are generally open 6 or 7 days a week. Typical opening times are: Mondays — Saturdays 9 am to 5:30 pm, though some shopping centres stay open until 8 pm or later. Sunday — 10am to 4pm (or 11am to 5pm). Sunday shopping has become popular in recent years and most large shops in towns are open for business. Shops are only allowed to trade for 6 hours on Sundays. Large supermarkets are open for 24 hours except for Sundays. Many supermarkets and superstores otherwise open from 8am until 10pm from Mondays to Saturdays and 10am to 4pm (or 11am to 5pm) on Sundays.

1. Прошедшее время группы Continuous образуется из прошедшей формы глагола **to be** и причастия I смыслового глагола — **was (were) + ing**:

At seven o'clock I **was writing** a letter. В семь часов я **писал** письмо.

What **were** you **doing** yesterday at five? Что вы **делали** вчера в пять?

2. Прошедшее время группы Continuous употребляется:

1) Для выражения действия, происходившего в определенный момент в прошлом. Этот момент может быть ясен из контекста или выражен:

а) точным указанием времени (часом) —

I **was waiting** for you at **ten o'clock** yesterday. Why didn't you come? Я **ждал вас** в **10 часов** вчера. Почему вы не пришли?

б) другим действием, выраженным глаголом в прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite** —

I **was preparing** my lessons **when my friend came in**. Я **готовил** уроки, **когда вошел мой друг**.

What **were** you **doing when Pavlov came to see you**? Что вы **делали**, **когда к вам пришел Павлов**?

П р и м е ч а н и е. Прошедшее время группы **Continuous** переводится на русский язык глаголом **несовершенного вида**.

1. Будущее время группы Continuous образуется при помощи глагола **to be** в будущем времени и причастия I смыслового глагола **will/shall be + ing**:

I **shall be listening** to a lecture at this time tomorrow. Завтра в это время я **буду слушать** лекцию.

What will you **be doing** at eight tomorrow? Что ты будешь делать завтра в восемь часов?

2. Будущее время группы Continuous употребляется для выражения действия, которое будет совершаться, будет находиться в процессе развития в определенный момент в будущем. Этот момент может быть ясен из контекста или выражен:

1) Точным указанием времени (часа) в будущем —

I **shall be preparing** my lessons **at eight o'clock** tomorrow. Я **буду готовить** уроки завтра в **восемь часов**.

2) Другим действием в будущем, выраженным глаголом в настоящем времени группы **Indefinite** в придаточном предложении времени или условия —

When you come to see me, I shall be preparing my lessons. **Когда ты придешь ко мне, я буду готовить** уроки.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Составьте монолог “Shopping”.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are shops for? 2. Where do people go when they want to buy something? 3. What can see through the shop-window? 4. What can we buy at the grocer's? 5. What can we buy at the baker's? 6. What can we buy at the greengrocer's? 7. What can we buy at the butcher's? 8. What can we buy at the confectioner's? 9. What can we buy at the footwear shop? 10. What can we buy at the bookseller's? 11. Where do the customers pay for the goods at the self-service shops? 12. What is a supermarket?

3. Подготовьтесь к написанию диктанта:

cannot do without не могут без

to buy купить, покупать

various [различный

goods товары
the grocer's бакалея
the baker's булочная
the butcher's мясной магазин
the greengrocer's овощной и фруктовый магазин
the confectioner's кондитерский магазин
footwear shop обувной магазин
the jeweler's ювелирный магазин
cashier кассир
bookseller's книжный магазин
salesgirl продавщица
saleswoman продавщица
salesman = shop assistant продавец
to weigh взвешивать
scales весы
self-service самообслуживание
mall ам. торговый центр
department store универсам
canned консервированный
supermarket супермаркет, универсам
sugar сахар
coffee кофе
frankfurter сосиска
ham ветчина

4. *Напишите изложение:*

Largest Shopping Centres

Bluewater is the largest out of town shopping development in Europe, located in Dartford in Kent. With more than 300 shops and parking for 13,000 cars, it attracts around 30 million visitors each year.

House of Fraser is a British department store group with over 60 stores across the United Kingdom and Ireland. Designer clothes, home appliances, electricals and beauty goods are on sale there.

British Home Stores (BHS Limited) is a British department store chain with branches mainly located in high street locations, primarily selling clothing and household items such as bed linen, cutlery, crockery and lighting. The company has 186 stores throughout the United Kingdom.

A **shopping development** is usually situated outside a town or city and typically contains a number of large chain stores.

5. *Обсудите в парах следующие вопросы:*

1. What can you buy at the butcher's shops?
2. Do you like to eat tinned meat?
3. You often visit the baker's shops, don't you?
4. What do you prefer – tea or coffee?
5. Are the shops far from your house?
6. There is no accounting for tastes. Do you agree with it?
7. Do you like to go to the shops?
8. What can you buy at the greengrocer's shop?
9. Whom do you like to go to the shops with?
10. Do you like to look through the shop windows?
11. How often do you go to the shops?
12. What do you buy at the dairy?
13. Do you help your mother to carry bags when you go to the shops with her?
14. Do you want to be a shop-assistant?

6. *Поставьте следующие предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени группы Continuous, добавив необходимые по смыслу обстоятельства времени или придаточные предложения времени:*

1. What **is** Comrade Smirnov's wife **doing**?—She **is preparing** for departure.
2. Comrade Smirnov **is not packing** his things.
3. **Are you waiting** for your friend? — No, I am not, I **am waiting** for my father.
4. Where **are you hurrying** to? — I **am hurrying** to the railway station.
5. He **is talking** to a friend of his.
6. My daughter **is washing** her dress.
7. They **are not smoking** now.

7. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме:

a) 1. The engineer Petrov was having dinner at half past three yesterday. 2. My sister was paying for her new coat when I came into the shop. 3. Our mother was preparing dinner in the kitchen at five o'clock. 4. I was hurrying to the buffet when I met you. 5. Your friends were smoking in the corridor when we saw them.

b) 1. I shall be waiting for you at seven o'clock in the evening. 2. They will be having dinner when you come to see them. 3. We shall be discussing this question at this time the day after tomorrow. 4. We shall be preparing for departure at three o'clock tomorrow. 5. They will be receiving their friends at this time tomorrow.

Практическое занятие № 41.

Практика речи: Покупаем сувениры.

Грамматика: Просьба и приказание в косвенной речи.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

What Are Souvenirs?

Although usually connected with holiday gift shop merchandise, the word 'souvenir' is actually a French word meaning remembrance or memory. Souvenirs are also referred to as keepsakes or mementos and can be any item that somebody keeps for the memories it brings back.

Why Do We Buy Souvenirs?

Many people like to take a little something home with them as a reminder of their travels, something to show for where they have been, something they can use to look back and reminisce about the fantastic experience they had during their holiday. Not to mention, displaying such a memento around the home can be a great conversation starter when you have guests. After all, buying souvenirs is part and parcel of the fun holiday experience.

Tourists also tend to take lots of gifts and novelties back home for friends, relatives and work colleagues. It's a nice way to show you have been thinking of them while you have been away on your vacation.

There are some of us who just can't resist walking into a gift shop and coming out with something. This can happen a lot especially if you are on holiday with children!

Nonetheless, souvenirs are not always linked with destinations though. Many people collect commemorative memorabilia of special events such as Royal Family weddings and merchandise to show support for their favourite popular football or basket ball teams, or even entertainment merchandise which features their favourite movies.

Buying Souvenirs Online

Nowadays lots of holiday makers are doing their souvenir shopping online, sometimes even prior to or after they travel from the comfort of their own homes. This is mainly due to the increase of online shopping and the availability of such items on the internet. There are many good reasons to do this and although many people prefer to pick up gifts during the actual trip, it is a great idea for those who don't want to get to the airport lumbered with bags, because your order will be delivered to your door. Without traipsing through shop after shop, trying to find the right gift at the right price, and remembering everyone you have to buy for, ordering through the internet conveniently allows you to make the most of your time on holiday and sort the presents out when it suits you best.

Also once your trip has come to an end, if you have forgot to buy for someone, or in the unfortunate event that you may have lost or broken a souvenir that was very dear to you, you would be able to come across and purchase the same item on the internet in order to replace it.

Free Souvenirs

A souvenir does not have to be something that has been purchased from a store. During your travels, there are quite a few delightful little objects that can be acquired along the way, which can more often than not have some sort of sentimental value over products that you have bought from a gift shop.

These types of things could be quite possibly insignificant to someone else, although having a great deal of importance to the owner, and mean a lot as a symbol of a past experience.

From travel size toiletries from the hotel you have stayed in (it's always a nice idea to leave a tip) to stickers, badges and other treats for children that are frequently handed out in places such as theme parks. Or even cardboard coasters from various coffee shops, bars and restaurants where you have enjoyed your meal or evening out, there are numerous ideas for charming little keepsakes that can be picked up here and there. Natural items such as shells, pine cones, pressed leaves and flowers are also quaint ideas for personal keepsakes which look spectacular when displayed in glass vases and jars.

Souvenirs From Around the World

Different parts of the world have their own version of souvenirs and collecting unique items from around the world is a wonderful way to commemorate your adventures or your love for that particular country or place.

There are so many different types of souvenir ideas to choose from. From the classics such as a Statue of Liberty replica from New York, an Eiffel Tower model from Paris, Russian Matryoshka dolls, miniature Dutch Clogs or a Leaning Tower of Pisa figurines from Italy to the more obscure, unique gift ideas. An authentic item which has actually been made in the country you have travelled to is a superb idea, such as a decorative marble plate from India, a traditional wooden Kokeshi doll from Japan or even possum wool gloves from New Zealand for example.

Просьба и приказание в косвенной речи вводятся глаголами to ask, to tell, to order и передаются с помощью инфинитива глагола в утвердительной или отрицательной форме (to go, not to go). Если в прямой речи не указано, к кому обращена просьба или приказание, то в косвенной речи следует обязательно добавить местоимение или существительное, которое всегда ясно не контекста.

Он сказал: «Уходите, пожалуйста». - Он попросил ее уйти.

Она сказала: «Прекратите шуметь». - Она велела мне прекратить шуметь.

Сравните:

She said: «Stop making that noise. » - She told me to stop making that noise.

Примечание 1. Обратите внимание на различие в значении следующих предложений:

Он просил меня не приходить в 5. (= Предупредил, чтобы я не приходил в 5.)

Он не просил меня приходить в 5. (= Я сам захотел и пришел.)

Примечание 2. В английском языке есть более употребительная форма передачи приказа в косвенной речи, особенно когда глагол, вводящий приказание, стоит в настоящем времени: это глагол to say, за которым следует придаточное предложение.

He says: «Meet me at the station. » Он говорит: «Встретьте меня на станции».

He tells us to meet him at the station. - He says that we are to meet him at the station.

Вторая форма также более обычна тогда, когда приказание передается через третье лицо:

He said that she was to leave at once. Он сказал, что она должна уехать немедленно.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Запомните следующие слова и выражения:

What's the price of this? = How much is it? - How much does it cost? Сколько это стоит?

That's too expensive. Это слишком дорого.

Have you anything a little cheaper? У вас есть что-нибудь дешевле?

How much is that altogether? Сколько за все?

Do you make discounts if I pay in cash? Вы делаете скидки, если я плачу наличными?

Do you sell antiques? У вас есть в продаже антиквариат?

No, that isn't quite what I want. Нет, это не совсем то, что мне надо.

I want something like this but of a lighter shade. Мне хотелось бы что-нибудь наподобие этого, но более светлого оттенка.

Could you show me something different? Не могли бы вы показать мне что-нибудь другое?

I take this. Я это беру.

That's all. Thank you. Это все. Спасибо.

2. Составьте диалоги:

1. Диалог между продавцом и покупателем в магазине сувениров.

2. Диалог между двумя товарищами, встретившимися в магазине.

3. Составьте короткий рассказ, используя следующие слова:

to travel, different, to pack, to buy, a suit-case, happy, wait, until, while, which, to hurry, to forget, an address, a railway-station, to leave.

4. У Вас на руках есть большая сумма денег, и Вы находитесь в крупном торговом центре. Что и кому Вы купите? Почему?

5. Переведите:

Wherever you go, you'll find cheap trinkets and doodads at souvenir shops. I always make sure to pick up a couple of interesting ones that aren't lame magnets, key chains, or anything heavy. For example, in Japan, I picked up a handful of shrine charms. If there's nothing interesting like that, I'd settle for a bag of M&Ms or something sweet that can be shared. M&Ms are cheap and a great way to bring a smile to someone's face, which can make you smile. Smiles all around, folks, so everybody wins. Gifts come in handy for when I meet cool people and want to help make someone's day more awesome. You don't want to pelt just anyone with gifts like Oprah might. Usually, I reserve gifts for people like my hosts, guests, and people I meet at Facebook groups or events.

Small gifts like souvenirs or postcards you've picked up from your travels or even sharing M&Ms and snacks are a great way to automatically make interactions more pleasant.

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на выражение просьбы и приказаний в косвенной речи:

1. Он попросил своего друга -

разбудить его в семь.

не будить его.

открыть окно.

не открывать окна.

сделать завтра сообщение.

не делать завтра сообщения.

повести сына погулять.

не водить сына гулять.

2. Скажите ему, чтобы он -

поторопился.

не спешил.

не делал работу в спешке.

загорал только час в день.

совсем не загорал.

встал рано завтра.

7. Перескажите следующие диалоги в косвенной речи:

1

Teacher: Have you found out the subject of Comrade Petrov's talk yet?

Student: Not yet. I'll be seeing him about it tomorrow morning.

Teacher: Have you asked him what time you could go to his place?

Student: Yes, he told me to come at eleven. He'll be waiting for me.

2

"Could you tell me how to get to Green Street?"

"I see you are a stranger here."

"Yes, I only came yesterday."

"Can you see that tall building over there?"

"Of course."

"Walk in that direction. There's a bus stop near it. You can take the 16 bus to Green Street. It won't take you long." "Thank you very much."

Практическое занятие № 42.

Практика речи: В супермаркете.

Грамматика: Придаточные предложения следствия.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Some shops may have many departments. These shops are called department stores or supermarkets. Supermarkets are self-service stores with departments for different food products. Supermarkets sell thousands of food products: meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, canned groceries, bakery items, delicatessen items, and frozen foods. Some supermarkets also have seafood and alcohol.

The supermarkets are located in shopping centres or malls and along main roads. Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have low prices and variety of products in one place. There you can buy almost everything you need. These shops are called self-service shops because there are no salespersons there but only cashiers at the cash desks. The customers choose the goods they want to buy and pay for them at the cash desk.

Nowadays more and more supermarkets appear in our cities. They are called self-service shop. Why do people like shopping in this self-service shop? There are three main reasons for this: it doesn't take them much time, there is a wide choice of all possible products in this shop and the prices are not very high.

There are several aisles in the shop: fruit and vegetables, meat and fish counters and others. The green grocery and fruit aisles offer a great variety of fresh and canned vegetables and fruit. There you can buy spring onions, brown onions, potatoes, carrots, beets, cabbages and lettuce. There are also radishes, cauliflower and green peas on the counters. The customers can put the vegetables into plastic bags.

The fruit are always very fresh. You can buy bananas, grapes, lemons, oranges, tangerines and pineapples, pears, apples and plums. In season the shop has a great variety of berries: strawberries, cherries, raspberries, black and red currants, gooseberries and cranberries. In summer they sell water melons and melons. Fruit and berry jams are sold all year round. There is also a wide choice of fruit and vegetable juices to any taste. You can buy bottles and packs of juice of any size.

All kinds of cereals you can buy at the grocery aisle: oatmeal, millet, rice, buckwheat and pearl barley. They also sell macaroni, vermicelli and noodles. There you can also buy vegetable oil, spices, flour, potato flour, peas and some other products.

At the meat counter the customers can buy pork, beef, mutton, veal and poultry. The meat products are ready packed and some of them can be cooked in microwave oven. There are also delicatessen and smoked meats and sausages here. They offer you all kinds of sausages, liver pate, ham, canned beef and pork.

There is a wide choice of fish at the supermarket. You can buy live carp, pike, bream and sheat-fish. There is much fresh-frozen fish: perch, cod, plaice and some other. You can buy pike-perch and sturgeon, lobsters, shrimps, scallops, fillet of sword-fish, tuna fish, live craw-fish, herring and kipper here. There is also much canned fish.

Dairy department has a wide choice of milk products. There you can buy milk, butter, cream, yogurts, kefir, sour cream, cheese, curds, cottage cheese, pot cheese, and cream cheese. At this department you can also buy eggs, mayonnaise and margarine.

You go for white and brown bread to the bread section. There are a lot of baked items in this section. You can also buy rolls, buns, muffins, and croissants there.

There is a rich choice of items in the confectionery: lump sugar, granulated sugar, sweets, chocolates, chocolate bars and biscuits. A lot of other tasty things are on sale here: pastry, jam-puffs, tarts, wafers, marmalade and also tea, coffee and cocoa.

Придаточные предложения следствия выражают следствие, вытекающее из содержания главного предложения. Они присоединяются к главному предложению союзами *such... that такой... что, so (...)* *that так что*:

The children made such a noise that I couldn't work. Дети так шумели, что я не мог работать.

Так же как и в русском языке, соотносительная усилительная частица *so так* может входить в состав главного предложения для подчеркивания, усиления того или иного качества, а местоимение *such такой (таковой)* как средство усиления сочетания с существительным всегда входит в состав главного предложения.

The book was so difficult that I couldn't read it. Книга была так трудна, что я не мог читать ее.

Обратите внимание на то, что в придаточном предложении следствия часто употребляется модальный глагол *can могу*:

My friend was so busy yesterday that he couldn't go to the country with me.

Мой друг был так занят вчера, что не мог поехать со мной за город.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите на английский язык.

1. В этом торговом центре есть новый супермаркет.
2. В этом супермаркете вы можете купить все, что вам нужно.
3. Мы всегда делаем покупки в этом супермаркете. Здесь большой выбор продуктов.
4. Мария работает в этом супермаркете? — Да, она работает там продавцом.
5. В каком отделе она работает? — Она работает кассиром в кондитерском отделе.
6. Какие отделы есть в этом супермаркете? — В этом супермаркете имеются мясной, рыбный, бакалейный, кондитерский, молочный и овощной отделы.

2. Составьте монолог "Department stores".

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are the most popular department stores in London?
2. Where you can buy nice clothes if you're in London?
3. Name some of the biggest department stores and supermarkets.

4. Подготовьтесь к изложению текста:

Department Stores

- Marks & Spencer (clothes and food)
- Debenhams and John Lewis and British Home Stores (clothing, shoes, beauty, furniture, electricals & gifts)
- WHSmith (household appliances, Cds and DVDs).
- Alders Department Store (gifts, bathroom, electrical, china, furniture, household goods and linens, kitchen, nursery)
- Boots (beauty products, make up, cosmetics and skin care products)
- House of Fraser (designer clothes, electricals and beauty)
- Argos (beds, sofas, mattresses, bedding, lighting)
- Harrod's — the famous department store that every tourist wants to visit. You can find anything from the cheapest to the most expensive things.

5. Выучите слова для написания диктанта:

shopper покупатель

to head for направляться

shopping development крупный торговый центр за городом

bedding— bed linen постельные принадлежности

household appliances бытовая техника

household goods хозяйственные товары

stationers магазин канцтоваров

cutlery столовые приборы

crockery посуда

lighting осветительная аппаратура

beauty (product) косметический товар (средства по уходу за кожей, декоративная косметика и т.д.)

electricals электротехнические изделия

china фарфор, фарфоровые изделия

nursery магазин, продающий семена, рассаду, саженцы деревьев и кустарников, удобрения, почву, инсектициды и садово-огородный инструмент

6. Прочитайте и переведите диалог:

AT THE GREENGROCER'S

Salesman: Morning Harry, how's it going?

Harry: Things are going fine Bob, how's business?

Salesman: Oh, the usual. So what'll it be for today? There's some fine eggplant, and there's some great zucchini.

Harry: What's that?

Salesman: What... this? This here is a tomato, Harry.

Harry: No, not that! That yellow thing, there.

Salesman: Oh this, these are yellow peppers. They are sweet. They're good in salad.

Harry: I'll take three.

Salesman: Okay, do you want this big one?

Harry: Yes, I want the three biggest ones.

Salesman: Okay, here you are.

Harry: Thanks.

Salesman: That's two twenty.

Harry: Two twenty for three peppers!

Salesman: That's the price.

Harry: Okay, but it's expensive. Here's the money.

Salesman: Thanks. Prices are high for me too. Here's your change. See you later.

Harry: Good-bye.

7. Переведите:

Это такие трудные упражнения. Это такие интересные книги. Доклад был такой интересный!
Это так важно?

Практическое занятие № 43.

Практика речи: Ярмарки и рынки.

Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

1. A fair is a gathering of people for a variety of entertainment or commercial activities. It is normally of the essence of a fair that it is temporary with scheduled times lasting from an afternoon to several weeks.

In the Middle Ages, many fairs developed as temporary markets and were especially important for long-distance and international trade, as wholesale traders travelled, sometimes for many days, to fairs where they could be sure to meet those they needed to buy from or sell to. Fairs were usually tied to a special Christian religious occasions, such as the Saint's day of the local church. Stagshaw in England, is documented to have held annual fairs as early as 1293 consisting of the sales of animals. Along with the main fair held on 4 July, the city also hosted smaller fairs throughout the year where specific types of animals were sold.

Because of the great numbers of people attracted by fairs they were often the scenes of riots and disturbances, so the privilege of holding a fair was granted by royal charter. At first, they were allowed only in towns and places of strength, or where there was a bishop, sheriff or governor who could keep order. In time various benefits became attached to certain fairs, such as granting people the protection of a holiday and allowing them freedom from arrest in certain circumstances. The officials were authorized to mete out justice to those who came to their fair; eventually even the smallest fair would have had a court to adjudicate on offences and disputes arising within the fairground, called a pye powder court

Every fair is different - depending on where in the country it takes place, and the local organising team.

2. Nana lived in Princes Street, Port Melbourne. I was about 9 or 10 years of age and used to visit and stay with her during school holidays back in the early fifties.

Part of the visit would include at least one trip to "South Market" Nana and I would walk along Graham Street to Bay Street (no overpass those days, and definitely no way were we allowed to take the bus!).

The hustle and bustle inside the market square, the strident voices of the vendors advertising their wares and the distinctive smells of the butchers, the fishmongers and the delis loom large in my memory bank.

I can still visualise Nana sampling tasty cheese. The stronger it tasted and smelled, the better she liked it. Her lips would quiver with anticipation as the sample approached.

We'd march around the aisles, Nana in total control, chatting to the various stallholders. This was more than just a shopping expedition. It was a social outing. Of course I was proudly introduced to the stallholders and Nana's friends, who would feign interest and pretend they remembered me from previous visits.

Nana had a canvas jeep, a two wheeler, and the purchases had to be carefully stacked with the meat on the bottom and the softer fruit and vegetables on the top. Her precious tasty cheese went straight in the handbag.

My reward for patience was a sugar-crusted jam doughnut from the van in Coventry Street, a real treat as doughnuts only existed in the imagination in the back blocks of Beaumaris where we lived.

Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Прилагательные в английском языке, в отличие от русских имен прилагательных, не имеют категории рода, числа, падежа. Качественные имена прилагательные в английском языке, так же как и в русском языке, имеют три степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную. Однако в отличие от русского языка, в котором каждое прилагательное, как правило, имеет и сложную (состоящую из двух слов) и простую формы степеней сравнения (например: **интереснее** и **более** интересный, **интереснейший** и **самый** интересный), каждое английское прилагательное, как правило, имеет **только одну форму** — простую или сложную.

1. Односложные прилагательные и двухсложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на **-y, -e, -er, -ow**, образуют сравнительную степень путем прибавления к положительной степени суффикса **-er**, который читается, и превосходную степень — путем прибавления суффикса **-est**, который читается:

small маленький **smaller** меньший **smallest** наименьший
easy легкий **easier** легче **easiest** самый легкий

2. Правила орфографии. При образовании степеней сравнения при помощи суффиксов **-er** и **-est** следует помнить следующее.

а) Если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на немую букву **e**, то при прибавлении **-er** и **-est** эта буква опускается:

large большой **larg+er** больший **larg+est** наибольший

б) Если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на согласную букву с предшествующей гласной, имеющей краткое чтение, то конечная согласная буква удваивается:

big большой **big+g+er** больший **big+g+est** наибольший

в) Если прилагательное в положительной степени оканчивается на **y** с предшествующей согласной буквой, то в сравнительной и превосходной степени **y** переходит в **i**:

busy занятый **busier** более занятый **busiest** самый занятый

Однако, если букве **y** предшествует гласная, то **y** остается без изменения:

gay веселый **gayer** более веселый **gayest** самый веселый

3. Английские прилагательные **good** хороший, **bad** плохой, **little** маленький, мало, **many** и **much** много, так же как и соответствующие слова в русском языке, образуют степени сравнения не посредством суффиксов, а от другого корня:

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good хороший	better лучше	best (наи)лучший
bad плохой	worse хуже	worst (наи)худший
little маленький	less меньше	least наименьший
many много	more больше	most больше всего
far далекий	further более	furthest самый
	Farther далекий	farthest далекий

П р и м е ч а н и е. Русское слово **меньше** переводится на английский язык словом **less** в том случае, когда оно относится к неисчисляемому существительному, и словами **smaller, fewer**, когда оно относится к исчисляемому существительному:

Сегодня у нас **меньше** свободного **времени**, чем вчера. Today we have **less** free **time** than yesterday.

Эта **комната** **меньше** той (размер). This **room** is **smaller** than that one.

Я делаю сейчас **меньше** **ошибок**. I make **fewer mistakes** now (количество).

4. Большинство двухсложных прилагательных, а также прилагательные, состоящие из трех и более слогов, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слов **more** более или **less** менее, **most** самый, **наиболее** или **least** наименее, которые ставятся перед прилагательными в положительной степени. Таким образом эти прилагательные имеют сложные формы степеней сравнения (состоящие из двух слов):

active **more active** **most active**
 активный более активный самый активный

	less active <i>менее активный</i>	least active <i>наименее активный</i>
	more interesting <i>более интересный</i>	most interesting <i>самый интересный</i>
interesting <i>интересный</i>	less interesting <i>менее интересный</i>	least interesting <i>наименее интересный.</i>

Примечания.

1. Существительное с определением, выраженным прилагательным в **превосходной степени**, употребляется с определенным артиклем, если по смыслу не требуется какое-либо местоимение:

Moscow is **the largest** city in our country. Москва **самый большой** город в нашей стране.

Но:

My best friend lives in Leningrad. **Мой лучший** друг живет в Ленинграде.

2. Определенный артикль сохраняется перед превосходной степенью и в том случае, когда существительное не упомянуто (т.е. подразумевается):

The Moscow Underground is **the most beautiful** in the world. Московское метро — **самое красивое** в мире.

3. В английском языке после прилагательного в сравнительной степени всегда употребляется союз **than** *чем*, тогда как в русском языке этот союз может опускаться:

My son is **younger than** you. Мой сын **моложе, чем** вы. (Мой сын **моложе** вас.)

4. При переводе русских словосочетаний со словами **лучший, худший, младший, старший** следует иметь в виду, что только по контексту можно определить, являются ли они сравнительной или превосходной степенью соответствующих прилагательных.

Сравните:

Дайте мне **лучший чемодан**. Этот мне не нравится. Give me **a better suit-case**. I don't like this one. (Сравнительная степень).

Это **лучшая улица** нашего города. This is **the best street** in our town. (Превосходная степень)

Вы дали **худший пример**, чем товарищ Петров. You gave **a worse example** than Comrade Petrov did.

Вот **худший диктант**. Here is **the worst dictation**.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Дополните диалог, выбрав из списка нужные реплики Джени:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| a. A bar of Lux, please. | g. Thank you. Cheerio. |
| b. And a dozen eggs, please. | h. And a tin of pears. |
| c. A packet of crisps and a bar of soap. | i. Yes, please. |
| d. All right. I'll take a tin of peaches then. | j. Haven't you? |
| e. No, just one more thing – a pound of cheese. | k. Standard, please. |
| f. Hello, Mr. Davies, I'd like to have a pound of butter. | |

Mr. Davies: - Hello, Jenny. What can I do for you?

Jennifer: 1) ...

Mr. Davies: - Yes. Anything else?

Jennifer: 2) ...

Mr. Davies: - Large or standard?

Jennifer: 3) ...

Mr. Davies: - Here you are.

Jennifer: 4) ...

Mr. Davies: - Oh, I'm afraid we haven't got any pears left.

Jennifer: 5) ...

Mr. Davies: - No, but we've got lots of peaches.

Jennifer: 6) ...

Mr. Davies: - Right you are. Anything else?

Jennifer: 7) ...

Mr. Davies: - Yes. Now what sort of soap do you want?

Jennifer: 8) ...

Mr. Davies: - Right. Is that all?

Jennifer: 9) ...

Mr. Davies: - Cheddar?

Jennifer: 10) ...

Mr. Davies: - Right, let's see now... That's 1.51 pounds altogether, Jenny. (She hands him 2 pounds) Thank you. And 49 pence change.

Jennifer: 11) ...

2. Запомните:

to roast, grill, broil meat — жарить мясо на огне

to cook meat — готовить мясо

to cure meat — консервировать мясо

to fry meat — жарить мясо

to cut (carve) meat — резать мясо

to slice meat — нарезать мясо ломтиками или слоями

chopped (ground) meat — рубленое (молотое) мясо

fresh meat — свежее мясо

lean meat — постное, нежирное мясо

minced meat — молотое на мясорубке мясо

raw meat — сырое мясо

soup meat — мясо для супа

tender meat — нежное мясо

tough meat — жесткое мясо

3. Заполните пропуски подходящими словами: one - ones - they - those - these - there

AT THE FRUIT VENDOR'S

Harry: How much are the bananas?

Salesman: These big ones, or these little___?

Harry: The big greenish___.

Salesman: ___are two dollars a pound.

Harry: I'd like two pounds, please. And what are ___?

Salesman: These are fresh imported Italian figs.

Harry: Are ___good?

Salesman: ___are fantastic! Try one.

Harry: Yes, ___are good. I'd like a pound, please. Are local grapes or imported grapes?

Salesman: They are local grapes. ___are very good, too.

Harry: What are those green things___?

Salesman: ___here are watermelons.

Harry: I'd like ___please.

Salesman: Which___? This___or that

Harry: The small___there.

Salesman: Here you are.

Harry: Thank you.

4. Переведите на английский язык:

1. В этом торговом центре есть новый супермаркет.

2. В этом супермаркете вы можете купить все, что вам нужно.

3. Мы всегда делаем покупки в этом супермаркете. Здесь большой выбор продуктов.

4. Мария работает в этом супермаркете? — Да, она работает там продавцом.

5. В каком отделе она работает? — Она работает кассиром в кондитерском отделе.

6. Какие отделы есть в этом супермаркете? — В этом супермаркете имеются мясной, рыбный, бакалейный, кондитерский, молочный и овощной отделы.

7. Какие продукты вы покупаете в мясном отделе? — Мы обычно покупаем говядину, но иногда мы покупаем баранину или свинину.

8. Какое мясо вы покупаете жирное или постное? — Я покупаю постное мясо. Я не люблю жирное мясо.

9. Что вы покупаете в молочном отделе? — Мы покупаем различные молочные продукты: молоко, кефир, сметану и сыр.

10. Где вы покупаете картофель, капусту, свеклу, морковь и другие овощи? — Мы всегда покупаем овощи в этом супермаркете. У них здесь большой выбор овощей: свежая капуста, хороший картофель, морковь и свекла.

11. Что вы купили сегодня? — Мы купили тунца горячего копчения, селедку, паштет из печени, черный и белый хлеб, сдобные булочки и спагетти.

12. Какие деликатесы вы покупаете в вашей кулинарии? — Мы купили копченую колбасу, сосиски и ветчину.

13. Где вы покупаете хлеб? — Мы покупаем его в хлебном отделе.

5. Переведите на английский язык следующие прилагательные и образуйте их степени сравнения:

узкий, грязный, важный, широкий, маленький, тонкий, голодный, красивый, плохой, счастливый, плодотворный, странный, удобный, сердитый, громкий, низкий, хороший, прямой, молодой, дорогой.

6. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных:

1. Здесь очень **темно**. Давайте заниматься в комнате №3. Она **светлее** нашей. 2. Ваше место (seat) **самое неудобное**. 3. Зимой дни **короче**, чем летом? 4. Какой месяц **самый короткий** в году? 5. Ваша дочь **старше** моей. Моей дочери только шесть лет, а вашей уже семь. 6. Завтра мы поедем за город **самым ранним** поездом (train). 7. Около окна **холодно**. Давайте сядем сюда, здесь **теплее**.

Практическое занятие № 44.

Практика речи: Рестораны и кафе: заказ еды.

Грамматика: Именные безличные предложения.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

There are many different types of places where people can eat and drink. They are very luxurious restaurants, formal luxury restaurants, informal restaurants serving national dishes, coffee-shops, snack-bars, fast-food restaurants, bars and night clubs. In a large hotel there are several kinds of bars: the lobby bar, the restaurant bar, the service bar, the catering and banquet bar, the poolside bars, mini-bars, sports bars.

At the very luxurious restaurants dinner is a la carte. Such restaurants are usually famous for their haute cuisine. They have a sophisticated atmosphere. Their service is impeccable.

At the formal luxury restaurants the surroundings are elegant and the cuisine is superb. They are appropriate for business lunches and romantic dinners.

The informal national restaurants serve typical local dishes. They offer a lot of home-made dishes. They make bread and pasta themselves. These restaurants have two sorts of dinner menu: a la carte and a three-course fixed price menu. The atmosphere is cosy and relaxed and the meals are reasonably priced there.

At the coffee-shops the surroundings are modest and the atmosphere is friendly. The customers can have quick snacks with drinks there. These places serve sandwiches, salads, cakes and beverages. They may offer table service, counter service or self-service.

The snack-bars have a very relaxed atmosphere and very modest surroundings. They offer self-catering as a rule. The customers can have some snack with their drink.

The fast-food restaurants offer a very quick counter service. The choice of food and drinks is fixed but limited. Such places provide a drive-in and take-out service.

The bars offer different kinds of drinks, mixed drinks, beer, juices, soda. They can also serve nuts and crisp biscuits to go with the drinks.

At the nightclubs the customers can have excellent wine and delicious dishes and dance to a band. Such places have a floor show. Live entertainment is very expensive. Many hotels are switching to operations with a DJ or where the bar itself is the entertainment (e.g., sports bar). The customers can gamble if they like. The nightclubs provide overnight catering and entertainment until 4 a.m. as a rule. The lobby bar is a convenient meeting place. Lobby bars, when well-managed, are a good source of income.

The catering and banquet bar is used specifically to service all the catering and banquet needs of the hotel. These bars can stretch any operator to the limit. Frequently, several cash bars must be set up at a variety of locations; if cash wines are involved with dinner, it becomes a race to get the wine to the guest before the meal, preferably before the appetizer. Because of the difficulties involved in servicing a

large number of guests, most hotels encourage inclusive wine and beverage functions in which the guests pay a little more for tickets that include a predetermined amount of beverage service. Banquet bars require careful inventory control. The bottles should be checked immediately after the function, and, if the bar is very busy, the bar manager should pull the money just before the bar closes. The breakdown of function bars should be done on the spot if possible to help prevent pilferage. The banquet bar needs to stock not only large quantities of the popular wines, spirits, and beers but also a selection of premium spirits and after-dinner liqueurs. These are used in the ballroom and private dining rooms in particular. The poolside bars are popular at resort hotels where guests can enjoy a variety of exotic cocktails poolside. Resort hotels that cater to conventions often put on theme parties one night of the convention to allow delegates to kick back. Popular themes that are catered around the pool might be a Hawaiian luau, a Caribbean reggae night, Mexican fiesta, or country and western events. Left to the imagination, one could conceive of a number of theme events.

Mini-bars are small, refrigerated bars in guest rooms. They offer the convenience of having beverages available at all times. For security, they have a separate key, which may be either included in the room key envelope at check-in or withheld according to the guest's preference. Mini-bars are typically checked and replenished on a daily basis. Charges for items used are automatically added to the guest folio.

Sports bars have become popular in hotels. Almost everyone identifies with a sporting theme, which makes for a relaxed atmosphere that complements contemporary lifestyles. Many sports bars have a variety of games such as pool, football, bar basketball, and so on, which, together with satellite-televised sporting events, contribute to the atmosphere.

DINNER AT THE RESTAURANT

Usually I have dinner at home but last Sunday my friend invited me to have dinner at the restaurant. When we came in the headwaiter showed us to the table. We sat down at the table and the waiter gave us the menu. The table was already set for dinner. There was a white table-cloth on the table, plates, spoons, knives and forks on it. In the middle of the table there was a dish with white and brown bread, a cruet-set with a salt-cellar and pots for pepper and mustard.

We decided to begin with some kind of appetizer or horsd'oeuvre. My friend ordered clear chicken soup with noodles and I chose cabbage soup with small meat pies. For the second course there was a wide choice of dishes: fried fish and chips, pancakes with salmon, scallops fried in vegetable oil, veal cutlets, pork chops with fried potatoes, steaks and grilled chicken. For the second course the waiter suggested the specialty of the restaurant — pan-fried veal chops with spring onions.

For dessert we decided to take vanilla ice cream, coffee and apple pie. Everything was very tasty and the service was good. The waiter brought us a bill. We paid the bill and left the restaurant.

Именные безличные предложения. Безличные предложения типа It is difficult to find являются разновидностью именных безличных предложений и отличаются от них тем, что они выражают отношение, мнение говорящего о действии, выраженном инфинитивом, следующим за именем прилагательным, например:

It is easy to read this book. Эту книгу легко читать.

Когда говорящий желает указать лицо, которое выполняет действие, выраженное инфинитивом, употребляется оборот с предлогом for:

It is easy for him to read this book. Ему легко читать эту книгу,

В таких безличных предложениях чаще всего употребляются прилагательные difficult *трудный*, easy *легкий*, strange *странный*, possible *возможный*, impossible *невозможный*, necessary *необходимый* и некоторые другие.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Прочитайте и переведите диалог, затем сыграйте его по ролям, выбрав блюда на свой вкус:

1st Guest: Let's call a waiter and make the orders.

Waiter: What can I do for you?

1st Guest: Breakfast for two, please.

Waiter: What would you like for breakfast? Today we've got a big choice of dishes.

1st Guest: Will you bring us something substantial to your taste?

Waiter: Here is the menu. Make your choice, please.

1st Guest: I'd rather have pancakes, bacon and eggs and a cup of coffee.

Waiter: How would you like your coffee?

1st Guest: Make it white, not very strong and put two lumps of sugar in it, please.

Waiter (to the second guest): What would you like for breakfast?

2nd Guest: I'd like fried eggs, meat pate and toasts with marmalade. Then bring me a fruit salad and some fruit juice, please.

2. Выучите:

meat pate мясной паштет

Roquefort сыр Рокфор

Cheddar сыр Чедер

piquant пикантный

mellow спелый, зрелый

Swiss cheese швейцарский сыр

Edam сорт голландского сыра Эдам

Cheshire сорт твердого сыра

Camembert сыр Камамбер

soft мягкий

Brie сорт французского сыра Бри

3. Переведите на английский язык:

В воскресенье я с друзьями пошел в ресторан. Мы вошли в зал. Официант проводил нас к свободному столику у окна, стол был уже накрыт на две персоны. Официант принес нам меню, и мы сделали заказ. Мы заказали обед. Я заказал салат из помидоров и огурцов, бифштекс с жареным картофелем, мороженое, кофе и шампанское. Наши друзья заказали красную икру, жареную рыбу, телячьи котлеты с овощным гарниром, вино и соки. Обед был очень хороший.

4. Прочитайте и переведите диалоги на русский язык:

Breakfast at the restaurant

Waiter: Good morning! What would you like for breakfast?

Guest: Well, I'll have some bread and butter or some buttered toast, eggs and bacon and cornflakes with milk.

Waiter: What would you like, tea or coffee?

Guest: In the morning I prefer a cup of strong coffee.

Waiter: How many lumps of sugar do you take in your coffee? Do you take milk with your coffee?

Guest: I usually take two lumps of sugar and have my coffee with milk.

Waiter: What else would you like to order?

Guest: You see, I didn't want to take a substantial breakfast but today I'd like to taste your sandwiches with cheese. I see you have sandwiches with cheese on the menu. What kind of cheese is that?

Waiter: Any kind you like. We have soft piquant cheeses — Roquefort and Cheddar, mellow cheeses — Swiss and Cheshire, and soft cheeses — Edam, Camembert and Brie.

5. Запомните:

When taking reservations by telephone the following expressions can also be used:

- How can I help you, sir?
- For which day?
- What time is the reservation for? = At what time?
- Could I have your name, please? = Under what name?
- For how many people?
- I'll check if we have a table 4.
- Could you give me a contact number, please?
- We look forward to seeing you on the nineteenth.

6. Найдите синонимы к словам:

variety, expensive, fast, provide, employ, lounge, include, café, staff

7. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на безличные предложения:

1. Сейчас слишком рано обсуждать этот вопрос. 2. Важно сказать ему сегодня, когда мы уезжаем. 3. Зима. Довольно холодно. Часто идет снег, и иногда я совсем не хочу выходить из дому. 4. Зимой трудно вставать рано, потому что. утром еще темно. 5. Борис знает немецкий и французский языки, поэтому ему легко изучать английский язык. 6. Вам трудно идти? Давайте возьмем такси, а? 7. Совсем не странно, что Петров, наконец, закончил институт, он много занимался. 8. Дождь уже идет? — Нет еще, но скоро пойдет. 9. Когда я вышел из дома, шел дождь. 10. Как часто идут здесь дожди? 11. Сегодня утром еще шел дождь, а сейчас идет снег. 12. На прошлой неделе часто шел снег.

Практическое занятие № 45.

Практика речи: Диалог с официантом.

Грамматика: Степени сравнения наречий.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

The range of food service found in hotels and restaurants today is extensive. In the first category there are restaurants offering the highest grade of service with the full a la carte menu. This includes dishes served by the waiter from a trolley in the dining-room and is known as gueridon service. The gueridon waiter must always be skilled, for he has to carry out procedures such as filleting, carving and cooking speciality dishes at the table.

A second, less complicated type of service is silver service where the menu can be either a la carte or table d'hôte. In this system the food is prepared in the kitchen and then put on to silver flats and presented to the guests in the dining-room. A third form of table service used mainly with a table d'hôte menu, is plate service. Here the waiter receives the meal already plated from the service hot plate and has to place it in front of the guest and make sure that the correct cover is laid and the necessary accompaniments are on the table. Plate service is often offered where there is a rapid turn-over and speedy service is necessary. It also demands less equipment for the service of the meal and is therefore labour-saving in such tasks as washing-up. In a fourth type called self-service a customer collects a tray from the service counter, chooses his dishes and selects the appropriate cutlery for the meal.

Today with ever increasing needs for economy, many establishments usually prefer a variety of types of service. Tourist hotels, for example, frequently offer a combination of self-service and plate service for breakfast and another combination of self-service and silver service for luncheon.

I'm hungry and thirsty. Я голоден и хочу пить.

Here you are! Вот, берите! (Когда дают что-нибудь кому-то.)

Help yourself, please! Пожалуйста, берите сами.

Will you have some more? Не хотите ли еще?

May I offer you another cup of tea? Могу я предложить вам еще чашку чая?

Pass me ... please. Передайте мне ..., пожалуйста.

May I trouble you for a piece of bread? Могу я побеспокоить Вас передать мне кусочек хлеба. (Пожалуйста, передайте мне кусочек хлеба.)

Will you try this? Не попробуете ли вы это?

Do you mind to take a second helping? Вы не против того, чтобы взять добавки (вторую порцию)?

I would rather not, thank you. Лучше нет, благодарю вас.

I have had enough (I have done very well). Я сыт. (Я наелся.)

Reception waiter: Good evening, sir.

Mr Carson: Good evening. My name is Carson. I've booked a table for two for 9 o'clock.

Reception waiter: Ah, Mr Carson. That's right, a table for two. Would you come this way, please?

Station waiter: Good evening. Would you like to take your seats, gentlemen?

Mr Carson: Thank you.

Mr James: Thank you very much.

Station waiter: Would you like an aperitif before your order?

Mr Carson: No, I think we'd like to order straight away.

Station waiter: Your menus.

Mr Carson: Thank you. Now let's see...

Station waiter: Have you decided yet, sir?

Mr Carson: No, I'm still looking at the menu. Tell me what would you recommend for the main course?

Station waiter: Why don't try the beef chasseur? It is very good.

Mr Carson: Fine, I'll have the beef.

Station waiter: And to start?

Mr Carson: I'll have hors d'oeuvres and then the sole. What about you, John?
Mr James: I don't like beef very much. What is Noisettes Milanese exactly?
Station waiter: That's lamb cooked with herbs and served with spaghetti.
Mr James: That sounds interesting. I'll try that. And I'll start with hors d'oeuvres followed by mackerel.
Station waiter: Very good, sir. And vegetables?
Mr Carson: I'll have peas and potatoes.
Mr James: Just chicory for me, please.
Station waiter: Thank you very much.
Wine waiter: Good evening, gentlemen. Your wine list.
Mr Carson: Right. Let's have a look. What about Chablis to start with, John?
Mr James: That suits me fine.

Степени сравнения наречий. Степени сравнения могут в основном иметь наречия образа действия, например: quickly *быстро*, well *хорошо*, correctly *правильно* и неопределенного времени, например: often *часто*, early *рано*. Степени сравнения односложных наречий и двусложных типа early, quickly, slowly образуются так же, как и степени сравнения соответствующих прилагательных; сравнительная и превосходная формы этих наречий полностью совпадают с соответствующими формами прилагательных:

quicker — сравнительная степень от прилагательного quick и от наречия quickly

quickest — превосходная степень от тех же слов

Сравните:

Comrade Petrov gave a better talk today, (прилагательное, отвечающее на вопрос: *какой?*) Сегодня товарищ Петров сделал доклад лучше (— сделал более хороший доклад).

Comrade Petrov read better today. (наречие — *как?*) Товарищ Петров читал лучше сегодня.

This is the best answer. (прилагательное — *какой?*) Вот лучший ответ,

You read best of all today. (наречие — *как?*) Вы ответили лучше всех сегодня.

Запомните:

Badly плохо

bad плохой

worse хуже (более плохой)

worst хуже всех, (наи) худший

Остальные наречия, оканчивающиеся на -ly, образуют степени сравнения с помощью слов more, most, например:

correctly правильно more correctly более правильно most correctly правильное всего

Вопросы и задания:

1. Назовите:

1. Хлеб и мучные изделия.
2. Мясо.
3. Рыба.
4. Молочные продукты.
5. Фрукты.
6. Ягоды.
7. Овощи.
8. Кондитерские изделия.
9. Приправы, специи.
10. Столовые приборы.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How many meals a day do we usually have?
2. At what time do you usually have your breakfast?
3. Do you have lunch at home?
4. What do you usually have for breakfast?
5. What do you usually have for dinner?
6. What do we eat soup with?
7. What do we use for cutting meat?
8. What do we eat fish with?
9. Do you prefer tea or coffee after dinner?
10. Do you take black coffee or do you take milk or cream with it?

11. Do you usually take your tea strong or weak?
12. Do you like your beefsteak underdone or just well done?
13. What are your favourite fruit?
14. Do you like fish in aspic?
15. What do you usually have for dessert?

3. Переведите на английский язык:

- Ты уже завтракал?
- Нет еще.
- Я тоже. Я очень хочу есть. Давай позавтракаем где-нибудь вместе.
- Хорошо. Давай пойдем в кафе?
- С удовольствием. Я там бывал много раз. Это кафе мне очень нравится. Там хорошо готовят и обслуживают.
- В кафе.
- Что сегодня в меню?
- Сегодня много блюд на мой вкус. Я хочу взять молочный суп, яичницу и стакан апельсинового сока. А ты?
- Я возьму омлет, чашку кофе и пирог. Я не хочу молочный суп сегодня.
- Ты будешь брать мороженое?
- Нет, я не люблю мороженое.
- Что-нибудь еще?
- Нет, это все.

4. Вы пришли в ресторан пообедать:

1. Спросите официанта, есть ли свободные столики.
2. Спросите официанта, какие фирменные блюда он рекомендует.
3. Спросите, какие холодные и горячие закуски есть в меню.
4. Спросите, что можно заказать на десерт.
5. Попросите принести вам горячий черный кофе.
6. Попросите принести вам счет.

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Что бы вы хотели на завтрак? Вот меню. Выбирайте, пожалуйста.
2. Вы уже сделали заказ или нет?
3. Что еще вы хотели бы заказать? У нас сегодня большой выбор блюд.
4. Что вы будете пить, чай или кофе?
5. Какой кофе вы хотите? Сколько кусочков сахара вы кладете в кофе?
6. Утром я предпочитаю чашку крепкого кофе с молоком или сливками.
8. У нас сегодня есть яичница с беконом и тосты с мармеладом.
9. Принесите мне яичницу с беконом, мясной паштет и кукурузные хлопья с молоком.
10. Вот ваш счет, пожалуйста.
11. Сколько я должен заплатить?
12. Оставьте себе сдачу, пожалуйста.
13. Приходите снова в наш ресторан.

6. Вы собираетесь сделать заказ в ресторане. Что бы вы заказали себе на завтрак?

Начните так: *For breakfast I'd like to have...*

yogurt	cottage cheese
pancakes with sour cream	bacon
omelet	strong tea
pudding	coffee
fried eggs	apple pie
boiled eggs	

7. Расставьте правильную хронологию действий:

- The station waiter brings the guests' first course.
- The reception waiter checks on the time of the booking and the number of guests.
- The wine waiter offers the guests the wine list and takes orders for aperitifs.
- The wine waiter takes the order for wine.
- The station waiter takes the order for food.
- The reception waiter receives and welcomes the guests.
- The wine waiter brings the wine.

The station waiter seats the guests.
 The reception waiter takes the guests to their table.
 The station waiter offers the guests the menus.
 The wine waiter brings the aperitifs to the guests.

8. Переведите следующие наречия на английский язык и образуйте их степени сравнения:

- а) близко, рано, поздно, мало, скоро, упорно, счастливо, сильно, слабо, медленно, быстро, громко, сердито, тепло;
 б) хорошо, много, далеко, мало, плохо;
 в) редко, удобно, красиво.

9. Ответьте на вопросы, обращая внимание на степени сравнения наречий:

1. Do you speak English better now than you did three months ago, or worse?
2. Where do you usually speak slower, in class or at exams?
3. When do we usually ask people to speak louder?
4. Do you work harder at your English now than you did last month?
5. Did the students come to classes yesterday earlier than the teacher did, or later?

Практическое занятие № 46.

Практика речи: Мои любимые блюда.

Грамматика: Сравнительные конструкции «as ... as, not so ... as».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

breakfast – завтрак. Редко используется brunch – поздний завтрак.	have breakfast – завтракать; at breakfast – во время завтрака; for breakfast – на завтрак;	bacon and eggs – яичница с беконом; toasts with jam – тосты с джемом; porridge – каша; sandwiches – сэндвичи; pancakes – блины; corn-flakes – кукурузные хлопья;
		beefsteak – бифштекс; chicken soup – куриный суп; roast beef – ростбиф; Caesar's salad – салат «Цезарь»; cutlet – котлета; mashed potatoes – картофельное пюре;
Dinner/Lunch – обед (ланч обозначает перерыв на обед в течение рабочего дня).	have dinner/have lunch – обедать; at dinner – в обед; for dinner – на обед;	pizza – пицца; fried fish – жареная рыба; chicken – курица; lasagna – лазанья; pilaf – плов; potatoes with vegetables – картофель с овощами;
Supper – ужин	have supper – ужинать; at supper – во время ужина; for supper – на ужин;	

Сравнительные конструкции as ... as, not so ... as. Сравнение двух предметов, которым в равной степени присуще одно и то же качество, производится при помощи сравнительного союза as ... as *так же ... как, такой же ... как:*

This book is as interesting as that one. Эта книга *такая же* интересная, как и та.

Если же первый из двух сравниваемых предметов уступает второму по степени качества или свойства, то употребляется союз not so ... as *ке так ... как, не такой ... как* или not as ... as, причем отрицание not стоит при глаголе:

This book is not so interesting as that one. Эта книга *не такая* интересная, как та.

Примечание. Эти союзы употребляются также и с наречиями при сравнительной характеристике двух действий:

My friend reads English as well as I do. Мой друг читает по-английски *так же хорошо*, как и я.

My friend doesn't read English as well as I do. Мой друг не читает по-английски *так же хорошо*, как я. (=Мой друг читает по-английски не так хорошо, как я.)

Вопросы и задания:

1. Выберите правильный ответ:

Part A

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Tomatoes are very nice ... | a) filled | b) stuffed |
| 2. A light meal. ... | a) a collation | b) a snack |
| 3. We can speak of the ... of food. | a) consummation | b) consumption |
| 4. The first course is ... | a) an entrée | b) a starter |
| 5. A large meal for important guests. ... | a) a feast | b) a banquet |
| 6. Food becomes this in a deep freeze. ... | a) congealed | b) frozen |
| 7. The salad has been dressed ... oil. | a) in | b) with |
| 8. I love ... salmon. | a) smoked | b) fumed |
| 9. I have a very good ... for onion soup. | a) receipt | b) recipe |
| 10. Please ... a couple of lemons for me. | a) squeeze | b) press |
| 11. Do you want your food ... or not? | a) with sauce | b) saucy |
| 12. ... a little butter in a pan. | a) Dissolve | b) Melt |

Part B

- | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. ... some butter on your toast while it's hot. | a) Spread | b) Stretch |
| 2. Here's a packet of ... biscuits. | a) assorted | b) matching |
| 3. These peaches are the finest. They're ... | a) extra | b) best quality |
| 4. That fruit salad smells ... | a) delicate | b) delicious |
| 5. These peaches need a couple of days to ... | a) mature | b) ripen |
| 6. Get me some ... steak from the butcher's. | a) lean | b) meagre |
| 7. Don't pour ... sauce over everything. | a) hot | b) piquant |

2. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, используя слова из таблицы только 1 раз:

stir	speciality	boil	low-calorie spread
dressing	vegetarian	taste	breakfast cereal
additives	beat the eggs	spices	peel the potatoes
local market	slice of toast	empty	
list of ingredients	main course	fast food	

- The _____ was so filling that I don't think I've got any room for a dessert.
- I have to watch my figure so I use a _____ instead of butter.
- Over 5 million servings of the nation's favourite _____ are eaten every day.
- At the beginning of every recipe you'll find a _____.
- It certainly looks good but what does it _____ like?
- He's a _____, so this limits the choice of things we can offer him.
- If you could _____ I'll see to the other vegetables.
- You must _____ thoroughly when you make an omelette.
- Food bought at the _____ is usually much fresher.
- He loves every kind of _____ especially enormous hamburgers.
- Fish soup is a _____ of this region.
- The _____ on the salad was a little too rich for me.
- Do you want another _____ or can I put the bread away?
- Some _____ are used only to make the food more attractive.
- In many countries, herbs and _____ are often used to add flavour to a dish.

3. Вам нужно составить меню завтрака, обеда и ужина. Выпишите слова из приводимого ниже словаря в следующем порядке:

- Закуски.

2. Супы.
3. Первые блюда: А) рыбные блюда Б) мясные блюда.
4. Десертные блюда.
5. Напитки.

4. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Что бы вы хотели на завтрак? Вот меню. Выбирайте, пожалуйста.
2. Вы уже сделали заказ или нет?
3. Что еще вы хотели бы заказать? У нас сегодня большой выбор блюд.
4. Что вы будете пить, чай или кофе?
5. Какой кофе вы хотите? Сколько кусочков сахара вы кладете в кофе?
6. Утром я предпочитаю чашку крепкого кофе с молоком или сливками.
7. У нас сегодня есть яичница с беконом и тосты с мармеладом.

5. Запомните слова и словосочетания:

branch поздний завтрак (заменяющий первый и второй завтраки)
cereal амер. блюдо из круп, злаков (напр, овсяные или кукурузные хлопья)
toasted bread гренки; тост (ломтик хлеба, подрумяненный на огне)
muffin сдобная булочка
scrambled eggs яичница-болтунья, омлет
snack легкая закуска
omelet омлет (яичница)
margarine маргарин
yogurt йогурт
light meals легкая (необильная) еда
formal dinner официальный обед
utensils зд. столовые приборы (ножи, вилки, ложки)
tine зубец вилки
outermost самый дальний, крайний
to make a deal заключать сделку, договор
to propose a toast провозглашать тост за (чье-л.) здоровье
to handle обращаться; управляться, справляться с чем-л.

6. Переведите:

There is a good saying: "You are what you eat". I think it means that we should be aware of what we are eating and choose healthy food only.

There are so many products today with chemical additives and preservatives. My parents try to buy only natural products, which are not genetically-modified. I can't say I'm a picky eater but there are some dishes which I like and those which I don't. For example, I can't stand mushrooms or chicken in food. Seafood is alright but boiled or fried fish is not for me. My favourite food is pizza. My parents sometimes tell me I should live in Italy, because I like all variations of this food, fried, with sauce or without, with bacon, with cheese, with vegetables, etc.

My most favourite dish is Carbonara. It's a pasta-based dish with white sauce, bacon and parmesan cheese. I can eat it three times a day and never get bored. It's not difficult to cook. You just need half a kilo spaghetti, several slices of bacon, 2 onions, 2 garlic cloves, some olive oil, 1 or 2 eggs, a pinch of salt and pepper, some grated Parmesan cheese and 3 tablespoons of chopped fresh parsley. Spaghetti needs to be boiled in salted water, then drained well and tossed with a tablespoon of olive oil. For the sauce we need to cook chopped bacon on a large pan until it's slightly crispy. Then we add chopped onion and minced garlic clove, 1 tablespoon of olive oil and cook it for a minute. Then we add beaten eggs into the pan, some cheese, salt and pepper and cook it constantly tossing. When the sauce is ready it's added to spaghetti. The dish is sprinkled with chopped parsley and additional cheese. It is served immediately, while it's hot. I have tried to cook Carbonara according to this recipe and it came out to be rather tasty.

7. Заполните пропуски союзами as ... as, (not) so ... as и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Her husband is ... old ... yours.
2. His daughter is ... young ... mine.
3. Are there ... many places of interest in Moscow ... there are in Leningrad?
4. This building is ... high ... our Institute.
5. "Is Lesson Sixteen ... simple ... Lesson Fifteen?" "No, Lesson Fifteen is not ... simple ... Lesson Sixteen, it's more difficult."
6. Have you got ... many friends in Kiev ... you have in Moscow?
7. This year you don't work

at your English ... much ... you did last year, do you? 8. Literature is ... interesting to me ... History. 9. Is your son doing ... well this year ... he did last year?

8. Ответьте на вопросы, обращая внимание на союзы сравнительных конструкций:

1. Is Leningrad as big as Moscow?
2. Is the Volga as long as the Don?
3. Is your friend's flat as large as yours? Which is larger?
4. Do you know English as well as Russian?
5. Can you learn new foreign words as easily now as you did in your childhood?

Практическое занятие № 47.

Практика речи: Впечатления от путешествия.

Грамматика: Глагольные безличные предложения.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Long- distance hiking/walking tour – пеший туризм на большие расстояния;

To go on a walking tour – пойти в поход;

To go mountain biking – кататься на горном велосипеде;

To go cycling along the coast – кататься на велосипеде вдоль берега;

To go shopping to the local market/bazar – посетить местный рынок;

Rope adventure course at the canyon – пройти курс подготовки к альпинизму, восхождению на каньон;

Jeep safaris – совершить экспедицию на джипе;

Quad biking – покататься на квадроциклах;

To play in the sand (build a castle) – играть с песком;

To go rafting – сплавиться по бурной реке;

To go water skiing – заняться воднолыжным спортом;

To go for a banana ride – прокатиться на банане;

Sky sports/to go paragliding – парапланеризм, подняться на парашюте;

Boat trip-tours – покататься на катере;

Hot air balloon ride – прокатиться на воздушном шаре;

Aquapark slides – горки аквапарка;

To see sights and landmarks, museums and historic areas – осмотреть достопримечательности, посетить музеи и исторические места.

What can you recommend? Что вы можете порекомендовать?

That was very good Было очень вкусно

I like your cuisine Мне нравится ваша кухня

I didn't order that Я этого не заказывал(а)

Глагольные безличные предложения

1. Кроме именных безличных предложений, в английском языке существуют глагольные безличные предложения, которые отличаются от именных тем, что сказуемое этих предложений — простое, глагольное, выраженное безличным глаголом, таким как **to rain идти (о дожде)**, **to snow идти (о снеге)** и некоторые другие.

It often rains in autumn. Осенью часто **идет дождь**.

It snowed much last winter. Прошлой зимой часто **шел снег**.

В русском языке нет глаголов, соответствующих глаголам **to rain** и **to snow** (дословно — *дождить, снежить*), однако в русском языке тоже существует категория безличных глаголов: **темнеть, морозить** и т.д., которые используются для образования безличных предложений, причем глагол ставится так же как и в английском языке в 3 лице ед. числа: **темнеет, морозит**:

It is getting dark. Темнеет.

Однако в русском безличном предложении нет подлежащего, тогда как в английском языке его наличие **обязательно**.

2. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагольных безличных предложений образуются по тем же правилам, по которым эти формы образуются в предложениях с обычным глагольным сказуемым.

Сравните:

Does it often rain in autumn? Часто ли **идет дождь** осенью?

Does he go to school? **Ходит ли он** в школу?

Did it snow much last winter? Часто ли **шел снег** прошлой зимой?

Did he go to school last year? **Учился ли он** в школе в прошлом году?

Is it raining now? **Идет ли дождь** сейчас?

Is he writing now? Он **пишет** сейчас?

It does not often **rain** here in summer. Здесь не часто **идет дождь** летом.

He does not go to school. Он **не учится** в школе.

It did not snow much last winter. Прошлой зимой **не** часто **шел снег**.

He did not go to school last year. Он **не** учился в школе в прошлом году.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите:

Summer vacations are the best period to relax and spend the time with your family and friends. And I always look forward to them every year. I would like to tell you about my past summer vacations. I must say that this summer was really wonderful. The weather was fantastic. It looked like summer, it felt like summer. The days were sunny, hot and very long.

Before my holidays started my mother had already planned our trip to St. Petersburg for 10 days in June. She had arranged all hotel and travelling bookings beforehand, so we went to this beautiful city by train. St. Petersburg is really amazing and full of historical world-famous sights. Its unique architecture can take your breath away. We visited the Hermitage Museum, Winter Palace, Kazan Cathedral, Peterhof Grand Palace and its fabulous gardens. We also walked along the river Neva and took a canal cruise to see the views and draw-bridges of the city.

After our trip I decided to stay at home for a couple of weeks and enjoy the time with my friends. We had much fun together going for long walks, riding our bikes and playing football. Sometimes we sunbathed and played volleyball on a river beach.

In July I went to visit my grandparents who live in the country. They have a nice house and a big garden there. I brought some books and text-books with me there because I had to do my summer homework in Maths and Literature for school. Although my granny let me sleep as long as I wanted, I tried to help her around the house. I watered the plants in the garden, picked up ripe berries, fruits and vegetables, fed the chicken and collected their eggs. Sometimes I cooked in the kitchen. In the evenings I went to the club to see a movie, play the guitar, play chess or table tennis.

In August my family also went on a three-day camping trip with our friends. I'd say it was a special time for me and I really enjoyed that great opportunity to escape from the city life. We barbecued meat and fish, picked up berries and mushrooms, swam in a beautiful lake, went fishing and admired picturesque landscapes from our campsite. I slept in a tent, brushed away flies and mosquitoes. And I liked drinking pure spring water.

Now, when the vacation is over, I am back to school and I have a lot of sweet unforgettable memories about my eventful summer.

2. Составьте рассказы на следующие темы, используя указанные ниже слова:

1. An Incident (случай) in the Country.

in the open air, to go by train (поездом), it took us..., the weather, fine, the sun, to shine, the sky, beautiful, to decide, to go boating, to take a boat, suddenly, to get dark, to rain, to be afraid, impossible, difficult, to reach the bank, to get wet (промокнуть), to start for, to take off, to put on, to be cold, to get warmer.

2. Why I Was Late Once.

to intend, to go on an excursion, at eight sharp, to go out, warm, weather, cold, to have... on, suddenly, to get warmer, hot, to be afraid, to look funny, to go back, to change (переодеться), it took me... to..., to be ready, to be sure, on the way to..., to begin to rain, it was necessary, to wait for, to have a good time.

3. Составьте предложения, иллюстрирующие употребление следующих слов и сочетаний

слов: same, to agree (with), to start (for), to start off, a bank, to be sure (of), to rain hard, to snow hard, to invite, to take part (in), to laugh (at), to be afraid (of), to get on, to get into, to get off, by plane, by train, to have... on, to put on, to take off.

4. Заполните пропуски новыми словами в соответствующей форме.

(early, funny, plane, coat, airport, afraid, warm, taxi, to invite, sky)

1. Tomorrow we'll go to the ____ to meet our friends who will come from Leningrad by ____ That's why tomorrow we'll get up ____ than usual.
2. You won't be ____ of your examination if you repeat the material well.
3. It's very cold to-day, put on your warm ____.
4. Why are you smiling? The story is not ____ at all.
5. The weather is ____ to-day. The sun is shining in the blue ____.
6. It is a quarter to nine. We'll be late for the lecture if we go to the Institute by tram. Let us take a ____.
7. My friends ____ me to dinner last Sunday.

5. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам:

1. It usually takes me thirty minutes to get up, wash and dress (2).
2. It will take them two hours to get to Petrov's house (2).
3. It took us fifteen minutes to discuss this question yesterday (2).
4. It will take you two days to read these notes (2).
5. It took them an hour to get to the library (2).

6. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление оборота it takes:

1. Товарищ Петров живет за городом. Ему требуется два часа, чтобы доехать до министерства.
2. Сколько времени вам потребуется, чтобы приготовить ваш доклад? — Мне потребуется на это две недели.
3. Сколько времени ушло у него на то, чтобы ответить на эти письма? — У него ушло на это час.
4. Сколько у вас ушло вчера времени на то, чтобы выучить новые слова? — У меня ушло на это два часа.
5. Сколько времени им потребуется, чтобы закончить свою работу? — Им потребуется десять дней.

Раздел 5. Англоговорящие страны

Практическое занятие № 48.

Практика речи: **Английский язык в мире. История английского языка.**

Грамматика: **Слова-заместители.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Approximately 375 million people in the world speak English as their first language. By number of native speakers it is the largest language after Mandarin Chinese. However, when combining native and non-native speakers, English is the most commonly spoken language in the world. It is claimed that non-native speakers now outnumber native speakers by a ratio of three to one.

Modern English is sometimes called the first world language. Why is it so? The answers are:

1. Now English is the international language in communications, science, business, aviation, entertainment, radio and diplomacy.
2. Most pages on the Internet are in English. Over 95 per cent of scientific articles are written in English.
3. You can travel more easily because English is spoken in more than 100 countries.
4. Nowadays, English is commonly required for many jobs. Knowledge of English may help you to get the job you wanted!
5. About one and a half billion people around the world speak English and another billion people are learning it.

Britain is a small island and over the centuries it has been invaded many times. The earliest inhabitants were the Celts. They occupied Britain for possibly 1000 years, but then the Romans invaded in about 55 BC. The Romans, of course, spoke Latin, and as they brought Christianity to Britain, Latin was the language of the church, and therefore of all writing at that time — only the monks learned to write! But Latin did not stay as a spoken language after the Romans left in 400 AD.

The real origins of English come from the languages spoken by the tribes that invaded in "the Dark Ages" about 450 AD. They were the Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Frisians, often known as the Anglo-Saxons, who came from Denmark, Holland and Northern Germany. In fact, even the word "English" comes from the name of their language - "Englisc", and the name "England" comes from "Angle Land". The Anglo-Saxon languages gave English its shorter, informal words. Then more short, simple words

were brought by the Vikings, who invaded from Denmark, Norway and Sweden between the years 789 and 1069. But where did all the longer, more complex words come from? When the Normans (William the Conqueror) invaded Britain from northern France in 1066, they brought the French language, which had its origins in Latin (because the French were ruled by the Romans for so long). French words were much more complex than English words. They had more syllables and could be changed according to their usage in a sentence. The French language became the language of the Royal Court, and therefore also of the ruling and business classes. Latin was still the language of the church and English was the language of the common, uneducated man.

Слова-заместители. В английском языке имеются слова, которые употребляются в предложении для того, чтобы избежать повторения одного и того же слова, части предложения или всего предложения. Такие слова называются словами-заменителями.

1. В качестве слова-заместителя существительного в единственном числе употребляется местоимение *one*. Оно имеет форму множественного числа — *ones*, когда употребляется вместо существительного во множественном числе:

I haven't got a text-book. I must buy one. У меня нет учебника, мне нужно его купить.

This story is more interesting than that one. Этот рассказ более интересен, чем тот.

Местоимение *one* как слово-заместитель или совсем не переводится на русский язык или переводится соответствующим местоимением. Если оно употребляется с определенным артиклем или указательным местоимением, то переводится местоимением *тот, то, та*.

Местоимение *one* не употребляется после притяжательных местоимений, так как в этих случаях употребляется самостоятельная форма притяжательных местоимений. Местоимение *one* не употребляется также после существительных в притяжательном падеже:

This is your pencil. Where's mine? Это твой карандаш. А где мой?

Вопросы и задания:

1. Составьте перечень ответов, почему английский называют «первым языком Планеты».

2. Напишите краткий рассказ о пользе изучения английского языка.

3. Выберите предложение, которое наиболее подходит к каждому абзацу текста, и заполните пропуски:

- ☐ The more he practices, the better he plays.
- ☐ In other words, you have to build up language habits in English just as you build up language habits in your mother tongue.
- ☐ It's up to you.
- ☐ We can understand and read many words and structures that we cannot use in speaking and writing.
- ☐ Forming a habit, any kind of habit, requires much practice.

Learning English is like learning to swim or learning to play ball. We learn to swim by swimming, to play ball by playing ball, and to speak English by speaking English. A good ball-player spends hours, days, months, and even years practicing. _1_ He has to learn to meet the situations of the game as they arise and react to them immediately. And so it is when we are talking.

The ideas we wish to express come instantly to our mind, but there is no time for us to stop and think of how to put together the words we need. Acquiring the ability to use a language automatically, that is without stopping to think, is a process of habit formation. Every language has patterns that are fundamental. _2_

Every language has a body of common words used by all the speakers of that language and thousands of other words that are used less frequently. _3_ Every language has many ways of saying the same things.

Learning English efficiently requires that you put your mind on what you are doing and have the intention and the will to learn. The time you have is so short that you cannot afford to waste it by giving less than your full co-operation in class and in home study. _4_

Good luck to you then, in your learning of English! _5_ Nobody can learn to swim for you. Nobody can learn English for you. You learn for yourself, and you will master the language if you really want to. Language is not to be taught, language is to be learnt.

4. Переведите тексты и письменно дайте дефиниции слов, выделенных курсивом. Используйте англо-английские словари: synonym.com thesaurus.com collinsdictionary.com

Some people think that English is easier to learn than many other foreign languages because its grammar is not very complicated. Still, it's a **tricky** language to learn because English pronunciation is

very difficult. There are more exceptions than rules and you have to look up words in the dictionary to check up their pronunciation because you can't rely on rules.

It's hard to say exactly which is most important in learning a language: grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation. Of course the main thing in a language is vocabulary. If you don't know the words, you won't be able to **express** your idea even if you know lots of grammar rules. Some students think that being able to communicate is the most important thing and they don't care that they make many mistakes in speaking. However, grammar and pronunciation are of great importance, too. If you **mispronounce** some word, the meaning can be different and people won't be able to understand you. The same thing is with grammar. Of course if you omit "s" at the end of the verb, this won't make much difference, but if you mix up verb tenses, people will misunderstand you. To make it shorter, all these aspects are very important for successful communication.

Learning English is very enjoyable because while reading you can learn a lot of new things. Besides, it is easier than speaking or listening because you don't have to concentrate and **recollect** the necessary words. If you don't know any word in a book, you can always look it up in the dictionary. What is more, when you read, you learn lots of new words and **enlarge** your vocabulary. We don't have lots of opportunities to communicate with native speakers or to listen to an English speech so reading is the best way to stay in touch with the language. Today we have an opportunity to find plenty of interesting English websites and to enjoy this language. By the way, there are a lot of useful learning strategies that can help us improve English.

5. Преобразуйте (если необходимо) слова в скобках так, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста:

Students are under enormous pressure to learn huge amounts of vocabulary but they are rarely given 1(guide) as to how to go about it. They have a 2(tend) to try and learn long lists by heart, but this is hardly the most 3(efficiency) approach to the problem. The golden rule is to do lots of 4(revise) at regular intervals. Secondly, students should concentrate on words with the highest 5(frequent) which also improve the students' spoken 6(fluent). They should also take every opportunity to use the words in communication – there's considerable 7(psychology) evidence that learners who like using the foreign language improve their oral 8(perform) and their overall 9(acquire) of the language much more rapidly than students who are 10(reluctance) to practice the language in real situations.

6. Поделитесь секретами своих способов запоминания и дайте синонимы слов, выделенных курсивом:

1. Understand thoroughly what is to be remembered and memorized. In the very process of trying to understand, to get clearly in mind a complex series of events, or chain of reasoning, the best possible process of trying to fix in mind for later use is being followed.

2. Spot what is to be memorized. It is a good plan to use a special marking symbol in text and notebook to indicate parts and passages, rules, data, and all other elements which need to be memorized instead of just understood and remembered.

3. Go over the material or try to repeat at odd times, as, for example, while going back home.

4. Think about what you are trying to learn. Find an interest in the material if you wish to memorize it with ease.

5. Study first the items you want to remember longest.

6. Learn complete units at one time as that is the way it will have to be recalled.

7. Overlearn to make certain.

8. Fix concrete imagery whenever possible. Close your eyes and get a picture of the explanation and summary answer. Try to see it on the page. See the key words underlined.

9. Make your own applications, examples, and illustrations.

10. Make a list of key words most useful in explaining the idea or content.

11. Form a variety of associations among the points you wish to remember. The richer the associations, the better memory.

12. Try making the idea clear to a friend without referring to your book or notes.

13. Actually write out examination questions on the material that you think you might get at the end of the term. Then write answers to your own questions. Since you now have the chance, consult the text or your notes to improve your answers.

7. Переведите письменно:

So, the Anglo-Saxon, Viking, Latin and Norman French languages are the main ingredients of modern English. The Renaissance period in Europe from the 15th to the 17th centuries, which was a time

of great cultural and intellectual change, brought even more influences to English (as you can see in the picture), and of course, now English language takes words from all over the world!

Words originating from Latin and French are still used in the formal and business language of today. As a general rule, formal words are longer than informal ones. For example, the word 'get' is informal and the word 'receive' is more formal and business-like.

But what happened to the native Celts, the original people of Britain? The invading Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans pushed the Celts to the far regions of Britain — to Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Cornwall. The languages of these regions are completely different from English!

8. Замените выделенные слова соответствующими словами заместителями, где это возможно:

Let's go and have a good look at them. 4. I think this show will be more interesting than the last *show*. 5. His work is more important than *your work*. 6. The examiner spoke faster than our teacher usually *speaks*. 7. We reached the wood earlier than our friends *reached it*. 8. I don't like this *suit*. Please show me another *suit*. 9. This book is less interesting than the *book* you gave me yesterday.

9. Прочитайте следующие предложения и определите, как переводятся на английский язык выделенные слова:

1. Я советую вам прочитать обе статьи. В одной вы найдете сведения по истории этой страны, а в **другой** — характеристику ее экономики. 2. На собрании выступали многие. Первым говорил рабочий штаповочного цеха, затем слово попросил **другой** рабочий того же цеха, затем главный инженер. 3. Семенов, Савельев, Николаев и некоторые **другие** рабочие нашего завода принимали участие в спартакиаде народов СССР. 4. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, **другой** экземпляр. Здесь я не могу ничего разобрать. 5. На нашей улице только что выстроили два новых магазина. Один продуктовый, а **другой** промтоварный. 6. „Тише, ребята, всем будет работа. Одни будут колоть дрова, **другие** — носить их“, сказал пионервожатый. 7. Дайте мне какие-нибудь **другие** книги, пожалуйста. Эти книги я уже читал. 8. Пойдемте в **другой** магазин. Здесь очень плохой выбор книг. 9. В прошлом году я посадил в своем саду две яблони. Одна не принялась, а **другая** растет хорошо.

Практическое занятие № 49.

Практика речи: Великобритания.

Грамматика: Употребление артикля с именами собственными.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

The British Isles is a group of islands not far from the north coast of the main European continent. You can see the main islands of the British Isles in the picture. The two largest islands are called Great Britain and Ireland, and there are also about six thousand smaller islands as well. There are three countries on the largest island, Great Britain, — England, Scotland and Wales. These 3 countries have separate parliaments, although they are a part of the same state, the United Kingdom. The UK actually consists of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The official name of Great Britain is *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. But it is often called in many ways. It can be called the United Kingdom, or the British Isles, or Great Britain. But what are the British Isles? And what is the difference between Great Britain and the United Kingdom? Why is England or the UK sometimes called Britain? The name United Kingdom refers to the union of what were once four separate countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland (though most of Ireland is now independent).

The different history of England, Scotland and Wales has led to very different cultural traditions; The Scots and Welsh have right to feel angry when the term “English” is used wrongly, to mean all three.

Scotland was a totally separate country from England, but in 1707 England and Scotland were united as one country. Since 1997, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have had their own parliaments. The second largest island in the British Isles is called Ireland. The native language of Ireland is Irish. This is where the name Ireland comes from. Ireland is divided into 2 countries. The Republic of Ireland, in the south, is now completely separate from the United Kingdom, but a small area in the North of Ireland is

still a part of the UK. That is why the full title of the UK is “The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.”

Many of the countries in the British Isles have their own languages, absolutely unrelated to English. In many cases native languages are spoken by only a small number of people, but in Wales the Welsh language is still the first language. In some parts of North Wales English is learned as a foreign language! Some of the islands in the British Isles, such as the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, have their own laws, taxation and government. They also have their own flags and are politically separate from the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

Употребление артикля с именами собственными

1. Как правило, имена собственные употребляются без артикля:

Europe Европа

London Лондон

Mary Мария

2. С географическими названиями определенный артикль употребляется в следующих случаях:

а) С названиями четырех сторон света — **the South юг, the North север, the West запад, the East восток.**

б) С названиями стран, океанов, морей и другими географическими названиями, основным элементом которых является нарицательное имя существительное: **union союз, state штат, ocean океан, sea море** и другие:

the United States of America Соединенные Штаты Америки

the Pacific Ocean Тихий океан

the Black Sea Черное море

в) С названиями океанов, морей, рек, цепей гор, групп островов:

the Atlantic Атлантический океан

the Baltic Балтийское море

the Don Дон

the Urals Урал

the West Indies Вест-Индия

3. Определенный артикль употребляется перед фамилиями для обозначения всех членов семьи, причем существительное, обозначающее фамилию, ставится во мн. числе:

the Lavrovs Лавровы (семья Лавровых)

the Waynes Уайны (семья Уайнов)

4. Артикль не употребляется:

а) С названиями стран и материков:

Japan Япония

South Africa Южная Африка

North America Северная Америка

Western Germany Западная Германия

Central Asia Центральная Азия

Siberia Сибирь

б) С названиями городов —

Moscow Москва

London Лондон

Washington Вашингтон

Но:

the Hague Гаага

в) с названиями площадей и улиц:

Kirov Street улица Кирова

Mayakovsky Square площадь Маяковского

Вопросы и задания:

1. Проанализируйте территориальный и климатический вопросы Великобритании.

2. Составьте монолог “The UK”.

3. Составьте свои собственные предложения со словами и словосочетаниями:

to prosper процветать

coast морское побережье

main главный, основной

separate отдельный

completely полностью, совершенно, совсем

area площадь, территория

native language родной язык

Welsh language валлийский язык

Channel Islands Нормандские острова (в проливе Ла-Манш, в составе Великобритании) Isle of Man остров Мэн (в Ирландском море, в составе Великобритании)

taxation налогообложение

4. Переведите:

If you go to Britain you will probably visit a pub. The name 'pub' is short for 'public house'. In many towns, the local pub is often the centre of the community. In the old days, it made more sense for everyone together in one place, with a fire for warmth, than for people to stay at home. In the days before television and radio, and before electric lights, the pub offered light, warmth and company on cold, dark winter evenings.

Pubs are sometimes called 'taverns' or 'inns'. The word 'tavern' dates back more than 1500 years, to when Britain was ruled by the Romans. The word 'tavema' is the Italian word for 'pub'. In the days before rail travel and cars, it took a lot longer to travel between towns and villages. It was often necessary to spend the night at an inn, which was a pub with accommodation for guests. Many pubs still have rooms where you can stay for the night if you are a guest in a town.

One of the interesting things about pubs is their names. The most popular pub name is 'The Red Lion', which is the name of over 600 pubs in Britain. You can see a picture of one of these in the top left hand corner. As many pubs are centuries old, many of their early customers were unable to read, so there is a custom that pubs have a picture sign outside. You can see an example in the top right hand picture, a sign for a pub called 'The Stag'.

5. Переведите:

1. В России много больших рек: Волга, Днепр, Лена, Обь, Дон и другие. 2. Днепр уже Лены, но он очень красивый. Это самая широкая и самая красивая река на Украине. 3. Я каждый год отдыхаю (провожу отпуск) в Крыму, но на будущий год я не поеду в Крым, я поеду в один из домов отдыха на Волге. 4. Муж моей сестры не ездит летом на Кавказ. Там очень жарко летом. Он любит отдыхать на Балтийском море. 5. Мой сын очень любит Черное море, поэтому каждый год на каникулы он ездит в Крым.

Практическое занятие № 50.

Практика речи: Достопримечательности Лондона.

Грамматика: Неопределенные местоимения, производные от «some, any, no, every».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

London is the largest city in Western Europe. About 8 million people live there. It lies on both banks of the Thames.

London is traditionally divided into several parts: the City of London, which is the financial center of the United Kingdom, the West End, which is the area of museums, art galleries, largest department stores, cinemas, and hotels. West End and is associated with wealth and luxury; and the East End, which is the industrial part of London and is very important for the commerce.

Most of London sights, such as the Tower, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Trafalgar Square, and others are famous all over the world.

The Tower of London was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. The Tower in the past was a fortress, a palace, and a prison. Though the kings were born, lived and were married there, it happened also that kings and queens were murdered in the Tower. It was said that whoever held the keys to the Tower, held the keys to the kingdom.

The Tower has several towers: the Jewel Tower, where the Royal precious jewels are kept, the White Tower, in which the Kings of England held their Court, and others. One of the towers is called the Bloody Tower, where the king Edward V and his brother were murdered. The Duke of York. Queen

Anne Boleyn, the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elisabeth and many other people were in prison in the Tower.

The Beefeater

Now the only inhabitants of the Tower are ravens. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if it loses its ravens. Therefore the birds with clipped wings are carefully guarded.

The Houses of Parliament

The Houses of Parliament are the most beautiful buildings not only in London, but in the whole Europe. The Houses of Parliament are also called the Palace of Westminster. The Queen enters the Palace of Westminster only on the day of the opening of Parliament at the beginning of the session. She wears a crown and many jewels when she makes her speech from the Throne in the House of Lords.

A fire destroyed the old Houses of Parliament. The new Houses of Parliament were built in 1857. The famous 320 foot (97.5 meters) clock Tower is called "Big Ben" after Sir Benjamin Hall under whose direction the construction of the clock was conducted.

Westminster Abbey is the place where the coronation of nearly all kings and queens has taken place since the time of the Conquest. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country. Westminster Abbey is famous for its architecture and history. There are the graves of some of the world's famous writers, poets and scientists: Chaucer, Charles Dickens, Tennyson, Thomas Hardy, Kipling and others are buried here. There in the Poet's Corner there are memorials to Shakespeare and Milton, Burns, Byron, Scott, Thackeray and Longfellow. Here is also the grave of the Unknown Soldier who was killed in the First World War. Besides its museums, London has a lot of buildings that have played an important role in the history of architecture. Buildings of St. Paul's Cathedral or the Bank of England are considered classical architecture. But there are also the neo-gothic Houses of Parliament and the high-tech Lloyds building, and numerous other public and private buildings, and houses and palaces have influenced architects around the world.

One of the most famous places in London is Piccadilly Circus. Of course, it is not a real circus, with lions and acrobats! The word 'circus' is used because the road goes in a circle. The street that runs from Piccadilly Circus to Hyde Park Corner is called Piccadilly. Piccadilly is a strange word, isn't it? So where does it come from? In the late 16th and early 17th centuries, there was a fashion for both men and women from the upper social classes to wear stiff, wide collars, which were either pleated or frilled. In those days, these round, starched collars were called Piccadills, or ruffles.

Today, we call them ruffs. In the picture, you can see a painting of a man from the 16th century wearing a picadill round his neck. Queen Elizabeth I (Queen Elizabeth the First) also wore them. Even today, at the Tower of London, you will see the famous Beefeater Guards wearing ruffs as part of their traditional costume.

Неопределенные местоимения, производные от *some, any, no, every*

1. Неопределенные местоимения **some, any, no, every** образуют ряд производных со словами **thing вещь, body тело, one некто, where где, куда**, а именно:

something	что-то, что-нибудь, что-либо, кое-что, нечто
somebody	
someone	кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо, кое-кто, некто
somewhere	где-то, где-нибудь, где-либо, куда-то, куда-нибудь, куда-либо
anything	что-нибудь; все, что угодно
anybody	
anyone	кто-то, кто-либо, кто-нибудь, всякий, любой
anywhere	где-нибудь, куда-нибудь, где угодно, куда угодно
nothing	ничто, ничего
nobody	никто, никого
no one	
nowhere	нигде, никуда
everybody	
everyone	все
everything	всё

everywhere везде, повсюду, всюду

П р и м е ч а н и е. Местоимение **no one** всегда пишется раздельно.

2. Производные местоимения употребляются в предложениях по тем же правилам, что и неопределенные местоимения **some, any, no, every**. Производные со словами **thing** соответственно употребляются, когда речь идет о вещах; со словами **body** и **one** — о людях; со словом **where** о месте:

I can see **something** white in that room.

Я вижу (могу видеть) *что-то* белое в той комнате.

Can you see **anything** in that room?

Вы *что-нибудь* видите в той комнате?

I can see **nothing** in that room.

Я *ничего* не вижу в той комнате.

There is **something** interesting in this magazine.

В этом журнале есть *кое-что* интересное.

Is there **anything** interesting in this magazine?

В этом журнале есть *что-нибудь* интересное?

There is **nothing** interesting in this magazine.

В этом журнале нет *ничего* интересного.

3. Поскольку в состав слов **something, anybody** и др. входят существительные **thing, body** они всегда в предложении употребляются как самостоятельные члены предложения (подлежащее, дополнение) в отличие от **some, any, no, every** которые употребляются в качестве определения к существительному.

Сравните:

Give me **some** book to read. (*определение*)

Дайте мне *какую-нибудь* книгу почитать.

Give me **something** to read. (*дополнение*)

Дайте мне *что-нибудь* почитать.

Did you read **any** interesting book last month? (*определение*)

Вы прочли *какую-нибудь* интересную книгу в прошлом месяце?

Did you read **anything** interesting last month? (*дополнение*)

Вы прочли *что-нибудь* интересное в прошлом месяце?

Do **any** engineers work here?

Работают ли здесь *какие-либо* инженеры?

Was **anybody** here yesterday?

Кто-нибудь был здесь вчера?

There are **no** pictures in that room.

В той комнате нет (*никаких*) картин.

There is **nothing** in that room.

В той комнате *ничего* нет.

4. Когда местоимения **somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, nothing, everybody, everyone, everything** употребляются в функции подлежащего, глагол-сказуемое **всегда** стоит в **единственном числе**:

Сравните:

Everybody **was** there in time.

Все **были** там вовремя.

All were there in time.

Are all of you here?

Все ли здесь?

Is **everyone** here?

Everybody **is listening** to Comrade

Все **слушают** доклад товарища

Semenov's report with great interest.

Семенова **с** большим интересом.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Местоимения **anybody (anyone), anything** не употребляются в функции подлежащего в отрицательных предложениях. В таких случаях употребляются отрицательные местоимения **nobody (no one), none, nothing**:

Никто его здесь **не** видел вчера.
(*подлежащее*)

Nobody saw him here yesterday.

Я **никого** **не** видел здесь вчера.
(*дополнение*)

I didn't see **anybody** here yesterday.

I saw **nobody** here yesterday.

5. После производных неопределенных местоимений со словами **body** и **one**: **somebody (someone), anybody (anyone), nobody (no one), everybody (everyone)** не может употребляться предлог **of**; в таких случаях употребляются соответственно неопределенные местоимения **some (one), any, none, each** *каждый*:

Some of them spoke about it at the meeting.
(*некоторые из них* говорили ...)

Кто-то из них говорил об этом на собрании.

One of them spoke about it at the meeting.

Кто-то из них (один из них) говорил об этом на собрании.

6. После неопределенных местоимений **somebody (someone), anybody, nobody, something, anything, nothing, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere** часто употребляется слово **else** или определение, выраженное прилагательным:

Is there **anybody else** here?

Здесь есть **кто-нибудь** еще?

Give me **something interesting** to read. Дайте мне почитать **что-либо интересное**.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Определение, относящееся к данным неопределенным местоимениям ставится, так же как и в русском языке, **после** них:

There is **nothing strange** in his question. В его вопросе нет **ничего странного**.

7. Неопределенные местоимения **somebody (someone), anybody, nobody, everybody** могут иметь окончание притяжательного падежа:

Yesterday I found **somebody's** book. Is it **не** yours? Вчера я нашел **чью-то** книгу. Она **ваша**?

Вопросы и задания:

1. *Составьте перечень ответов, на какие части разделена Лондонская башня.*

2. *Переведите:* Now the Tower is a museum and the Crown jewels and other treasures are kept there. The Guard, known as "beefeaters" still keep watch. The Ceremony of the Keys that is centuries old takes place every night.

3. *Составьте монолог "The beefeater".*

4. *Переведите:*

- It took the architect Christopher Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral. It is one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in Europe. It has a huge dome with a golden ball on the top. The interior of the Cathedral is very beautiful too.

- There are many museums and art galleries in London. The British Museum is famous for its rich library (about 7.000.000 books). It is also the Museum of History, Archaeology, Art and Ethnography. The British Museum contains the most important collections in Britain.

- The Buckingham Palace is the place where the Queen of England lives.

5. *Напишите рассказ о Лондоне и его знаменитых зданиях, используя следующие вопросы:*

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?

2. What is London's population now?

3. On what river does London stand?

4. Into what parts is London divided?

5. Why is the City called the business centre of London?

6. Who was buried in Westminster Abbey?

7. What is the West End famous for?

8. Why is the central square in London named Trafalgar Square?

6. *Составьте свои собственные предложения со словами:*

to influence влиять, повлиять

raven ворон

clipped wings подрезанные крылья

is called after назван в честь

construction строительство

to conduct проводить

grave могила

Conquest завоевание Англии норманнами (1066 г.)

densely populated плотно населенный

7. *Переведите:*

So, what is the connection between the street called Piccadilly and this once-fashionable and rather ridiculous neckwear? Well, in the early 17th Century (in other words, the early 1600s) a tailor called Robert Baker made such a lot of money from making and selling picadills that he bought some land to the west of London (at the time, this area was not actually in London!), and in 1612 he built a mansion there. People called the mansion Piccadilly Hall, because selling picadills was how he had got so rich! Over time, the road that passed the mansion became known as Piccadilly.

Piccadilly is now in the heart of London's West End, the part of London where there are the most theatres and tourist attractions. It's where the main bright lights of London can be found. It's an exciting place, and if you are in the UK, I hope you will visit the West End!

8. *Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме:*

1. **Someone** is waiting for you in that room. 2. He invited **everybody** to his country-house for the weekend. 3. There is **something** interesting on in our club to-day. 4. **Everybody** is proud of this work. 5. They are laughing at **something** funny. 6. **Somebody** is knocking at the door. 7. He sees **someone** on the other bank of the river. 8. You will find this book **somewhere**.

Практика речи: Типичная английская кухня.

Грамматика: Причастные обороты с причастием I и II в функции определения и обстоятельства.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

In many European countries it is normal to have a long break in the middle of the day when all members of the family return to their houses to eat together. This is not very common in Britain because normally it is a long way from the place of work or school to home. That's why the British people usually have a big breakfast before they go to work and the meal at midday is not spent with the members of the family but with workmates or schoolmates. Lunch is normally eaten between 12.30 pm and 1.30 pm. Most people finish work at five thirty. It often takes at least an hour to get home from the school or workplace so people usually have their evening meal or «dinner» between 6.30 pm and 8 pm.

On Sundays people don't have to work so they take the opportunity eat together with their family. Sunday lunch is usually the best meal of the week and many of the meals which are considered typically British are eaten for Sunday lunch. For example roast beef and Yorkshire pudding.

Everyone in Britain understands that «breakfast» is the first meal of the day. But if you ask a British person what the words «dinner, lunch, tea, elevenses, brunch, supper» mean, most of them will give you a different answer according to what part of the country they are from or from what social class they are from.

Baked Beans. Baked beans are cooked in a tomato sauce. They come in cans and are normally eaten on toast. The British are very fond of baked beans.

Bangers and Mash. This is mashed potatoes with sausages.

Black Pudding. A thick sausage made with blood and fat.

Yorkshire pudding. A batter made with flour, eggs and milk and cooked in the oven. (Batter is the same mixture that is used to make pancakes). This is most often eaten with roast beef for Sunday lunch.

A Ploughman's Lunch. It normally consists of a bread roll with a piece of cheese and a pickled onion. British cheeses are very good. The most famous is Cheddar. Most of the cheeses are named after the region from where they come from, e.g. Red Leicester, Cheshire etc. There is a very good British blue cheese called Stilton.

The Fish and Chip shop. It is a shop which cooks fried potatoes called chips. They are usually accompanied by fried fish. The chips used to be wrapped in newspaper but now white paper is used.

Pie. The content of the pie can be sweet or savory. Typical examples of pies are «steak and kidney pie» or «apple pie».

Bread and Butter. When the British eat bread they almost always cover it with butter or margarine. It is very common to see a plate of bread and butter on table when you eat.

British Bread. There are many different types of bread. However, although the bread is very good, the most popular type of bread in Britain is sliced white bread. This is sold in plastic packets.

Regional drinks:

- Beer is the most popular. Pale ale and brown ale are also widely drunk.
- Cider.
- Pimm's (gin-based drink, usually mixed with lemonade, fruit and mint) is especially popular in summer.

Причастные обороты с Причастием I и II функции определения — это неличная форма глагола, которая является промежуточной категорией между глаголом, с одной стороны, и прилагательным и наречием, с другой стороны. Причастия английском языке подразделяются на причастие I и причастие II: writing (причастие I) пишущий written (причастие II) написанный

1. Форма причастия II может быть образована от любого глагола, как переходного (то есть способного принимать прямое дополнение), так и от непереходного (не принимающего прямого дополнения), taken (от переходного глагола to take) взятый.

Однако самостоятельно употребляться может только причастие II переходных глаголов. Это объясняется тем, что причастие II, как правило, имеет страдательное значение, например:

discussed обсуждаемый, обсужденный, обсуждающийся, обсуждавшийся

Форма причастия II неизменяема, то есть не имеет ни временных, ни залоговых, ни видовых различий.

2. Причастие I может быть образовано от любого глагола (как принимающего прямое дополнение, так и не принимающего его).

Наиболее употребительной формой причастия является простая (неперфектная) форма действительного залога, так называемая ing- form:

reading читающий

discussing обсуждающий

Эта форма выражает одновременность действий, выраженных причастием I и сказуемым предложения.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Breakfast.

British breakfast is much bigger than in most other countries. Many people like to have a breakfast with fried bacon and eggs, fried bread and possibly fried tomatoes or black pudding. People who don't want to eat a lot early in the morning prefer toast and marmalade with tea or coffee. Cereals are also very popular. The most common are cornflakes with milk. They are made with different grains such as corn, wheat, oats etc. If you go to a British supermarket you will see that there are many types of cereals available. In Scotland many people eat "porridge" or boiled oats.

Lunch

Some factories and schools have canteens where you can eat the packed lunch. A packed lunch is a plastic container with sandwiches, a packet of crisps, an apple and a can of something to drink, for example, coca-cola.

Dinner

Nowadays most British people eat meals from many different countries, for example, spaghetti or curry. In fact, now the British don't eat much British food. However the most typical thing to eat for dinner is "meat and two vegetables". This consists of a piece of meat with two different boiled vegetables. This is covered with "gravy". One of the vegetables is almost always potatoes. The British eat a lot of potatoes.

2. Запомните:

- Breakfast — also called brekkie, the same everywhere.
- Elevenes — morning coffee break
- Lunch — in some areas called dinner. Sunday lunch is also often called Sunday dinner, lunch in schools is also referred to as school dinner.
- Afternoon Tea — traditionally eaten around 3—4 o'clock.
- Tea — (five o'clock tea) is eaten in the early evening and is the main meal of the day (sometimes called dinner) for working-class
- Dinner eaten from early to late evening
- Supper — an evening meal and a snack before bedtime.

3. Составьте монолог "English food".

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are the usual meals in England?
2. What is usually the biggest meal of the day in England?
3. What may English people have for breakfast?
4. When do people who work usually have lunch?
5. Where do working people usually have their lunch?
6. Is five o'clock tea an old English tradition?
7. What can be served for five o'clock tea?

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Английский завтрак обычно плотный и разнообразный.
2. Люди, которые работают, обычно обедают в столовой или в ближайшем кафе или ресторане.
3. На завтрак у англичан может быть овсяная каша или кукурузные хлопья с молоком, яичница с беконом, чай или кофе.
4. Чай в пять часов — старая английская традиция. Поздний ужин обычно легкий. Это может быть хлеб и сыр, стакан сока или какао и фрукты.

6. Запомните слова и словосочетания:

usual обычный

meals еда

mealtime время приёма пищи

savoury острый, пикантный, пряный

porridge (овсяная) каша

substantial плотный (о еде)

bacon and eggs яичница с беконом

cornflakes with milk кукурузные хлопья с молоком

7. Соедините слова левой колонки с названиями продуктов в правой:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. a slice of | a. cake |
| 2. a loaf of | b. ham |
| 3. a piece of | c. lemon juice |
| 4. a bowl of | d. cornflakes |
| 5. a bunch of | e. salt |
| 6. a pinch of | f. bread |
| 7. a drop of | g. grapes |

8. Знаете ли вы, что:

1. Banana is not a fruit, it is a herb.
2. Ancient carrots were purple.
3. Strawberries have more vitamin C than the oranges.
4. Avocados are poisonous to birds.
5. It takes 20 minutes for your brain to know that your stomach is full.
6. A hardboiled egg will spin, a soft boiled egg won't.
7. Rice is the main food for half of the world's population.
8. Ketchup was sold in the 1930's as medicine.
9. The average French eats 500 snails per year.
10. Men usually eat significantly faster than women.
11. Eating less and more than needed on alternate days prolongs life.
12. The benefit of frequent small meals ('nibbling') rather than few large ones ('gorging') for control of body fat growth has been known for more than 60 years, but the mechanisms are poorly understood.

Water and Our Body

- Between 60%-75% of an adult's body weight is water
- Our brain is 75% water, which is why even mild dehydration causes headaches
- Our blood is 92% water
- Our muscles are 75% water

9. Переведите следующие причастия на английский язык:

спрошенный — спрашивающий

проведенный — проводящий

посланный — посылающий

написанный — пишущий

читаемый — читающий

строящийся — строящий купленный — покупающий

начатый — начинающий проданный — продающий осязаемый — чувствующий

изучаемый — изучающий забытый — забывающий приглашенный — приглашающий

10. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление причастий I и II и на их функцию в предложениях:

1. All the engineers working at the Ministry of Foreign Trade must know foreign languages.
2. You must learn all the words given on page 125.
3. Travelling about Siberia, he saw a lot of newly-built towns.
4. When speaking at the meeting yesterday, I forgot this fact.
5. The question discussed at the meeting was very important.
6. The boy sometimes went to sleep while watching TV.
7. Not knowing his address, I couldn't visit him.
8. He liked to sit on the sofa smoking a cigarette and watching TV.

Практическое занятие № 52.

Практика речи: США.

Грамматика: Причастные обороты с причастием I в функции обстоятельства.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

The United States of America is the 4th largest country in the world after Russia, Canada and China. It lies in the central part of the North American Continent between the two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean in the East and the Pacific Ocean in the West.

Canada in the North and Mexico in the South are the only countries that have borders with the USA. The total area of the USA is about 9 million square kilometres. The current U.S.A. population is over 310 million people (310,300,000 was in 2010), so the United States has the world's third largest population (after China and India).

As the world's population is approximately 6.8 billion, the current United States population represents 4.5% of the world's population. So, about one in every twenty people on the planet is a resident of the United States of America.

The country is washed by 3 oceans: The Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. The country has many lakes, including the Great Lakes and many rivers, the longest of which are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia and others. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Appalachian, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak, Mount McKinley, is in Alaska.

Smoking has become socially unacceptable in the US, in part due to the health risks. Smoking is prohibited in government and public buildings, and many businesses, especially restaurants, will not permit smoking. Those restaurants that permit smoking will usually have a separate section for customers who smoke. Tobacco products may not be sold to anyone under 18 years old.

Smoking on airplane flights within the US is prohibited. Smoking is also prohibited on interstate trains and buses. Smoking is prohibited on public transportation, including buses and trolleys.

In the United States, the number 13 is symbolic of bad luck. Tall office buildings sometimes skip the number 13 when numbering the floors.

The number 7 is symbolic of good luck. The word trillion means a 1 followed by 12 zeros, a British billion. The word billion means a 1 followed by 9 zeros, a British milliard.

A period is used to indicate a decimal point, not a comma. A comma is used to separate groups of three digits in large numbers, thus "\$1,232.52".

To wave goodbye or hello to someone, raise your hand and wave it from side to side. Wave the whole hand, not just the fingers.

If you want to point at an object, extend the index finger and use it to point at the object. It is not polite to point at people. If you want the waiter to bring the check, make a writing gesture with one hand as the pen and the other hand as the paper. If you just want the waiter to come, make eye contact and raise your hand.

Причастные обороты с причастием I в функции обстоятельства. Причастные обороты с причастием I употребляются а функции следующих обстоятельств:

1. обстоятельства времени:

Travelling in Africa, he saw a lot of interesting things. Путешествуя по Африке, он видел много интересного.

Причастию I в функции обстоятельства времени часто предшествуют союзы *when* *когда*, *while* *в то время как*, которые на русский язык не переводятся. Союз *when* употребляется, как правило, когда речь идет об обычном, многократном действии, которое может быть выражено в соответствующем придаточном предложении глаголом- сказуемым в форме Indefinite, а союз *while* употребляется обычно, когда речь идет об однократном действии, причем подчеркивается действие в процессе; это может быть выражено в соответствующем придаточном предложении глаголом-сказуемым в форме Continuous.

2. обстоятельства причины:

Knowing the subject well, the student was not afraid of the coming exam. Зная предмет хорошо, студент не боялся предстоящего экзамена.

3. обстоятельства образа действия или сопутствующего действия:

He stood at the window, thinking of his future. Он стоял у окна, думая о своем будущем.

(деепричастие) (= Он стоял у окна и думал о своем будущем.) (два сказуемых)

Вопросы и задания:

1. Составьте монолог "The USA".

2. Выучите слова:

total area общая площадь

borders границы

Appalachian Аппалачи

Great Lakes Великие озера

Rocky Mountains Скалистые горы

Sierra Nevada Сьерра-Невада

Cordillera Кордильеры

highly developed высокоразвитый

climate conditions климатические условия

branch ветвь, отрасль (промышленности)

aircraft авиация

automobile автомобиль

electronics электроника

radio engineering радиотехника

influence влияние

3. Напишите рассказ о США используя следующие вопросы:

1. What is the geographical position of United States? 2. What countries have borders with the United States? 3. What are the highest mountains in US? 4. What are the biggest rivers in US? 5. What are the main industrial branches of US economy? 6. What are the biggest cities of the United States? 7. What is the political system of United States? 8. What are the three branches of US' government?

4. Письменно переведите:

The climate conditions are rather various. The country is rich in natural and mineral resources: oil, gas, iron ore, coal and various metals.

The USA is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. The main industrial branches are aircraft, rocket, automobile, electronics, radio engineering and others. Nowadays the USA is one of the leading powers of the world due to its economic, political and military influence.

The United States of America is a federal state and a parliamentary republic, headed by the President. According to the US Constitution the powers of the Government are divided into 3 branches: legislative (the Congress), executive (the President), and judicial (the Supreme Court). The Congress has two houses — the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.

There are two main political parties in the United States: the Democratic Party (their symbol is a donkey), and the Republican Party (their symbol is an elephant). The president is elected for a 4-year term and not more than two times.

5. Переведите:

Restaurants do not include a service charge in the bill, so you should tip the waiter 15% of the total bill. If service was slow some Americans will tip only 10%. Likewise, if service was good, it is appropriate to tip 20%. If service was so bad that you would never eat in the restaurant again, leave two cents. This is a deliberate insult, because it tells the waiter that you didn't forget to leave a tip. Tipping is only appropriate in restaurants that offer table service.

You do not tip the cashier in a fast food restaurant. Taxi drivers expect to get a tip equal to 15% of the total fare. If the driver was especially helpful or got you to your destination more quickly than you expected, give a 20% tip.

Hotel bell-hops (bell-boys) expect a \$1 tip for helping you with your bags. If you order room service, the gratuity is included in the bill. Coat checkroom attendants expect \$1 per coat. Hairdressers and barbers expect a tip of 15% of the bill. Valet parking attendants expect a \$1 tip.

In the United States, dates are written as month/day/year. This is the opposite of the British method, in which dates are written day/month/year. So while 4/3/67 would be March 4, 1967 in Europe, it is April 3, 1967 in the United States. It is best to write out dates using the month name in order to avoid confusion.

Time and Temperature

Temperatures are most often given in Fahrenheit, and occasionally also in Celsius. To convert Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and multiply the result by 5/9.

6. Мысль, заключенную в придаточном предложении, выразите причастным оборотом, где это возможно:

1. Students *who read a lot in English* know the language better than those who read less. 2. *While I was reading the book you gave me yesterday*, I found a lot of new words. 3. I live in a house *which was built more than a hundred years ago*. 4. *Since I didn't know my friend's new address*, I could hardly hope to find him. 5. In this shop you can buy things *which are made in different parts of the Soviet Union*. 6. Once *when I was walking in the wood*, I found a flower *which I had never seen before*. 7. I always read books *which describe the lives of great people* with interest. 8. What's the name of the teacher *who's examining Group Three*? 9. *When we discussed this book*, we found out a lot of interesting things. 10. *When he was asked the same question*, he didn't know what to say either. 11. *As I was very busy*, I couldn't help them.

Практическое занятие № 53.

Практика речи: Вашингтон и Нью-Йорк: туристические достопримечательности.

Грамматика: Конструкция: сложное дополнение после глаголов «to want, to expect, should (would) like».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

The capital of the United States of America is **Washington**. It was named after the first President of the United States – George Washington. It is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land, which does not belong to any one state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Washington was founded in 1791 as the capital. It's quite a new city. The population of the city is nearly one million people. Washington is not a very large city, but it is very important as the capital of the USA.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest is the Capitol, where the Congress meets. It is a very beautiful building with white marble columns. There is a law in Washington against building structures higher than the Capitol. Not far from the Capitol there is the Library of Congress. It holds five million books.

New York is the biggest city in the USA. The number of inhabitants is about 18 million. It belongs to the largest cities in the world. It is sometimes called "The Big Apple". New York has five major parts: Manhattan, Queens, the Bronx, Staten Island (Richmond) and Brooklyn. The black quarter — Harlem — is in northern part of Manhattan.

The city was built on a modern plan of streets and avenues, which are numbered. Streets run east-west and avenues north-south. Only a few of them have their names, e.g. Wall Street and Broadway. Broadway is the centre of cultural life. There is concentrated most of entertainment (e.g. Metropolitan Opera or Carnegie Hall). The island is washed by the Hudson River and the East River. East Village is a center of many ethnic restaurants, boutiques and jazz clubs. Greenwich Village is the home of artists and writers.

New York is famous for its Manhattan skyline — a large number of skyscrapers on a small area. They started to build skyscrapers here because the price of land on the island was very high. The first skyscraper was built in 1903. Today they are built with the help of computers. In fact, the skyscrapers are small towns. We can find here residential quarters, offices, parking lots, restaurants, shops, fitness centers, swimming pools, etc. Living here is very expensive.

There are many attractive places where visitors like to go in New York. The most known bridge is the Brooklyn Bridge. There are many islands in this area — Roosevelt Island, Coney Island and Liberty Island with the Statue of Liberty. It's a copy of a small statue given to the USA by France as the symbol of the friendship between these two nations. And it is a symbol of freedom. The only quiet place is Central Park where famous rock concerts take place. You can go there to relax by walking or jogging.

Конструкция: сложное дополнение после глаголов

«to want, to expect, should (would) like»

1. В английском языке существует конструкция, называемая сложным дополнением, которая состоит из двух частей: первая часть — существительное в общем падеже или местоимение в объектном падеже, обозначающие лицо или предмет; вторая часть — инфинитив, причастие или прилагательное, которые выражают действие или качество, присущее лицу или предмету, обозначенному в первой части. Вся конструкция выполняет в предложении функцию дополнения, употребляется лишь после некоторых глаголов и часто переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением:

(дополнение)

What do I want?

I want him	to go there.
первая часть	вторая часть
(лицо)	(действие)

Я хочу, *чтобы он пошел туда.*

2. После глаголов *to want, to expect* и выражения *should (would) like* в конструкции сложное дополнение вторая часть выражена инфинитивом глагола с частицей *to*. На русский язык сложные дополнения после глагола *to want* и выражения *should (would) like* переводятся дополнительным придаточным предложением с союзом *чтобы*, а после глагола *to expect* — дополнительным придаточным предложением с союзом *что*:

I want **you to understand** me. Я хочу, **чтобы вы поняли** меня.

What do you want **him to do** for you? Что вы хотите, **чтобы он** для вас **сделал**?

I should like **you to read** this book. Я хотел бы, **чтобы вы прочитали** эту книгу.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите и разыграйте диалог:

Jill: Shall we take a bus or a taxi to Manhattan?

Rob: We'd better take a bus. It's almost impossible to find a taxi in the rush hour.

Jill: Right. And it must be expensive to get to Manhattan by taxi.

Rob: Yes. I think the bus stop is over there. Shall we go?

Jill: Let's go there.

Rob: Jill, what would you like to see in Manhattan?

Jill: Actually, I don't have anything special. I'd like simply to walk around and enjoy Manhattan skyline. They say it is very beautiful there. What about you, Rob?

Rob: As for me, I also don't have any favourite place in Manhattan to go to. But I'd love to go to Broadway and breathe its magic air there. What do you think?

Jill: I'm for it. We can go to Broadway after Manhattan. I believe there are so many attractions on offer there.

Rob: Right. Oh, here comes the bus.

Jill: Let's get in.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

A SAD STORY

Three men (come) to New York. They (arrive) at a very large hotel and (take) a room there. Their room (be) on the forty-fifth floor. In the evening the three men (go) to the theatre and (come) back to the hotel very late.

"I (be) _ very sorry," (say) _ the clerk of the hotel, "but our lifts (work, not) tonight. If you (want, not) to walk upstairs to your room we (make) beds for you in the hall."

"No, no," (say) _ one of the three men. "No, thank you. We (want, not) to sleep in the hall. We (walk) up to our room."

Then he (tell) _ his two friends, "It (be, not) easy to walk up to the forty-fifth floor, but I (think) I (know) how to make it easier. On our way to the room I (tell) you some jokes. Andy (sing) us some songs. Then Peter (tell) us some interesting stories." So they (begin) to walk upstairs to their room. Tom (tell) them many jokes, Andy (sing) some songs. At last they (come) to the thirty-fourth floor. They (be) tired and (decide) to have a rest.

"Well," (say) Tom, "now it (be) your turn, Peter." "I (tell) you a sad story," (say) Peter. "We (leave) the key to our room in the hall."

3. Задайте пять вопросов к тексту "A Sad Story".

4. Напишите рассказ о Вашингтоне, используя следующие вопросы:

When was Washington D.C. founded?

Where is Washington situated?

What state does District of Columbia belong to?
What are the most important places of interest in Washington?
What is the nickname of the Washington memorial?
What is the design of Lincoln memorial?
What is the population of Washington?
Are there any specific laws about the height of the buildings in Washington, D.C.?

5. Напишите рассказ о Нью-Йорке используя следующие вопросы:

1. When was New York founded? 2. What was the price of the Manhattan Island in 1626? 3. What is Manhattan today? 4. Do many people live in Manhattan? 5. What is Broadway famous for? 6. Why is New York called “Modem Babylon”? 7. What are the most important branches of industry in New York?

6. Выучите слова:

due to благодаря

military военный

to head возглавлять

parliamentary republic парламентская республика

government правительство

power власть

legislative законодательная

judicial законодательная

executive исполнительная

donkey осел

elephant слон

symbol символ

to elect избирать

term срок

Senate Сенат

House of representatives палата представителей

Supreme Court Верховный суд

7. Переведите:

The White House, the residence of the president is the oldest public structure in the capital and one of the most beautiful. It was built in 1799. It is a two storey white building. Not far from the Capitol is the Washington monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It is 160 metres high and it is empty inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds, from where they can enjoy the view of the city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The Memorial is surrounded by cherry trees.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

8. Дополните следующие предложения:

1. We wanted them to ... 2. I did not expect him to ... 3. We should like them to ... 4. I don't want my sister to ... 5. I didn't expect you to ... 6. I should like my son to ... 7. We don't want our friends to ... 8. My sister would like you to ... 9. They wanted their children to ...

9. Переведите:

1. Мы не хотели, чтобы вы оставались там так долго. 2. Я не ожидал, что вы передумаете, вы ведь так хотели поехать на юг. 3. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы присмотрели за детьми, пока я схожу в магазин. 4. Врачи ожидали, что больной скоро поправится. 5. Нам бы хотелось, чтобы вы сделали все возможное, чтобы вернуться вовремя. 6. Я не ожидал, что операция будет такой болезненной. 7. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы прочитали эту книгу в подлиннике. 8. Я хотел, чтобы он сказал правду. 9. Мы рассчитывали (ожидали), что вы сдержите свое обещание. 10. Я не хочу, чтобы вы защищали товарища Сомова. Он ошибается. Разве вам всё еще это не ясно?

Практическое занятие № 54.

Практика речи: Праздники англоговорящих стран.

Грамматика: Двойные степени сравнения.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

The American calendar is filled with numerous holidays. The following table shows some of the more popular holidays. Important national holidays have been indicated in bold. Most non-essential government offices will be closed on these days. (Fire, Ambulance and Police are always open.) Banks and post offices also tend to be closed on these days, and many businesses will give their employees the day off.

The population in the USA is made up of people of different nationalities. Centuries ago they brought with them their native celebrations. Some holidays, which are marked in the USA originated in America. Each of the 50 states establishes its own legal holidays. The federal government, through the President and Congress, can legally set holidays only for federal employees and for the District of Columbia. The number of holidays is different in different states — from 8 in the District of Columbia to 20 in Oklahoma. Most states, however, accept the federal legal holidays. The most important holidays are celebrated throughout the USA.

There are 10 public holidays in the US, also called national holidays. On national holidays schools, banks, government offices and many businesses are closed. These holidays are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labour Day, Columbus Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. Here are a few words about holidays and festivals in the USA.

Many holidays are celebrated on Monday so that people could have a longer weekend. "Ring out the old, ring in the new", wrote Alfred Lord Tennyson, the nineteenth - century English poet. And that's exactly, what Americans do every December 31st. People see the old year off and the New Year in. *New Year's Eve* is a time for merriment. At midnight bells ring, horns blow, and friends exchange kisses. One of the noisiest parts is Times Square. Thousands of New Yorkers gather there, and millions of Americans across the country join them in front of TV.

Two famous New Year's Day festivals are televised for national viewing: the Tournament of Roses and Mummers Parade. These events have been American traditions for more than half a century. The Mummers Parade, which takes place in Philadelphia, is a ten-hour spectacle with clowns, musicians and dancers - all led by King Momus, dressed in gleaming satin. The Tournament of Roses takes place in Pasadena, California. Elaborate floats displaying roses and thousands of other California flowers depict a different theme each year.

New Year's Day has traditionally been the occasion for starting new programmes and giving up bad habits. Typical New Year's resolutions are to spend less money, give up smoking, begin a diet, or control one's temper.

Martin Luther King's Birthday is celebrated on the third Monday of January. Martin Luther King was an important black leader who wanted equal rights for black people. His work was very important. He was killed in 1968 and his birthday has become a public holiday. On Monday there are quiet memorial services. Popular radio stations play songs and speeches that tell the history of the Civil Rights Movement. Television channels broadcast special programs with filmed highlights of Dr. King's life and times.

Most Americans celebrate *Valentine's Day* on February 14th, though it is not an official holiday. It is named for early Christian martyr, whose feast day was once observed on that day. Americans give special symbolic gifts to the dearest and nearest people, they also send greeting cards - "Valentines" to such people.

Americans celebrate two very important birthdays of their outstanding citizens - George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in February. They consider their birthdays as holidays. *Lincoln's Birthday* is celebrated every year on February 12th. He was the President during the Civil War (1861-1865). The most outstanding of his achievements were the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. His life ended tragically. He was killed at the theatre during the performance soon after the victory of the North. In honour of this great man a beautiful memorial has been built in Washington D.C. *Washington's Birthday* sometimes called "President's Day" is marked on February 22nd. It is a national holiday. George Washington is called "the father of the nation", for he was the first president of the USA. He led the American Army to victory in the War of Independence. The national capital of the country was given his name, and there was the monument erected in Washington D.C. in honour of this great man. *Memorial Day* is celebrated on the last Monday in May. This is a special day to remember those who

died in wars. Many people remember their dead friends or relatives on this day too. Many people pay special visits to the graves of their relatives and friends and leave flowers there. That day the President of the USA gives a speech and lays a wreath to the tombs.

One Sunday in May is **Mother's Day**. The USA is one of the few countries in the world, that has an official day **Father's Day** on which fathers are honoured by their children. On the third Sunday of June fathers all across the USA are given presents, treated to dinner or otherwise made to feel special.

One of the greatest holidays is **Independence Day**. On the 4th of July Americans celebrate their whole nation birthday. On this day in 1776 the Continental Congress adopted the famous Declaration of Independence declaring the former British colonies free, thus founding the USA. In the past this day was marked with big parades and fireworks, but now it is celebrated more quietly. Cities and towns are decorated with flags on that day, there are parades in some places, but most people just go on picnic to the countryside.

Labour Day is celebrated on the first Monday in September. On this day workers make a public show with marches, and meetings. It also marks the beginning of school year and the end of summer.

Columbus Day is on the second Monday in October. This day commemorates Italian navigator Christopher Columbus' landing in the new World on October 12th, 1492. The major celebration of the day takes place in New York City, which holds a huge parade each year. Everywhere you can see the American Flag that day to honour the man who was the discoverer of their country.

Halloween - "All Hallow's Eve" the night before all Saint's Day (October 31st) has a special significance for children, who dress in funny or ghostly costume, and go "trick-or-treating". They are given gifts of candy or money." Flalloween is celebrated by Americans more according to ancient Celtic pagan traditions. Some children collect money on this day to help children of other nations through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

November 11th is called **Veteran's Day**. It is a solemn occasion in honour of all American veterans of all wars. Veterans march in parades, national flags are displayed, special ceremonies, observing two minutes silence, are held at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Thanksgiving Day is a public holiday, which is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November by the Americans. On this day the Americans honour the memory of the first settlers, who searching for religious freedom came on Mayflower to Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts, in 1620. They suffered a hard year, but assisted by Indians they had a good harvest. So they made a feast with turkey, corn, cranberry sauce and a pumpkin pie to celebrate the harvest and give thanks to God for their survival. On October 3, 1863, Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a national Thanksgiving Day. In 1951 the US Congress named the fourth Thursday of November a Thanksgiving Day.

Now this is a day for family reunions. Thanks are offered in the churches for the blessings of the year, and at home a big dinner that usually includes roast turkey, potatoes, cranberry sauce, vegetables and some dessert is served.

Christmas is a religious festival, which symbolizes the birth of Jesus Christ. By this day people decorate fir trees with toys and candies. The Christmas table looks much like a Thanksgiving feast of turkey or ham, potatoes and pie. Adults drink eggnog, a drink made of cream, milk, sugar, beaten eggs and brandy or rum. Some people, especially young, like to celebrate it in restaurants and cafes and pubs, but most people prefer to stay at home with their family on this day, they also like singing Christmas carols to their neighbours.

Americans are blessed with rich ethnic heritage. It is possible to trace some of the Americans holidays to diverse cultural sources and traditions, but all holidays have taken on a distinctively American flavour. In the USA, the word "holiday" is synonymous with "celebration!"

Двойные степени сравнения. В английском языке есть ряд прилагательных, которые имеют две формы степеней сравнения, различающиеся по значению и употреблению, например:

I. far далекий farther более далекий farthest самый далекий

further 1. более далекий

2. дальнейший (дополнительный)

furthest самый далекий

Кроме обозначения расстояния, further более далекий употребляется в значении «добавочный, дальнейший», например:

You will be receiving further information later. Вы получите дальнейшие сведения позднее.

elder — eldest старший самый старший

older старее oldest самый старый

Слова elder *старший* и eldest *самый старший* употребляются только со словами: son, daughter, sister, brother:

My elder sister is five years older than me. Моя *старшая сестра* на 5 лет старше меня.

3. near — nearer близко ближе nearest ближайший

next следующий (*по порядку*) будущий (*по времени*)

What's the nearest station? We are getting off at the next stop. Как называется *ближайшая* станция?

Мы ходим на *следующей* остановке.

4. late поздний later позже

latter последний (*из двух*) latest последний (*по времени появления*)

last последний (*по порядку*) прошлый (*по времени*)

What's the latest news? Каковы *последние* новости? When does the last train leave? Когда отходит *последний* поезд?

Вопросы и задания:

1. Соедините праздничные поздравления на английском языке с их переводом:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. This festive season is so much more than Christmas parties and gift giving. May your Christmas be filled with the true miracles. | a. Пусть ваше Рождество сверкает мгновениями любви, смеха и счастья. И пусть грядущий год будет наполнен удовольствием и радостью. |
| 2. Happy holidays to you all! Wishing you great things in the upcoming year. | b. Это праздничное время значит намного больше рождественских вечеринок и вручения подарков. Пусть ваше Рождество будет наполнено настоящими чудесами. |
| 3. I hope you have a beautiful holiday season and a fabulous New Year! | c. Надеюсь, у тебя будут потрясающие новогодние праздники и сказочный Новый год! |
| 4. To a joyful present and a well-remembered past. Best wishes for Happy Holidays and a magnificent New Year! | d. Счастливых вам всем праздников! Желаю всего самого замечательного в наступающем году. |
| 5. May your Christmas sparkle with moments of love, laughter and happiness. And may the year ahead be full of contentment and joy. | e. За радостное настоящее и незабываемое прошлое. Счастливых праздников и великолепного Нового года! |

2. Сделайте сообщение на английском языке на одну из тем:

- Праздники и обычаи Великобритании.
- Праздники и обычаи США.

3. **Разыграйте диалог:** You are going to invite friends to a New Year party and you are thinking of the best way to do it. Discuss the following options with your friend and choose the only one you both like most of all:

- personally
- mail
- E-mail
- mobile phone

4. Переведите текст на русский язык и ответьте на вопросы: What is your favourite holiday? What way do you celebrate it?

Many people in the world, every January 1st, celebrate New Year. It is a very colourful festival. People also see it as a chance to get together with their family and exchange presents.

In our country, preparations for New Year begin in December, when shop windows are decorated with New Year ornaments such as colourful streamers, silver tinsel and golden bells. Glittering lights are hung in the streets and on the trees. Most families also decorate their homes. They put up a New Year tree full of brightly-coloured lights and stars at the top. Weeks before New Year people start buying gifts for their friends and family. Children write New Year lists to Father Frost.

On December 31st the New Year cake is in the oven, its delicious aroma fills the house. The family, dressed in their best clothes, sit down at 10 o'clock to enjoy a delicious meal. Everyone has a smile on the face. At 12 o'clock when the chimes of the famous Spasskaya Tower ring out everyone wish each other a happy and healthy new year.

On New Year morning, the tearing of wrapping paper is heard as gifts are exchanged, opened and admired. If it is a "white" New Year, fresh snow covers the city and snowmen are made. Families relax and enjoy the gifts they have received. The warm feeling of New Year spirit fills the home as the children play happily with their new toys and the adults relax. This is the time when family members feel closest to each other, after sharing a day of love and joy.

I'll never forget the New Year party we had every year when I was a little girl. On 1st January, everyone in our family used to celebrate this holiday with dancing, food and fun! One of the things I liked best was dancing. My friends made a circle around the New Year tree covered with balls and toys, pretty ribbons. After the dancing we always had delicious food. There was a huge buffet in the hall, with mountains of sandwiches, cakes and biscuits. At the end of the party, there was never any food or drink left, because we were so hungry after all the dancing and party games.

Today, not many families celebrate this holiday in the traditional way we used to. I always had a great time though, and I feel happy when I remember that. The Festival is perfect for a fun day out for the family. I had a great time and I am really excited about next year's festival.

5. Расскажите о своем любимом национальном празднике, и как Вы его отмечаете: подготовка, подарки, приглашение гостей, традиционные праздничные блюда, костюмы и т.п.

6. Прокомментируйте следующее высказывание (100-150 слов):

Lots of people enjoy celebrating holidays. However, for some people a holiday is just a day off. Which way of spending holidays do you find more enjoyable?

7. Прочтите следующие предложения, выбрав нужное слово из данных в скобках, и объясните их употребление:

1. My (older, elder) brother took part in many battles when he was on the front. 2. My sister's husband is five years (older, elder) than mine. 3. We haven't read the (last, latest) novel by this writer yet. 4. Have you heard the (last, latest) news (новости) yet? 5. Excuse me, I didn't hear the (last, latest) word. Please repeat it. 6. I must get off at the (nearest, next) stop. 7. Which is the (nearest, next) station? 8. I've got two brothers, Paul and Peter. The (for mer, first) is an engineer and lives in the North, the (latter, second) is a teacher and lives in the Crimea.

Раздел 6. Здоровье человека

Практическое занятие № 55.

Практика речи: Части тела.

Грамматика: Употребление герундия после глаголов «to stop, to finish, to continue, to begin, to go on, to mind».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Your body is more than what you see when you look in the mirror – there are different parts that have different jobs, but each part works together so you can eat, sleep, sit in class and play with friends.

Your body is a pretty amazing thing! While there's lots happening on the outside that you can see, such as scratching an itch, eating lunch with your friends at school and running outdoors, there's even more happening inside.

Our body contains trillions of cells – cells are the smallest recorded living things.

In addition to keeping our cells healthy and clean, our blood also works for our immune system and contains antibodies and white blood cells that fight germs and diseases.

Vital organs are the parts of our body that we need to stay alive. These include the heart, brain, lungs, kidneys, liver and pancreas.

Our body has symmetry – that means it looks the same on the left side as it does on the right side.

The body uses different systems to work properly. Some of these are:

- **Circulatory system** – how our blood moves around
- **Digestive system** – how the food we eat turns into nutrients, fats and waste through our stomach and intestines
- **Muscular system** – how we move around; our muscles allow us to do everything from walking and running to picking things up and laughing at jokes!
- **Skeletal system** – another term for the bones in our body, which together make up our skeleton
- **Nervous system** – how messages get sent around our body, through our brain, so we know when we're hungry, when something hurts, when something smells good and when something feels soft.

Употребление герундия после глаголов

«to stop, to finish, to continue, to begin, to go on, to mind»

Герундий — это такая неличная форма глагола, которая является промежуточной категорией между глаголом и существительным. Формы герундия и причастия I одинаковы. Простая (неперфектная) форма герундия оканчивается на -ing, например:

Reading books is necessary for anyone. Любому человеку необходимо читать книги.

В предложении герундий употребляется в функциях, свойственных существительному.

Сравните:

He finished his work. He finished working.

Он кончил работу. Он кончил работать.

He began his work. He began working.

Он начал работу. Он начал работать.

Do you mind my corrections? Do you mind my correcting your mistakes?

Вы не возражаете против моих поправок? Вы не возражаете против того, что я исправляю ваши ошибки?

После глаголов to stop в значении прекращать, to go on продолжать, to finish кончать и to mind (в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях) возражать, иметь что-либо против употребляется герундий:

He didn't want to stop smoking when I asked him to. Он не хотел перестать курить, когда я его попросил это сделать.

He has already finished reading this book. Он уже кончил читать эту книгу.

Go on reading! Продолжайте читать!

Do you mind waiting for me? Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы подождать меня?

I don't mind your smoking here! Я не возражаю против того, чтобы вы курили здесь!

П р и м е ч а н и е. Когда герундий употребляется после глагола to mind и выражает действие, совершаемое не лицом, выраженным подлежащим предложения, а другим лицом, то для обозначения этого лица употребляется притяжательное местоимение или существительное в притяжательном падеже, которые ставятся перед герундием:

Do you mind my smoking here? Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы я курил здесь?

После глаголов to begin начинать и to continue продолжать может употребляться как герундий, так и инфинитив, однако чаще встречается герундий:

He began to read reading this book yesterday. Он начал читать эту книгу вчера.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Заполните пропуски словами: simple, age, breaths, diet, improve, amazing, methods, sleep, mind

The brain is the most ___ part of our body and despite all medical research nobody really understands everything about it. But it needs to be cared for in ways that can be quite ___. Getting a good night's ___, eating a balanced ___ and taking deep ___ are all important ___ of looking after both your body and brain. Many people think brain will slow down with ___ and their memory will get worse as a result. The truth is, just like your body, you can also ___ your mind by imagining what you need to remember. If you have a picture in your ___ of particular event, it's much easier to remember smth. Another way is to make sure you regularly visit new places and have new experience.

2. Заполните пропуски:

DARK CHOCOLATE CAN BE GOOD FOR HEART

Older women who eat dark chocolate once or twice a week could be lowering their risk ___ (of/with) heart failure, says a US study. People eating chocolate once or twice a week cut the risk of developing heart failure by a third, but those eating it every day did not benefit. Too much chocolate is unhealthy because it contains high levels ___ (of/-) sugar and fat which can make people put on weight.

But chocolate also contains high concentration of compounds called flavonoids which can lower blood pressure.

Dr. Murray Mittleman is a study leader and a director of the Cardiovascular Epidemiology Research Unit at the Israel Medical Centre __ (from/in) Boston. He said: "You can't ignore that chocolate is a relatively calorie-dense food and large amounts of habitual consumption is going to raise your risks __ (above/for) weight gain. But if you're going to have a treat, dark chocolate is probably a good choice, as long as it's in moderation.

Differences __ (in/with) chocolate quality will affect the study's implications. Higher cocoa content is associated with greater heart benefits. Dark chocolate can contain as much as 75% cocoa while standard milk chocolate may have 25% or less cocoa.

Victoria Taylor, senior dietitian at the British Heart Foundation, said the study showed the importance of finding the right balance __ (from/in) our diets. "Before you rip open those sweet treats, remember that antioxidants in chocolate may be helpful __ (at/to) your heart, they can also be found __ (in/from) fruit and veg - foods which don't come with the saturated fat and high calories that chocolate does," she said.

3. Запомните:

Antibodies – a type of protein in our blood that identifies germs that cause disease and stops those germs from making us ill

Blood – a fluid all through our body that takes care of cells by transporting the nutrients and oxygen they need, and removing any waste

Cells – the smallest living thing – humans are made out of trillions of them

Cheeks – the parts of your face between your nose and your ears

Ears – the farthest part of our face, and the part of our body that hears sounds

Elbow – a joint in our arm that means we can fold it almost in half

Eyes – part of our face that can see things

Fingers – five long, thin digits attached to the end of each of our hands

Foot – the parts at the very end of our legs that we use to stand up, walk and run

Forehead – the flat, hard area at the very top of our face, above our eyes

Hand – the parts at the ends of our arms where our fingers are located that we use to pick things up, scratch an itch, wave hello and lots more! The parts of the hand: thumb, index finger, middle finger, ring finger, little finger (*informal*: pinky finger), nail.

Heart – a very important muscle that pumps blood throughout our whole body, running our circulatory system

Hips – the joints that attaches our legs to the rest of our body

Intestines – part of our digestive system; where food goes after it leaves the stomach

Knee – the joint in the middle of our leg that lets us bend it so we can walk and run

Liver – one of our vital organs; one of its jobs is to makes important chemicals that help us digest

Mouth – part of our face that we need to eat, talk and smile!

Nose – part of our face that helps us breathe and smell things

Shoulder – the joint near our neck that attaches our arm to our body, allowing it to move around

Shin – the part of our leg below the knee

Stomach – part of our digestive system; where food goes after we chew and swallow it

Toes – five small digits attached to the end of each of our feet

Wrist – the joint that attaches our hand to the rest of our arm, and allows our hand to move in lots of different directions

4. Обратите внимание на употребление герундия и инфинитива после следующих глаголов: to stop, to begin, to go on, to finish, to continue, to mind. Там, где возможно, дайте два варианта:

1. Перестаньте разговаривать. Я не слышу, о чем говорит докладчик. 2. Хотя было уже очень поздно, он продолжал работать, так как ему нужно было подготовить доклад к следующему дню.
3. „Вы начинаете выздоравливать. Это замечательно, молодой человек“, сказал врач больному, сидевшему у окна. 4. Мы остановились, чтобы отдохнуть, так как очень устали после продолжительной (долгой) ходьбы. 5. Я не возражаю, если вы продолжите чтение, написанного вами рассказа. Мне он очень нравится. 6. Я не возражаю, если вы останетесь у нас. Мама позаботится о вас. 7. Вы не возражаете, если я провожу вас до вокзала? — Конечно, нет. Я буду очень рад. 8. Учитель продолжал объяснять новое грамматическое правило только тогда, когда ученики прекратили разговаривать. 9. Он продолжал искать книгу, пока не нашел ее. 10. Вы не возражаете, если я позвоню вам сегодня вечером? 11. Мы начали писать изложение (а

reproduction) после того, как преподаватель прочел рассказ дважды. 12. Как только он кончит читать эту книгу, он даст ее мне. 13. Я уверен, что если вы начнете переводить эту статью тотчас же, вы закончите ее к завтрашнему дню. 14. Он вспомнил свое детство и перестал перелистывать лежавшую перед ним книгу.

Практическое занятие № 56.

Практика речи: **Здоровый образ жизни.**

Грамматика: **Прошедшее время группы Perfect.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

It's important to think about your health when you're young because this is the age when your body is being formed so if you don't care about it, you're likely to have different diseases when you get older. Besides, the earlier you acquire good health habits, the better. For example, you should get used to cleaning teeth and doing morning exercises from the very early age.

We're healthier today than people were fifty years ago because we're more health-conscious than they used to be. Everybody understands that good health is above wealth. To begin with, we have a better diet. In recent years eating habits have changed. People started to eat healthy food, which contains less fat and is rich in vitamins. Salads, beans and fruit have taken the place of steak and ice cream. Of course, some of us also eat more fast food. Secondly, doctors have learned how to cure more illnesses, so we live longer.

To be healthy, it is important to do sports or at least morning exercises as well as to spend a lot of time in the open air. We ought to avoid different bad habits that can affect our health. Smoking, for example, causes a number of heart and lung diseases such as pneumonia and cancer. If we want to stay healthy, we should also avoid less dangerous habit as skipping meals, eating unhealthy food or even overeating. A lot of people like drinking coca cola, coffee, enjoy pizzas and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not always healthy.

Teeth are very important for our health so it's necessary to visit the dentist at least twice a year to have a thorough check-up. Even if you take excellent care of your teeth, you need to see your dentist regularly so that he or she can check for problems you cannot see or feel. Tooth decay generally doesn't become visible or cause pain until it is in more advanced stages. Regular visits allow your dentist to find the signs of decay and treat problems at a manageable stage. This is called "preventive dentistry". If you don't consult the dentist regularly, you'll have lots of cavities, and the infection may get into your body. Finally, you'll end up losing all your teeth.

So, regularity in life promotes our health. Sleeping eight hours, getting up early, regular meals, a healthy diet and going into sports are really a good way of life.

The context in which an individual lives is of great importance on health status and quality of life. Health is maintained and improved not only through the advancement and application of health science, but also through the efforts and intelligent lifestyle choices of the individual and society. Here are some basic tips for maintaining a good health.

1.Exercise

You don't have to belong to a gym club. Thirty minutes' walk every day will prevent weight gain and encourage moderate weight loss.

2. Eat healthy

Reduce fat intake, cut down on sugar and opt for fruits and vegetables. This helps reduce cholesterol and blood pressure. Healthy food will also lead to better blood sugar control.

3. Reduce stress

Not everything we want we get. We have to accept that there are things that we cannot control. Managing time is also of great importance too. We must allow ourselves enough time to get things done. Set a time during the day for relaxation.

4. Improve sleep

Avoid caffeine, alcohol, nicotine, and other chemicals that interfere with sleep. Equip your bedroom with a comfortable mattress and pillows. Sleep in a dark clean and quiet environment.

5. Meditation

Meditation has been linked to a variety of health benefits. It has been linked to changes in metabolism, blood pressure, brain activation, and other bodily processes.

6. Positive thinking

People who think positively have an optimistic view of life that affects their health and well-being. Optimism has been shown to explain between 5–10% of the variation in the likelihood of developing some health conditions, notably including cardiovascular disease, stroke, depression, and cancer.

Прошедшее время группы Perfect

1. Прошедшее время группы **Perfect** употребляется для обозначения действия, уже совершившегося до определенного момента в прошлом и соотнесенного с этим моментом в прошлом, а не с моментом речи. Поэтому прошедшее время группы **Perfect** называют относительным временем.

Данный момент в прошлом может быть выражен точным указанием времени (года, числа, часа и т.д.) с предлогом времени **by** к или другим прошедшим действием, событием или ситуацией. В прошедшем времени группы **Perfect** вспомогательный глагол **to have** стоит в прошедшем времени:

My friend **had read** the book **by five o'clock** yesterday. Вчера к пяти часам мой друг (уже) прочитал книгу.

2. В повествовании, при описании последовательных событий в прошлом в английском языке, как известно, употребляется прошедшее время группы **Indefinite**. Если же последовательное изложение событий нарушается, т.е. если указывается действие, которое произошло ранее, оно выражается прошедшим временем группы **Perfect**:

We hurried to the theatre. We entered hall at a quarter to eight and took our seats near the door. The concert **had already begun**. My friend looked around. He **had never been** to this theatre before and wanted to see what the hall looked like...

Мы поспешили в театр. Мы вошли в зал без четверти восемь и заняли свои места около двери. Концерт уже начался. Мой друг посмотрел вокруг. Раньше он никогда не был в этом театре, и ему хотелось увидеть, что представляет собою зал...

3. В сложноподчиненном предложении с придаточным предложением времени прошедшее время группы **Perfect** может употребляться как в главном предложении, так и в придаточном в зависимости от того, какое действие совершилось раньше. Если сказуемое главного предложения обозначает действие, совершившееся ранее действия, обозначенного сказуемым придаточного предложения, то первое ставится в прошедшем времени группы **Perfect**, причем придаточное предложение времени вводится союзами **before** до того, как; *перед тем, как* или **when** когда:

My friend **had rung** me up **before** he went home. Мой друг позвонил мне перед уходом домой. (Перед тем, как пошел домой).

We **had already reached** the village **when** it began to rain. Мы уже добрались до деревни, когда пошел дождь.

Если же сказуемое придаточного предложения обозначает действие, которое совершилось ранее действия, выраженного сказуемым главного предложения, то сказуемое временного придаточного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени группы **Perfect** и вводится в этом случае союзами **after**, **as soon as**, **when**:

As soon as they **had had** dinner, they went for a walk.

Как только (они) пообедали, они пошли погулять.

They went for a walk **after** they **had written** letters to their friends.

Они пошли погулять после того, как написали письма друзьям.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Когда одно действие быстро следует за другим, особенно действия, выражаемые глаголами типа **to come**, **to enter**, **to finish**, после союзов **when**, **as soon as**, **after** употребляется сказуемое в прошедшем времени группы **Indefinite**:

As soon as I **finished** work, I went home. Как только я закончил работу, я (сразу) пошел домой.

4. В повествовании прошедшее время группы **Perfect** употребляется в тех же случаях, когда в диалогической речи употребляется настоящее время группы **Perfect**:

When I was going along the street, I met an old friend of mine whom I **hadn't** seen since he left for Leningrad.

Когда я шел по улице, я встретил одного из своих старых друзей, которого я не видел с тех пор, как он уехал в Ленинград.

5. Прошедшее время группы **Perfect** употребляется также для обозначения действия, которое еще не успело совершиться до данного момента в прошлом.

Этот момент часто обозначается другим прошедшим действием. В этом случае сказуемое в прошедшем времени группы **Perfect** стоит в отрицательной форме:

They **had** not yet **got** on the tram when it started off. Они еще не успели сесть в трамвай, как он тронулся.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Запомните советы те, кто работает перед монитором компьютера:

FOR COMPUTER USERS

- Sit up straight in front of your keyboard and screen, and keep your mouse within easy reach
- Don't sit in the same position for long periods, get up and move about periodically
- Take a minimum of 5 minutes break every hour from keyboard/screen working to prevent fatigue and aid concentration
- Adjust your screen angle to avoid reflections, and use blinds at windows, and use a document holder next to the screen if you have to read text as well
- Concentrating on a computer screen for a long time can cause temporary headache. Take occasional "eye breaks" by looking out a window or focusing on some distant object
- If your work involves gazing at a computer monitor for long hours, remember to blink your eyes often to relieve strain.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами: needs, contain, feel, considered, eat, eating, work, pump, include, see, provide, makes, lack

FAST FOOD OR HEALTHY FOOD

Many people eat fast food for some, if not most, of their meals. However, I strongly believe that people shouldn't __ so fast food in their diets.

First of all, fast food is very high in fat, which is harmful for your body. For example, __ a high amount of fat __ your blood thicker. In turn, this makes it harder for your heart to __ .

Secondly, fast food diets don't __ much fresh fruit or many vegetables. Because of this, fast food does not __ people with a balanced diet. As a result, our brains and bodies do not __ as well and we __ tired and stressed.

On the other hand, fast food is not so bad if people don't eat these types of meals very often.

For instance, eating food once a week would not be __ too healthy. You must be careful, though, that once a week doesn't become once a day!

In conclusion, fast food meal is a rather unhealthy choice and __ essential nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals, that our body __ . The way I __ it, people must __ different types of food to __ healthy and fit.

WATER AND YOUR BODY

- We're often __ (*told/spoken*) to drink at least eight 8 glasses of water per day but according to recent surveys, only about a third of people actually __ (*make/do*) so, and as much as 10% __ (*swallow/drink*) no water whatsoever.
- Mild dehydration will __ (*slow/eat*) down metabolism as much as 3%.
- Severe dehydration can affect blood pressure, circulation, digestion and kidney function. Hot weather exacerbates the problem, causing loss of a quarter or more of fluids per hour, and possible cramping, nausea and heat exhaustion.
- A glass of water can __ (*close/shut*) down midnight hunger.
- Lack of water is the № 1 trigger of daytime fatigue.
- A 2% drop in body water can trigger fuzzy short-term memory and difficulty focusing.

LEG VEINS

- Do not __ (*cross/crossed*) your legs when sitting.
- Avoid high heels, short-heeled shoes __ (*works/work*) muscles more, which is better for veins.
- Don't wear tight clothes around your calves or groin that can __ (*restrict/restricting*) circulation.
- __ (*Takes/Take*) three or four 10-minute breaks daily to elevate your legs above the level of your heart, lie down with your legs resting at a higher level.
- Avoid long periods of sitting or standing. Shift from one leg to the other or walk gently back and forth, frequently __ (*to encourage/encourage*) blood flow.
- Get your legs __ (*moving/moved*). Walking is a great way to encourage blood circulation in your legs.
- Support stockings (or for men, support socks), can reduce leg and foot discomfort for people who __ (*stand/standing*) for extended periods, especially on hard floors.

3. Переведите текст:

FACTORS OF GOOD HEALTH

Health is the general condition of a person's mind, body and spirit, usually meaning to be free from illness, injury or pain. The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health in its broader sense in 1946 as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

Generally, the context in which an individual lives is of great importance on health status and quality of life. It is increasingly recognized that health is maintained and improved not only through the advancement and application of health science, but also through the efforts and intelligent lifestyle choices of the individual and society. According to the World Health Organization, the main determinants of health include the social and economic environment, the physical environment, and the person's individual characteristics and behaviors. In fact, an increasing number of studies and reports from different organizations and contexts examine the linkages between health and different factors, including lifestyles, environments, health care organization, and health policy.

Focusing more on lifestyle issues and their relationships with functional health, data from different studies suggested that people can improve their health via:

- exercise,
- enough sleep,
- maintaining a healthy body weight,
- limiting alcohol use,
- and avoiding smoking.

In addition to that, the ability to adapt and to self-manage has been suggested as core components of human health. Personal health also depends partially on the social structure of a person's life. The maintenance of strong social relationships, volunteering, and other social activities have been linked to positive mental health and even increased longevity. In contrast, prolonged psychological stress may negatively impact health, and has been cited as a factor in cognitive impairment with aging, depressive illness, and expression of disease.

➤ *Are these sentences TRUE or FALSE? Justify.*

1. Definition of health includes physical and mental aspects.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
2. Lifestyle choices constitute an important determinant to health.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
3. Being sociable can improve health.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
4. Prolonged stress can cause only physical health problems.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False

4. Преобразуйте (если необходимо) слова в скобках так, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста:

LAUGH MORE

Medical research has found that happiness has a strongly beneficial effect on health. The healing properties of 1(*laugh*) are such that humor is now being used alongside more 2(*tradition*) courses of 3(*treat*) in some hospitals. In a London children's hospital, for example, two clowns are provided for the 4(*entertain*) of patients. Doctors say that these clowns are 5(*success*) in making the children feel better.

It seems that when we laugh, there can be a 6(*reduce*) in blood pressure and the amount of 7(*tense*) in our muscles. Although it is 8(*possible*) to prove it at the moment, this may also mean that people who feel unhappy and who are, therefore, 9(*likely*) to laugh so much, suffer more often from physical 10(*ill*).

GETTING FIT

If you're interested in getting fit, then what you need is a training programme. Although aimed at improving physical 1(*fit*), this programme can also be 2(*design*) in such a way that it helps in the 3(*develop*) of particular athletic skills. There's a range of different 4(*active*) to choose from and growing amount of scientific 5(*know*) to explain the effects of each one.

When you begin training, it is important to start 6(*gentle*), rising the 7(*intense*) of the programme in a gradual way. Although it is important to work sufficiently hard to make an 8(*impress*) on your physical

condition, the activities shouldn't be 9(pain). It is 10(wise) to ignore warning symptoms such as sharp or persistent pain in particular muscles.

5. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на форму времени глагола-сказуемого:

а) 1. Солнце уже **взошло**, и мы можем отправляться на реку. Наши лодки уже там. **2.** Почему вы **не пригласили** товарища Климова принять участие в нашей работе? Он очень хорошо знает этот предмет и может нам помочь. **3.** Сын моей сестры очень способный. Ему только четыре года, но он уже **научился** читать. **4.** Почему ты **остался** дома? Доктор еще не **разрешил** тебе выходить? **5.** Я тоже никогда не **слышал** этого рассказа. Поэтому я думаю, я тоже получу большое удовольствие слушая его (от него). **6.** Что **случилось** с Петром? Почему он еще не пришел? **7.** Я рад, что товарищ Лавров **присоединился** к вам. Теперь вам будет легче закончить эту работу. **8.** Я думаю, что нам придется остаться здесь до семи часов. **9.** Где мои книги? Я только что **оставил** их здесь. Кто-нибудь **был** здесь?

Практическое занятие № 57.

Практика речи: Здоровое питание.

Грамматика: Конструкция «сложное дополнение» после глаголов восприятия.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

There are many diets and diet books, but the basics of healthy eating have been known for a long time. A healthy human diet should have lots of vegetables and fruit, bread, cereals, pasta, meat, eggs, some milk and dairy foods.

Most Western diets are rich in fat, sugar, and salt and have too many calories. They lead to health problems such as obesity, diabetes, and heart disease.

Eating healthy food and exercising regularly improves your health. Eating fresh fruits and vegetables can reduce your chance of getting cancer, diabetes, and heart disease. Low-fat meats, beans, and nuts are also part of a good nutrition plan. Here is a food pyramid that includes tips and facts about how to eat healthy and live longer.

Why should we eat healthy foods?

- People who eat healthy foods feel and look better.
- They have fewer medical problems.
- People who eat healthy foods also feel more energetic and live longer than people who don't.

Are vitamins important?

- You can get all the vitamins you need from the foods you eat.
- Multi-vitamins can be taken once a day after eating.
- If you take a multi-vitamin, be sure to check the expiration date on the bottle.

What kind of bread is healthy?

- Whole wheat bread is good to eat.
- We should have at least three ounces of whole grains per day.
- Whole grains can be breads, cereal, crackers, pasta, or brown rice.

How many servings of vegetables should we eat?

- We should eat 3—4 servings of vegetables a day.
- It is important to eat green and orange vegetables like spinach and carrots every day.
- Fresh vegetables are best, but frozen vegetables are healthy, too.

How many servings of fruit should we eat?

- We should eat 3—4 servings of fruit a day.
- Fresh fruit like apples and oranges are best.
- Avoid eating canned fruits because they contain too much sugar.

What kinds of meats are best?

- Low-fat meats like turkey and chicken are good to eat.
- Meats that are low in fat are called lean.
- Meat that is baked has less fat than meat that is fried.

Are sweets good for our health?

- No, sweets are bad for our health. ..
- Avoid eating too many sweets.
- Buy a juicer and make fresh juice instead.

Is exercising important?

- Yes, exercising at least 20 minutes a day is very important.
- Exercising burns calories, keeps bones strong, and reduces stress.
- Jogging and walking are the easy ways to exercise.

Конструкция «сложное дополнение» после глаголов восприятия

После глаголов, выражающих восприятие посредством органов чувств, например: *to see* видеть, *to watch* наблюдать, *to notice* замечать, *to hear* слышать, *to feel* чувствовать и др. в конструкции **сложное дополнение** вторая часть может быть выражена инфинитивом глагола без частицы **to** или причастием I. На русский язык сложное дополнение после этих глаголов переводится дополнительным придаточным предложением с союзами **как** или **что**:

I saw **them enter** the room. Я видел, **что они вошли** в комнату.

I saw **him writing** a letter. Я видел, **как (что) он писал** письмо.

We noticed **him entering** the room. Мы заметили, **как он входил** в комнату.

Did you hear **him singing** yesterday? Вы слышали, **как он пел** вчера?

Значение различных видов сложного дополнения не всегда одинаково. Так, сложное дополнение с причастием I переводится предложением с глаголом несовершенного вида, а сложное дополнение с инфинитивом переводится предложением с глаголом совершенного вида. Существует и некоторая разница в употреблении различных видов сложного дополнения. Поскольку причастие I показывает одновременность выражаемого им действия с действием, выраженным сказуемым, то для обозначения ряда последовательных действий употребляются инфинитивы:

I saw **him enter** the room, **sit down** at the table, **open** his book and **begin** reading it. Я видел, что (как) он **вошел** в комнату, **сел** за стол, **открыл** свою книгу и **начал** читать.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Глаголы *to see* видеть, *to hear* слышать, подобно соответствующим русским глаголам, могут употребляться также в значениях: *to see* — *понимать*, *to hear* — *узнать что-либо от кого-либо*. В этих значениях после них употребляются дополнительные придаточные предложения:

I **see** that you are right. Я **вижу** (= я **понимаю**), что вы правы.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Составьте монолог "Healthy eating".

2. Найдите синонимы к словам:

STRONG REASONS TO EAT SLOWLY

I like chocolate *candies* a lot. Most of the time I have to eat 3 candies to be totally pleased. But *recently* I noticed that if after two candies I take a 10-15 min pause, I have significantly less or even no desire at all to eat the third one. I started wondering why this happens and began my research, which turned into learning the effects of *slow* eating. The most prominent benefit of eating slowly is reduced intake of food and, therefore, weight loss, which has its own numerous beneficial effects. Other positive moments of slow eating include:

1 First of all - **It can't hurt you!** Slow eating rate doesn't have any negative effects on your health, but can bring you a number of benefits without extra *cost*.

2 **Appetite reduction.** Eating slowly gradually reduces the appetite from the time you begin to eat. It takes the brain about 15-20 minutes to start signaling feelings of fullness. And if you have no appetite, you end up eating less.

3 **Portion size control.** Slowly eating can make it much easier to eat less without feeling deprived. It takes some time to feel satiety, so give this time to your body. Eating fast lets you eat too much before you are fully aware of it. Slowing the rate of eating can allow the satiety signals to develop before your plate is empty.

4 **Weight control.** Portion size and eating speed seem to be the part of the reason of *famous* "French paradox" -- the relatively low incidence of heart disease and overweight in France as compared to the United States, despite the generally high intake of calorie-rich and fatty foods. It is well documented that the French take longer to eat than Americans despite French eat smaller portions. Recently Japanese

researchers found strong positive correlation between rate of eating and body mass index (BMI) and obesity.

5 Digestion. It is well known that digestion begins in the mouth, where the saliva is mixed with the food and starts to break it down into smaller chemicals that can be absorbed and nourish the body. Chewing thoroughly promotes smooth, complete digestion. Basically the slower you eat the faster and more efficiently you metabolize the food. When food is swallowed whole it makes it more difficult for the body to absorb all the important vitamins, minerals, and amino acids.

6 Taste and enjoy your food! When you eat slowly, you taste your food more. Eating slowly lets you experience more of the flavors, textures and smells of what you eat. Your food will become more interesting. And again, French experience. They focus more on the impression and less on the health effects of eating.

7 Quality versus Quantity. Slow eating is a real step to a more healthy diet. If you won't like what you eat when you eat it slowly, probably the next time you will choose something of a better quality and enjoy the pleasures of good food. Fast eaters are more prone to consume "junk" and "fast" foods.

3. Прочтите текст, подготовьтесь к его обсуждению, высказав свои «за» и «против»:

THE RAW FOOD DIET

A raw food diet will probably help you lose weight and might be good for your health, but it can be difficult to maintain. Find out what some nutrition experts think about the raw food diet.

It is usually strictly vegetarian, although some in the raw food movement allow unpasteurized dairy products, raw meat, raw eggs, and sushi. A basic belief is that you should restrict food that is cooked or heated above 116 to 118° Fahrenheit (+47° Celsius). Advocates of raw food diets believe that the typical American diet of processed foods, animal products, and chemical additives contributes to diseases such as diabetes and high blood pressure. Another raw food movement concept is that when we cook our food we break down the food's enzymes and lose many of the food's nutritional benefits.

When a raw food diet allows some meat, it is usually fish or poultry. Raw foods can be blended, dehydrated, or juiced. Although 75 percent of your food should be uncooked, some in the raw food movement allow for some boiled pasta or a baked potato.

If you stick to the raw foods diet, it's hard to overeat. As long as it is raw and vegetarian, there are no restrictions. You can eat as much as you want, as often as you want.

Pros:

- **Fiber.** This diet includes plenty of fiber, which fills you up and is great for your digestion.
- **Antioxidants.** Because the diet relies heavily on fruits and vegetables you will get plenty of antioxidants, substances that help protect your cells from damage.
- **Weight loss.** Because the raw food diet is so different from the typical American diet of animal fat and carbohydrates, you will almost certainly lose weight.
- **Heart health.** It is low in saturated fats, high in antioxidants, high in magnesium, and low in sodium. All of these factors make this diet healthy for your heart.

Cons:

On the negative side, the raw food diet is very hard to sustain.

- **Time consumption.** In order to make a raw food diet appetizing, a lot of time needs to go into special shopping and preparation.
- **Nutritional deficiencies.** You may have to supplement vitamins in this diet to keep from getting too low on B vitamins and calcium. The absence of any animal products can also leave you low on protein and iron.
- **Uncooked meat and dairy.** For those raw food diets that do include some meat and dairy, eating these products uncooked can expose you to bacteria that might make you sick.
- **Exclusions.** I would not consider this diet nutritionally safe for children, nursing mothers, or women who are pregnant.

4. Определите пищевые привычки вегетарианцев, соединив цифры с буквами:

EATING HABITS OF VEGETARIANS

The simplest definition of vegetarianism is a diet free of meat, fish, and fowl flesh. But eating habits of vegetarians cover a wide spectrum.

1	pescatarians	a	avoid animal flesh but eat eggs and milk products
2	forgo eating (and often wearing)	b	follow a diet that includes fruits, nuts, seeds, and other plant food
3	raw foodists	c	all animal-based products, including honey
4	lacto-ovo vegetarians	d	eat fish and seafood

5	fruitarians	e	eat mainly raw fruits, vegetables, legumes, sprouts, and nuts
6	macrobiotic diet	f	eat dairy products but not eggs
7	lacto-vegetarians	g	eat mostly grains but can also eat fish. They don't necessarily identify as vegetarians.
8	flexitarians	h	occasionally eat meat and fish

5. Заполните пропуски, определив о каком витамине идет речь: А, В, С, D, К

VITAMINS

The word "vitamin" goes back to the Polish scientist Casimir Funk in 1912. He was studying a substance in the layer that covers rice. This substance was believed to cure a disease called beriberi. Funk believed the substance belonged to a group of chemicals known as amines. He added the Latin word "vita," meaning life. So he called the substance a "vitamine" - an amine necessary for life.

Scientists have discovered fourteen kinds of vitamins. They are known as vitamins A, the B group, C, D, E and K. Scientists say vitamins help to carry out chemical changes in cells. If we do not get enough of the vitamins we need in our food, we may develop a number of diseases.

Types of Vitamins

Vitamin _1_ helps prevent skin and other tissues from becoming dry. It is also needed to make a light-sensitive substance in the eyes. People who do not get enough this vitamin cannot see well in darkness. Their eyes may get dry. This can result in infections and lead to blindness. It is found in fish, liver oil, in the yellow part of eggs. Sweet potatoes, carrots and other darkly colored fruits and vegetables contain substances that the body can change into this vitamin.

Vitamin _2_ -one is also called thiamine. Thiamine changes starchy foods into energy. It also helps the heart and nervous system work well. Without it, we would be weak and would not grow. We also might develop beriberi. Apart from rice thiamine is found in beans, peas, nuts, meat and fish.

Another _3_-vitamin is niacin. It helps cells use food energy. It also prevents pellagra - a disease that causes weakness, reddish skin and stomach problems. Niacin is found in meat, fish and green vegetables.

Vitamin _4_-12 helps produce red blood cells. It is found naturally in foods such as eggs, meat, fish and milk products. It also helps babies of pregnant mothers before they are born. It is found in green leafy vegetables and other foods and citrus fruits. In some countries, it is added to products like bread.

Vitamin _5_ is needed for strong bones and teeth, and for healthy blood. It also helps wounds heal quickly. Because our body stores little it we must get it every day in foods such as citrus fruits, tomatoes and cabbage.

Vitamin _6_ helps make calcium in the blood. Calcium is needed for nerve and muscle cells to work normally. It also is needed to build strong bones. Ultraviolet light from the sun changes a substance in the skin into this vitamin. Fish liver oil also contains it. In some countries, milk producers add it to milk so children will get enough.

Vitamin _7_ is needed for healthy blood. It thickens the blood around a cut to stop bleeding. Bacteria in the intestines normally produce this vitamin. It can also be found in pork products, liver and in vegetables like cabbage, and spinach.

Some people fear they do not get enough vitamins from the foods they eat. So they take products with large amounts of vitamins. They think these products or vitamin supplements will improve their health and protect them from disease. Experts note that taking too much of some vitamins can be harmful. People should be sure to discuss what vitamins they take with their doctors. This is because some vitamins can cause harmful effects when mixed with medicines.

6. Подчеркните сложное дополнение в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык:

1. I have never heard her sing.
2. When we entered the room, we saw Comrade Ivanov writing something.
3. We didn't notice him enter the room.
4. The pioneer saw a stranger coming up to the house at the corner of the street.
5. I did not notice him going out of the room.
6. I watched the young girl playing the piano.
7. Have you ever seen them play chess together?

Практическое занятие № 58.

Практика речи: Болезни. Симптомы болезни.

Грамматика: Возвратные местоимения.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой
В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Health has traditionally been defined as the freedom from disease. Disease is a disordering state of a tissue, organ, system or organism during which this part can't function normally. In many cases, the terms disease, disorder, morbidity and illness are used interchangeably.

Humans have suffered from illnesses since they first appeared on the earth about 2,5 million years ago. In those times treatment was based largely on superstition and guesswork. Medicine has made tremendous progress in the last several hundred years. Today, it is possible to cure, control or prevent hundreds of diseases. Nowadays there are about sixty thousand diseases. It is quite clear that if we want to put an end to at least a small part of them it is necessary to organize a process of training doctors and pharmacists at a high level. These specialists must have good knowledge in order to avoid mistakes in the process of diagnosing and treatment.

There are different types of diseases. Such as inherited, infectious, allergic, nutritional, toxic diseases that make patients suffer. Diseases can strike almost any part of the body. Besides diseases can be classified as contagious and non-contagious, inherited and non-inherited, and as diseases, which have different causes, such as poisonous, or immunologic. Many diseases are tightly connected with our lifestyle or profession (e.g. illnesses caused by the lack of movement as most office workers have). And of course we can also speak of illnesses, which occur chiefly in certain climates and geographic regions (e.g. tropical disease – malaria).

Each type of diseases should be treated by specially trained specialists. Medical specialists, psychologists, social workers help patients and their families cope with chronic, acute or terminal illnesses and handle problems that may stand in the way of recovery or rehabilitation. They also advise family caregivers, counsel patients, and help plan for their needs after discharge by arranging for at-home services – from meals-on-wheels to oxygen equipment.

But we can help our body to fight and prevent many diseases ourselves. Organism itself is a complicated machine and has barriers against infections. And as the best treatment is prevention. We should carefully look after ourselves, keep a healthy lifestyle.

Возвратные местоимения

1. У всех личных местоимений в английском языке есть соответствующие возвратные местоимения, которые имеют окончания **-self** в ед. числе и **-selves** во мн. числе.

Личные местоимения	Возвратные местоимения
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

Кроме того, существует возвратное местоимение, соответствующее неопределенному местоимению **one** — **oneself**, которое употребляется при глаголе, стоящем в инфинитиве, чтобы обозначить обязательное употребление возвратного местоимения в соответствующем лице в предложении: **to enjoy oneself** *наслаждаться, хорошо провести время*.

2. Возвратные местоимения употребляются:

1) Как показатель возвратного значения глагола —

At last he **found himself** in a big hall
with large windows and...

Наконец он **очутился** в огромном
зале с большими окнами и ...

Be careful! You may **cut yourself**.

Будьте осторожны! Вы можете **порезаться**.

В современном английском языке при следующих глаголах: **to wash** *умываться*, **to dress** *одеваться*, **to bathe** *купаться*, **to shave** *бриться*, **to hide** *прятаться*, **to behave** *вести себя*

возвратное местоимение, как правило, не употребляется, хотя эти глаголы не теряют своего возвратного значения:

Do you like **to bathe** in the sea? Вы любите купаться в море?

П р и м е ч а н и е. Когда эти глаголы употребляются в повелительном наклонении, они сохраняют при себе возвратное местоимение второго лица:

How dirty you are! Go and **wash yourself**!

Какой ты грязный! Пойди **умойся**.

Hide yourselves in that forest!

Спрячьтесь в том лесу!

2) Возвратные местоимения могут употребляться самостоятельно в качестве того или иного члена предложения (прямого дополнения, предложного дополнения):

When I saw **myself** in the looking glass,

Когда я увидел **себя** в зеркале, я был

I got very much surprised: I've changed so greatly.

очень удивлен: так сильно я изменился.

He never speaks of **himself**.

Он никогда не говорит о **себе**.

Русское местоимение *себя (собой)* часто соответствует в английском языке личному местоимению в объектном падеже:

Вы возьмете **с собой** своих детей?

Will you take your children **with you**?

Возвратное же местоимение употребляется тогда, когда в соответствующем русском предложении имеется местоимение *сам (сам себя, самого себя, самим собой)*:

Он всегда доволен **собой**.

He is always pleased **with himself**.

3) Возвратные местоимения употребляются также как средство усиления существительного или местоимения, употребляемых в функции подлежащего или дополнения. В этом значении они соответствуют русскому усилительному местоимению *сам*.

П р и м е ч а н и е. В английском языке с возвратными местоимениями часто употребляется для большей выразительности предлог *by*; в русском языке используются другие средства усиления, например, слова: *совершенно, абсолютно, только*:

He did it all **by himself**.

Он сделал это *совершенно самостоятельно*.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Соедините слово из предложения-примера с его описанием:

ENGLISH MEDICAL VOCABULARY

1	When she used the soap her skin came out in a rash .	a	an irritation or infection that makes the skin rise
2	I've got a terrible itch where the mosquito bit me.	b	when something sharp breaks your skin and you bleed
3	It's only a little bump - nothing serious	c	allergic reaction which makes your skin go red
4	After the wasp stung her, she had a swelling on her leg for days.	d	slight cut - not enough to bleed much
5	He cut himself badly on the bread knife.	e	dry skin that forms over a cut
6	She sprained her ankle when she slipped on the ice.	f	twist a part of your body
7	Don't pick at your scab - you might make it bleed.	g	when a part of your body makes you want to scratch it
8	When she was little, she was always grazing her knee.	h	when you hit yourself and get a slight swelling

2. Подберите факты к каждому мифу:

MYTHS AND FACTS ABOUT COLD AND FLU

Myths : 1. Feed a cold, starve a fever

2. You can catch the same cold twice.

3. You catch cold when someone sneezes on you

4. Going out with wet hair won't cause a cold

5. Resting will help banish a cold quickly

6. Antibiotics are the only way to cure colds and flu

Facts:

a. You're more likely to be infected with a cold by touching a door handle, tea towel, or a handrail on the bus that's been contaminated by the virus. Shaking hands also passes on germs. Once your fingers have been contaminated and you rub your eyes or nose, the virus will invade your body.

However, with flu, people can become ill if they breathe in droplets containing the influenza virus that have been sneezed or coughed into the air. Flu is a much more serious illness that can have you bed-bound for several days with a high temperature (38 C+), chills, headache, a runny nose and muscles aches and pains. Flu symptoms come on quickly (colds take longer to develop) so if you sense it's more than a

cold, you can see your doctor for prescription drugs that help to reduce the symptoms - but these are only effective if taken within 48 hours of initial symptoms coming on.

b. There are around 200 cold viruses and, on average, we catch a couple each winter. However, once the cold ends, your body has built up immunity which will protect you from catching the same virus again.

c. Never starve yourself! Nutritious hot drinks and soups (rather than solids) are what you need. Hot liquids increase the temperature in the nose and mouth and help kill viruses off more quickly.

d. You may actually be able to catch a cold by getting cold. When we shiver, our whole body becomes quite stressed, which depresses the immune system. We have bugs in our nose all the time, and when the immune system drops its guard, these seize their chance.

e. Gentle exercise and fresh air are more likely to speed your recovery from a cold. But if you come down with flu, go to bed! Rest is essential to help you get better.

f. Antibiotics are only suitable for the treatment of bacterial infections and do not work on viruses such as those that cause colds and flu. You will only be prescribed antibiotics if the cold turns into a secondary infection such as bronchitis.

3. Исправьте ошибки:

ANTIBIOTICS

Antibiotics are important medicines as it help fight infections caused by bacteria. However, bacteria find ways to resist antibiotics, so that them no longest work. The more we uses antibiotics, the less effective he become, so we should use them carefully.

Basically, don't take them if you doesn't need they. If you have a virus, antibiotics won't work. Since viruses cause all colds and most sore throats and coughs, you should ask you chemist for advice rather than take antibiotics. Your doctor will prescribe antibiotics then you need them, for example, for pneumonia. Remember, if you only use antibiotics when necessary, they are more likely to work when you really need them.

4. Проспрягайте глаголы-сказуемые следующих предложений, внося соответствующие изменения, и переведите каждое из них на русский язык:

1. I enjoyed **myself** greatly yesterday. 2. I want to amuse **myself** to-night. 3. Where did I find **myself**? 4. I shall not do this work **myself**. 5. Shall I go there **myself**?

5. Дайте ответы на следующие альтернативные вопросы, обращая внимание на употребление возвратных местоимений:

1. Do you usually prepare your meals **yourself** or does anybody else do it for you?
2. Did you teach your son to read (write, draw) or did he learn to read (write, draw) by **himself** (самостоятельно)?
3. Does your son (daughter) always prepare his (her) lessons **himself (herself)** or does he (she) sometimes turn to you for help?
4. Do your children go to school by **themselves** or does anybody accompany them?
5. Do you do your English exercises by **yourselves** or do your friends help you to do them?

6. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на употребление возвратных местоимений:

1. Я **сам** узнаю, поправился ли товарищ Филин. 2. Мы **сами** не ожидали, что товарищ Петров так плохо сдаст экзамены. 3. Она **сама** нам все объяснит сейчас. 4. Профессор будет делать эту операцию **сам**? 5. Я надеюсь, что вы обсудите этот вопрос **сами**. 6. Наши дети были летом за городом и **хорошо провели там время** (to enjoy oneself). 7. Давайте **сами** прочитаем этот английский текст.

Практическое занятие № 59.

Практика речи: **Несчастный случай.**

Грамматика: **Конструкция сложное дополнение после глагола «to make».**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

The world would be a much better place if there were fewer car accidents. Car accidents happen daily and regularly these days. They leave pains behind for the victims' families. Many people think that

they will never get involved in car accidents. They don't wear their seat belts, they drive after drinking, and they use their cell phones while driving. They do all these things without even giving a second thought, yet all these things are preventable. No one knows what will happen to them in the future thus, they should always stay alarmed. People don't realize that doing those minor things cause them severe pains or even deaths.

There are more than six million car accidents each year. A person dies in a car accident every twelve minutes and each year car crashes kill 40,000 people. Someone is injured by a car accident every fourteen seconds and about two million of the people who are injured in car accidents suffer permanent injuries. Car accidents are the leading cause of death for the people between two and thirty-four years old. Car crashes cost each American more than \$1,000 a year; \$164. 2 billion is the total cost each year across the U.S. As you can see, preserving car accidents not only saves the lives of the people, but also saves the money for their countries. This makes everyone to be involved in car accidents happen in their countries.

So what causes the problem? There are many different reasons why car accidents happen. Some people are distracted while driving. They are on the phone, sending text messages, fixing their make-ups, and most of the drivers are distracted because of rubbernecking. They set their eyes on something else and run into walls, other cars, or posts. Another major reason is drinking. People do not know how dangerous it is to drive drunk; furthermore, they don't even know they had been drinking because they drank too much. The fatigue of driving for many hours causes many accidents too. Drivers get tired and fall asleep without even noticing it. The speeding is also one of the reasons for accidents. Even though there are speed limits for different places, people don't keep them. Teens race on highways with motorbikes or cars. Adults get drunk and drive as fast as rockets. Some people face accidents because of others. Other people may ignore the laws of traffic and run into you. You may not deserve it, but accidents happen at any time. It is your responsibility to always stay awake and be alarmed.

There is no simple or specific solution to the problem of car accidents. All of us just need to keep the basic rules and laws. People need to be aware of accidents at anytime and anywhere. Individuals cannot solve this problem. We all have to work on it as one nation to solve it. Only one or two people keeping the warnings in their mind won't help that much to prevent the accidents. Everyone should obey and follow the rules. That's why there are rules, to keep them. However, people think lightly about the traffic laws. They just think driving as their daily routine. This mistaken thought would lead not only them but other people to death.

To be stricter so people would follow the laws, I think we should raise the fines for not keeping the laws. For example, people who cross the mid lines, people who pass the red lights, people who litter out the window, and etc. They all should pay the fines with conscience. I saw Malaysian people ignoring the warning stickers on their cars and throwing them on the floor. They think that bribing the police officer would do the magic trick. There are some police officers' faults too, but it is wrong for us to bribe at the first place. We should take responsibilities for what we've done and pay them. Another basic solution we could do is to not drive after drinking. People who get drunk should take a taxi or ask one of their friends to drive them home. We should place the police officers more often on the roads at night, so people would not drive after drinking. Another thing we can do is to put more cameras on the road to take more pictures of those who speed up over the limit. We can put warning signs of cameras to help the people stay alarmed. Then the teens would not race anymore, and the adults would not drive fast for any reason. All the drivers should have a rest every two hours. People should ride on the trains, ships or airplanes for long trips. Drivers should get enough sleep or rest before they drive. They should not go for long journey after heavy loads of work. All of these can prevent the fatigue of driving for many hours. We should teach about car accidents, and about its consequences more often in school. So we can show the students how dangerous car accidents can be.

I know people don't wish to get involved in car accidents, but people don't take it seriously until they actually get involved. The problem would not be solved until the drivers take actions and people take the warnings seriously. Fines and policing would not solve everything because people would only slow down in front of the cameras, and police officers. They would speed up again when no one is watching. If this continues like this, no one can solve it. The solution lies within our conscience and honesty.

Конструкция сложное дополнение после глагола «to make»

После глагола **to make** *заставлять* в конструкции **сложное дополнение** вторая часть выражена инфинитивом **без частицы to**:

Who **makes you do** this work at once? Кто **заставляет вас делать** эту работу немедленно?

П р и м е ч а н и е. В конструкции **сложное дополнение** после глагола **to make** вторая часть может быть выражена прилагательным, и все сочетание слов вместе с глаголом **to make** в этом случае переводится на русский язык глаголом:

to make smb. sorry огорчать

to make smb. angry рассердить, сердить

to make smb. happy обрадовать

Например:

“Don’t **make Mother angry**, Bob, go to bed at once,” said his elder sister. „**Не сердь** мать, Боб, иди сейчас же спать“, — сказала его старшая сестра.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите:

An accident, also known as an unintentional injury, is an undesirable, incidental, and an unplanned event that could have been prevented had circumstances leading up to the accident been recognized, and acted upon, prior to its occurrence. Most scientists who study unintentional injury avoid using the term "accident" and focus on factors that increase risk of severe injury and that reduce injury incidence and severity

Physical examples of accidents include unintended motor vehicle collisions or falls, being injured by touching something sharp, hot, moving objects, contacting electricity or ingesting poison. Non-physical examples are unintentionally revealing a secret or otherwise saying something incorrectly, accidental deletion of data, forgetting an appointment etc.

Accidents during the execution of work or arising out of it are called work accidents. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), more than 337 million accidents happen on the job each year, resulting, together with occupational diseases, in more than 2.3 million deaths annually. In contrast, leisure-related accidents are mainly sports injuries.

Poisons, vehicle collisions and falls are the most common causes of fatal injuries. According to a 2018 survey of injuries sustained at home, falls, poisoning, and fire/burn injuries are the most common causes of death.

2. Запомните:

loud noise – громкий шум

to throw objects – бросать предметы

to interfere – мешать, вмешиваться

intruder – навязчивый, назойливый человек; незванный гость

threat – угроза

judgment – суждение, оценка

injury – травма

inevitable – неизбежный, неминуемый

to demonstrate – демонстрировать

comprehensive – обширный, всесторонний

to reduce – уменьшать, сокращать

to increase – увеличить

3. Придумайте свое окончание истории:

It happened on June 28th, 2017. It was around 6:35 and I had just run into Wawa to grab dinner. My mom was flying out the next day to move my grandmother up to PA from Florida. Then it happened. I was involved in my first car accident. I still remember hearing the crunch of metal and looking up and seeing my airbag had gone off. I was never involved in an accident before and never experienced the airbag going off. That was scary. I had to climb into the back seat to get out of the car. I was pretty shaken up however to this day, I am thankful for being alive.

Yes, to this day, I still have flashbacks to my accident. Not as frequent and much less. I might have walked away with a few scrapes, but I actually have a herniated disc. Yes, I know I'm 21 and have a herniated disc, however, for me, this injury is a reminder. A reminder that even though I was involved in an accident, I am still alive. I never had a testimony for my faith and this is my new testimony. If the car was any closer to my driver's side door I would be much worse.

4. Знаете ли вы, что нужно делать, чтобы избежать аварии?

Nobody plans to have a car accident but sometimes they are unavoidable. If you do get caught up in an accident it is important to try not to panic as that can only make things worse. Just aim to keep a clear head and collect as much information as you can from the scene.

Here are a few things to keep in mind every time you head out on the road:

Prevention is always better than cure

Of course you can't always stop accidents happening, but you can greatly reduce the chances by driving defensively. Whenever you're out on the road, drive safely and try to anticipate what everyone else will do. If you always expect other drivers to do something stupid it will come as less of a surprise when they actually do and you'll end up with more time to take evasive action.

Leave your mobile switched off

No call or text message is so important that it's worth crashing for – and it's illegal. Call them back once you've pulled over or reached your destination, it's what people did for decades before mobiles were invented.

Safety first

If you are unlucky enough to be involved in a serious accident, the most important thing to consider is your own personal safety then the safety of any others involved. Don't just jump out of your car straight away in case there are other vehicles just arriving at the accident. Once you're sure you're okay and there is no further threat of danger, go and see if the other driver/s are all right. If they're in a bad way, don't try and move them as they may be suffering from spinal injuries – just call for an ambulance.

Turn on your hazard lights

Give other drivers advance warning of your accident by turning on your hazard lights as soon as possible.

Look for witnesses

Even if your accident is relatively minor see if you can find a witness on the scene and make sure you get their name and phone number. Their testimony could help speed up your claim processing.

Call the police

Many people think the police should only be notified if it's a major accident, whereas you should really notify them after ANY accident. Remember this if the other driver tries to convince you to not call the police and/or not file a claim. If you let them do that they can just as easily claim that the accident never happened, or that it was your fault. It's a lot harder for them to dodge responsibility with the authorities around, so call 111 straight away and let the cool heads of the police take charge of the scene.

Swap details with the other driver(s)

Don't get mad; just get their details. As soon as you've checked that everyone is okay, get the other driver's licence plate, name, address and insurance company. Don't get drawn into any roadside argument about liability, that's for the police and insurance companies to sort out. You just need to get the information they'll need to do it. Weather and/or road conditions may prove useful too.

5. Переведите с русского на английский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на употребление сложного дополнения:

1. Я заставляю	его прочитать эту книгу. своего сына написать им письмо. ее изменить свои планы. их самих сделать эту работу. его самого позаботиться о них.
2. Вы не можете заставить	ее прекратить работу. их нести такие тяжелые чемоданы. его говорить с этим человеком, если он этого не хочет. ее выполнить свое обещание, так как она уже уехала.
3. Вы можете заставить	его прекратить курение? ее выполнить работу в срок? их дежурить каждый день? нас поверить вам? меня делать эту работу ежедневно?
4. Мы заставим	их прийти сюда еще раз. его сдержать свое обещание. детей вымыть руки прежде чем сесть за стол.

Практика речи: У врача.

Грамматика: Союз «neither ... nor».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

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Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

➤ *How to say you are ill*

How do you feel? How are you feeling?

You don't look well. You should see a doctor.

I'm ill.

I feel really rough.

I'm shattered (meaning tired out or exhausted)

I'm on my last legs (to be very tired, especially after a lot of physical activity or work. It also means to be going to die soon - 'the old man is on his last leg').

I feel / look poorly / peaky / rough / awful.

I feel / look like death warmed up (very ill or appearing very sickly)

➤ *How to say you are feeling OK*

I am alive and kicking (to continue to be well, healthy or successful)

I feel good (used to talk about emotional state)

I feel great / well

He is a picture of (good) health (to be in a very healthy condition)

She is hale and hearty (to be in a good health)

➤ *Health problems*

I have a headache / toothache / backache / stomachache / earache...

I have a pain in my back / tooth / head / a sharp pain in my ear

I have a broken / sprained / twist an ankle / wrist / a cut / wound.

I have a flu / cold / runny nose / fever / high temperature / sore throat / a bad cough.

I'm sneezing a lot.

I feel sick.

➤ *Medicines*

eye drops; cream; syrup; shot / injection (give someone an injection);

medicine (take medicine); pain-killer; pill; plaster

➤ *Treatment*

check-up; diagnosis; operation / surgery; prescription for medication

➤ *At the doctor's office*

I'd like to make an appointment with a dentist / with an eye specialist.

I'd like to see a doctor as soon as possible. When can the doctor see me?

What is the problem? What seems to be the problem? What is the trouble?

How long have you been feeling like this? When did it start? Have you been taking anything for it?

We'll do some lab tests.

It may be food poisoning. It may be an infection of some kind.

Are you allergic to any medication? Do you have an allergic reaction to any medication?

I have medical insurance.

The first time you visit a new doctor, you should talk about your medical history - the illnesses you have had, any operations you have had and so on.

Your doctor might want to give you a check-up. A check-up will include monitoring your blood pressure, as high blood pressure is serious and can lead to life-threatening conditions. Your doctor will probably also take your pulse to check that your heart rate is normal. A doctor uses a stethoscope to listen to your breathing - particularly if you have a heart or chest infection, or a condition such as asthma.

Of course, you can also visit the doctor for a huge range of other reasons. Children need to have their injections and if you are going abroad on holiday, you might also need to have injections against infectious diseases. If you need medication, a doctor will write you a prescription.

You can get your prescription filled at a chemist. For more serious medical conditions, you can get a referral to a clinic or a hospital. You might need blood tests done, or an X-ray, or you might need to see a specialist.

Союз **neither ... nor** ни ... ни является отрицательным союзом и может соединять однородные члены предложения, выступающие в любой функции в предложении (подлежащего, сказуемого, дополнения, обстоятельства, определения):

Neither my friend, nor I am fond of skating. Ни мой друг, ни я не любим кататься на коньках.

(соединяет подлежащие)

My daughter could **neither write, nor read** when she went to school. Моя дочь не умела ни писать, ни читать, когда пошла в школу. (соединяет сказуемые)

We shall get **neither to the theatre, nor to the cinema** to-night. Мы не попадем ни в театр, ни в кино сегодня. (соединяет обстоятельства)

I like **neither football, nor hockey**. Я не люблю ни футбол, ни хоккей. (соединяет дополнения)

She likes **neither green, nor red** coats. Она не любит ни зеленых, ни красных пальто. (соединяет определения)

Примечания.

1. Когда союз **neither ... nor...** соединяет подлежащие, сказуемое предложения согласуется (т.е. стоит в соответствующем лице и числе) с ближайшим подлежащим:

Neither they, nor he intends to stay here for another week. Ни они, ни он не собираются оставаться здесь еще на неделю.

2. В английском предложении может быть только одно отрицание, в данном случае **neither ... nor**, следовательно сказуемое стоит всегда в утвердительной форме.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Запомните названия областей медицины и специальности врачей, заполнив пропуски нужными буквами:

otolaryngology, otorhinolaryngology /ˌəʊ.təʊ.raɪ.nəʊ.lær.ɪŋˈɡɒl.ə.dʒi/	an otolaryngologist
c _ _ _ _logy	a c _ _ _ _logist
dentist _y	a dentist
de _ _atology	a de _ _atologist
e _ _ _crinology	an e _ _ _crinologist
_as _ _ _enterology	a _as _ _ _enterologist
_ _necology	a _ _necologist
p _ _ _ _trics	a p _ _ _ _trician
_n _ _logy	an _n _ _logist
_r_logy	an _r_logist
orthodontics /ˌɔːθəˈdɒn.tɪks/	an orthodont

2. Преобразуйте слова, выделенные курсивом так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста:

Scientists in London are working on the development of a new kind of ___ (*inject*) that will help people to lose weight. The product is a liquid that kills off fat cells in the body; the tests on animals have shown encouraging results. The ___ (*invent*) of the drug are planning to carry out a trial on human soon, and are ___ (*enthuse*) about the product's potential. One of the advantages of the ___ (*treat*) is that adults only have a limited number of fat cells, and when they are killed off, they are destroyed ___ (*permanent*). If the new drug passes the necessary ___ (*safe*) tests, it is likely that it'll be extremely successful.

3. Переведите текст и подготовьтесь к его аудиторному изложению:

SLEEP

1. Kip, nap, doze, forty winks, shut-eye and snooze are all expressions we use to describe that mysterious state, **sleep**. We all do it, we can't get by without it and by the time we reach old age most of us have spent 20 years sleeping. Yet, nobody knows why we do it.
2. Most scientists reckon that by resting our bodies, we allow time for essential maintenance work to be done. Any damage can be put right more quickly if energy isn't being used up doing other things. Injured animals certainly spend more time asleep than usual while their wounds are healing. And quite a few illnesses make us feel drowsy so our body can get on with curing us.
3. Sleep is controlled by certain chemicals. These build up during the day, eventually reaching levels that make us tired. We can control the effects of these chemicals to some extent. Caffeine helps to keep us awake while alcohol and some medicines make us sleepy.

4. By using electrodes, scientists are able to study what goes on in people's heads while they sleep. They have discovered that when we first drop off everything slows down. The heart beats more slowly and our breathing becomes shallow. After about 90 minutes our eyes start to twitch and we go into what is called REM sleep. REM stands for *Rapid Eye Movement*, and it's a sign that we've started to dream. We all become irritable and depressed without it. We now know that dreaming can happen at any time during sleep. The only difference seems to be that it's easier to remember dreams that happen during REM. Babies have a lot more REM activity than adults, but research shows that they dream less. The same may be true of animals. We know that they have REM activity but that doesn't mean they dream. It also seems that dreaming is a skill that develops as you get older.
5. You have dreams every night, even if you don't remember them. There are all sorts of theories about why we dream. One is that it gives the brain a chance to sort out the day's activities, filling everything away in the right place. Another is that the brain gets bored while we're asleep and organizes its own entertainment - a sort of late - night cinema!
6. A lot of people say they have to have eight hours' sleep every night while others seem to manage on a lot less. One thing's for sure, we all need some sleep and going without it can have some very strange effects. An American disc-jockey, who stayed awake for 200 hours to raise money for charity, thought things were bursting into flames all around him after 120 hours without sleep. He survived the ordeal but was depressed for three months afterwards.
7. Humans are unusual in the way they sleep. Most animals have a sleep during the day and tests have shown that a siesta can be beneficial for us too. It's even been recommended that airline pilots should have a nap during long flights so that they are more alert for the tricky business of landing.

➤ *Choose the best answer :*

The text is : - a report
- an article
- a narrative

➤ *Are these statements true or false? Justify*

1. Human beings can go without sleep.
2. Body chemicals that cause tiredness are not fully controllable.
3. The heart beats increase noticeably while sleeping.
4. During dreams, the brain is said to list the day's events in a disorderly way.

➤ *Answer the following questions :*

1. When do wounded animals need much sleep?
2. How can scientists know about the brain's reactions during sleep?
3. What happened to the American D.J?

➤ *Complete these sentences :*

1. According to scientists we start to dream ____ .
2. Pilots on long distance flights would be more attentive to landing if ____.

4. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения, обращая внимание на употребление союзов *neither ... nor*:

1. Во время Отечественной войны граждане (люди) Ленинграда храбро защищали свой родной город. **Ни** старики, **ни** дети никуда не хотели уезжать и помогали солдатам в их борьбе против немецких фашистов. 2. Мне сказали, что **ни** Иванов, **ни** Логов не смогут пойти в кино, и мне придется вернуть билеты в кассу.

Практическое занятие № 61.

Практика речи: В больнице.

Грамматика: Союзы «either ... or; both ... and» .

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

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Актуальность темы: обусловлена необходимостью овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

In our country if a person falls ill he is given immediate attention and any treatment free of charge. If the case is not severe, the patient is treated either at the polyclinic as an out-patient or at his own home. If the case is severe or urgent, the patient is admitted to the hospital.

The hospital is a big health unit which provides qualified medical inpatient treatment. Most of the hospitals are of the general type.

On admission to the hospital the patient is taken to the reception room. There he is asked by the reception nurse to give his name, age, address, occupation. After a preliminary examination he is taken to a specialized ward according to his disease where the doctor in charge gives him a thorough examination including X-ray examination.

The hospital is headed by the head doctor. Ward doctors work under his guidance. The paramedical personnel consists of the head nurse, nurses, ward -maids, scrubbers and stretcher bearers. In our hospitals all efforts are directed to the prompt and effective cure of the sick.

Polyclinics are the most wide — spread and numerous medical establishments in our country. The work at a polyclinic is based on a district — territorial principle. The polyclinic provides all forms of specialized care including home treatment and emergency services.

The leading method used in the polyclinics is the follow-up studies. The polyclinics are well equipped. They have up-to-date laboratories, consulting rooms, X-ray rooms, rooms for functional diagnostics and dressings.

Besides doctors, polyclinics are staffed by a large number of paramedical personnel. Nurses, laboratory assistants, technicians help the doctors in their noble work taking care of the health of our people.

Союз **either ... or** или ... или, либо ... либо употребляется в утвердительных предложениях для соединения однородных членов предложения, причем, если союз соединяет подлежащие, сказуемое согласуется с ближайшим подлежащим.

Either your children, **or my son** has broken this vase. **Либо** ваши дети, **либо** мой сын разбил эту вазу.

Союз **either ... or** может употребляться также в значении союза **neither ... nor** в отрицательных предложениях.

This old woman never studied **either** History **or** Geography. Эта старая женщина никогда не изучала **ни** истории, **ни** географии.

Союз **both ... and** и ... и, как ... так и употребляется в утвердительных предложениях для соединения однородных членов предложения.

They liked **both** the acting **and** the music. Им понравилось **и** исполнение **и** музыка.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Соедините слово с его переводом:

NAMES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOSPITAL AND THEIR PREMISES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 a consulting room | a отделение неотложной помощи |
| 2 a nursery | b психиатрическая больница |
| 3 a clinic | c родильный зал |
| 4 a surgery(Br.E.); a doctor's office (Am.E.) | d отделение реанимации |
| 5 a ward /wɔ:(r)d/, a sickroom | e крупная больница, в которой есть стационар |
| 6 a high dependency unit | f палата, где лежат новорожденные |
| 7 an asylum /ə'saɪləm/, a psychiatric hospital | g операционная |
| 8 ICU (intensive care unit) | h дом престарелых |
| 9 a delivery room | i общая комната отдыха в госпитале |
| 10 a hospital | j приемная врача |
| 11 a day room | k отделение интенсивной терапии |
| 12 accident and emergency department, casualty (Br.E., A&E)
ER (emergency room) (Am.E.) | l небольшая клиника без стационара |
| 13 an operating theatre/room; surgery | m кабинет врача, в котором он осматривает |
| 14 a care home | n палата |

2. Переведите:

I am a nurse. I work at a therapeutic hospital. Many doctors and nurses work at the hospital. Our hospital is very large. The nurses begin to take the patients temperature at 6 o'clock. They write it down in

temperature charts. Then the nurses give the patients medicines and carry out other prescriptions of the doctors. They open the windows and air the wards. The doctors come at 9 o'clock in the morning and begin to examine patients. As I am a ward nurse the doctor asks me about the condition of my patients. Sometimes I tell him that they are well. And sometimes I tell the doctor that the temperature of some of the patients is high and the doctor prescribes some new medicine or injections. I like my profession very much. I know that much of the nurse's work can be learnt by practice. So I am very attentive and try to observe any changes in a patient's condition.

3. Запомните:

a hospital bed – больничная кровать

an examination couch – кушетка для осмотра

a stretcher – носилки-каталка

a wheelchair – кресло-коляска

a stethoscope – стетоскоп

a thermometer – термометр

crutches – костыли

bandage – бинт

a hot-water bottle – грелка

cupping glasses – банки

a mustard plaster – горчичник

an X-ray – рентген

a syringe – шприц

an injection – укол

an inoculation – прививка

an intravenous infusion drip – внутривенная капельница

a bedpan – судно

a local anesthetic – местное обезболивающее

plaster cast – гипс

sliding-weight scales – медицинские весы

a height gauge – линейка для измерения роста

an electrocardiogram – ЭКГ

an ultrasonography – УЗИ

a complaint – жалоба

a prescription – рецепт

to examine – обследовать

to be on the mend (to get better) – идти на поправку

to be out of danger – быть вне опасности

to be admitted to hospital – лечь в больницу

to be discharged from hospital – выписаться из больницы

to make an appointment with – записаться на прием к

to take temperature – измерить температуру

to feel one's pulse – определить пульс

to make tests – делать анализы

to take one's blood pressure (pulse) – измерить давление (пульс)

treatment – курс лечения

after-effects/ complications – осложнения

to apply first aid – оказать первую помощь

to relieve the pain – облегчить боль

to undergo an operation – перенести операцию

to have smth removed – удалить что-л.

to write out a prescription – выписать рецепт

to write out a sick-leave – выписать больничный лист

to prescribe a diet – назначить диету

to stay in bed – соблюдать постельный режим

4. Употребите в следующих предложениях союзы neither ... nor, either... or, both ... and и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. My sister and I were excited when we heard that news. 2. You can change trains at this station or at the next one. 3. The captain and his crew were surprised when they saw our boat. 4. We shall go to the theatre or to the cinema on our day off. 5. My son and I can cover many miles on foot. 6. My friend and I have read this Chinese tale. 7. The children and their parents enjoyed the performance. 8. Books and magazines are sold at this shop. 9. The crew and the ship were in danger. 10. My friend and I are mistaken. 11. The boat and the ship were seen in the distance.

Практическое занятие № 62.

Практика речи: Аптека.

Грамматика: Сокращенные утвердительные и отрицательные предложения типа «so shall I, neither did he».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Pharmacy is the science and technique of preparing and dispensing drugs. It is a health profession that links health sciences with chemical sciences and aims to ensure the safe and effective use of pharmaceutical drugs.

The scope of pharmacy practice includes more traditional roles such as compounding and dispensing medications, and it also includes more modern services related to health care, including clinical services, reviewing medications for safety and efficacy, and providing drug information. Pharmacists, therefore, are the experts on drug therapy and are the primary health professionals who optimize use of medication for the benefit of the patients.

An establishment in which pharmacy (in the first sense) is practiced is called a pharmacy (this term is more common in the United States) or a chemist's (which is more common in Great Britain). In the United States and Canada, drugstores commonly sell medicines, as well as miscellaneous items such as confectionery, cosmetics, office supplies, toys, hair care products and magazines and occasionally refreshments and groceries.

In its investigation of herbal and chemical ingredients, the work of the pharma may be regarded as a precursor of the modern sciences of chemistry and pharmacology, prior to the formulation of the scientific method.

Сокращенные утвердительные и отрицательные предложения типа «so shall I, neither did he»

Сокращенные утвердительные и отрицательные предложения употребляются для распространения на другое лицо какого-либо высказывания, относящегося к одному лицу, (ср. русск. Петр хорошо знает английский язык. *И Анна тоже*).

Если подтверждается утвердительное предложение, употребляется сокращенное утвердительное предложение, которое строится при помощи слова *so также*, соответствующего вспомогательного (модального) глагола в требуемой форме и личного местоимения в именительном падеже или существительного в общем падеже, причем вспомогательный глагол согласуется с личным местоимением или существительным в лице и числе:

My friends **enjoyed** themselves in the country yesterday. **So did I.**

Мои друзья хорошо провели время за городом вчера. **И я тоже.**

I am fond of reading. **So is my son.**

Я люблю читать. **И мой сын тоже.**

Если подтверждается отрицательное предложение, употребляется сокращенное отрицательное предложение, которое строится при помощи слова *neither также не*, соответствующего вспомогательного (модального) глагола в утвердительной форме и местоимения в именительном падеже или существительного в общем падеже:

I haven't heard him sing. **Neither has my friend.**

Я не слышал, как он поет. **И мой друг тоже.**

My friend cannot go to the theatre to-night. **Neither can I.**

Мой друг не может пойти сегодня в театр. **И я тоже.**

Вопросы и задания:

1. Определите разницу между аптекой в России и Америке:

In England, high-street chemists (drugstore or pharmacy) stock a huge range of toiletries (items for personal hygiene), baby products, cosmetics, perfumes and medicines. Dispensing chemists also fill prescriptions (given to you by your doctor) and some even develop films for you.

Baby care

Many people buy nappies (diapers) for their babies at chemists. Along with the nappies are other products for babies, such as nappy cream, cotton wool buds (lengths of plastic tipped with soft cotton to clean a baby's ears, for example), baby wipes (to help clean a baby) and so on.

Hair care

Chemists also stock a range of hair products. You can buy shampoo and conditioner (to wash your hair) and products to colour hair. For styling your hair you can buy gel or mousse, which act a bit like glue to keep your hair in a particular style. You can also buy hair brushes or combs, to make your hair neat, and hair grips and hair slides, which are plastic objects that keep your hair in place.

Personal hygiene

There's normally a wide selection of personal hygiene products. Many English people like to soak in a long, hot bath, and so there's a huge market in bath oils, bath salts or bubble bath - all ways to add nice smells to your bath! You can also buy nail scissors and emery boards (to file your nails) and pumice stone, to rub away dry skin from your feet. For oral hygiene, you can buy toothbrushes, toothpaste and dental floss, which is like string that you use to clean between your teeth. You can also buy face and body creams, moisturiser (cream to prevent your skin from going dry), soap and deodorant. Other items you can find in this section of the chemist are razors, to shave hair from your body, shaving foam; and feminine hygiene products, such as sanitary towels.

Make up

If you are looking for cosmetics or make-up, you can find eye-liner (or kohl), mascara (for your eyelashes) and eye-shadow, which is coloured powder to put on your eyelids. You can also buy foundation (a cream to put on your face to give an even surface), blusher (to add colour to your cheeks), lipstick (which adds colour to your lips), and lip-gloss which adds shine to your lips. To colour your nails you can use nail polish, also known as nail varnish.

2. Переведите диалог:

- Hello.
- Hello.
- I have a running nose and a sore throat. Could you please recommend me some good medicine?
- Do you have a high temperature?
- Yes.
- I'll give you a nasal spray. You should use it once in the morning and once in the evening.
- It's clear.
- And sore throat pastilles. Take one pastille every 4 hours. And I also recommend you to buy this antiviral drug. Take one capsule 3-4 times a day, during 3 days at the very least.
- OK. I'll take it too.
- The total sum is 312 roubles.
- Thank you very much.
- You're welcome.

3. Составьте свой диалог, используя фразы:

Will you please fill this prescription for me.

Do you have anything for travel sickness?

Can you give me something for an upset stomach.

I have sickness and diarrhea.

May I have some paracetamol, please.

I have a really bad headache.

Does this medicine have any side effects?

Should I take the tablets with a glass of water?

Will this make me feel drowsy?

4. Добавьте соответствующие сокращенные подтвердительные (отрицательные или положительные) предложения:

1. We saw a ship in the distance (Они тоже). 2. I've received an important letter to-day. (Он тоже). 3. Comrade Perov was not late for the performance. (Его друг тоже). 4. You will catch the train, I'm sure. (Они тоже). 5. I was much excited when I heard this story. (Они тоже). 6. I've never seen her dance. (Мой сын тоже). 7. We shall miss the train if we don't hurry. (Вы тоже). 8. My wife watched the play with pleasure. (Я тоже).

5. Поставьте вместо точек выражения, которые соответствовали бы русским сочетаниям слов и я (он, вы, они и т.д.) тоже:

1. I am dying of hunger 2. We are very grateful to you 3. My brother cannot draw 4. We shall gather in the hall at half past six 5. My father always gives me much good advice 6. You didn't warn me of it 7. My sister's son has made much progress in English 8. We shall willingly join you 9. I am not at all upset 10. They amused themselves greatly 11. We didn't enjoy ourselves at all 12. Comrade Norov has just finished painting a new picture

6. Переведите:

I went to the **drugstore** down the street **to fill a prescription** at the **pharmacy**. I have had some problems with my arm and the doctor prescribed for me a new **medication**. I waited in line and when it was my turn, I handed the prescription to the **pharmacist**. She told me to come back in 15 minutes and she would have it ready for me.

In the meantime, I went to look for some **over the counter** stomach medication. There was some in **tablets** and **capsules**. I decided on the capsules and returned to the pharmacy. The pharmacist asked me if I had taken this medication before. I told her I hadn't, and she pointed out the **directions** on the bottle. It had the **dosage** information: Take two tablets two times a day. There was also a **warning** to not take it on **an empty stomach**. The bottle also said that I should stop taking the medication if I had any serious **side effects**. The pharmacist told me to follow the directions **closely** so that I can avoid an **overdose**. I paid for the medication and thanked her for her help.

Раздел 7. Устраиваемся на работу

Практическое занятие № 63.

Практика речи: **Профессии.**

Грамматика: **Будущее время группы Perfect.**

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Choosing a career is like any other activity; it is best to work to a plan. Too many people start looking for a specific job before thinking over their occupational aims. It is a good idea to begin by attempting to define in clear terms what this involves taking a realistic view of your strengths and weaknesses. You may think for example, that you would like a job which involves organizing people, but liking such a job is not a sufficient justification if experience you already may have suggests that this is not your strong point. On the other hand, you should remember that training will allow you to do new things. A further point to consider is whether you can do things which you do not like but know that they are necessary to achieve your longer term objectives.

Having thought carefully about the sort of person you are, try to work out a realistic set of occupational requirements. In particular, you must answer some important questions. First: what sort of life do you want to live? For example, do you want to live in the country or in the town? Is leisure time of great importance to you? Is the size of your salary important? Do you want to put down roots or travel widely? Second: what sort of work do you want to do? For example, do you like working alone or with others? Does teaching people appeal to you? Do you want to be an organizer of other people's activities? Do you want to develop new ideas and initiate changes?

As for me, I have made up my mind to be an engineer. As my parents are engineers they have made a great influence on my choice and I can say that this profession runs the family. My choice of this occupation didn't come as a sudden flash. I think that nowadays this profession is of great need and importance for our country. It is my aim to be a qualified specialist and to serve in the interests of my

country. To be a well prepared engineer I should have some important qualities: great capability persistence, knowledge of science and, of course, knowledge of foreign languages.

адвокат, юрист	attorney, barrister, lawyer, solicitor
актер, актриса	actor, actress
аптекарь, химик	chemist
архитектор	architect
банкир	banker
библиотекарь	librarian
бухгалтер	accountant
военнослужащий	military man
гид, экскурсовод	guide
доктор, врач	doctor, physician
домохозяйка	housewife
зубной врач	dentist
медицинская сестра	medical nurse
механик	mechanic
няня	children's nurse, baby-sitter
офицер	army officer
парикмахер (муж.)	barber
парикмахер (жен.)	hairdresser
певец, певица	singer
переводчик устный/письменный	interpreter/ translator
писатель	writer
повар	cook
пожарник	firefighter
портниха	dressmaker
портной	tailor
почтальон	postman
проводник (в поезде)	conductor
программист	computer programmer
продавец	shop assistant/ salesman
рабочий	worker
слесарь	metalworker
служащий	employee
столяр	carpenter
сторож	watchman
стюард (есса)	steward(ess), air hostess
таможенник	customs officer
тренер	coach, trainer
уборщица	charwoman, office-cleaner
хирург	surgeon
шофер, водитель	driver

Будущее время группы Perfect употребляется для обозначения действия, которое уже совершится и будет закончено ранее определенного момента в будущем. Этот момент может быть выражен точным указанием времени, другим действием или событием в будущем, причем в английском языке это действие во временном придаточном предложении выражается настоящим временем группы **Indefinite**, но имеет значение будущего времени. Действие в будущего времени группы **Perfect** соотносится с определенным моментом в будущем, а не с моментом речи и также называется относительным временем. В будущем времени группы **Perfect** вспомогательный глагол **to have** стоит в будущем времени, т.е. **shall have** или **will have**:

I shall have read the book by the time you come. Я уже прочитаю книгу к вашему приходу (к тому времени, когда вы придете).

П р и м е ч а н и е .

1. При построении вопросительного предложения перед подлежащим ставится только **первый** вспомогательный глагол:

Will you **have read** the book by tomorrow? Вы **прочитаете** книгу к завтрашнему дню?

2. Отрицательная частица **not** ставится в отрицательном предложении после **первого** вспомогательного глагола:

He **will not have read** this article by three o'clock. Он **не прочитает** эту статью к трем часам.

3. Будущее время группы **Perfect** употребляется сравнительно редко, лишь тогда, когда говорящий желает подчеркнуть завершенность, законченность действия к определенному моменту в будущем, особенно с глаголами, лексическое значение которых не дает понятия предельности, например:

I **shall have translated** this article by the time the director returns. Я **уже переведу** эту статью к тому времени, когда вернется директор.

С глаголами же, в лексическом значении которых содержится понятие предельности, будущее время группы **Perfect**, как правило, не употребляется. Так, предложение: **Я закончу эту работу к пяти часам** можно перевести на английский язык двояко:

I **shall finish** this work by five o'clock. I **shall have finished** this work by five o'clock.

4. В придаточных предложениях времени и условия в значении **будущего** времени группы **Perfect** употребляется **настоящее** время группы **Perfect**:

As soon as we **have had** dinner, we shall go for a walk. Как только мы **пообедаем**, мы пойдем гулять.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Подберите описание к слову:

1	research assistant	a	This is a very broad title. Responsibilities include facilities and property management, recruiting new staff, overseeing support functions and handling health and safety matters. In larger corporations it may also include budget responsibilities.
2	reception supervisor	b	This is an entry level role for Secretaries who have just completed formal secretarial training – usually a one to two year course.
3	team secretary	c	This is the most senior Receptionist role and calls for someone capable of setting the standard for their team. Duties typically include buying uniforms, organising shifts and trouble shooting.
4	administrator	d	This role differs from that of a Receptionist in that it requires little or no answering of phones. Many Hospitality, Financial Services and Retail businesses have their phones answered behind the scenes and depend on __ to meet and greet their clients. Enthusiastic and always impeccably turned out, a flair for languages would be to their advantage.
5	front of house	e	A __ may provide support to a team or work on a 1:1 basis, depending on the company. Their responsibilities include managing diaries, making travel arrangements and some reception duties.
6	junior secretary	f	Responsible for both operational and administrative support, __ are based on the Trading Floor. Highly numerate, commercially astute and frequently bi-lingual, they cope with immense pressure to support their team.
7	desk assistants	g	__ create that all important first impression. It's a pivotal role within any business, requiring impeccable customer service and communication skills.
8	switchboard operator	h	__ is proficient in the use of PowerPoint, Excel, Reuters and DataStream software packages. Highly numerate, they also have the commercial acuteness to develop client relationships.
9	secretary	i	This is a full-scale and frequently shift based communications role. Usually working behind the scenes, a __ must possess flexibility to cope with a very high volume of calls.
10	receptionist	j	Whether they're responsible for a small team or an entire department, the __ will have multitasking down to a fine art.
11	office manager	k	Salaries for this role vary greatly due to the broad application of the title. Duties are likely to include data entry, filing and general office admin. Senior __ may supervise specific areas such as HR and IT.

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами в нужной форме: position, avoid, park, help, take, lead, allow, come, sit, make, use, spend

THE DANGERS OF WORKING IN AN OFFICE

On the idyllic surface, it seems as though it would be a perfectly safe and healthy place to work. There are certainly no obvious hazards of the kind that are commonplace on construction sites or in factories. But offices are not without their hazards. One significant problem _1_ from being sat at a desk for most of the day. A recent study has suggested that the amount of time spent sitting each day is associated with a higher risk of various diseases.

As mentioned above, sitting for long periods of time every day is bad for your health. While sitting reduces the amount of time individuals can _2_ exercising, researchers have demonstrated that prolonged sitting time is associated with poor health outcomes regardless of the amount of physical activity performed.

Although sitting at a desk is a seemingly simple task, it is an easy one for people to do wrong. Workers often complain of sore wrists and pain in the back and neck, and this will frequently be due to the way they _3_ their body while working. If an individual is sitting or typing in an unhealthy way, it is likely that they will be putting strain on their body for most of their working day. That is a lot of strain for a body to take over the course of a week. Unsurprisingly, back pain is one of the most common reasons for employees missing work and is the second most common reason for visits to the doctor. Back pain can be caused by poor posture, obesity and psychological stress among other factors, all of which can easily come into play in an office environment if work is tense and not allowing for employees to _4_ leave from their desks. Good posture at the desk is the first step to be taken in protecting your health when working in the office. This can be achieved with efficient office ergonomics. Making sure that all objects that will be needed are situated close by reduces excessive stretching.

When sitting in front of a computer, the body should be positioned centrally to the monitor and keyboard. You should _5_ up straight with feet rested flat on the floor. If this is not possible, a footrest should be used. Thighs should ideally be horizontal with the knees and level with the hips. The forearms should also be level or tilted up slightly. When typing, wrists should be in a straight and natural position. Using a wrist rest can reduce stress on the wrists and _6_ prevent specific awkward positioning.

There are a number of common posture mistakes that can be _7_ when sitting and can easily become part of a routine if not addressed:

- Sitting cross-legged - this position tucks in the hip, making it difficult to sit up straight and leading to slouching. Sitting cross-legged can also _8_ to muscle imbalances in the hips that cause pain and stiffness
- Hunching forward - can lead to a tight chest and weak upper back, potentially leading to the development of a rounded upper back that is susceptible to pain and stiffness
- Chin forward - sometimes a symptom of a hunched back or sitting too low as an attempt to compensate for excess downward pressure, this can lead to muscle weakness around the neck
- Phone cradling - employees that have to _9_ a phone frequently may hold their phone handset between their ear and shoulder in order to leave their hands free to operate a computer or write. This can weaken the neck muscles and lead to muscle imbalances that cause headaches.

Office workers are advised to get up and move around whenever they can. The nature of many office jobs, however, usually results in long periods of sitting down. If you are going to be sitting down at a desk for any length of time, it is a good idea to get the basics right.

Computers: one-eyed monsters of the office

These days, most people sitting at a desk will have a computer sitting right in front of them. Although they make a lot of jobs easier, they also make keeping healthy in the office a lot harder. Many office workers will be familiar with computers, and using them properly is important for keeping healthy. Firstly, where a computer and its related hardware are positioned can drastically influence posture. The height of a computer monitor will affect the height of an office chair - a monitor should be positioned directly in front of the user, about an arm's length away, with the top of the screen just below eye level.

To _10_ eye strain, both the computer monitor and the office lighting need to be addressed. The screen should be adjusted so that its brightness and contrast levels suit the lighting conditions in the room, which should not be too bright. Screen glare is a major cause of eyestrain and can be reduced by ensuring that monitors are not positioned opposite windows where possible. If situated close to a window, use shades and blinds to reduce the amount of light that falls on the monitor.

If the font size of text being read on a computer is too small it can lead to eyestrain as well as harming posture, as a worker may be inclined to hunch forward to read text more closely. Increasing font size or zooming in on a page that is being read protects employees from this risk.

Typing is a repetitive action that puts the hands and wrists under great pressure. If performed forcefully enough and for long enough periods of time, it can lead to disabling pain. It can lead to repetitive strain injuries, whereby the tissue surrounding the joints becomes inflamed or stress fractures develop. Wrist injuries through typing can be prevented or at least reduced by maintaining a good typing posture. As mentioned earlier, wrists should be kept in a relaxed, natural position. Foam or gel wrist supports can provide extra protection.

One of the key messages when it comes to using computers in the office is how important it is to take regular breaks. The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recommend that workers take a 10 minute break for every hour spent on a computer, allowing the body to recover and reducing the risk of strain. These breaks can include working on other tasks that do not involve using a computer. They also represent an opportunity for employees to get out of the sitting position.

Vending machines

The office environment is often full of temptation when it comes to eating healthily. Many offices are home to vending machines filled with sugary drinks and fatty snacks that sing out to workers eager to get a quick energy boost.

A desire for this kind of unhealthy food is increased if an individual hasn't eaten properly in the morning or obtained enough sleep the night before. Finding time for both sleep and breakfast helps reduce the lure of unhealthy food throughout the working day. Bringing a lunch and snacks to work also helps keep office workers away from vending machines and restaurants, as well as saving them money. Snacking is fine if it is done healthily, and while vending machines are unlikely to stock fruit, vegetables and seeds, workers can bring these in themselves.

"It's really important to eat at least every four hours," Beth Thayer, a registered dietitian, tells ABC. "You need to make sure you're setting some time aside to getting food in." "Small bags of nuts or snack mix you make yourself, or a small bag of fruit like apples or grapes," she suggested.

Eating is a great opportunity for workers to escape from their workstations, but few take advantage of it. According to a survey 62% of Americans eat lunch at their desks. As well as preventing workers from getting away from work and keeping them sitting down in the same place, eating at the desk can lead to a build-up of bacteria if the correct hygiene precautions are not taken. Leaving the desk for a break _11_ workers to regroup and collect themselves away from their work. Doing this can be particularly important in mentally demanding roles. Taking a proper break can help reduce stress levels that can be responsible for a wide range of health problems.

How to improve your fitness at work

Thankfully, office work also provides a number of options for keeping fit, and if these are incorporated into a working routine then there is no reason why working in an office should condemn employees to a life of ill health.

- Travel to work by walking or biking. Get off public transport a stop earlier than normal or _12_ your car further away from the office
- Stand instead of sitting when working as much as possible. Find as many excuses to get out of your chair as possible
- Spend time during breaks to go for a brisk walk or do some stretching to keep the muscles loose and strong.

3. Переведите текст:

It's rather difficult sometimes to choose a career and to speak about the future profession. I'd say it's because a lot may change in our life in a moment. There are lucky people who chose their profession in childhood and since that time have been doing everything possible to acquire proficiency. But they are few.

If we are not indifferent to our future, while thinking about the future career we are to pay attention to a number of important things. We should determine our abilities and inclinations. Then we should analyse job prospects. We must know whether the profession we have chosen will guarantee good living conditions and give promotion. We must be sure we'll avoid unemployment or at least will be able to apply our knowledge and skills in other fields of human activity. In short, we are to decide what we are going to do in our life and feel satisfied, but not bored or disappointed.

When I was a fifth-former I dreamt of becoming a doctor. I wanted to be a surgeon and treat people and save their lives. I admired the courage and generosity of surgeons. But then I noticed I can't bare the sight of blood, I'm not able to deal with surgical instruments. And I gave up this idea.

At that time I realized that I was fond of English. I was always good at English at school. And when we got acquainted with the English and American literature, the lessons of British and American Studies I understood that I want to have a perfect command of the English language and become a good specialist in English.

So I do my best to master the language because I have made up my mind to apply to the Linguistic University and become either a teacher or an interpreter. I haven't chosen it yet. Both professions are interesting and necessary in our society. Perhaps, I'll keep our family tradition and become a teacher of English. But I'll think about it tomorrow if I enter the University.

4. Образуйте от следующих глаголов утвердительную, вопросительную и отрицательную формы будущего времени группы Perfect:

to build, to recognize, to discuss, to have, to move, to find, to correct, to describe, to learn, to invite, to rise.

Практическое занятие № 64.

Практика речи: Карьера и личные качества человека.

Грамматика: Будущее в прошедшем.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

12 RULES FOR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS AND IN LIFE IN GENERAL

1. Remember that old saying: "As you think, so shall you be."
2. Remember what General George S. Patton said: "A good plan violently executed today is far and away better than a perfect plan tomorrow."
3. There's an old Chinese saying that I just love, and I believe it is so true. It goes like this: "The temptation to quit will be greatest just before you are about to succeed."
4. I believe that not much happens of any significance when we're in our comfort zone. I hear people say, "But I'm concerned about security." My response to that is simple: "Security is for cowards."
5. If you want to uncover problems you don't know about, take a few moments and look closely at the areas you haven't examined for a while. I guarantee you problems will be there.
6. When you look at your competitors, remember that everything looks perfect at a distance. Even the planet Earth, if you get far enough into space, looks like a peaceful place.
7. Almost nothing works the first time it's attempted. Just because what you're doing does not seem to be working, doesn't mean it won't work. It just means that it might not work the way you're doing it. If it was easy, everyone would be doing it, and you wouldn't have an opportunity.
8. In our society, with our laws and even playing field, you have just as much right to what you're doing as anyone else, provided that what you're doing is legal.
9. No matter how difficult your situation is, you can get through it if you don't look too far into the future, and focus on the present moment. You can get through anything one day at a time.
10. Lighten up. Often, at least half of what we accomplish is due to luck. None of us are in control as much as we like to think we are.
11. You'll find that by coming up with your own solutions, you'll develop a competitive edge. You never succeed in technology, business, or anything by following the others.
12. Never stop investing. Never stop improving. Never stop doing something new. Make it your goal to be better each and every day, in some small way. Small daily improvements eventually result in huge advantages.

Будущее в прошедшем

Будущее в прошедшем является относительным временем и употребляется лишь в дополнительном придаточном предложении для обозначения действия, которое последует за прошедшим действием, выраженным в главном предложении.

Для образования будущего в прошедшем употребляются формы прошедшего времени вспомогательных глаголов **shall** и **will**, а именно: **should** для 1-го лица и **would** для других лиц, и инфинитив спрягаемого глагола без частицы **to**:

I didn't know that you **would** soon **come** home. Я не знал, что вы скоро **придете** домой.

He wanted to know when I **should** **return** home. Ему **хотелось знать**, когда я **вернусь** домой.

	where I lived.		где я живу .
He didn't know	where I had left .	Он не знал,	куда я уехал .
	where I should leave soon.		куда я скоро поеду .

При передаче чужой речи в ином месте или в иное время по сравнению с местом или временем высказывания, т.е. в дополнительных придаточных предложениях, введенных глаголами **to say, to ask, to tell** и другими *в прошедшем времени*, могут происходить следующие замены слов в зависимости от смысла:

вместо this/these это, этот, эти	может употребляться that/those то, тот, те;
вместо here здесь	может употребляться there там;
вместо now сейчас	может употребляться then (тогда);
вместо yesterday вчера	может употребляться the day before накануне;
вместо to-day сегодня	может употребляться that day в тот день;
вместо tomorrow завтра	может употребляться the next day на следующий день;
вместо ago тому назад	может употребляться before до этого, раньше;
вместо last year в прошлом году	может употребляться the year before за год до этого или
the previous year в предыдущем году;	
вместо next year на будущий год	может употребляться the next year в следующем году.

Сравните:

Реальное обозначение времени и места по отношению к моменту речи

He said he would leave **now**.

Он сказал, что он *сейчас* уедет.

He told me he would come **here tomorrow**.

Он сказал мне, что придет *сюда завтра*.

Относительное обозначение времени и места по отношению ко времени и месту высказывания

He said he didn't know about it **then**.

Он сказал, что *тогда* он об этом не знал.

He told me he would go **there the next day**.

Он сказал мне, что он пойдет *туда на следующий день*.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Пройдите психологический тест и обсудите: 1. Is stress a fashionable complaint or real problem (disease) of this century? 2. Who leads the least stressful life: (A) Single woman, (B) Married men, (C) Divorced people? 3. What are the major stressors to the family? 4. Are some people more vulnerable to excess stress than others?

A certain degree of stress is unavoidable in our life. But the pressures of modern urbanized societies can push stress to dangerously high levels. While we can't completely eliminate stress, we can learn to modify our behavior in ways that lessen its harmful effects on our minds and bodies. Experts have identified a number of indicators that effect our vulnerability to stress. Some of them have to do with physical factors, some are related to mental and emotional behaviors, and some have to do with nutrition.

The following questionnaire was developed by psychologists of the Boston University Medical Center, to evaluate vulnerability to stress and to highlight those areas in which improvement can be made.

To answer the questionnaire rate each item according to how often it is true of you. Answer all the items, even if they seem not to apply.

almost always (1) frequently (2) occasionally (3) almost never (4) never (5)

HOW STRESS PROOF ARE YOU?

1. I eat at least one hot, balanced meal a day.
2. I get 7-8 hours of sleep at least 4 nights a week.
3. I regularly give and receive affection.
4. I have at least one relative within 50 km on whom I can rely.
5. I exercise to the point of perspiration at least twice a week.
6. I smoke less than half a pack of cigarettes a day.
7. I take fewer than 5 alcoholic drinks a week.
8. I am at the appropriate weight for my height.
9. I have an income to meet my basic expenses.
10. I get straight from my religious beliefs.
11. I regularly attend club or social activities.
12. I have a network of friends and acquaintances.
13. I have one or more friends to confide in.
14. I am in good health.
15. I am able to speak openly about my feelings when I am angry or worried.
16. I have regular conversations with the people I live with about domestic problems.
17. I do smth for fun at least once a week.
18. I am able to organize my time effectively.
19. Drink fewer than 3 cups of caffeine-rich drinks a day.
20. I take some quiet time for myself during a day.

Check your score.

Add up the figures of your answers and subtract 20. If you have scored below 10, you have an excellent resistance to stress. If your score was over 30, you are vulnerable to stress in your life. A score of over 50 indicates you are seriously vulnerable to stress, and you should begin making some changes in your life.

Advice. Take a look at the items on which you scored “3” or higher, and begin trying to modify your behavior. Discuss the ways to minimize influence of stress on your life. For instance, if you scored “4” on number 19, you can cut your consumption of caffeine-rich beverages, and reduce your vulnerability to stress. Tackle the easy-to-change items, before the more difficult ones.

2. Вставьте предлоги, где необходимо:

JOB STRESS

Work is a major source _1_ stress _2_ many people. Again, while normal work pressures can stimulate performance, a stress overload _3_ work can lead _4_ serious health problems. _5_ the UK a recent stress study found that many factors influence _6_ stress ratings. A job can rate low stress on autonomy, high _7_ physical danger, financial insecurity, time constraints or legal accountability.

3. Способны ли Вы перебороть свой страх? Соедините рекомендации Секции В с материалом Секции А:

HOW TO OVERCOME YOUR FEARS

A topic that comes up in business often is the fear of failing. It is a topic that is shared at all levels of employees, across women and men, and no matter how successful or senior they may be in their current positions. The irony is that because most people fear the unknown, they start to create the worst case scenario in their head.

Section A

a) **Get out of your head.** If you are willing to clear your mind, you may find that the situation or task at hand may be simpler than you were actually creating in your head. You can use your breath to bring your focus beyond the fear. The following breathing exercise is a quick way to provide clarity, bring fresh oxygen into your body, lungs, and brain while also slowing down your heart rate.

b) **Ask more questions.** Is your ‘fear’ based on a conclusion that you have made about the situation? Conclusions are limiting and they have a ‘stop’ energy about them. Instead of jumping into conclusions, ask questions in every situation. Keep in mind that, rather than looking for an answer, a question is designed to bring you more information and put you into the mindset of what else may be possible.

c) **Acknowledge that it might not be yours**

All of us are so aware. You can walk into a room and immediately know what just occurred and if there is tension in the room. So, when it comes to fear, what else are you aware of? Is it that you are fearful or are you picking up on what others may also be feeling and immediately be thinking it’s yours? What else could be possible for you if you knew that feeling of fear wasn’t even yours?

d) **Turn your “fear” upside down.** What if Fear was not real? Fear distracts us from our natural abilities and power. Have you ever noticed the feeling in your body when you fear something is actually very similar to when you are excited? So what if you are actually misidentifying excitement as fear? No matter what is going on in your business, in your life, or in whatever it is that you are feeling fearful about, consider flipping the situation upside down.

Section B

1. Below are some examples of questions that can take you from conclusion to possibility. Just ask the questions and allow the ideas, the energy of the information to really truly come into your awareness.

- What is really being asked of me?
- Do I have the information I require to get started?
- Do I have the skills to complete it the way it is required? If no, who or what can I add to my team/project to complete it the way it is required?
- What choices and options are available that I may have not considered yet?

2. For every feeling, including fear, ask, “Who does this belong to? Truth, is it mine? Truth, is it someone else’s? Or truth is it something else?”

3. Whenever you are feeling fearful, ask “What else is possible here?” and imagine flipping the situation 180 degrees. For example, if you are feeling ‘fearful’ about presenting in a meeting, think about the confidence and strength you would express in that presentation if you had no ‘fear’, and embrace that. What information, awareness and ideas come to mind when it is not considered fearful?

4. Sit down, or in a standing position, take a breath from under your feet and bring the breath up to your head; then slowly release the breath. Repeat this process two more times.

4. Найдите информацию, опровергающую мифы:

THE 10 BIGGEST MYTHS ABOUT TIME MANAGEMENT

Time is crucial. It's how we measure our work day, travel, leisure, and so much more. And it's the way we manage our time that really helps us stay on track with our work and personal schedules. But it is also important to know that, while we're all looking to manage our time better, there are many myths out there about how to do it best. These myths will tell you to stop this, don't do that, and always do something else. But some of the biggest myths can also be detrimental to time management, actually undermining – rather than helping – your efforts to stay on top of everything.

<i>Myths</i>	<i>Denial</i>
1. The biggest time wasters include phone calls, visitors, meetings and emails	<p>a. There are a lot of people with excellent time management skills, who can certainly get a lot more done than other people in a shorter amount of time, but that doesn't mean that everyone faces the same challenges.</p> <p>Some people find it harder to keep to a schedule than others and need more time to complete tasks during their workday — because no two people are exactly the same or work exactly the same way. We all have different ways of working, and thus have different time management challenges.</p>
2. Delegation is more trouble than it's worth	<p>b. Yes, technology has its conveniences like allowing you to discover information and communicate on the go, but it does not make you a more organized person just because it exists. Modern technology really only reminds you of what you have to do and helps you stick to your deadlines. You also need to apply a time-management mindset and strategies in combination with the technology.</p>
3. I'm a good judge of how well I use my time	<p>c. This may be different depending on what you're working on — because some tasks/projects may be easier to focus on and complete than others — but the idea that you have to work on one thing at a time until it's completed is ridiculous.</p> <p>More pressing matters may come up during your day and you need to be able to switch priorities swiftly. Plus, if you concentrate on one thing for too long, you may start to lose focus and your work may even suffer because of it.</p>
4. Sticking to the schedule is everything	<p>d. No, you're a good judge of how well you think you're using your time. Your boss/manager and colleagues are good judges of how well you use your time.</p> <p>And yes, there may be a crossover in what you think and what they think your time management skills are like but, to a large extent, those around you are a lot more unbiased on the topic and in their opinion. Ask them for some constructive feedback, think hard about what they say and analyse your skills yourself.</p>
5. I already get a lot done, so I don't need to improve my time management skills	<p>e. The idea that all workers within a job have to do things exactly the same way so that there is universal uniformity is ridiculous. The truth is, there really isn't a "perfect time management system" because everyone works differently, at different paces and they have their own schedules to keep to.</p> <p>But if you really want to improve people's time management skills in a more general way, you could implement and/or enforce rules about not wasting time more strictly so that everyone is on the same page about the do's and don'ts of the office.</p>
6. Today's technology improves my time management abilities	<p>f. Phone calls, visitors and meetings are not a waste of time. In fact, they can be greatly beneficial to you in staying on top of your work. By attending to these things during your workday, you stay up to date with what's happening — give yourself, and your brain, a much-needed break from the main projects.</p> <p>Furthermore, doing this can also benefit your time management skills because it can train you to allow for anything unexpected to happen and still come out on top of your game.</p>
7. The most efficient individual is always the most effective	<p>g. No, it's not. Not delegating tasks to others can place unnecessary stress and pressure on you and limit your ability to achieve things and lead others by example. To overturn this, start by delegating small tasks to others to see how it goes — and then build up from there. This can be particularly important if you aim to be in a managerial position at work because all good managers know how to delegate work to the people they're in charge of in order to get good results.</p>
8. It's more efficient to stick to one task until it's completed	<p>h. Just because someone is organized and works efficiently, doesn't mean they or their work/ideas are effective — because they may have missed the mark on something and will have to redo it or improve it.</p>

	The key is not to try and speed through work so fast that you leave a trail of errors and poor quality in your wake.
9. A perfect time management system exists	i. Not necessarily. Just because you have good organizational skills and a schedule of what you need to do and by when, doesn't mean that you will. Unexpected things may come up during your day, throwing off your schedule. If anything, good time management skills allow you to see what you need to do, make a plan for what you'll do and when — and then change it as you need to and eventually get everything done.
10. Everyone faces the same time management challenges	j. Everyone can always improve time management skills. In fact, the better you are at time management, the better you can get — because you are clearly already aware of its importance, and comfortable with implementing strategies to make the most of time.

5. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на перевод сказуемого в придаточном предложении, начинающемся со слова когда:

1. Вы пойдете в лес, когда небо прояснится (станет совсем ясным). Я боюсь, что снова пойдет дождь. 2. Я не знаю, когда отец придет домой. Думаю, что поздно. У них сегодня много работы. 3. Я тоже не знаю, когда закончится операция. 4. Врач поговорит с вами, когда закончится операция. 5. Когда вы приедете в родной город, постарайтесь разыскать всех своих старых друзей. 6. Разве вы не знали, когда мы сможем вернуться в город? 7. Он сказал мне, когда придут сюда все эти товарищи, но я забыл об этом. 8. Когда мои друзья приедут в Москву, я постараюсь показать им все интересные места в нашем городе. 9. Простите, но я не могу сказать вам, когда окончится собрание. Оно только что началось. 10. Я сразу же позвоню вам, когда буду свободен. 11. Я не знаю, когда буду свободен и смогу выяснить, кто будет делать этот доклад. 12. Вы не знаете, когда его сын пойдет в армию? 13. Его сын сказал, что когда он пойдет в армию, он сделает все возможное, чтобы стать хорошим солдатом.

Практическое занятие № 65.

Практика речи: Объявления об устройстве на работу.

Грамматика: Расчлененные вопросы.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

A job advertisement is a print or electronic notification of an intent to hire someone to perform specific work in a position at a company or organization. Employers use a job advertisement to request applications from the public or targeted candidates. Normally, a job advertisement uses sections that give you an overview of essential information about the job. Most job advertisements have a specified period for you to apply. They also might have specific application instructions for you to follow.

Job Title

Job titles for the same or similar positions can vary across industries. If an organization or company is large enough, they might have human resources staff who create job titles for the job advertisement. Smaller companies and human resources staff often take job titles from an existing organization chart or the outline of the company structure. Most job titles have some clarifiers about the position, such as temporary or permanent, full-time or part-time and the expected work location.

Job Duties

Employers usually post a list of duties and responsibilities in each advertisement. Review the duties and responsibilities to decide whether the job in the advertisement fits your expectations. When a job requires driving locally, weekly travel or frequent international trips, an employer will either post it in the ad or tell the applicants during an interview. Employers also clarify whether the position is in management and at what level in the company's structure. Employers also list special conditions in the job's responsibilities, such as working outdoors, shift work and required evening or weekend work.

Pay and Benefits

It is up to the poster of the job advertisement whether to list the salary. Some companies only discuss salaries with potential hires, during an interview or when they contact you to schedule an

interview. Many do list benefits such as sick days and vacation leave, type of health insurance including any employee contribution and stock options or other benefits. It is not unusual for a company to ask an applicant to provide a salary history or to propose an acceptable salary offer when you apply.

Job Qualifications

Entry-level jobs also have some requirements, such as a high school diploma or equivalent. If the employer wants applicants to have a diploma or degree, they will include this information in the qualifications section. For management and nonmanagement jobs, employers often list a specific minimum number of years of similar experience that applicants must have. Employers might also list additional required qualifications such as special software or technology skills, supervisory experience or professional licenses. Certain government agencies and government contractors hire for positions that require U.S. citizenship and security clearances. They highlight this in the job qualifications section.

employee – служащий

employer – работодатель, наниматель

flexitime – свободный режим рабочего дня, скользящий график

full-time job – работа на полную ставку

get a raise – получить повышение

job / work – работа

occupation – род занятий, профессия

promotion – продвижение по службе

regular job – постоянная работа

run a firm – руководить фирмой

salary / wages – заработная плата

severance / severance pay – выходное пособие

trade – занятие, ремесло, профессия

work in shifts – работать посменно

work overtime – работать сверхурочно

worker – рабочий

working hours – рабочие часы

application – заявление

application form – бланк заявления

apply for a job – подать документы для приема на работу

apprentice / trainee – ученик, стажер, практикант

apprenticeship – ученичество

CV (curriculum vitae) – краткая биография

job interview – собеседование при приеме на работу

skilled worker – опытный рабочий

training – обучение, тренировка

vacancy – вакансия

Расчлененные вопросы

Кроме специальных, альтернативных и общих вопросов, в английском языке существуют еще так называемые **расчлененные** вопросы, которые, так же как и общие вопросы, требуют краткого утвердительного или отрицательного ответа, т.е. подтверждения или отрицания мысли, выраженной в вопросе, и которые как бы состоят из двух частей. Первая часть представляет собой повествовательное предложение (утвердительное или отрицательное), а вторая — краткий общий вопрос, состоящий из соответствующего вспомогательного (или модального) глагола в требуемой форме и личного местоимения в именительном падеже, причем, если первая часть утвердительная, то вспомогательный (модальный) глагол употребляется в отрицательной форме, если же первая часть отрицательная, то вспомогательный (модальный) глагол употребляется в утвердительной форме:

You **enjoyed** yourself in the country last week-end, **didn't you**?

Вы хорошо провели время за городом в прошлую субботу, не правда ли?

He **hasn't** yet returned from Leningrad, **has he**?

Он ведь еще не вернулся из Ленинграда?

Расчлененные вопросы являются более выразительным средством выяснения подтверждения или отрицания высказанной мысли, чем общие вопросы.

Расчлененным вопросам в русском языке соответствуют вопросительные обороты *не правда ли? не так ли? да?* или усилительная частица *ведь* в составе вопросительного предложения:

He didn't make you read the whole day, **did he?** Он **ведь** не заставлял вас читать целый день?

You were on duty yesterday, **weren't you?** Вы дежурили вчера, **не так ли?**

Your watch is 5 minutes slow, **isn't it?** Ваши часы отстают на пять минут, **да?**

Примечания.

1. В расчлененных вопросах вспомогательные (модальные) глаголы, как правило, сливаются с отрицанием, т.е. образуют сокращенные формы *isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't, shan't, won't, hasn't, haven't, can't, mustn't*. Однако отрицание **not** и в полной форме можно ставить после подлежащего (личного местоимения), как это обычно имеет место с формой **am** глагола **to be** и с модальным глаголом **may**:

I am right, am I not? Я **ведь** прав?

2. Вопросительный оборот, т.е. вспомогательный (модальный) глагол и личное местоимение, всегда отделяется запятой.

3. Употребление в кратких ответах русских **да** и **нет** и английских **yes** и **no** часто не совпадает.

Сравните:

1) There is a good football team at your plant, isn't there? У вас ведь на заводе есть хорошая футбольная команда?

Yes, there is. Да, есть.

Но:

2) There is no football team at your plant, is there? У вас ведь на заводе нет футбольной команды?

No, there is not. Да, нет.

3) There is no football team at your plant, is there? У вас ведь на заводе нет футбольной команды?

Yes, there is. Нет, есть.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Составьте письмо с просьбой о приеме на работу (100-140 слов):

A

You've seen the following advertisement in *The Local News*.

WANTED!!!

FRIENDLY English-speaking people to work as restaurant and bar staff on our Mediterranean cruise ships.

Tell us about

-why you would like to work for us

- any relevant experience you may have

- personal qualities that would be useful on board

Contact ZY Cruises, PO Box 500, Southampton SO4 5 TR, UK

Write a letter to answer the advertisement. In your letter:

- ✓ explain why you decided to write;
- ✓ describe your education and experience;
- ✓ ask about the pay and the food.

B

You've seen the following advertisement in *The St Petersburg Times*.

SPARTA ADVENTURES International Summer Camp

Group leaders wanted

1-14 July / 15-30 July / 1-15 August

- Do you speak English?

- *Do you play sports?*
- *Are you friendly and easy to get on with?*
- *Do you think you would make a good leader?*

The job: to be responsible for a group of 15 children

The salary: 100 euro per week and free food and accommodation

All applicants must be fit and healthy!

Write to: 5 Zolocosta St., Athens, Attica, 10671 Greece

Write a letter to answer the advertisement.

In your letter:

- ✓ describe your qualifications and experience;
- ✓ explain why you'd make a good leader;
- ✓ ask about the accommodation and the period of work.

C

You've seen the following advertisement in *The Student News*.

ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS

Manchester International College is offering ten scholarships for students of English living outside the UK. The scholarship covers the fees for a three-week summer course. Courses are run in July and August.

The offer is open to students with a language level between intermediate and advanced. Applicants should be between 12 and 18 years old.

To apply give a description of yourself and tell us why you would like to visit the UK.

Manchester International College, 425 Wilmslow Road, Manchester, UK

Write a letter to answer the advertisement. In your letter:

- ✓ explain why you decided to write;
- ✓ describe your education and experience;
- ✓ ask about accommodation and the timetable.

2. Прочтите текст и напишите запрос о передаче полномочий при переходе на другую работу:

A job transfer request can be a request for relocation or one requesting a transfer to a new position that has opened in your company. Personal reasons such as time and location constraints could necessitate you to write one. A job transfer request has to be addressed to your employer making it clear why you want the transfer and it should convince your employer about your suitability at the new position. You should be careful in your request for job transfer so that it is granted. Ensure that it does not look like a helplessly made request. Also, it should also not appear to be an arrogant statement of your need for transfer.

If your job transfer request is your response to a new job opening in your company, state the purpose of your request. Highlight your strengths to convince your employer how well the newly opened position suits you. Make a mention of your experience and your expertise, which you will be able to utilize in the intended new position.

It may happen that your family is shifting and that you need to relocate to a new place. If you know that your company has a branch in the new place you will be moving to, you may like to request a transfer to that branch of your company. In this case, it is important to state clearly your reason to relocate. It is important to make your employer understand your urge of working with the company. State that you want to continue working in your current company and that it would be nice for you to obtain a job transfer to your place of relocation.

In any of these two cases or for any other personal reason that may lead you in requesting for a job transfer, remember to be clear and precise. Do not forget to add a few words of appreciation about the company. Do not appear to be flattering your company but make sure to mention what the company has done for you. Mention in your request how the company has helped you in your career. State your true reason for requesting a job transfer.

Granting your job transfer request means that the company has to choose a new employee in your position. The company has to search for a suitable candidate and train him/her before the newly selected person can perform well at the position that was once served by you. The company may have to look out for new candidates or promote one of the candidates in the company. Your transfer can mean a lot of effort on the part of your employer. Your company needs to arrange for a suitable substitution for you. So give them that time. Make the request well in advance and wait for the stipulated period of time. There is an official notice period that gives both the parties a fair share of time to make the necessary changes.

You can provide a solution for your replacement in the company by referring a candidate or offering to train the new candidate that the employer chooses.

3. Прокомментируйте (100-150 слов):

Your job transfer means a lot to you. It may mean an adjustment for your family or a change towards betterment. It is best to convince your company about how you will continue to benefit them. A well-drafted job transfer request can make a small contribution towards a successful career.

- Express your personal opinion;
- Give arguments “for” or “against”.

4. Образуйте расчлененные вопросы, дополнив следующие предложения:

1. You are not surprised at my words, ... 2. Now the ship is out of danger, ... 3. You are tired. You can't move on, ... 4. The sea was very calm yesterday, ... 5. You are not hungry yet, ... 6. I don't owe you any money, ... 7. Your pupil is to learn these expressions, ... 8. You are not upset, ... 9. She will willingly help you, ... 10. These books are not yet sold out, ... 11. We are approaching our native town, ... 12. Your son was ill yesterday, ... 13. You have enjoyed yourselves greatly, ... 14. The story did not amuse them at all, ... 15. Your brother has two children, ... 16. The square was crowded with people yesterday, ...

5. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на построение расчлененных вопросов:

1. Вы волнуетесь немного, не правда ли? 2. Товарищ Варламов не заметил, как мы прошли мимо него, не правда ли? 3. Вы ведь умеете рисовать? 4. Ни ваш товарищ, ни вы не дежурили вчера, не правда ли? 5. И вы, и ваш товарищ дежурили вчера, не так ли? 6. Вы ведь читали китайскую сказку „Желтый аист“? Почему вы не знаете этого выражения? 7. Расскажите нам что-нибудь о ваших путешествиях. Вы ведь много путешествовали? 8. У товарища Назарова много интересных книг на иностранных языках, не правда ли? Я попрошу у него книгу либо на немецком, либо на английском языке. 9. Вы вчера очень удивились, когда услышали как поет товарищ Ромов, не так ли? 10. Ваша дочь не получила удовольствия от этой пьесы, не так ли? 11. Вы ведь читали этот чудесный роман? Почему вы не хотите принять участия в нашей дискуссии?

Практическое занятие № 66.

Практика речи: В рекрутинговом агентстве.

Грамматика: Модальный глагол «needn't».

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Today, there are thousands of different staffing agencies to choose from. However, if you are searching for a new job, how do find the right one for your needs?

Specialize

The secret is to find one that is looking after your specific field or geographic region. This will ensure that they are looking out for your best interests and that will help you find a job that suits your needs and life. Some other tips that will help you find a quality staffing agency are found here.

Ask around

There are thousands of people who use the services of staffing agencies each month. This means there is a good chance someone you know has used these services. You can ask them about their experience and if they were able to be found a job successfully.

Specialization

You should find out if the staffing agency you are considering using specializes in a particular industry or if they are generalists. If you know what type of job you want, then it may be beneficial to seek out a specialist; however, no matter which option you choose, you can feel confident that they will have available positions that will suit your employment needs.

Visit the website

You can tell quite a bit about any business by looking at its website. Do they have a professional, easy to use website? Do they appear more “big company” or small business? Is it important that you work with a corporate focused agency, or one that is focused on smaller businesses? Most staffing agencies have access to both types of jobs; however, if you are seeking one or the other, it may pay off to choose a company with a specialized focus.

Talk to a recruiter

If you are unsure about a certain agency, the best thing you can do is simply talk to a recruiter. For example, when you call recruiters at Decision Path HR you can ask any questions you may have about the services and see if they seem interested in helping you find a job that is right for you. These are key factors that will help determine if you have a positive experience or not.

If you are seeking employment, working with a staffing agency is a smart move. However, to ensure you find the right one for you, take some time to learn a bit about the company and how they operate. By getting help from professionals in the industry, finding employment will not be a problem at all.

Модальный глагол «needn't»

Глагол **need** *нуждаться* употребляется как модальный глагол, как правило, в отрицательной форме **needn't**, для выражения отсутствия необходимости:

You **needn't** go to their office to-day.

Вам **не нужно** (нет необходимости, не надо)

I shall go there myself tomorrow.

ехать в их контору сего дня. Я сам поеду туда завтра.

Must he post the letter immediately?

Должен ли он отправить письмо тотчас же?

— No, he **needn't**. It can go tomorrow.

— Нет, **не надо**. Его можно отправить завтра.

П р и м е ч а н и е. Глагол **need** также может употребляться в вопросительных предложениях (однако, довольно редко).

Need he **buy** the ticket in advance?

Нужно ли ему покупать билет заранее?

— No, he **needn't**.

Нет, **не нужно**.

— Yes, he **must**.

Да, он должен это сделать.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Распределите информацию по правилам написания деловых электронных писем на ту, которой следует придерживаться и ту, которую необходимо избегать:

STEPS FOR WRITING A BUSINESS EMAIL

Business emails effectively help to coordinate efforts when working on projects and to inform or question employees. In order to make business correspondence through email more efficient, a number of rules should be observed. Abiding by these rules will not only help distinguish your emails from others in the recipient's mailbox, but it will leave a positive impression on your business partners.

1. Compose a subject line that will reflect the content of the email. For example, if you are asking a subordinate to provide you with a monthly report a week in advance, you can title your email: “Monthly report deadline change.”
2. Write the main body text. Usually, a business email is no longer than two or three paragraphs. Don't include any personal information.
3. Attach all documents you need to send with the email, assign CCs if needed, and insert hyperlinks to important information not included in your email.
4. Insert the electronic address of your recipient. This is done to avoid situations when the email is sent to a wrong correspondent, or when you accidentally send a draft or an unfinished letter.
5. Proofread your email. Check to see if the hyperlinks work. Also, scan the attachments with antivirus software and check whether all attached files open.

Topic Selection

A business topic for an email usually refers to an urgent matter, an upcoming meeting, the introduction of new employees, new tasks, and document that needs to be sent, and so on. Therefore, it should represent the topic specifically, otherwise the recipient can miss important information due to ignoring an email with a strange title.

Key Points to Consider

1. A business email is a less formal type of writing compared to a paper letter. You don't have to observe all the rules that a written letter should comply with. Business emails are also more concise—information contained in them should be straight to the point.
2. One business email letter should be written on just one topic. Accuracy in such details will make the correspondence easier to maintain.

3. The address of the mailbox used to send the email to your business partners matters. The email address should be easy to spell and easy to remember. Also, it must be noteworthy. The best option for an email address is to use your first name, initials, and your last name.
4. When an electronic copy of a document must be sent via email, copying the document's contents and pasting it into the body of your email is not a sound idea. Reading long expanses of text right from the mailbox is tiring. Instead, attach the document you want to send as a separate file.

Do	Don't

1. __ start your business email with a greeting. This gesture shows good manners, and besides, it is an integral part of any letter and not necessarily a sign of formality.
2. __ use unusual font styles or colors, at least until you are sure this is acceptable.
3. __ always compose brief but informative subject lines. They should be written like summaries so that the recipient can quickly understand what the letter is going to be about.
4. __ keep your business email brief. Try to make it straight to the point immediately after the greeting.
5. __ forget to include your contacts in the signature block of the letter. Also, make sure your name, position, and the name of the company are specified.
6. __ consider the possibility that your email can be forwarded to others if the initial recipient finds that your letter might be of use to others.
7. __ compose a new letter each time you need to answer an email on an existing topic. Instead, use the "Reply" button, so that your email will be sent as a response within the same subject.
8. __ use any abbreviated verb forms. You should write *He is, I would, You should* instead of *He's, I'd, You'd*, and so on.
9. __ choose an ending phrase you will always use to finish your business emails. Being consistent, even with such small details, will show your correspondents you are a reliable business partner.
10. __ use Internet-slang acronyms, such as BTW, IMHO, and others.
11. __ proofread and edit your emails before pressing the "Send" button.
12. __ use exclamation marks. A business email should be neutral rather than expressive. Also, make sure to avoid overusing capital letters, since it is often associated with shouting.
13. __ enter the recipient's address after you've finished typing the text. This way, you can minimize the risk of sending a letter to the wrong person.

2. *Переведите текст:*

When colleagues and clients ask us a question we don't have the answer to, we often tend to automatically reply "I don't know". If you're lucky, saying this will earn you credit for your honesty, and for not being the type of person who evades an answer when you're unsure.

But often the truth is that saying you don't know undermines your professional profile. So what do you need to say instead? The best strategy is to have a good honest answer that can still impress the person who asks the question.

Here are some professional alternative phrases that you can use to stop you from saying 'I don't know':

1. **"I would like to research it further and get it back to you."**

Sometimes it is better to postpone our answer until we collect all the information we need. People will highly respect a person who seeks answers and solves problems. This will also increase your level of credibility.

2. **"That's exactly what I was looking for to answer!"**

This answer is a smart one, particularly if you are still searching for the right answer or information, but are blank when asked. Saying this will show them that you are going to give them the answer they are looking for – maybe not now, but later, definitely.

3. **"Can you assist me by giving some more information?"**

Ask the person for some information, instead. Then gather all the relevant information and start finding the answer. If necessary, seek assistance from experts in your field to get the information you need.

4. **"Good question. I'll find out."**

This is a quick, confident, clever answer. It is saying to the questioner that they are smart enough by having curiosity about the issue. And it is also, at the same time, showing that you are interested enough to look for a solution.

5. **"Based on what we know today, my thoughts are..."**

Often, people ask us to evaluate a situation, such as "What do you think of their response when we send them this report?" or "When can she get back to us?" These questions are sometimes tricky because there

is no right or wrong answer to them. The best way is to answer with the known facts and qualify your response as “based on what we know...”.

6. **“Let me be sure I understand which information you’re looking for...”**

This can be a great response to an indefinite answer. Firstly, it provides you some time to think about how you’re going to handle the remark. Secondly, it also allows you to pay attention to more details about the issue questioned so that you can respond and answer in greater detail.

7. **“Great question. I’m just not familiar enough with the issue to hazard a guess. Let me connect you with...”**

It is always better to explain that there is someone else who knows more about a problem rather than try to impress a person by answering the question with limited insights. This type of response will provide the person with more information and will also boost your professional profile as being a ‘connector’.

8. **“May I take a little more time to become informed about the matter?”**

When you are not familiar with a subject, then it is fine to ask for some extra time. Just say frankly that you need more time to know more about the issue and acquire the accurate information needed.

9. **“Let’s have a quick brainstorm”**

Brainstorming can be effective, even if your colleagues are asking you because they’re not acquainted with the issue. Brainstorming can give you more perspectives on a problem. And, besides creating more options for solutions, you also create a more collective ownership of the results among your group.

10. **“That’s a timely question! I’m currently gathering the information...”**

This answer works well in situations where we need some time to catch up on an issue and what’s currently happening. Giving this answer will show that you care about the issue and are searching for accurate information.

3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, обращая внимание на употребление модального глагола needn’t:

- a) 1. Must we put on warm coats when it is hot?
- 2. Must we turn on the light when it is light in the room?
- 3. Must your son go to school on Sunday?
- 4. Must one always buy tickets to the theatre in advance?
- 5. Must you stay at the office after six o’clock every day?
- b) 6. Why needn’t your son go to school on Sunday?
- 7. When needn’t you put on warm clothes?
- 8. On which day needn’t we go to the office?
- 9. Who needn’t study English at your office?

4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление глагола need:

1. Вам **не нужно** переписывать этот текст. Он есть (дан) в учебнике. 2. Нам **не нужны** ни вы, ни товарищ Нефедов. Мы сами закончим эту работу. 3. Вам **не надо** идти на почту. Мы уже купили марки. 4. Если вам **не нужно** сегодня оставаться в учреждении после работы, давайте пойдем в театр. В Малом театре идет сегодня „ПортАртур“ с участием моего любимого артиста. 5. Простите, я не понял. Какое упражнение **не надо** писать? 6. Скажите товарищу Лосеву, что ему **не надо** заходить к товарищу Соболеву. Он уже сам заходил сюда вчера.

Практическое занятие № 67.

Практика речи: Резюме. Собеседование при приеме на работу.

Грамматика: Времена группы Perfect страдательного залога. Восклицательные предложения.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Having the ability, skill, and knowledge to be able to speak two languages will stand you in good stead in many aspects of life. In fact, learning a foreign language will change your life for the better; it will build your self-confidence and give you a greater level of open-mindedness, through having the bravery to strike up interesting conversations with native and fluent speakers. If you’re shy, learning

another language will give you a chance to expand your horizons, meet new people and make new friends.

While being a massive benefit in your personal life to improve friendships, relationships, traveling and holidays, one of the biggest advantages of learning another language is in your career. Here are seven of the best benefits of being bilingual in the workplace

1. You'll be top of the interview list

Having a second language on your CV is a huge bonus point for employers and may even be an obligatory requirement. With the job market growing increasingly competitive you need to have a killer resume and one of the aspects that will earn you brownie points is the skill of being multilingual.

As companies grow and become increasingly globalized, employers need staff that can serve their multicultural consumers and can work efficiently and cohesively with teammates around the world in different offices. If you can navigate diverse cultures through your language skills, it will instantly make you a more versatile employee that everyone will be desperate to have on their team.

2. Earn more

Having the added talent of being bilingual will make you a much more powerful employee, and with that will come pay incentives to keep you and your skills in the same company. While different languages have different power regarding earnings, it is predicted that being bilingual can earn you 5-20% extra every hour compared to your unilingual colleagues.

Make sure you showcase your language ability in every job and demonstrate how much value your business is getting from you as a language expert.

3. You are more adaptable

Feel like you're stuck in a rut in your current job? Never fear if you know a second language as that can open the gateway to many other career opportunities, whether in your current workplace or beyond. By having a second language, you may be able to transfer to another office in a different country while still working for your current boss, or maybe you can be the integral link that seamlessly harmonizes two workplaces, having knowledge of a second language may even mean you get offered more business trips. Out of the office and use of your skills is a win-win!

If you are searching for pastures new, then language jobs are one of the fastest growing sectors, there is a huge demand for translators and interpreters and well as jobs where a second language is a must such as travel and tourism.

4. More networking

Have a group of colleagues from Colombia? Well, your Spanish skills will surely impress them. Having a second language helps you to form new relationships with coworkers who perhaps struggle to communicate in English. With your skills, you can network across the business and be there to support all team members and create an inclusive workplace.

Through knowing a second language, you'll be the first to know any office gossip from your coworkers even if they hide it through speaking in another language. With this in mind, it's always good to find out the slang language and everyday nuances of your second language, so you know exactly what they're saying.

5. Creative powers

With more and more research into the many benefits of bilingualism, one of the biggest findings is that of creativity. Being multilingual improves your creativity through divergent thinking. This means that when a work problem arises, bilingual speakers will typically be able to identify multiple solutions. This type of creative thinking is much needed in the workplace and will not only help you to experiment with new ideas but also help you to think more logically. With your analytical brainpower, you'll be the go-to person in the office for work dilemmas which will get you noticed quickly for all the right reasons.

6. Decision making

Nobody wants a ditherer in their organization, but fortunately speaking a second language will help you to become better at making rational decisions based on fact, rather than emotion, ideal for the workplace and propelling your career.

According to scientists, the ability to speak a foreign language helps to give an emotional distance, so that you can think with your head, not your heart. So the next time your boss wants answers, think about it in your non-native language, and you'll impress with your reply.

7. Further your career

Once you have mastered learning one language, you make the job of learning the next language much easier. If your workplace has ties to another country or culture that has made you keen to learn the language, you'll be pleased to hear that taking on another language will seem much easier.

Another benefit is that your willingness to learn a new skill will show your boss how motivated and committed you are to self-improvement. Your boss will see that you are driven and passionate and that will keep you at the forefront of their mind when a new opportunity or promotion comes up.

Времена группы Perfect страдательного залога образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени группы **Perfect** и формы причастия II смыслового глагола, т.е. по формуле:

to have been + причастие II

I have been asked questions twice at the lesson to-day. Меня **спрашивали** дважды на занятиях сегодня.

When my teacher came to the examination,

Когда мой преподаватель пришел

I had not been asked all the questions yet.

на экзамен, мне еще не задали всех вопросов.

Времена группы **Perfect** страдательного залога употребляются в тех же случаях, что и в действительном залоге.

10 TIPS TO GET RID OF PRE-INTERVIEW NERVES

We all get nervous about something, sometime. Whether it's making a speech, hosting a party or an up-coming interview. Interviews, particularly, can make us incredibly nervous because, unless we're really lucky, our interviewer is someone we have never met before. And, as they say, we only have one chance to make a good first impression.

Fortunately, there are a lot of ways to get over pre-interview nerves.

1. Start with homework

A great place to start when getting over your pre-interview jitters is by learning a bit about the company you want to work or are interviewing for. This involves going on their website and learning who they are, what they do, when they started, etc. and even finding out about the key figures within the company and learning a bit about them too. This can help ease your nerves about the interview because you will be able to say you know something about them and even form some questions to ask them at the end of the interview. Besides, as an interviewer and possible employer, they do like to know that you are genuinely interested in working for them and aren't just looking for 'any old job'.

2. Practice

Practice makes perfect. As part of your interview preparation, research possible questions you might be asked during an interview and then come up with some practice answers for them. This can really benefit you going into an interview because it will help build your confidence in answering questions and, of course, doing well in the interview. It may also help if you ask a friend or family member to do a mock interview with you during the week before your interview, so that you can go in with some sense of proper interview etiquette, technique and even an idea of what you might say.

3. Visualize success

It can be hard to imagine yourself owning an interview and then smashing it out of the park. Hard. But not impossible. By getting yourself out of the failure mindset, you will start to visualize the success you want, which can lead to actually achieving it. This can be done through knowing what you want, practicing it, a bit of self-motivation and a lot of confidence in yourself and your abilities.

4. Exercise

Practice is important. That's clear. But there does come a point where you can practice too much or for too long, which can exhaust your brain, body and emotions. This is where exercise comes in. By going for a walk, run, jog or swim, getting out the house for an hour or so can really benefit you both physically and mentally. This is because it is a great way to clear your mind and relieve the stress of having the interview and preparing for it. So, no matter what kind of exercise you like to do, go do it. You'll be glad you did.

5. Listen to music

Like exercise, listening to music can serve as a really good way to get your mind off your preparation for an interview and the stress that goes with it. By doing this before an interview, you can get yourself into a confident mindset through listening to songs that get you into a good mood. This can be from listening to music that you dance or sing along to or songs that help you relax. So, even if it's just for 10 minutes, have a break and listen to your favorite song because it is a great way to have a break and ease the tension of your upcoming interview.

6. Be fresh

In addition to showering and wearing your best confidence-inspiring outfit, being fresh also means having a clear, stress-free mind going into the interview. This can involve taking the night before the interview

off and relaxing, watching a movie or catching up on some light reading. Basically, anything that doesn't involve preparing for the interview. So, even if you're completely stressed about the interview, just calm down, try to relax and maybe take a nice, hot bubble bath with some lit scented candles.

7. Take deep breaths

Interviews can be stressful. Especially when you feel unprepared. But, when in times of stress, what can really help is if you take a moment, step back from what you're doing and take some nice deep breaths to calm yourself down, until you're ready to restart your preparations. This is also very important when you're about to walk into the interview because, while you have been sitting in the waiting room, your nerves have been building up and making you more nervous as the clock ticks down to zero. So, no matter where you are, try to remember to step away from the situation for a minute and take deep breaths to relieve the stress.

8. Know your strengths

One of the most common questions you'll be asked in an interview is "What are your strengths?" So during your preparations, consult your friends and co-workers and make a list of your strengths. This will not only let you answer this question in the interview and communicate them effectively, without hesitation, but also let you go into the interview mindful of those strengths and the confidence they should give you.

9. Get perspective

While it's easy to ignore the world when preparing for an interview, ignoring things is also a great way to lose perspective of the things that are important. But don't worry. Because keeping, or even gaining, perspective can easily be done by looking at the 'bigger picture' - i.e. everything you did before preparing for the interview, like spending time with friends and family or participating in hobbies. Besides, while jobs are important, so is the rest of your life. So live it.

10. Use the right fuel

Starting your day right is important, especially if it's the day of your big interview. So, in addition to making sure everything you for the interview is ready to go on the day, it's also important that you have good, filling breakfast, so that you don't get hungry during the interview and face the hurdle of low blood sugar. Being nervous is a part of life and can hit us any time. But there is no reason why you can't get over the nerves, knock an interview out of the park — and get that job.

COMMON JOB INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Preparing for a job interview can make the difference between success and failure. Common job interview questions below will help you market yourself more effectively and feel more confident on that important day. The questions have been organized by topic. Review the questions carefully and take time to create the best answers for you.

Personal

1. Tell me about yourself.
2. What are your strengths?
3. What are your weaknesses?
4. What do you see as a major success in your life?
5. Describe a major disappointment in your life.
6. What motivates you?
7. What would you do if you won the lottery?

Educational

8. Tell me about your educational background.
9. What academic courses did you like the most / the least?
10. Which academic course did you find most difficult?
11. Do you have plans for further education?

Professional

12. Why do you want this job?
13. Why are you the best person for the job?
14. What is most important to you in a job?
15. Describe your previous jobs. Why did you leave your previous job?

Job Specifics

16. Are you looking for full- or part-time work?
17. Are you looking for a day or night job?
18. Are you seeking a permanent or temporary position?
19. Can you work weekends?

20. Are you willing to work overtime?
21. What computer programs are you familiar with?
22. Do you know any foreign languages?

Salary

23. What are your salary expectations?

Teamwork

24. Do you prefer working on a team or by yourself?

References

25. May we contact your previous employers?

Questions You Can Ask the Interviewer

26. If you were to offer me the job, how soon would you want me to start?
27. When could I expect to hear from you?
28. What are the major responsibilities of this position?
29. Are there possibilities for advancement?

Восклицательные предложения могут начинаться с местоимения **what** (*какой, что за*), которое является определением к существительному (обычно подлежащему, дополнению или именной части составного сказуемого), причем исчисляемое существительное в ед. числе употребляется с неопределенным артиклем. Порядок слов в восклицательных предложениях такого рода прямой, т.е. подлежащее стоит перед сказуемым:

What a fine day we are having today! **Какой чудесный день** сегодня!

What fine weather it is to-day! **Какая** сегодня **хорошая погода!**

В отличие от русского языка, местоимение **what** стоит **всегда** перед существительным, к которому оно относится.

Сравните:

What an interesting film we saw last night! **Какой** мы видели вчера **интересный фильм!**

2. Восклицательные предложения могут также начинаться с наречия **how** *как*, причем за ним, как правило, следует прилагательное или наречие, затем подлежащее и сказуемое (или только глагол-связка):

How well he speaks English! **Как хорошо** он говорит по-английски!

How interesting this book is! **Какая** (это) **интересная** книга!

Вопросы и задания:

1. Переведите недостающие части предложений в тексте:

HOW TO WRITE A RESUME

No matter what method of job hunting you use, (неизбежно) somebody will ask you for a resume. Most companies require a resume before (серьезно рассматривая кандидата на работу со стороны). Resumes are sometimes also required in order to receive a job transfer within a company. The purpose of a resume is to help you obtain a job interview, not a job. Very few people are hired without a (личное интервью).

Effective resumes are straightforward, factual presentations of a person's experience and accomplishments. They are neither over detailed nor too sketchy. A (главное правило) is that two or three pages in length is best. One page seems too (поверхностный); a four-page (or longer) resume may irritate an impatient employment official. A useful resume should include both your experiences and key accomplishments. When sent to a prospective employer, a resume should be professionally reproduced, with particular attention to misspellings, errors, and careful spacing. To (привлечь внимание), some job seekers print resumes on tinted paper, in a menu-like folder, or on unusual-sized paper. If done in a way to attract positive attention to yourself, these approaches have merit.

2. Преобразуйте (если необходимо) слова в скобках так, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста:

PROFESSIONAL RESUME FOR GETTING BEST JOB OFFER

You have to keep in mind some (*importance*) aspects while writing a professional resume. Read on to find out some (*value*) tips for drafting the (*good*) professional resume to get the best job offers.

A professional resume should be drafted in such a way that it will help you to get excellent job opportunities and clearly market your skills. The content in such a result generating resume should be unique, attention grabbing and well drafted. All these qualities will (*sure*) help your resume to fetch you an interview call.

The recruiters totally rely on the (*inform*) given in the resume while calling you for a job interview. Hence, it is very essential to draft a professional resume. You can also opt for professional resume writers or refer to resume writing techniques to draft your own unique resume. You can also browse through different websites which offer you professional resume examples for drafting your own resume. The most difficult part of drafting a Professional Resume is its beginning. Here we provide you some useful tips which will surely help you to draft your own effective professional resume.

- Before compiling the content in your resume, list down all the essential information that you want to include in your resume and prepare a rough draft. This draft should contain all the necessary information such as skills, (*education*) qualifications and previous work experience.
- Avoid using long sentences. The resume should begin with a statement which (*brief*) summarizes the information about your professional work experience and any special qualities. This should be highlighted by making it bold or underlining it. This would surely grab the attention of the employer and your resume will stand out from the other resumes.
- The professional resume should contain the sections such as personal information, educational qualifications, skills, employment history and references.
- The personal information section should contain the (*late*) and accurate information. This information is very essential for the (*employ*) to get back to you after the interview.
- The objective statement should be specific to the point and very clear.
- The section about your previous work experience is the most important section in your resume. It should include the information about the current one and should include the information about the job responsibilities undertaken by you. You should include only that information which is related to the position you have applied for.
- Highlight your skills and abilities that you want to inform to your potential employer. Proof read all the content in the resume before finalizing the content of your resume. Make the necessary (*correct*) to be made in your resume.
- A professional resume should be sent in Microsoft word file format.

3. Переведите на английский:

Документ, в котором человек рассказывает о себе профессиональным языком, называется резюме. Составить его на английском языке непросто. Нужно соблюдать правила пунктуации и особенности оформления. Как правильно это сделать?

Размер документа строго нормирован – не более 1 страницы. В нем не должно быть фамильярности, иронии, красочных эпитетов. Информация подается последовательно и строго. Цифры приветствуются. Чем четче будет составлено резюме, тем больше шансов получить работу.

Документ состоит из следующих ключевых пунктов:

1. Личные данные

Первая строка – имя и фамилия. Отчества в английском языке нет. Можно написать свое имя кириллицей или указать английский эквивалент

Дата рождения. Месяц указывается буквами (12 th October 1985).

Третья строка – адрес.

Номер телефона – еще один важный пункт при составлении резюме. Перед ним указывается код страны и города. Здесь же можно прописать электронный адрес, учетную запись в Facebook, Skure и другие аккаунты в социальных сетях. У работодателя должно быть несколько вариантов связи с вами.

Последняя строка в разделе «Личная информация» — семейное положение. Здесь 3 варианта:

- холост (не замужем);
- женат (замужем);
- есть ребенок (дети).

Если вы в разводе, вдовец (вдова), но нет детей, можно написать холост (не замужем). Если дети есть, указывается просто have a child (have children). Понятие «гражданский брак» в резюме не обозначается.

2. Цель

Раздел раскрывает цель написания документа – какую должность вы хотели бы занять. Нужно обосновать, почему именно вас должны выбрать, какие качества помогут успешно работать на этом месте.

3. Образование

В этом разделе указывается информация об образовании кандидата на должность.

4. Опыт работы

Из этого раздела потенциальный работодатель узнает о прошлых работах. Нужно перечислить все места, в которых работали по убыванию – от последнего к первому. Промежуток времени, полные названия компаний тоже указываются. Здесь можно написать, какие у вас были должностные обязанности, но кратко. Если опыта работы нет, можно указать неофициальную подработку, фриланс, стажировку или практику.

ВАЖНО! Должностные обязанности, если вы о них упоминаете, пишете через герундий: writing (написание писем, чтение лекций, подготовка планов).

5. Навыки

Здесь кандидат указывает умения и навыки, которыми владеет. Информация должна быть достоверной, это легко будет проверить во время собеседования. Это может быть:

- знания иностранных языков;
- компьютерные навыки;
- умение водить машину.

Фразы, которые часто используют:

- решаю технические задачи;
- веду дела на трех языках: английский, испанский, французский;
- глубокие знания в компьютерных программах.

Если вы владеете иностранным языком, нужно указать свой уровень:

- базовый;
- средний;
- высокий;
- свободное владение;
- родной язык.

При сдаче международного экзамена, который проверял уровень знаний, указывается результат.

6. Увлечения

Другое название раздела — личные качества кандидата. Здесь указываются сильные стороны человека, который ищет работу. Традиционные ключевые фразы:

- надежный;
- быстро обучаемый;
- трудолюбивый;
- не боюсь перемен;
- умею выделять главное;
- имею навыки планирования;
- делаю работу в срок;
- не пропускаю детали;
- по натуре лидер;
- хорошо адаптируюсь к новым ситуациям;
- умею работать в команде;
- хорошо организован.

7. Рекомендации

В англоязычных компаниях большое значение придается рекомендательным письмам с прежних мест работы, высших учебных заведений, колледжей. Если у вас есть характеристика от прежнего работодателя, обязательно приложите ее. Если вы решили приложить рекомендации, нужно указать данные человека, которые их написал.

4. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительной форме и дайте краткие ответы на общие вопросы:

1. The telegram has just been sent. 2. A new cinema has been built in our street this year. 3. The letter has not been posted yet. 4. All our parcels had been accepted by the time Jane joined us at the post-office. 5. Such high buildings have never been constructed before. 6. Five new schools have been built in our native town since 1950. 7. All the tickets had already been sold out by the time we came to the box-office. 8. All these questions will have been discussed by the time you come.

5. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, обращая внимание на употребление времен группы Perfect страдательного залога:

1. What new stadiums (стадионы) have been built in Moscow lately?
2. Have many or few new schools been built in your native town since the Great October Socialist Revolution?

3. What interesting new plays have been staged at the Moscow theatres lately?
4. What interesting new books have been written by our writers this year?

6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в нужном времени:

AN INTERVIEW FOR A JOB

On Wednesday I had an important interview for a job. I (get up) at 7 o'clock in the morning and (shave) carefully. I (put on) my best jacket and trousers. I (must, travel) by train, so I (walk) to the station.

On my way I (see) a man who (paint) his fence with red paint. The man (notice, not) me: he (look) ' at the fence. Then he (turn) suddenly and (splash) my beautiful trousers! The man (apologize) to me, but the damage (already, do).

"If I (go) home, I (be late) for the interview," I (think). There (be) a department store not far from the station, so I (decide) to buy a new pair. I (find) a nice pair of trousers and since I (be) in a hurry, I (decide) to change on the train. The shop (be) full, so I (pay) hurriedly for my trousers, (take) my shopping bag and (leave).

I (arrive) at the station just in time to catch the train. Now I (be sure) that I (be late, not) for the interview. I (smile) happily at an elderly lady who (stare) at my trousers and (go) to the toilet to change. I (throw) my stained trousers out of the window. Then I (open) the bag to get my new ones, but all I (find) was a pink woolen sweater!

7. Задайте 5 вопросов к тексту "An Interview for a Job".

8. Переведите:

11 MISTAKES TO AVOID WHEN YOU WANT A PROMOTION

Asking for a promotion can be one of the most daunting things to do in our professional lives. Because we know we are putting ourselves at risk. It can be very rewarding if we get it, but it can be very disappointing and depressing if we never keep getting it. And... it is not easy to get a promotion, and the path towards one is littered with the potential to make mistakes that could prevent you reaching that goal. Here are the 11 mistakes to avoid when you want a promotion:

- **You wait until the performance review to have a conversation about what you want in your career.**

It is not effective to wait until the formal performance review to have a conversation about where your career is going, or ask to be promoted. Because then it will be too late, and by that time, all of the budgets and future plans have already happened.

Instead, you may want to have a more proactive conversation in advance of reviews, so that your manager can know months ahead that you are looking for promotion.

- **You assume that performing really well on your job means you deserve a pay increase or a promotion**

This is a tough one. We need to accept the fact that it does not always mean something to anyone if we are outperforming our peers. If we want to start getting noticed by our co-workers, we also need to start operating outside of our job description.

We can do this by taking more initiative, solving other people's problems, and inspiring people at our workplace in a way that adds value to their work.

- **Gossiping About Your Management, Company or Office Politics**

Avoid engaging too often in office gossip as this may sabotage your career. It is best to keep our behavior professional at all times in the workplace. You are being watched all the time and it does not take long before gossip gets around.

- **Disagreeing with Your Boss in Public**

You want to be careful how you project yourself in front of people at the office. Always support his decisions and have his back when in public. Don't be a show-off or know-it-all, even when you know your boss makes a mistake.

You'll be surprised how far respect can go. How you make your boss feel at the end of the day will play a big part in your promotion.

- **Saying You'll Deliver on Something and Then Failing**

Be sure you are able to deliver what you promise, always. If you say you will have something by tomorrow and you deliver the day after tomorrow, it really shows that you are not committed and people may think you are unreliable. Losing this credibility is a hard thing to recover from.

- **Asking for Too Much at Once**

Many of us ask for a raise, promotion, privileges, and many more things – all at once. This will not only frustrate your manager, it will also give them the impression that you are a demanding worker.

- **Pretending to Know Things You Don't**

When your boss asks you something you have no clue about, the last thing you want to do is to make a guess. Be honest and say you don't know, and then either add a qualified suggestion or volunteer to research the answer. It is never impressive to look like a fool when your guess turns out to be wrong.

- **Regularly Talking Behind Your Boss's Back**

This is a common one. Very few people like their boss and it is normal to disagree often. Although discussing issues and disagreements with them can be highly beneficial, discussing them with your colleagues is simply asking for trouble. It is best to always be direct and honest with your boss or simply don't discuss them at all.

- **Being Full of Excuses**

It is important that you accept your mistakes and make an actual attempt to learn and grow from them. If you keep coming up with excuses, it will show that you have no intention of learning from those mistakes.

- **Generally Being Irritating**

Social skills are hugely important. Although you certainly don't have to be a truly outgoing person to get ahead in your career, you do need to be able to hold a conversation without making it painful. This is crucial, as this works as an indicator of how good you make people feel around you or when talking to you.

You need to know how to make small talk and be interesting. This may sound unfair, but if your boss can't stand talking to you, he is very unlikely to promote you.

- **Showing Zero Initiative**

Finally, it pays to show initiative at a workplace. Of course, there will be many times where you need to ask your boss to get help. But if you get into the habit of asking for your boss's assistance with every single thing, this can be irritating — and most likely you won't get promoted any time soon.

9. Выберите верный вариант восклицания. Переведите предложения:

1. ... (What/What a) wonderful opportunity!
2. ... (What/What a) big feet he has got!
3. ... (What/How) strange!
4. ... (What/What a) terrible disaster!
5. ... (What/How) fun!
6. ... (What/How) funny!
7. ... (What/What a) strange clothes she wears!
8. ... (What/What an) excellent result!
9. ... (What/How) exciting!
10. ... (What/How) an exciting adventure!

10. Расставьте слова в восклицательных предложениях по порядку:

hair – what – long
day – what – beautiful – a
kind – is – Clara – how
can – how – well – dance – you
a – cake – delicious – what
how – is – dress – nice – her
am – lonely – how – I
you – how – are – smart
have – flowers – you – what – lovely – bought
dangerous – is – dog – how – your

Практическое занятие № 68.

Практика речи: Первый день на работе. Беседы на профессиональные темы.

Грамматика: Указательное местоимение «such». Род и число имен существительных.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоение темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

1. STAYING CALM ON THE BIG DAY

While nerves are healthy, the more prepared you are, the less you will have to be nervous about. The following tips should prove useful:

- Arrive with time to spare. Memorise your route to the office. If you're delayed for any reason, be sure to notify the company or your consultant immediately.
- Go for a coffee or juice beforehand and use this as an opportunity to focus. Visualise the interview being a success, or maybe try some meditative breathing - the '7/11' technique recommends 7 seconds in, 11 out.
- Come dressed appropriately. The interviewer will expect to see you in professional attire.
- Ensure a firm handshake and smile on first meeting and maintain a comfortable level of eye contact throughout.
- Now is your opportunity to bring all that preparation into play. Demonstrate the knowledge you have gained about the company; ask about career progression but don't let that eclipse your enthusiasm for the current position.

Указательное местоимение such употребляется как определение к существительному, а также как самостоятельный член предложения — подлежащее, предикатив и другие:

These are **such** difficult exercises. Это **такие** трудные упражнения.

Such was his decision. Такого было его решение.

Местоимение **such** может определять исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные, причем исчисляемые существительные как в ед., так и во мн. числе. Когда местоимение **such** определяет исчисляемое существительное в ед. числе, оно всегда стоит перед неопределенным артиклем.

Сравните:

It is **such an** interesting film! Это **такой** интересный фильм!

(Исчисляемое существительное)

Но:

It is **such** bad weather to-day! Сегодня **такая** плохая погода!

(Неисчисляемое существительное)

These are **such** difficult texts! Это **такие** трудные тексты!

(Исчисляемое существительное во мн. числе)

П р и м е ч а н и е. Русское местоимение **такой** переводится на английский язык **усилительной** частицей **so**, если оно относится к **прилагательному** или **наречию**, и местоимением **such**, если оно относится к **существительному**:

The report was **so** interesting! Доклад был **такой** интересный!

You cannot read **such** a difficult book now. Read it next year. Вы не можете читать **такую** трудную книгу сейчас. Прочтите ее в будущем году.

2. Choosing a career is one of the most important and tough decisions people will ever make in life. According to Confucius, "Find a job you love and you will never work a day in your life." It is absolutely true. If you are passionate about your work, you have more chances to succeed.

Well, choosing a proper career is a conscious decision of a grown-up person, and it is essential to explore job options that match your interests, skills and knowledge. It is absolutely wrong to chase your parents' dreams. If you are not interested to work in a field they want you do, always stand your ground. It is high time for you to decide for yourself what to do for living and to find your real calling. Moreover, when you make a choice, it is also important to get appropriate education that will give you all the necessary skills, knowledge and practical awareness.

Today there are a lot of job options to choose from out there. Anyway, the choice of professions depends on, people's individual abilities and talents. Some people have dreams of becoming a doctor and saving people's lives, others like cooking and become master chefs. There are people, for instance, who like taking care of animals, and therefore become veterinary surgeons. Some people have a talent for painting and are not good at the other things. It is not difficult to guess that they become painters, designers or architects. All in all, today the most popular jobs are office clerks, policemen, teachers, waitresses, hairstylists, drivers and some others.

Род и число имен существительных.

1. В отличие от русского языка, большинство английских имен существительных не имеют грамматической категории рода, т.е. все существительные, обозначающие неодушевленные предметы, отвлеченные понятия, вещества и т.д. заменяются, как правило, местоимением **it**, а существительные, обозначающие живые существа, по смыслу, по естественному полу относятся либо к женскому, либо к мужскому роду, т.е. заменяются соответственно местоимениями **she** *она* и **he** *он*.

2. Имена существительные в английском языке, так же, как и в русском языке, изменяются по числам: они имеют единственное и множественное число.

Имена существительные во множественном числе принимают окончание **-s**, которое читается:

Как [z] после большинства звонких согласных и после всех гласных:

bed *кровать* — **beds** [bedz] *кровати*;

pen *ручка* — **pens** [penz] *ручки*;

tie *галстук* — **ties** [taɪz] *галстуки*

Как [s] после глухих согласных:

list *список*; **lists** [lɪsts] *списки*

3. Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на буквы **-s**, **-ss**, **-x**, **-ch** принимают во мн. числе окончание **-es**, которое произносится [ɪz]:

match *спичка*; **matches** [ˈmætʃɪz] *спички*.

4. Имена существительные, оканчивающиеся на букву **y** с предшествующей согласной, при прибавлении окончания **-es** меняют букву **-y** на букву **-i**:

a city *город*; **cities** [ˈsɪtɪz] *города*.

a baby *ребенок*; **babies** [ˈbeɪbɪz] *дети*.

5. В английском языке есть ряд существительных, которые сохранили старое образование множественного числа путем изменения гласной корня:

a man [mæn] *человек, мужчина*; **men** [men] *люди, мужчины*.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Расставьте части текста в соответствии с планом:

7 QUICK EASY WAYS TO RELAX AT WORK

1. Breathe deeply
2. Chew on gum
3. Talk with a co-worker
4. Take your lunch break
5. Keep a “done” list
6. Go for a short walk
7. Try progressive relaxation

Today, 60 percent of people cite work as a major source of stress. Are you one of them? If so, it's worth it to practice relaxing activities throughout the work day to reduce your stress levels and boost your productivity.

a) While federal law doesn't require employers to offer lunch and coffee breaks, it can benefit you to take the breaks when they're offered because lunch breaks can help you relax. Get the most out of your break by seeking out relaxing activities, such as practicing yoga or meditation in a quiet room, working out at the gym, or even talking casually with co-workers. Avoid eating at your desk since you're more likely to continue work-related tasks and not really get in the break you need.

b) A quick break every 90 minutes is ideal. This can be as simple as heading to the bathroom or water fountain. Lunchtime walks improved enthusiasm, relaxation, and nervousness about work. You might consider teaming up with a co-worker or two to establish a habit of going on walks together during your lunch break.

c) You've long heard that deep breathing can help reduce stress, but have you actually tried it? While controlled breathing can take a bit of conscious effort, it *is* something you can do at your desk without interrupting your work tasks. However, you may find deep breathing more effective when you're not distracted, so try it out the next time you're on break and see how much it helps you to relax.

d) Progressive relaxation is another relaxation technique you can use at your desk, but feel free to test it out on your break, too. To do it, start by squeezing muscle groups and then relaxing them, such as by raising your shoulders to your ears, holding for five seconds, and then letting down. Then, consciously relax your muscles, starting at the toes and moving toward the head. Focus on particular problem areas,

such as the neck and face. Progressive relaxation like this has been shown to significantly reduce anxiety and improve quality of life.

e) Chewing gum is not only tasty, but it can also have a stress-relieving effect! One study showed that regular gum chewing can help reduce anxiety, depression, and fatigue. So feel free to have your favorite flavor in your desk and enjoy a piece or two per day. Just remember: chewing should be silent and never public.

f) You probably have a decent-sized “to-do” list sitting on your desk, and it may be nothing more than a stress-inducing reminder of what’s to come. The alternative is to keep a “done” list handy as well. This gives you time to reflect on what you’ve accomplished, instilling a level of confidence in yourself that your to-do list may fail to inspire. In a way, it’s like a sort of short-form journaling that helps motivate you and reduce your stress.

g) Talking with a friend can be a great way to reduce your stress levels and quickly relax. The trick is to limit the small talk and engage in more meaningful conversation.

2. Вставьте нужный предлог:

Практическое занятие № 69.

Практика речи: Планируемый отпуск. Моя будущая профессия.

Грамматика: Краткие ответы на общие вопросы. Неличные формы глагола.

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных компетенций, овладение лексикой и грамматикой

В результате освоения темы студент должен

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 овладения ОК-5, ОПК-5.

Теоретическая часть:

Today we can't imagine our life without travelling. During trips people get unforgettable impressions and vivid emotions, meet new people and learn about their lifestyle and culture. Travelling is also a source of inspiration and the perfect way of recreation. I think that all people need holidays to change the scene. However, when it comes to travelling in your own country or in foreign countries, opinions vary. In my judgment, travelling to foreign countries is ideal for practicing languages, while through travelling to our home country we can better understand the past and present.

Nowadays the variety of destinations is huge. Among the most popular health resorts are Greece and the United Arab Emirates. Personally, I think that the demand can be explained by relatively low prices and short distances between cities. It takes you less than four hours to get there by plane. Moreover, there are direct regular flights from Rostov-on-Don to Athens and Dubai. It is necessary to mention that today many travel agents offer great deals, especially for package holidays, which include flights, transfers, accommodation, insurance, meals, as well as different excursions. Talking about those people who prefer tours across Russia, they usually choose the Black Sea coast, including Sochi, Yalta or Novorossiysk. However, if you want to learn more about the history of your own country, it is better to choose the Golden Ring of Russia programs and bus excursions.

As for means of travelling, people can travel by car, by train, by plane, by ship or on foot.

When people plan long-distance trips and want to save time, they usually choose air travel. The flight itself is very comfortable. When the plane takes off, passengers should fasten their belts and switch off all electronic devices. In a while one can relax, listen to music, read magazines or take a nap. During the flight the airhostess offers all passengers some drinks and snacks. In case of need one can ask for a blanket or travel sickness pills. However, air travels are not suitable for people who suffer from high blood pressure, heart disease or other illnesses. Besides, it is the high price for tickets that can prevent many tourists from travelling by plane.

It is necessary to mention that some people still choose travelling by train. I think most of us prefer express trains and compartment carriages. During the trip one can go to the dining car or chat over a cup of tea with fellow-travelers in a compartment. If you are afraid of heights, it is better for you to choose a lower berth. Frankly speaking, I don't see any disadvantages of travelling by train. It is always very interesting and exciting.

As for travelling by sea, it is always full of adventures and mysteries. That is why sea cruises attract so many tourists nowadays. Passengers usually live in comfortable cabins but spend most of their time on the deck swimming and sunbathing. During the voyage some adventure seekers can experience

scuba diving in the open sea. However, those who suffer from sea sickness find this way of travelling unsuitable for them.

Backpacking is very popular among young travelers who want to join the nature. Tourists usually prefer to sleep in a tent or a sleeping bag in the open air, sit by the fire, go fishing or boating. It is always breathtaking.

In my judgment, no matter where you go on a holiday, travelling is a small life full of new impressions, exciting adventures and high spirits.

Краткие ответы на общие вопросы.

На общие вопросы дается краткий утвердительный или отрицательный ответ, который произносится с нисходящим тоном.

1. Краткий утвердительный ответ. Краткий утвердительный ответ состоит из слова **Yes** *да*, подлежащего, выраженного соответствующим личным местоимением в именительном падеже, и глагола **to be** (или вспомогательного глагола) в соответствующей форме.

Слово **yes** на письме всегда отделяется запятой, а в речи — обычно паузой.

Is this a pen? Ручка ли это? Yes, it is. Да.

2. Краткий отрицательный ответ. Краткий отрицательный ответ состоит из слова **No** *нет*, подлежащего, выраженного соответствующим личным местоимением в именительном падеже, глагола **to be** в соответствующей форме и отрицательной частицы **not**.

Is this a pen? Ручка ли это? No, it is not. Нет.

В разговорной речи употребляется сокращенная отрицательная форма **isn't**. Разговорные сокращенные формы служебных слов образуются в результате выпадения гласных, а иногда и согласных звуков из состава слова. На письме это выпадение гласных и согласных обозначается апострофом (').

Choosing a career is one of the most important life decisions that every person faces on the threshold of adulthood. It means that on leaving school every teenager should be aware what he wants to become. So, if you want to influence your future, it is high time to take actions. At first, you have to learn about yourself. You should take into account your values, interests, skills, as well as certain personality traits which can identify the most suitable professions for you. Then it is highly recommended to study the field you want to work in and to find out what jobs are in demand.

Confucius said, "Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life." It is very important to find a job that gives you pleasure and an opportunity to fulfill yourself. When you completely devote yourself to your job, you get better and quicker results. Moreover, when you love your job, you regard it as a hobby rather than inevitable ruts.

The knowledge of foreign languages is becoming increasingly important in today's globalized world. Learning foreign languages is essential if you are going to build a successful career, if you are planning to travel around the world or if you want to get further education abroad. So, nowadays more and more people are learning foreign languages. There are lots of language schools, private teachers and manuals for self-tuitions to choose from. However, if you want to be fluent in any foreign language, you should be ready to study a lot.

According to Goethe, "Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own." The more languages you know, the more opportunities you will have for achieving success in life. Firstly, learning foreign languages broadens your horizons, improves the educability and helps discover the diversity of other cultures. Secondly, the ability to fluently speak foreign languages may help you find a highly-paid job. A good command of a foreign language is a must for most reputed companies. Moreover, if you plan to collaborate with international companies, especially Western ones, you should consider Spanish and Chinese languages that are likely to gain popularity. For instance, experts say that English, Chinese, Spanish and Japanese are the economic languages of this century. Thirdly, language skills may help you feel more at home when you travel abroad, as well as make new friends. Besides, fluency in foreign languages is a skill that is useful when people are going to emigrate or find a job in an international company. The last but not the least, people, who know foreign languages, can watch movies and read books in the original.

Learning foreign languages is essential if you want to explore the world and develop your personality. Sound language skills are guarantee of success in your future career.

Неличные формы глагола

1. Инфинитив, причастие и герундий являются неличными формами глагола. Эти формы не обозначают ни лица, ни числа, ни рода, ни абсолютного (логического) времени, т.е. прошедшего, настоящего и будущего. Все эти формы имеют общие с глаголом свойства.

1) Они могут иметь при себе прямое дополнение:

I want to read a book. Я хочу почитать какую-нибудь книгу.

2) Они могут определяться обстоятельством (в том числе выраженным наречием):

He began to read loudly. Он начал громко читать.

Вопросы и задания:

1. Дайте эквиваленты на английском языке:

Путешествие, поездка (обычно сухопутные); морское путешествие; вдохновение, воодушевление; мнения расходятся; пункт назначения, (туристическое) направление; турпутевка, включающая проезд, проживание, питание, экскурсии; проживание (в гостинице); воздушное путешествие; взлетать (о самолете); электронные устройства; вздремнуть, немного поспать; гипертония, высокое кровяное давление; купированный вагон; вагон-ресторан (пассажирский вагон, оборудованный сидячими местами и подразумевающий возможность покупок как легких закусок, так и полноценных обедов); верхняя/нижняя полка, спальное место (в вагоне); морская болезнь; неподходящий, непригодный; пеший туризм, туристический поход; спальный мешок.

2. Выберите правильный ответ:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Will you be here next weekend? | A No, I won't. B No, I don't. C No, I'm not. |
| 2. Have you got any time for me? | A Yes, it is. B Yes, there is. C Yes, I do. |
| 3. Did Julia phone you earlier? | A Yes, she did. B Yes, she had. C Yes, she has |
| 4. Would you like a cup of hot tea? | A I'd love to. B Yes, I am. C Yes, I do. |
| 5. Do you like hot tea? | A Yes, I'd like. B Yes, please. C Yes, I do. |
| 6. It wasn't a bad day, was it? | A Yes, it wasn't. B No, it wasn't. C Yes, it was. |
| 7. Are you married? | A Yes, I do. B Yes, I am. C Yes, I was. |
| 8. Are there a lot of children in your group? | A Yes, they are. B Yes, they do. C Yes, there are. |
| 9. Terry doesn't eat meat, does he? | A No, he doesn't. B Yes, he doesn't. C No, it doesn't. |
| Had Jenny rung before she came? | A Yes, she did. B Yes, she had. C Yes, she rang. |

3. Поставьте общий вопрос к предложению и дайте краткие утвердительные и отрицательные ответы:

A) *Образец:* The guests are at the restaurant. Are the guests at the restaurant? Yes, they are.

Mary is a good cook. Is she a good cook? Yes, she is.

1. The cooks are in the kitchen.
2. The waiters are in the dining hall.
3. The tables are set for dinner.
4. The watermelon is juicy.
5. The menu card is on the table.
6. He is a good waiter.
7. Our dinner was very good.
8. Our table is in the corner.

4. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательной и вопросительной форме. Дайте краткие ответы на общие вопросы:

1. Those men are doctors.
2. Kate is a teacher.
3. The students are in that room.
4. My friend is a student.
5. These books are good.

5. Переведите следующие слова и выражения:

Занятие, профессия; на пороге во взрослую жизнь; самое время, пора; принимать во внимание, учитывать; свойство личности, личностная черта характера; устанавливать, определять; подходящий, соответствующий, пригодный; сфера деятельности; пользоваться спросом; реализовывать себя; посвящать себя чему-либо; неизбежный, неминуемый, неотвратимый; рутина; добиваться, достигать; расширять кругозор; многообразие, разнообразие; бегло/свободно говорить на (каком –либо языке); свободное владение иностранным языком; высокооплачиваемая работа; языковые навыки, владение языками; достичь вершин мастерства в чем-либо; свободно/хорошо разбираться в чем-либо; когда речь заходит о чем-либо; необходимый, важнейший; захватывающий, умопомрачительный, изумительный; исследовать мир; развивать личность; по меньшей мере

6. Выберите нужное слово из данных в скобках и поставьте его в необходимой форме:

1. My son joined the army after he (to finish, to graduate) school. 2. (first, at first) it was difficult for Ann to take care of the wounded soldiers, but then she became a very good nurse (мед. сестра). 3. Alexander spoke to the sick man (first, at first) and then he went to professor N. (to find, to find out) who the man really was. 4. When I saw an English film last week, I couldn't understand anything (first, at first). 5. I (not to expect, to wait) that you had such a wonderful memory! 6. He had changed so much that I did not recognize him (first, at first). 7. He wondered if he had lost that book or whether he (to leave, to forget) it at home. 8. "All the patients feel quite well (except, besides) Popov," said the doctor. 9. During the lesson we often ask (each other, one another) questions in English. 10. I (to find, to find out) many mistakes in your work. Your spelling is very poor, (except, besides) that, you have made some bad grammar mistakes. 11. Don't (to expect, to wait for) Comrade Petrov. He has just rung us up and told us that he would not be able to come to-night. So we may begin our meeting without him. 12. "You must take good care of this (ill, sick) woman," the doctor said. 13. You must take good care of this woman. She is very (sick, ill).

7. Скажите, какими членами предложения являются в данных предложениях инфинитив, герундий и причастие:

1. Working with him was a pleasure. 2. It is necessary to solve this problem. 3. It is no use crying over spilt milk. 4. She began crying. 5. He must have gone away. 6. The only way out is to tell him the truth. 7. I like to read English books. 8. He did not want to be seen. 9. She insisted on speaking English. 10. He avoided talking about it. 11. There are a lot of books to choose from. 12. There is no reason for quarrelling. 13. He came here to take the photo. 14. He left without saying a word. 15. On seeing the child's drawing he smiled. 16. The train leaving from platform six goes to London. 17. The match planned for tomorrow must be put off. 18. Having worked all day she was tired. 19. Feeling tired he decided to have a rest. 20. Walking along the street he noticed his friend.

8. Скажите, является ли подчеркнутая форма инфинитивом, причастием или герундием:

1. I don't want to ask him. 2. I am glad to have asked you. You've helped me a lot. 3. It is strange of you to be asking me for advice now. I need advice badly myself. 4. I don't call it pleasant to be asked such questions. 5. Asking this question, she blushed. 6. Having asked this question he felt relief. 7. I don't mind asking him about it. 8. I certainly disapprove of your having asked him.

СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ, РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫЙ К ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ ПО ДАННЫМ ТЕМАМ:

Перечень основной литературы

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для бакалавров: [учеб. пособие] / И.П.Агабекян. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2015. – 379 с.

Перечень дополнительной литературы

1. Иностранный язык (английский язык): практикум / Министерство культуры Российской Федерации, ЭБС Кемеровский государственный институт культуры, Социально-гуманитарный институт, Кафедра иностранных языков. – Кемерово: Кемеровский государственный институт культуры, 2017. – 212 с. – Режим доступа: <http://www.biblioclub.ru> – ЭБС «Университетская библиотека онлайн»

2. Английский язык для студентов университетов. Чтение, письменная практика и практика устной речи: учебник: В.2 ч. / С.И. Костыгина, О.А. Березина, Ю.А. Иванова и др., Ч. 1. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Академия, 2006. – 400 с. [Электронный ресурс]. – URL: <http://catalog.ncfu.ru>

Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», необходимых для освоения дисциплины

- <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
- <http://www.iprbookshop.ru>
- <http://www.catalog.ncstu.ru>
- <http://www.englishonline.co.uk> – EnglishOnline – ресурсы для изучения английского языка