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МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»**

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

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Методические указания предназначены для студентов 1 курса очно-заочной 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 УК-4 (способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)).

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен

знать:

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

уметь:

- читать, переводить и пересказывать тексты на иностранном языке;
- осуществлять коммуникацию 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).

Содержание практических занятий

Раздел 1. Я и мое окружение

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 овладением УК-4.

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.

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 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 овладением УК-4.

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>

1. Each country identifies the ____ to be achieved by its educational system.
2. Some students need private lessons to keep up with their mates in learning some school subjects.
3. A person who holds a university or college degree.
4. An academic title given by a college or university to a student who has completed a course of study.
5. Learners should identify their learning needs ____ in order to get the appropriate learning.
6. ____ (or study skills) are techniques used to proceed in your own learning.
7. ____ are the target behavior a learner attains through his learning experience.
8. ____ results from a program of instruction in an educational institution leading to a qualification / certification.
9. ____ 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.
10. ____ a student in the first year of high school, college, or university.
11. A list of the times when classes happen is called ____ in American English and ____ in British English.
12. 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:

1. Тексты этого учебника.
2. Слова четвертого урока.
3. Страницы той книги.
4. Новые слова тех уроков.
5. Три куска мела.
6. Цвет этого портфеля.
7. Студенты их группы (a group).
8. Пионеры нашего города.
9. Инженеры вашего учреждения.
10. Рабочие Киева.

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 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 овладением УК-4.

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 преподает.

4. Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на букву **-y** с предшествующей согласной, принимают окончание **-es**, причем буква **y** 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.

Раздел 3. Моя страна

Практическое занятие № 23.

Практика речи: Путешествуем по России.

Грамматика: Неопределенные местоимения «some, any».

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 овладением УК-4.

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 поедem на экскурсию на Урал. Наш учитель говорит, что мы увидим там много интересного. Затем мы поедem 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 № 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 овладением УК-4.

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 (koshinaki, 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 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 овладением УК-4.

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 Chilaev.

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 № 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 овладением УК-4.

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 № 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 овладением УК-4.

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 везти 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 mirrors.

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 № 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 овладением УК-4.

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. Помните 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.

Список литературы, рекомендуемый к использованию по данной теме:

Основная литература

1. Агабекян, И. П. Английский язык для бакалавров: учеб. пособие / И. П. Агабекян. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2015. - 379 с.

Дополнительная литература

1. 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.