



МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

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Методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине

БД.04 Иностранный язык

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Методические указания к практическим занятиям предназначены для обучающихся социально-экономического профиля, изучающих дисциплину БД.04 Иностранный язык.

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ХОД ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОГО ЗАНЯТИЯ:..

Практическое занятие №1

Тема занятия: Многофункциональные глаголы

Цель занятия:

Вырабатывать навыки беглого чтения с общим охватом содержания.

Отрабатывать новые лексические единицы

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-грамотно составлять предложения;

-применять новую лексику.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Прочитать текст №4 на стр. 10 и написать свою биографию.

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

Практическое занятие № 2

Тема занятия . Роль английского языка. Англоговорящие страны.

Цель занятия:

-активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

- 1) Прочитать и обсудить текст

LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

The great German poet Goethe once said: «He who knows no foreign language does not know his own one. Learning foreign languages is especially important nowadays. Some people learn foreign languages because they need them in their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby.

Every year thousands of people from Russia go to different countries as tourists or to work. They cannot go without knowing the language of the country they are going to. A modern engineer or even a worker cannot work with an imported instrument or a machine if he is not able to read the instruction how to do it. Ordinary people need language to translation the in-struction or the manual to the washing machine or a vacuum cleaner, medicine or even food-products.

Some people are as a rule polyglots. Historians' diplomats need some languages for their work. If you want to be a classified specialist, you must learn English, the language of international communication.

English is one of the world languages. It is the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business. It is the universal language of international aviation, shipping and sports. It is also the major language of diplomacy. Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English, most of the world's mail and telephone calls are in English. Half of the world's scientific literature is written in English. More than 350 million people speak English. Geographically, it is the most widespread language on earth, second after Chinese. It is the official language of the UK, the USA, of Australia and New Zealand; it is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the South Africa. Millions of people study and use English as a foreign language. In our country, English is very popular. It is studied at schools, colleges and universities.

Learning English is not an easy thing. It is a long process and takes a lot of time and patience. However, to know English today is necessary for every educated person. I want to know English because it is interesting for me to know foreign countries, their cultures and tradition. English will be of great use in my future profession connected with computers.

Прочитать и перевести текст

English-Speaking Countries

English is spoken in many countries of the world. Do you know in what countries English? Is the national language?

First, you will remember Great Britain, the homeland of the English language. Great Britain is not a large country. It is much smaller than France or Norway and smaller than Finland. It has four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England is the largest part of the country and it has always been the strongest. English is the national language in all parts of Britain.

In the United States of America, the national language is also English. Four hundred years ago some English people sailed to North America to live there, and they brought the English language to this new country. Millions of people driven by poverty emigrated to the United States from different countries of Europe. They brought their own languages and cultures. That is why American English differs from British English. American people say and write some English words differently from how people do in England.

So America is called a "melting pot» because it has become a complex of many Old-World cultures and languages.

Canada is to the North of the United States. It is a very large country. In Canada, many people speak English because they also came from England many years ago. But in some parts of Canada, they speak French. The people who live in these parts came to Canada from France.

If you look at the map of the world, you will see that Australia is the fifth continent. It is the smallest continent and the largest island on the map. Australia is also an English-speaking country. New Zealand is not far from Australia but it is very far from Britain. The national language in New Zealand is also English. Many people from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland came to live in Australia and New Zealand many years ago.

Ответить на вопросы

- 1) Where was the English language born?
- 2) What are the four parts of Great Britain?
- 3) Which part of Britain is the largest?
- 4) What is the national language in Britain (the USA)?
- 5) Who brought the English language to America?
- 6) Why is called America a "melting-pot"?
- 7) Where is Canada?
- 8) What languages are spoken in Canada?

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 3

Тема занятия: Моя визитная карточка.

Цель занятия:

- вырабатывать навыки беглого чтения с общим охватом содержания.
- отрабатывать новые лексические единицы
- сформировать умения и навыки:
- грамотно составлять предложения;
- применять новую лексику.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10
2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:

- 1) Расскажи о себе, используя клише

1. My name is.....
2. My full name is
3. I was born on ofin
4. I am years old.
5. From till I studied at school in
6. I live in
7. From 2015, I studied at in
8. My favourite subjects are
9. I will become a
10. My best friend
11. I have (about family)
12. My father is
13. He was born in
14. He works as a
15. My mother is.....
16. She was born in
17. She works as a
18. My address is ...

2)Прочитай текст и выполни задание

HARRY BARKER

Harry Barker was born on 16th September 1965 in a farmer's family. He spent his early years on his father's farm. They always had a lot of animals. Harry usually helped his parents and worked on the farm. He fed the cows, sheep and horses, watered the plants in the garden. He often asked his father questions about his animals and got answers. Harry was interested in medicine. He wanted to know how to help the animals. But his dream was how to help people: he wanted to become a doctor, a children's doctor.

When Harry was eighteen, he left his home for London and began doing medicine. His university years were the happiest years of his life. He did what he liked doing. When Harry was 23 he met Margaret. They married and had two children — a boy and a girl. They are a happy family. Now Harry is working in a new hospital in the south-west of London. He loves his job and is making a wonderful career. His little patients and their parents like him very much because he is a very good doctor.

1. Harry's father was a
2. When a young boy, Harry was interested in
3. Harry's dream was to be a
4. When Harry was 18, he went to

5. Now Harry is a children's doctor in a
6. His patients like Harry Barker because

Ответь на вопросы

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Are you a student?
4. What college are you in?
5. Where are you from?
6. Are your parents there?
7. Are you fond of your hometown?
8. It is a beautiful town, isn't it?
9. Is your hometown far from here?
10. Have you got many friends?
11. Who is your best friend?
12. Is he/she a student?
13. How old is he/she?
14. Is he/she married or single?

Переведи текст:

1. My name is Leonard.
2. I live in Glasgow.
3. My father is a surgeon and my mother is a secretary.
4. I am the only child in the family.
5. I study at college.
6. My favourite subjects are English, History and Geography.
7. I like reading historical books, mainly about the history of my native land.
8. My hobby is playing chess.
9. I play chess with my friends and my group mates twice a week.
10. I have many friends. Many of them are my group mates.

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 4

Тема занятия: Моя семья.

Цель занятия: формирование лексических навыков.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1) Выпишите номера, под которыми, даны переводы следующих английских слов.

а) 1. surname; 2. parents; 3. grandfather; 4. member; 5. turner; 6. experienced; 7. part-time student; 8. full-time student; 9. to want; 10. to tell; 11. tall; 12. to come.

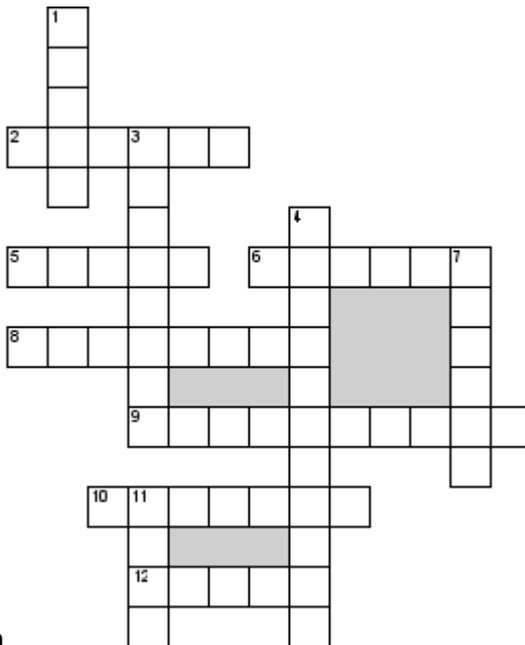
б) 1. бабушка; 2. студент дневного отделения; 3. рабочий; 4. студент; 5. хотеть; 6. имя; 7. токарь; 8. родители; 9. неопытный; 10. говорить; 11. дедушка; 12. идти; 13. фамилия; 14. студент вечернего отделения; 15. приходиться; 16. член; 17. рассказывать; 18. техник; 19. опытный; 20. высокий.

Переведите предложения и отметьте предложения, соответствующие тексту "My Family".

I am Peter Smirnov. 2. Our family is small. 3. My mother is a doctor. 4. She works at a hospital. 5. My father is a worker. 6. He is a turner. 7. His hobby is football. 8. I play the guitar and we sing together. 9. My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. 10. My granny is a pensioner. 11. Ann is a full-time student. 12. My brother Nick is a student. 13. I go to the technical school. 14. I am a part-time student. 15. I want to be a technician.

Заполните кроссворд

По горизонтали



- 2. Aunt's son
- 5. Mother's brother
- 6. Child without parents
- 8. Daughter's son
- 9. Father's second wife
- 10. Mother and father
- 12. Brother's daughter

По вертикали

- 1. Woman whose husband died
- 3. Brother and sister
- 4. Mother's mother
- 7. Sister's son
- 11. Father's sister

Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме "Родственные отношения":

- 1.1 have an У меня есть дядя.
a) uncle b) aunt c) son
2. They have a У них есть дочь.
a) daughter b) son c) grandmother
3. My ... live in Samara. Мои бабушка и дедушка живут в Самаре.
a) parents b) grandparents c) friends
4. His ... is a pensioner. Его дедушка - пенсионер.
a) grandmother b) father-in-law c) grandfather
5. Her... is fifty years old. Ее бабушке пятьдесят лет.
a) grandmother b) stepfather c) stepmother
6. Their... is a student. Их сын студент.
a) son b) nephew c) niece
7. Do you have a ...? У тебя есть сестра?
a) brother b) father c) sister
8. She has... У нее есть брат.
a) cousin b) brother c) son
- 9.1 love my.... Я люблю своих родителей.
a) parents b) relatives c) grandparents
10. His ... is a pupil. Его племянник - ученик.
a) niece b) nephew c) friend
11. What is their...? Кто их племянница по профессии?
a) niece b) girl-friend c) mother
12. What are you ...? . Кто твоя мама по профессии?
a) stepmother b) father c) mother
13. His ... is in Moscow. Его отец в Москве.
a) grandfather b) great-grand mother c) father

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is your паше?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?

4. Have you got a family?
5. Are you a family of four or three?
6. Have you got a sister or a brother?
7. What is her (his) name?
8. How old is she (he)?
9. Do you like to play with your sister (brother)?
10. What is she (he)?
11. What is your father's name?
12. What is he?
13. Where does he work?
14. What is your mother's name?
15. What is she?
16. Where does she work?
17. Have you got other relatives?
18. What can you tell us about your relatives?
19. Do you love your family?

Приведите антонимы

A father – (a mother),

a sister – (a brother),

a dad – (a mum),

a man – (a woman),

an uncle – (an aunt),

a son – (a daughter),

a granddad – (a grandma),

a nickname – (a real name),

many children – (an only child)

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 5

Тема занятия: Мой лучший друг.

Цель занятия:

-активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1,З2,З3,З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:

Прочитай текст

My Friend

Nobody can live in isolation. It is very important for every person to have a friend. You can be sincere and outspoken with your friend. He can help you in difficult situations and give an advice. Friends must share with you likes and dislikes. So friendship is a real treasure. But it is difficult to find a really devoted and reliable friend, who will never betray you. As for me, I have a lot of friends and all of them are very important to me. In fact, sometimes I wonder what I would do without them. Friends mean a lot to me because I think it is important to have people around you who you can talk to about personal issues and who you can trust. Of course, it's also important to have friends with whom you can share new experiences and have fun with. We spend time together and like the same things and so we are not afraid to express our opinions with them. I've experienced a lot with my friends because I've known them for a long time and we have done a lot together. There is never a boring moment when I'm with my friends. For me a friend should be loyal, trusting and supportive.

Закончите предложение.

1. Friends are important to me because...
2. I need a friend when...
3. Friends think that I am...
4. Friends like me because...
5. I feel happy when a friend...
6. I feel unhappy when a friend...
7. My friends make me angry when...
8. When a friend teases me, I usually...
9. I like being with people whom...
10. I would rather not waste time with people who...
11. I enjoy talking with my friends about...
12. Some things I enjoy doing with my friends are...
13. A special quality that I admire in friends is...
14. Something I could do to become a better friend is...
15. Someone I would like to know better is...

Прочитай список прилагательных.

Choose adjectives that could be used to describe you most of the time. Making these choices will help you to understand yourself.

academic - образованный, но далёкий от реалий жизни

outgoing - уживчивый, общительный, с лёгким характером

insensitive - равнодушный

active - активный, энергичный

athletic – спортивный

passive - пассивный

bored – скучный

patient - терпеливый

critical – критичный

pessimistic - пессимистично настроенный

flexible - гибкий, легко приспосабливающийся к переменам

punctual – точный

sad - грустный

funny - потешный, забавный, с чувством юмора

scared – напуганный

sensitive - чувствительный

happy - радостный, счастливый, довольный

shy – застенчивый

stubborn - упрямый

healthy – здоровый

sympathetic - сочувствующий, сострадательный

honest - честный

idealistic - верящий и стремящийся к идеалам

talkative - болтливый, разговорчивый

impatient - нетерпеливый

tardy - медлительный

kind – добрый

temperamental - неуравновешенный, с норовом

lazy – ленивый

tense - напряжённый, с натянутыми нервами

lonely - одинокий

loyal - верный, преданный

thoughtful - чуткий, внимательный

messy - неряшливый

moody - человек настроения

tolerant - терпимый

neat – аккуратный

weezy - слезливый

optimistic - настроенный оптимистично

worried – переживающий

Составь рассказ о друге по шаблону.

My best friend's

name is _____

nickname is _____

age is _____

birthday is _____

birthplace is _____

My best friend's favorite

food is _____

hobby or interest is _____

sport or game is _____

type of book is _____

kind of music is _____

movie is _____

subject at school is _____

television program is _____

My best friend

likes to _____

is afraid of _____

gets mad when _____

worries about _____

is happy when _____

Discuss your answers with your best friend to see how accurate they are.

Переведи письменно текст.

FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP

Everyone needs a friend. Some people want to have many friends, others need one, or two close ones. Sometimes you choose friends, sometimes other people choose you as their friend. Some of us make friends easily, but there are people who are shy, and it is very difficult for them to make friends. Having friends of your own age is important. These friends tend to look at things the same way you do because they have the same fears, interests, options, problems and worries that you do. Your friends can listen and understand how you feel whether you are dealing with a problem at school or at home. Your friends are there when you are feeling down, when you are eager of sharing a happy experience.

Let us talk more about friendship. Our talks and discussions will sure help you to identify the special qualities that you possess as a person clarify your values, and decide what characteristics to look for in friends. Maybe it will help you in making friends and resolving difficulties when they threaten your friendship.

Расскажи о своем друге.

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 6

Тема занятия: Молодежь и молодежные проблемы.

Цель занятия:

- активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:

- 1) Прочитать и обсудить текст

YOUTH PROBLEMS

All people have problems. Some of them have many problems, the others have one or two problems only. Young people have as many problems as the grown-ups. It is possible to solve some problems but sometimes we can not solve this or that problem.

It is a problem to get a good education. It is necessary to pay for a good education. I can't enter the Institute without good knowledge. To get it, it is necessary to pay for it. Many young people want to enter university because they don't want to go to the army in this time. Now people want to be well-educated, because now the majority of firms and companies employ only higher qualified people, but universities can't educate all of them free, so those who don't have enough money can't get enough knowledge.

I am sure that all teenagers want to have a lot of money to dress well, to go to the clubs, to buy presents, etc. How can they solve all these problems? They have to earn money. I think it is possible to do it.

The problem of the youth unemployment is one of the most important ones. The number of the young people looking for job is constantly increasing. In Russia young people are looking for job not only for the sake of earning money, but because they want to be independent from their parents.

I think that young people have problems with their parents. What are they? All young people want to be independent; they want their parents to listen to their opinion, not to interfere in their private life. Some parents can't find a common language with each other. Our parents don't like our clothes and our music. They often try to treat us like small children. But if you really want to solve this problem you must try to understand each other.

Drinking and taking drugs are the most actual problems of the modern society. As for drinking, teenagers don't understand the harm it does to their health. Million young people today are using drugs, and most of them will die. A lot of teenagers have drug addiction *зависимость*. And sometimes they use drugs not because of that they want. And it often leads to bad ends.

The greatest problem among youth is tobacco smoking. Do you know that every year three million people die of smoking? Do you know that your life is 25% shorter if you smoke? But in Russia more than 76% smoke.

We also face the problem how to spend our free time. We can do it in different ways. Some of teenagers spend their free time in different night clubs. Other young people spend their free time in the streets.

There are many youth organizations in our country, which unite young men on different principles. Each of them has their own moral qualities. There are some informal organizations, for example: skinheads, hippies, punks and so on. Now there exists the problem of misunderstanding between different youth groups.

Youth is also the time to meet your first love. It is of course wonderful but as it is widely known that first love often has an unhappy end. The typical teenager problem is that "nobody understands me".

СООТНЕСИТЕ

Grouping distinctive features

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|--|
| 1. | Football fans | a. | Wear wide clothes, Wear caps, Wear metal chains, Listen to rap (or read rap) |
| 2. | Punks | b. | brightly coloured hair, metal chains, aggressive music |
| 3. | Bikers | c. | Collect information, Listen to music, Visit concerts |
| 4. | Rappers | d. | Deep understanding of computers, Sit at the computer from morning till night |
| 5. | Hackers | e. | Long black clothes, Interests about the life beyond the grave |
| 6. | Goths | f. | Symbols of the favourite sport team, the anthem of the team, Follow the favourite team |
| 7. | Music fans | g. | bike, leather jackets .army boots |

Переведите письменно

Relationship between parents and children

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

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

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

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

Практическое занятие № 7.

Тема занятия: Моя квартира.

Цель занятия:

- активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

1) Прочитай текст

A Modern Flat

My friend's parents have a new flat on the second floor of a 16-storeyed block of flats. It has all modern conveniences (gas in the kitchen and central heating everywhere). There are four rooms (a sitting-room, a dining-room, two bedrooms), a kitchen, a toilet, a hall and a bathroom. One room is Pete's bedroom and another — his parents' bedroom.

Pete's bedroom is not large but it is rather cosy and comfortable. It has two windows. The windows face a garden in front of the house. There is a daybed in the room, a bookcase where Pete keeps his books, a desk at which he usually sits and does his homework and a chair.

His parents' sitting-room is a large room with two windows and two doors. One door is leading to the hall, another to the balcony. There is a sofa in the room. There are also two armchairs, a table, a wall fitment at one of the walls, a TV set in the corner of the room and a bookcase. The nets are white and the curtains are green.

The dining-room is also very nice. There is an extending table in the middle of the room. There are four chairs around the table. At one of the walls there is a cupboard wall unit for plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons. A lamp with a nice lampshade hanging from the ceiling above the table makes the room nice and cosy. Pete's mother is very proud of her kitchen. There is a gas stove with a kitchen cabinet next to it. There are also several kitchen units, a sink with two taps (for cold and hot water), wall units on the walls.

Look at the picture of the kitchen. Isn't it nice? In the hall there is a big built-in cupboard where they keep a vacuum-cleaner, bags and other things. There is also a hat and coat rack in the hall.

Прочитай диалог в парах.

DIALOGUE

A. Where do you live?

B. 10, Pushkin street, flat 6.

A. Do you live on the first floor?

B. Yes, I do. You see, there are four flats on the ground floor, numbers 1 to 4. Ours is six, on the first floor.

A. How many rooms have you got?

B. Three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a big hall.

A. Is there a lift in your block of flats?

B. Certainly. But we don't use it.

A. I think your family likes the new flat.

B. Of course? it is very nice and cosy.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Наша квартира на третьем этаже.

2. Наша гостиная светлая и удобная.

3. На кухне есть плита, холодильник, стол и четыре стула.

4. В ванной есть ванна, краны с горячей и холодной водой и раковина.

5. Я помогаю маме по дому.

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Where do you live?

2. Do you live in a large or a small house?

3. Is your flat comfortable?

4. Is your room cosy?

5. How many rooms are there in your flat?

6. What are they?

7. You have got a kitchen and a bathroom, haven't you?
8. Have you got modern furniture?
9. What is there in your living-room?
10. Will you describe your room?
11. Is your kitchen large or small?
15. Do you like your flat?
16. What do you usually do at home?

Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:

1. There is a _____ in my study room. (Table, kitchen, desk)
2. Is there any _____ in my room? (Cooker, furniture, fridge)
3. There is no _____ in the house, it is cold in winter. (Mirror, fireplace, telephone)
4. Is there _____ in your kitchen? (Hot water, garage, computer)
5. There is no balcony in my _____ (Garden, room, bathroom)
6. There are two large _____ in the sitting room. (TV set, wardrobe, windows)
7. Is there a _____ in your sitting room? (Bath, desk, TV set)
8. We have a table and some _____ in the dinning room. (Chairs, bookshelves, beds)
9. Have you any bookshelves in your _____? (Kitchen, garden, study room)
10. They have two _____ near the fireplace. (Beds, armchairs, tables)
11. _____ the sofa he has a bookcase. (Under, to the right of, over)

Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие №.8

Тема занятия: Мой дом.

Цель занятия:

-активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитай текст

MY HOME

We have a nice flat rather far from the center of the city. It is in Gagarin Avenue. As there are sixteen storeys in the building it has two lifts. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences such as central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water. There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room in the flat. In the middle of the living-room we have a square dinner-table with six chairs round it. To the right of the dinner-table there is a wall-unit which has several sections: a sideboard, a wardrobe and some shelves. Between the two large windows there is a little table with a colour TV set on it. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs. The walls of the living-room are light-green. The bedroom is smaller than the living-room and not so light as there is only one window in it.

The third room is the study. There is not much furniture in it, only the most necessary pieces. It has a writing-desk with a desk-armchair standing before it. There are books on the shelves all round the walls. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of books. A small table with a radio is standing in the left-hand corner. Near it there is a sofa with some cushions. In my opinion the study is the best room in our flat.

Подтвердите высказывание:

Образец: It's a very sunny room. Of course it is...

1. We must buy a new dinner-table. Of course ...
2. The Petrov's flat is well-planned. Of course ...
3. There is room enough for a TV set here. Of course ...
4. Ann's flat is on the third floor. Of course ...
5. There are a lot of students among your friends. Of course ...
6. Is it Gagarin Avenue? Of course ...
7. The walls of your study are grey. Of course ...
8. You have a nice new fiat. Of course ...
9. There is a writing-desk in your study. Of course..
10. There are two windows in your living-room. Of course.

Переведите на русский язык:

rather far from; sixteen storeys; on the fourth floor; all modern conveniences; central heating; a hall; the most comfortable room; to the right of ...; a wall-unit; a sideboard; a wardrobe; two cosy armchairs; light-green; the study; the most necessary pieces; a writing-desk; a desk-armchair; all round the walls; the right-hand corner; in the left-hand corner; a cushion; in my opinion.

Услышав неверные данные, скажите:

I'm afraid, you are mistaken.

Если данные верны, скажите :

I agree with you.

1. We have a flat rather far from the center of the city.
2. Our flat is on the fifth floor.

3. It has all modern conveniences.
4. There are three rooms in our flat.
5. The living-room is smaller than the bed-room.
6. In the middle of the living-room we have a round dinner-table.
7. Near the TV set there are two cosy armchairs.
8. There is only one window in the bed-room.
9. The third room is the study.
10. The living-room is the best room in our flat.

Переведите на английский язык:

1. У вас новая квартира?
2. Наш дом в новом районе.
3. Ваша квартира со всеми удобствами?
4. Гостиная - самая большая комната в квартире.
5. Моя комната самая маленькая.
6. Она очень уютная и светлая.
7. В комнате не очень много мебели.
8. Направо от окна - мой письменный стол.
9. Перед столом - кресло.
10. Стены моей комнаты светло-коричневые.

Ответите на вопросы о своей квартире

1. In what street is your house?
2. On which floor is your flat?
3. Is it far from your school?
4. Your flat has all modern conveniences, hasn't it?
5. How many rooms are there in your flat?
6. Which room is the largest?
7. Have you a colour TV set at home?
8. Have you got a telephone?
9. In which room is it?
10. Which is the most comfortable room in your flat?

Спросите своего товарища:

Образец: What her address is. What is her address?

1. on which floor her flat is
2. how many storeys there are in their house _
3. how many windows there are in her room
4. where the writing-desk is
5. what the colour of the walls in her room is
6. what furniture there is in her room
7. there is central heating in her house
8. her flat is larger than her friend's
9. which room in her flat is the largest one
10. which room in her flat is the most comfortable one

Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 9

Тема занятия: Мой рабочий день.

Цель занятия: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1,З2,З3,З4

Ход проведения практического занятия.:

Записать и перевести слова и выражения.

1. dining room
2. reading room
3. library
4. gym
5. sports hall
6. vocational school № 7
7. internet
8. Tyumen state oil and gas university
9. far east
10. scientific work
11. on the base
12. west Siberian region
13. building of oil and gas college
14. a network university
15. working profession
16. research center
17. driller of oil and gas wells
18. operator of oil and gas wells
19. pumps and compressors
20. geology
21. educational workshops
22. secondary vocational education

23. teaching facilities

Исправить предложения

The academic year begins in October.

There are three terms in an academic year.

The second term begins in February.

The autumn term ends in November.

The examinations take place in October and April.

Students have four holidays a year.

The winter holidays are short.

The summer holidays last one month.

On Sundays, we do not study.

Прочитать и перевести текст

My working day

I am a first-year student of the Technical Academy. Let me describe my usual working day. My classes begin at nine o'clock. So, on weekdays I have to get up at half past seven. My alarm clock usually wakes me up and my working day begins.

I turn on the radio, do my morning exercises, take a shower and brush my teeth. After that I get dressed and comb my hair. Then I have breakfast. I like to listen to the latest news on the radio while I am eating.

I leave the house at ten minutes past eight and walk to the nearest bus stop. I live rather far from the Academy and it usually takes me about a quarter of an hour to get there by bus. Sometimes when the weather is fine and I have enough time I walk to the Academy.

As a rule we have three or four classes a day. We have lectures in different subjects. Usually I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my examinations successfully. But sometimes I do, especially when the weather is fine and the classes are boring.

At twelve o'clock we have a big interval for lunch. That's my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news with my friends. I prefer not to go to the canteen and we often have lunch in a small café not too far from the Academy. At one o'clock we have to be back to our classes. During the working day we also have several intervals that last for ten minutes.

From time to time I have to stay at the Academy till late in the evening because I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes or to write a report. As a rule I have no free time on weekdays. So, by the end of the week I get very tired.

I come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. My parents are already at home. We have supper together. After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I prefer old comedies and serials or films about traveling. Sometimes I go for a walk in the park or visit my friends.

At about eleven at night I go to bed. I like to read something before going to bed or to listen to some music. Sometimes I fall asleep while I am reading.

2. Translate into English and write one sentence with each word or word combination:

– быть студентом дневного отделения

– в будние дни

– просыпаться в 7 часов утра

– включать радио

– принимать душ

– чистить зубы

– одеваться

– слушать последние новости

– уходит час, чтобы добраться до института

– ездить на автобусе (троллейбусе, трамвае)

- опаздывать на занятия
 - пропускать занятия
 - сдать экзамены успешно
 - подготовиться к занятиям
 - как правило
 - уставать
-
- приходить домой
 - быть дома – иметь свободное время

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 10.

Тема занятия: Мой рабочий день.

Цель занятия

:- активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитай текст

My Working Day

Hello. My name is Vlad Volkov and I am a college student. I am in my first year now. I want to tell you about my usual working day. It is 6.30 am and my younger brother Alexei is knocking at the door of my bedroom. "Will you jog with me today?" he asks. Every morning begins this way for me. I went jogging last year but then I have become «lazier and Alexei uses every chance to mock at me. He goes jogging regularly and he is a «good sportsman by the way — so his coach says. Alexei goes in for tennis and he has been playing football since he went to primary school. He is the best forward in his team.

Alexei goes away and I stay in bed a little while longer. Anyway, it is time to get up. I go to the bathroom and take a shower and clean my teeth, then come back to my room and switch on the television to watch the news while I am brushing my hair, shaving and putting my clothes on.

Now it is time for breakfast. All my family is at table — my mother, my father, Alexei and myself. We have scrambled eggs and bacon, a cup of tea and sandwiches. We chat and dis-cuss news. I think it is right time to introduce my family members to you. My mother's name is Mary. She is a children's doctor. My father's name is Alexander and he is an engineer. Alexei is still a pupil. He is four years my junior. Oh, I have not yet told you about my elder sister. Her name is Nina. She is married. Her husband and she rent a flat not far from our place.

After breakfast, I look through my notes — just in case I have left something behind, put on my coat, then say good-bye to my mother and leave home. My father gives me a lift to the college in his car. He starts working later than my classes begin.

I arrive at my college just in time to say hello to my fellow-students before the bell goes. As a rule, we have three or four periods every day. We go to college five days a week. Saturday and Sunday are our days off. We have lectures and seminars. Sometimes we work in the workshops. To my mind, these are the most interesting lessons. My friends say that we will be having a test in English today. I think that writing tests in grammar is more difficult than speaking English. I hope I will not fail.

During the breaks, we go to the gym and play a round or two of basketball or volleyball. My friend John and I are fond of reading fantasy and we discuss the latest book by Nick Perumov. He asks me if I liked the book that he had given me. I tell him that I will have read the book by the end of the week.

At 1 pm, we have a long break. We go to the canteen and have a roll and a cup of juice. Then there is one more period, which is Mathematics. It is my favourite subject. The classes are over at 2.40 pm. Sometimes I go to the library to study there, but today I do not.

On my way home, I see my girlfriend Lena. She smiles at me and we walk together for a while. I suddenly remember that we will have been dating for a year next week. I will go and look for a present for her tomorrow. When we first met at a party, I told her that she was the prettiest girl in the world and I had been looking for her all my life. Now I think that she is not only the most beautiful girl, but also the best friend. I am fond of her. She is still a pupil; she is leaving school this year. Lena's dream is to enter Moscow State University.

I come to my place at about 4 pm. Mother is already at home. She is cooking in the kitchen. Soon my father and brother arrive and we have dinner together. After dinner, I do my lessons for tomorrow, watch television and read. I do not go out because the weather has become worse. I go to bed at about 11.30 pm.

Переведите текст на английский язык.

Тони - итальянец. Он студент английского колледжа и изучает математику.

Он сейчас на 2 курсе. Тони живет в английской семье. Их фамилия Томсон. Их пятеро: мистер и миссис Томсон, сын Эндрю, старшая дочь Джейн и младшая Мэгги. Их дом находится в Оксфорде. По утрам Тони идет на пробежку, затем завтракает. На завтрак он пьет стакан апельсинового сока и ест яичницу с ветчиной. Затем он идет в колледж. Как правило, у него 3 или 4 лекции или семинара. Потом он занимается в библиотеке вместе со своими друзьями. Он приходит домой в 5 часов и ужинает с Томсонами. По вечерам он ходит в спортзал и играет в баскетбол или волейбол. После ужина он готовит уроки на следующий день или идет гулять, если погода хорошая. Обычно он ложится спать в 11 часов. Tony is Italian. He is a student at an English college and studies mathematics. He is in his second year. Tony lives in an English family. Their surname is Tomson. There are five of them: Mr and Mrs Tomson, their son Andrew, an elder daughter Jane and younger Maggy. Their house is in Oxford. In the morning Tony jogs, then he has breakfast. For breakfast he drinks a glass of orange juice and eats bacon and eggs. Then he goes to college. As a rule, he has 3 or 4 lectures or seminars. Then he studies in the library with his friends. He comes home at five and has dinner with the Tomsons. In the evenings he goes to a sport hall and plays volley-ball or basket-ball. After supper he prepares his homework for the next day or goes for a walk, if the weather is fine. Usually he goes to bed at eleven pm.

Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и словосочетания:

- 1) я хочу рассказать вам о
- 2) быть студентом...

- 3) по будним дням
- 4) по рабочим дням
- 5) просыпаться
- 6) вставать в 7 часов утра
- 7) принимать душ
- 8) чистить зубы
- 9) одеваться
- 10) у меня уходит час, чтобы добраться до ...
- 11) ездить на трамвае (троллейбусе, автобусе)
- 12) опаздывать на занятия
- 13) заканчиваться поздно вечером
- 14) пропускать занятия
- 15) сдать экзамены успешно
- 16) время от времени
- 17) подготовиться к занятиям
- 18) как правило
- 19) уставать
- 20) свободное время.

Напишите короткий рассказ о своем типичном рабочем дне, ответив на следующие вопросы.

1. When do you usually get up? Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Does your alarm clock wake you up or do you wake up yourself?
4. Who usually makes breakfast for you?
5. What do you usually have for breakfast?
6. When do you usually leave your house?
7. How long does it take you to get to your college?
8. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
9. How many lectures do you usually have every day?
10. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
11. What time do you come back home?

12. How long does it take you to do your homework?
13. How do you usually spend your evenings?
14. Do you have much free time on weekdays?
15. What time do you usually go to bed?

Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 11

Тема занятия: Мой выходной день

Цель занятия:

-активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитай текст

My Day off

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

I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV.

Usually we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie. If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the music, read, the books.

After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Some-times when my friends call me we go roller — blading near the Opera theatre.

I like roller — blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun. In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read.

Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert. I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week. I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

Ответить на вопросы

1. How does your typical day go?
2. When do you usually get up?

3. Do you jog in the morning?
4. Do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you have for breakfast?
6. How much time does it take you to get to your school, university, office, etc.?
7. What transport do you use to get to your office, school, etc.?
8. Do you work hard?
9. When do you have lunch or dinner?
10. What do you do when you have break?
11. Do you go shopping after classes, work, etc.?
12. When do you come back home?
13. What do you do in the evening?
14. Do you walk with your dog?
15. Do you watch TV in the evening? How much time do you spend watching TV?
16. Do you read books, newspapers in the evening?
17. Do you help your mother to cook dinner, supper?
18. When do you go to bed?
19. Do you sleep late on Saturday and Sunday?
20. How are Saturday and Sunday evenings spent?

Переведите на русский язык:

on week-days; the alarm-clock; to open a window wide; the bright sun; the singing of birds; a cheerful working mood; all the same; to start getting ready for something; to be short of time; to be through with something; to tidy up the room; neither...nor; in any weather; inclination; six times a week.

Измените предложения по образцу

Образец: Shall we go to the cinema today? Let us go to the cinema today.

1. Shall we walk home?
2. Shall we switch, on the radio?
3. Shall we buy something for dinner?
4. Shall we tidy up the room?
5. Shall we have dinner?
6. Shall we do the shopping on Monday?
7. Shall we go to the country on Sunday?
8. Shall we dust the books on the shelves?
9. Shall we air the room?
10. Shall we turn on the light?

Переведите на английский язык:

1. Где ты обычно обедаешь?
2. Все дни недели я очень занят.
3. Я живу совсем рядом со школой.
4. Давай сделаем это упражнение вместе.
5. Вы живете в городе или пригороде?
6. Когда заканчиваются ваши занятия?
7. По дороге в школу я встречаю своих друзей.
8. У Кейт занятия в школе 6 раз в неделю.
9. Вы часто ходите в библиотеку?
10. Иногда они ходят в кино или театр.

Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 12.

Тема занятия Свободное время и хобби.

Цель занятия:

- активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

YOUR PASTIME AND HOBBY.

Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste, you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to traveling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something - coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago, my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on disc booklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. In addition, I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music.

Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers, and girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In fine weather, we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. We have a good time together.

Ответить на вопросы

1. What is a hobby?
2. What do you usually do in your free time? (dancing; drawing; collecting stamps, coins, books; working in the garden; reading books; taking photographs; playing sports and games)
3. Is this a hobby?
4. Do you have many different hobbies?
5. Do you know what your friend's hobbies are?
6. Do you think hobbies make people's lives more interesting? Why?

7. Do you learn more interesting things about the world, people, countries and nature if you have a hobby?
8. Are you fond of playing computer games?
9. Are you interested in sports?

Составить глоссарий по теме

ENGLISH WORD ПЕРЕВОД

aircraft modeling авиамоделизм

aquariaаквариумистика

basejumping бейсджампинг

basketball баскетбол

billiards бильярд

bowling боулинг

break dance брейк-данс

breeding animals разводить животных

cards карты

carving резьба по дереву

cinemaкино

circus цирк

chat общение в чате

checkers шашки

chess шахматы

computer games компьютерные игры

crosswords кроссворды

collecting antiques коллекционирование предметов старины

collecting knives коллекционирование ножей

collecting pens коллекционирование ручек

collecting stamps коллекционирование марок

collecting vintage cars коллекционирование ретро автомобилей

crosswords кроссворды

cyclingкататься на велосипеде

diggerstvo диггерство

diving дайвинг
domino домино
draw рисовать
equestrian sport конный спорт
feng shui Фэн-шуй
fishing рыбалка
fitness фитнес
football футбол
gardening заниматься садоводством
graffiti граффити
hockey хоккей
hunting охота
karting картинг
learning foreign languages изучение иностранных языков
motorcycle racing гонки на мотоцикле
mountaineering альпинизм
mushrooming собирать грибы
music музыка
parkour паркур
photo фотография
play the guitar играть на гитаре
play the piano играть на пианино
play the accordion играть на баяне
reading чтение
rock climbing скалолазание
rollers ролики
running бег
sing петь
scanwords сканворды
shopping шопинг

skateboarding скейтбординг
skiing лыжи
skydiving прыжки с парашютом
sledge санки
snowboarding сноубординг
steam-bath баня
swimming плавание
tattoo татуировка
tennis теннис
theatre театр
tourism туризм
volleyball волейбол
watch TV смотреть телевизор
writing poetry писать стихи
Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 13.

Тема занятия Телевидение.

Цель занятия: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

Television in Our life

Television now plays an important role in our life. It is difficult to say if it is good or bad for us. It is clear, that television has advantages and disadvantages.

However, are there more advantages than disadvantages? In the first place, television is an entertainment. Nevertheless, it is not only a convenient entertainment. For a family of three, four or five, for example, it is more convenient and less expensive to sit comfortably at home than to go out to find entertainment in other places. They do not have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre or cinema. They turn on the TV-set and can watch interesting films, concerts, football matches.

However, some people think that it is bad to watch TV. Those who watch TV need do nothing. We are passive when we watch TV. Television shows us many interesting programmes. Again, there is a disadvantage here: we watch TV every evening, and it begins to dominate our lives.

My friend told me that when his TV-set broke down, he and his family found that they had more time to do things and to talk to each other. There are other arguments for and against television.

Very often, the programmes are bad. Sometimes they show too much violence in films and news programmes. There is also too much pop music and ads. Ads overall are convenient for grown-ups. Nevertheless, is it good for children to watch all those ads where they show all kinds of underwear and what not?

Прочитать по ролям диалог

- I assure you that TV has positive and negative influences.
- Certainly I am not opposed to this question. However, I think need not worry about it; the TV leadership knows its way about and can find a necessary way out.
- I will say this for TV it taught me a lot.
- Sure, some TV programmes are valuable. Nowadays cable television, satellite televisions are widely spread.
- I prefer current affairs and nature life programmes.
- I see as to me I am fond sports programmes and sitcoms.
- Of course TV has much positive influence. It is modern, can be portable, interesting and excit-ing.
- But from the other hand. TV becomes commercial; there are too many thrillers, soap operas much violence.
- And the screen time is too expensive.
- I am annoyed with the advertisement.
- So do me. I think they should reduce the time of the advertisement.
- No matter how negative TV seems to be it has great future.

Провести социологический опрос в группе

1) What is your favourite leisure activity?

a) watching TV; b) reading; c) listening to music; d) going out with friends; e) surfing the Internet; f) playing computer games; g) shopping.

2) How many hours do you watch TV daily?

a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) more than 6.

3) What are your favourite TV programs?

a) talk shows; b) documentaries; c) feature films; d) news; e) educational programs; f) cartoons; g) concerts.

4. Why do you watch TV?

a) in order to relax; b) it helps you to escape from the problems of school life; c) it gives you information about the world; d) it helps you to study better; e) it teaches you about re-relationships with other people.

5) Do you like watching TV alone or with friends?

Беседа о любимой телепередаче

Why do you think most of you like to watch (soap operas, talk shows, reality shows, feature films, etc)?

Sample answers:

a) I like “Big races” on Channel I because I can see there my favourite TV, pop and movie stars in unusual situations. It helps me to understand what person they are in real life;

b) My favourite TV program is “The Most Intelligent” on STS. Pupils from all regions of Russia can take part in this program and it is very interesting to watch how they compete against each other. It also helps me to check my own knowledge of different subjects.

c) As for me I like top shows most because I learn a lot of useful information about relationships and social and health matters.

d) My favourite program is “Star factory”. I like to watch young people from different back-grounds, learn about their relationships with each other, and how they learn to sing and dance. I always try to guess who will be the winner.

e) My favourite program is “Animal World”. I am interested in biology, so, it expands my out-look and gives me a lot of additional information.

f) As for me, I like to watch feature films, because they just help me to relax and to escape from the problems in my life.

Чтение текста о телевизионных пристрастиях американских подростков

T: And now we are going to read a text about the TV viewing habits of American teenagers and about their favourite leisure activities. The activity most popular with girls are hanging out with friends. This increases from 20 percent in Grade 3 (8 year olds). Social activities – friends and shopping become girls’ clear priorities as they grow older they prefer TV viewing, reading for pleasure and sports and declining. Boys want to hang out with friends too, particularly as they grow older. However, computer games are also a highly favoured activity. As for watching TV, the Simpsons and friends are the most popular TV programs with both girls and boys.

Top choices among boys are animated programs, comedies and sports. Top choices among girls tend to be programs featuring people in supposedly realistic situations and often focusing on social relationships. The kids surveyed identified the news as one of their most disliked programs but children of all ages watch it. A large majority agreed that the news makes them better informed. The primary qualities of feel - good shows seem to be heroism and overcoming the odds. Girls, choices emphasize adventure.

The Harry Potter series and the “Lord of the Rings” movies appear in both the “feel-good” and “scary” lists.

Обсуждение текста.

1) According to the text, is playing computer games a more popular activity with boys or with girls?

2) What is the most popular activity with girls?

3) Have you seen the “Simpsons and friends”? “ Why do you think they are so popular?

4) According to the text who likes talk shows more: girls or boys?

5) Do American teenagers have the same/ different TV viewing habits as you? Why do you think that is so?

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 14.

Тема занятия : Музыка.

Цель занятия:

-активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1,З2,З3,З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

Music

I love music; I think people cannot live without it. They listen to music, dance to music or learn to play musical instruments. Music in the lives of different people is different: some compose music, others play music, and others only listen to it. We can hear music everywhere: in the streets, in the shops, on TV, over the radio, in the cars, in the parks, everywhere.

I think it is really does not matter what kind of music you prefer: rock, pop, classical, jazz. Some of them appeared long ago, and some are modern. Classical music is often associated with the music of the past. This style also includes music being written now, and we may speak of modern classical music. Rap is a modern musical style where the singer speaks the words to music. Rap was not new. It started in the 70th. It was the music of city streets. Heavy metal is very noisy. This music was loud, angry and ugly. Dance music is a music used for dancing including jazz and pop music. Jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music. Jazz is a popular music first played by Negro groups in the Southern USA in the early 20th century. One kind of music is rock. It was born in the 50th in USA.

Many people are fond of music. They go to the concerts, visit Concert Halls and Op-era Theatres. I enjoy listening music because it reflects my emotions. Sometimes I attend music halls and the concerts, when popular groups and singers are there. I like watching music pro-grams on TV. I know more about popular talented groups and singers I like.

Some people go to music schools; they play different musical instruments, sing in the chorus, and try to compose music. Nowadays singers and songs become popular very quickly thanks to special radio programs and TV channels. Great Britain has produced more popular music stars than any other country.

Ответить на вопросы

1. Do you like music?

2. What kind of music do you like?

3. Are there many people fond of music?

4. Does music help you?

5. What are your favourite singers?

6. Did you go to the musical school?

Составить глоссарий по теме

1. accordion – аккордеон; баян
2. admire– восхищаться, восторгаться
3. be fond of – любить (что-либо)
4. blues – блюз (негритянские джазовые мелодии)
5. classical music – классическая музыка
6. disco music – танцевальная музыка
7. enjoy– любить, получать удовольствие, наслаждаться
8. folk music – народная музыка
9. guitar – гитара
10. hate – ненавидеть
11. heavy metal – тяжелый рок
12. jazz – джаз
13. listen to music – слушать музыку
14. opera – опера
15. piano– пианино; рояль
16. play (the) piano (violin) etc. – играть на пианино (скрипке) и т.д.
17. pop music – эстрадная музыка
18. prefer – предпочитать
19. rap – рэп (музыка в стиле речитатива)
20. rock – рок
21. saxophone– саксофон
22. violin– скрипка

Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме «Музыка»

1. Do you like to ... music?

- a) listen to b) play c) hear

2. I prefer... music.
 - a) classical b) folk c) pop-
3. She likes ... music.
 - a) classical b) pop c) folk
4. She can play the....
 - a) violin b) piano c) flute
5. Can he play the ...?
 - a) guitar b) violin c) flute
6. Can she play any musical... ?
 - a) choirs b) instruments c) ensembles
7. He... music.
 - a) composes b) comprises c) consists of
8. Musical... in schools is very important. .
 - a) training b) tuition c) education
9. This is a very famous
 - a) orchestra b) ensemble c) choir
10. Have you a school... ?
 - a) orchestra b) choir c) ensemble
11. Vera is a
 - a) musician b) performer c) singer
12. What is your favourite ... ?
 - a) singer b) musician c) performer
13. I like to ... to music.
 - a) reflect b) sing c) dance

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 15

Тема занятия . Мой любимый певец.

Цель занятия:

-активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

BRITNEY SPEARS

Britney Spears is one of the world's famous pop princesses. But how did she become famous? Britney was born in Kentwood, Louisiana, the USA. The girl was born on 2nd December 1981. Even when she was very young, she loved music and singing. She sang popular songs at home and at school, and people said, she had a real talent for singing. The first person who asked Britney to sing for other people was her mum. And that was a success.

Britney travelled a lot when she was a little girl but it was difficult for her because she missed her friends who were at school in Kentwood. For a year she lived in New York. She studied drama and singing at a school for talented children. When Britney was eleven, she was in a television show the "Mickey Mouse Club" and that was a success too. After the "Mickey Mouse Club," Britney went to Kentwood to go to high school. After high school, Britney started

working on her first album "Baby One More Time." She recorded it when she was sixteen. It became popular all over the world and in 2000, Britney recorded her second album "Oops! I Did It Again." In 2001, Britney acted in the film "Crossroads" and recorded her third album.

Now she has got a big house in Beverly Hills and a restaurant in New York. She opened it in June 2002. Britney always says, "Follow your dreams! Don't listen to anyone, who says you can't be successful!"

Заполните таблицу

1981 Britney Spears was born.

1992 ?

? Britney Spears recorded her first album.

2000 ?

2001 ?

2002 ?

Заполните пробелы

1. Britney Spears is a famous American pop.....
2. Britney was born in Louisiana.
3. She was born on 1981. When she was a little girl, she had a talent for
4. She sang for her mother and other people and was a
5. Britney travelled in the country and lived in for a year.
6. In New York she went to a school for.....

7. When Britney was eleven..... "The Mickey Mouse Club".
8. After Britney left high school, she started It became popular.
9. The name of the second album was ""
10. In 2001 Britney acted in a film and recorded
11. Now Britney lives in
12. She opened a in New York.
13. Britney likes to say, "Follow !"
14. She knows every person can be

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 16

Тема занятия: Книги.

Цель занятия:

-активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

BOOKS IN MY LIFE

1. I think nobody can do without books. 2. A book plays a very important part in our life. 3. We learn many things from books. 4. They help us in self-education and in solving problems of life. 5. They make our life richer and form our sense of beauty. 6. Every educated person has a home library and his favourite book. 7. But it is impossible to have all books you need or you are interested in at hand. 8. Then you go to a library. 9. There are many different libraries: children's, school, specialized, district and city libraries. 10. They have complete works by different authors, all kinds of literature, and a good choice of reference books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, magazines and newspapers. 11. If you want to prepare a report you must go to the library. 12. The librarian can help you to choose the book you need. 13. You can work in the reading-room of the library. 14. As for me I am a passionate reader. 15. I devote much time to reading. 16. I have a good library at home. 17. You can see a rich collection of historical novels, detective, fantastic and adventure books by M. Twain, M. Reed, L. Stevenson, P. Cooper, Agatha Christie, A. Clark, Vainier Brothers, A. Belyaev and others. 18. I am fond of Literature of Realism of the 19th century. 19. That is why I have complete works by L. Tolstoy, N. Gogol, I. Turgenev, W. Scott, J. Galsworthy and others. 20. One of my favourite books is «An American Tragedy» by Th. Dreiser. 21. The novel is based on real-life case. 22. The author describes the tragic story of a young American Clyde Griffiths corrupted by the morals of the society. 23. The book is very exciting. 24. It was screened.

Ответить на вопросы

1. Are you fond of reading?

2. What kind of books do you like to read? (poems, books about animals, books about nature, adventure books, books on history, books about travellers)
3. What kind of books do your parents like to read?
4. Where do you get books to read?
5. Do you have many books at home?
6. When did you learn to read?
7. What English and American writers do you know?
8. You learn a lot of interesting thing from books, don't you?
9. What is your favorite author?
10. What is your favorite book?
11. Is Mark Twain an American or an English writer?
12. Do you like books by Mark Twain?
13. Why do you like to read his books?

Выполнить задания

Say who wrote these books.

"Robinson Crusoe", "Alice in Wonderland", "Gulliver's Travels", "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer", "Mowgli".

Mark Twain, Lewis Carroll, Rudyard Kipling, Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift

Say in what century these books were written.

Gulliver's Travels, Jonathan Swift, 1726.

Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll, 1865.

Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain, 1876.

Winnie-the-Pooh, A.A. Milne, 1926.

The Jungle Book, Rudyard Kipling, 1894.

Mary Poppins, Pamela Travers, 1934.

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 16.

Тема занятия : Мой любимый писатель.

Цель занятия:

-активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания 31, 32, 33, 34

Ход проведения практического занятия.

Прочитать и перевести текст

Agatha Christie

Agatha Christie is known all over the world as the Queen of Crime. She wrote 78 detective novels, 19 plays, and 6 romantic novels. Her books have been translated into 103 foreign languages. They are the third best-selling books in the world (after Shakespeare's works and the Bible). Many of her novels and short stories have been filmed. The Mousetrap, her most famous play, is now the longest-running play in history of world theatre.

Agatha Christie was born in Devonshire. She was educated at home and took singing lessons in Paris. She began writing at the end of the First World War. Her first novel, "The Mysterious Affair at Styles" was published in 1920. That was the first appearance of Hercule Poirot, who became one of the most famous private detectives since Sherlock Holmes.

Agatha Christie became generally recognized in 1926, after the publishing of her novel "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd". It is still considered her masterpiece.

When Agatha Christie got tired of Hercule Poirot, she invented Miss Marple, a deceptively mild old woman with her own method of investigation. The last Poirot book, The Curtain, appeared shortly before the writer's death, and the last Miss Marple story, The Sleeping Murder, and her autobiography were published after her death.

Agatha Christie's success with millions of readers lies in her ability to combine clever plots with excellent character drawing and a keen sense of humour with a great observation. Her plots always mislead the reader and keep him in suspense. He cannot guess who the criminal is. Fortunately, evil is always conquered in her novels. Agatha Christie's language is simple and good and it is pleasant to read her books in the original.

Дай правильный ответ

1. An English writer who was born in Ireland in 1667. His novel "The Gulliver's Travels" is known all over the world.
2. A famous English children's writer. His first book appeared in 1865. It was a fairy-tale about a small girl and her adventures in a wonderful land.
3. An English writer, he was born in India. One of his books was called "The Jungle Book" where the main hero is Mowgli.
4. The main hero of his book is Robinson Crusoe.
5. A British writer. He was born in Scotland and created a famous character – the detective Sherlock Holmes.
6. A modern English writer, she was born in 1965, she wrote her first book at 5 or 6 years old, her first book about Harry Potter was published in 1997.

Выполни задание

Choose the name of the book and the author.

1. Tom Sawyer
2. Harry Potter
3. The Jungle Book
4. Gulliver's Travel
5. Winnie-the-Pooh
6. Robinson Crusoe
7. White Fang a) J. Swift
- b) D. Defoe
- c) J. Rowling
- d) J. London
- e) M. Twain
- f) R. Kipling
- g) A. Milne

Выполнить тест

Test "Famous English and American writers".

1.wrote the story about Tom Sawyer.
a) Jack London b) Mark Twain c) William Shakespeare d) Agatha Christie
2. Jack London wrote stories about.....
a) the North b) Africa c) the South
3. The theatre, where W. Shakespeare played, was called.....
a) the Earth b) the Venus c) the Globe
4. Agatha Christi is famous for her.....
a) stories about animals b) soap operas c) detective stories
5.wrote a lot of plays and poems.
a) Agatha Christi b) W. Shakespeare c) James Chase
6. The native city of W. Shakespeare is.....
a) Oxford b) Stratford-on-Avon c) Dover

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 17.

Тема занятия : Театр.

Цель

-занятия: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1) Приобретаемые умения У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1,З2,З3,З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

THE THEATRE

1) People live a very busy life nowadays, so they have little time to spare. 2) Still they try their best to make use of those rare hours of leisure. 3) Some people find it a pleasure to go to the theatre. 4) The theatre is one of the most ancient kinds of arts. 5) For centuries people have come to the theatre for different aims: to relax, to be amused and entertained, to have a good laugh, to enjoy the acting of their favourite actors and actresses. 6) Some people like drama; others are fond of musical comedy. 7) The subtlest theatre-lovers prefer ballet and opera. 8) In our country there are many theatres: big and small, new and old, famous and not very well known. 9) The Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow is among the most famous theatres in the world. 10) Wonderful operas and ballets are staged in this theatre. 11) The names of Ulanova, Plisetskaya, Maximova, Vasiliev, Arkhipova, Sotkilava and others are known worldwide. 12) The other most popular Moscow theatres are the Maly Theatre, the Satire Theatre, the Vachtangov Theatre, the Variety Theatre and others. 13) Young spectators attend the Children's Musical Theatre and the Puppet Theatre more willingly. 14) All these and many other theatres present a great variety of shows. 15) That makes a spectator feel somewhat at a loss what theatre to choose. 16) In this case it may turn out useful to consult a billboard and find out what and where is on. 17) Sometimes you may face a difficulty of another kind: that is of getting tickets. 18) If you do not feel like standing in a queue for tickets at the box-office, you may book them beforehand. 19) Ticket prices vary according to the seats. 20) The better seats at the theatre are in the stalls and in the dress circle. 21) They are rather expensive seats. 22) Boxes, of course, are the best seats and the most expensive, too. 23) Those people, who are short of money, take seats in the gallery, in the balcony or in the upper balcony. 24) Tickets for afternoon performances are cheaper than those for evening performances.

Прочитать диалог в парах

- Are you a frequent theatergoer?
- I cannot say I am. Still I try not to miss an opportunity to see the plays that are spoken of and are worth seeing.
- When did you visit the theatre first?
- It was some years ago. My mother took me to a morning performance of the ballet "The Sleeping Beauty".
- What were your impressions?
- It was great! The acting, the costumes, the music of the ballet was superb! The performance was a great success with the public.
- Have you ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre?

- Unfortunately, I have not. However, my mother happened to be there. She listened to the opera "The Queen of Spades" there. I cannot tell you what a treat it was for her.

Составить глоссарий по теме

A theatre
A busy life
To have little time to spare
To try one's best
To make use
Rare
Leisure
To go to the theatre
An ancient kind of arts
To relax
To amuse
To entertain
To have a good laugh
To enjoy the acting
An actor
An actress
A drama
A musical comedy
To be fond of
Subtle
A theatre-lover
Ballet
Opera
The Bolshoi Theatre
To be staged
Ulanova
Plisetskaya
Maximova
Vasiliev
Arkipova
Sotkilava
The Maly Theatre
The Satire Theatre
The Vachtangov Theatre
The Variety Theatre
A spectator
To attend
The Children's Musical Theatre
The Puppet Theatre
Willingly
To feel somewhat at a loss
To turn out
To consult
A billboard
To find out
To face a difficulty
To get a ticket

To stand in a queue
A box-office
To book beforehand
To vary
A seat
In the stalls
In the dress circle
Rather expensive
A box
To be short of money
In the gallery
In the balcony
In the upper balcony
An afternoon performance
An evening performance Театр
Актриса

Драма Занятая жизнь
Иметь мало свободного времени
Стараться изо всех сил
Использовать
Редкий
Досуг
Ходить в театр
Древний вид искусств
Расслабляться, отдыхать
Веселиться
Развлекаться
Смеяться
Наслаждаться игрой
Актер

Музыкальная комедия
Интересоваться, увлекаться
Утонченный
Театрал
Балет
Опера
Большой театр
Быть поставленным на сцене
Уланова
Плисецкая
Максимова
Васильев
Архипова
Соткилава
Малый театр
Театр сатиры
Театр им. Вахтангова
Театр эстрады
Зритель

Посещать
Детский музыкальный театр
Кукольный театр
Охотно
Быть в растерянности
Выясняться, оказываться
Советоваться
Афиша
Выяснять, узнавать
Столкнуться с трудностью
Купить билет
Стоять в очереди
Театральная/ билетная касса
Заказывать заранее
Варьироваться
Место (в театре)
В партере
В бельэтаже
Довольно дорогой
Ложа
Иметь недостаточно средств
На галерке
На балконе
На верхнем балконе
Дневное представление (спектакль)
Вечернее представление
Письменно перевести текст
Moscow Theatres

For decades, Moscow has had a reputation as a city of theatres. The birth plays of the historic "Bolshoi", "Mali" and "Moscow Art" theatres the city has been and still is a centre for the development exploratory modern ideas in the dramatic art and is famous for its great number of highly gifted, interesting directors, actors, playwrights and artists.

Every evening the doors of Moscow theatres open to streams of theatergoers. The best Moscow theatres devoted themselves to developing the principals of directing and acting lay down by Stanislavsky, Meerhold, Nemerovich -Danchenko, Vachtangov and others. The discoveries and successes of Moscow theatres today exist due to experience and triumphs of preceding generations.

I would like to tell you about the Bolshoi Theatre. The majestic building of the Bolshoi Theatre stands in Theatre Square in Moscow's central quarter, not far from Kremlin. This is the leading Russian opera house with the best vocalists and choreographers in its company.

The Bolshoi traces its history to 1776 when a standing opera company was organized in Moscow. The first opera shown in Bolshoi theatre was opera "life of tsar" (now "Ivan Susanin"). Later operas by Dargomyzhsky, Serov, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and Rubinstein were produced here.

At the same time, the Bolshoi Company staged the best operas and ballets by West European composers- Mozart, Rossini, Weber, Verdi and others. The Bolshoi ballet company enjoys well-deserved fame as the world's finest. This is equally true of its brilliant realistic style of performance and repertoire.

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 19

Тема занятия: Кино.

Цель занятия: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

Cinema

In England, the cinema is usually called "the pictures". In America, the word "the movies" is often used. Cinema going is a favourite pastime in Britain. People go to the cinema once or twice a week. Cinema going is more popular in industrial towns in the North of England and Scotland than in the South. However, especially if it is cold and wet outside, many people like to stay at home to watch TV.

Cinemas in England are usually large and more comfortable than the theatres. Often there is a restaurant, so that it is possible to spend an afternoon and evening there (if you have enough money, of course). Behind the cinema screen, there is a stage, so that the building can be used for concerts and other performances.

British cinemagoers see mainly English and American films, though many of the foreign films are often shown in London and in the South of the country.

In our country cinema going is not so popular now as it was earlier. People prefer to stay at home and to watch TV or video.

I like to watch films very much. I prefer thrillers, comedies and horror movies, but I do not like tragedies and melodramas very much, and I hate soap operas, although they are becoming very popular in our

country. My favourite film is ... with ... starring. It is wonderful from the beginning to the end. There are many films, which are worth seeing, but this one is the best one to my mind.

Задание 1. Переведи слова и выучи их дома:

cinema

comedy

film

horror movie

melodrama

thriller

to watch TV

town

TV

video

cameraman

rows of seats

screen

box-office

feature

science fiction film

documentary

western

cartoon

Задание 2. Соотнеси:

1. A film about space travel or life in an imaginary future.
 2. A film about criminals and detectives.
 3. A film with lots of music and dance.
 4. A film about cowboys and life in the Wild West.
 5. A funny film with a happy ending.
 6. A film in which mysterious and frightening things happen.
- A) A musical
B) A western

- C) A comedy
- D) A science fiction film
- E) A crime film
- F) A horror film

Задание 3. Ответь на вопросы:

- a. Is cinema a popular art today?
- b. Do you often go to the cinema?
- c. Which of the two arts cinema and theatre is more popular?
- d. What are the most popular cinemas in the place where you live?
- e. What films do you prefer?
- f. What are famous cartoons made in the USA?

Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме «Кино»:

1. Do you like to ... to the cinema?
a) go b) visit c) attend
2. Have you ... the new film?
a) seen b) watched c) shot
3. What is ... a movie theater today?
a) in b) off c) on
4. I prefer....
a) comedies b) thrillers c) dramas
5. Have you bought... ?
a) tickets b) bill c) masterpiece
6. He is a famous
a) painter b) actress c) actor
7. Who is the ... of the film?
a) producer b) illustrator c) artist
8. Walt Disney is famous for his
a) entertainment films b) animated cartoons c) fairy tales
9. We buy tickets at the
a) bill b) row c) box-office

10. We sat in the third

a) row b) bill c) box-office

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 4.9. Мой любимый актер.

Цель занятия: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Основные источники:

Агабекян И.П. Английский язык: учебное пособие для СПО. Ростов на/Д.: Феникс, 2015

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. - М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Норма времени :-2часа

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

Bruce Willis

Bruce Willis was born on the 19th of March in 1955, on a military base in Germany. Bruce Willis has always had a strong personality and a gift for acting.

He was a very energetic teenager and became active in various drama clubs. His first leading role was in the very successful TV series Moonlighting and his first great film success was Blind Date. Die Hard, Hudson Hawk, Armageddon and a number of other unforgettable Hollywood hits followed.

Bruce Willis is of medium height and well built. What makes him so attractive are his smile and his laughing eyes. He looks great in expensive suits, but he prefers casual clothes.

Of course, he is not only well known for being good looking, but also as a talented actor with a complicated personality. He is a very sociable and outgoing person. His life and career have shown that with determination and strong will, you can succeed in whatever you choose to do.

Bruce Willis was married to film star Demi Moore, with whom he has three beautiful daughters. Unfortunately, his married life was not as successful as his career. That is why he got divorced. Of course, he loves his children and tries to spend much time as possible with them, although he sometimes feels he does not see them enough.

Bruce Willis is indeed a unique personality, whose character has many sides. One thing is for sure; his talent and fame will continue to shine for many years to come.

Найти соответствия

1. afternoon

2. America
3. cinema
4. comedies
5. comfortable
6. concert
7. country
8. England
9. evening
10. favourite
11. film
12. horror movies
13. melodramas
14. money
15. popular
16. thrillers
17. to watch TV
18. town
19. TV
20. video
21. сериалы a) soap operas
- b) Америка
- c) Англия
- d) вечер
- e) видео
- f) город
- g) день
- h) деньги
- i) кино
- j) комедии
- k) концерт

- l) любимый
- m) мелодрамы
- n) популярный
- o) смотреть телевизор
- p) страна
- q) телевизор
- r) триллеры
- s) удобный
- t) фильм
- u) фильмы ужасов

Письменно перевести текст

Walt Disney and his heroes

Walt Disney was born in Chicago. He had a talent for drawing and an interest in photography from early age. In 1923, he went with his brother Roy to Hollywood. In 1928 appeared his first "Mickey Mouse" film with sound that had great success. Mickey Mouse became a house-hold word нарицательным together with such companions as Minnie, Pluto, and — perhaps the favourite of them all — Donald Duck. "The Three Little Pigs" and «Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs» immediately spring приходят на ум to mind. After the Second World War Disney turned his attention to real-life nature studies and non-cartoon films with living actors.

In 1955 he created another miracle enterprise — "Disney-land", a huge amusement park in southern California. Disneyland is situated 27 miles south of Los Angeles. Of all the show plac-es, none is as famous as Disneyland. Walt Disney created this kingdom of fantasy.

Walt Disney died in California at the age of 65. His works have given so much pleasure for many years to many people, young and old, in many countries.

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 20

Тема занятия . Музеи, экскурсии.

Цель занятия: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1 Приобретаемые умения У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

MADAME TUSSAUD

1. For over 200 years, Madame Tussaud's exhibition of wax figures has been one of Britain's most popular attractions. The exhibition has constantly developed and now visitors can see the world's public figures, including men and women who have made a lasting impact on our lives, Kings and Queens, great political leaders, religious leaders, superstars past and present who have become legends.

2. But the story of Madame Tussaud is as impressive as her exhibition. Two things about her are especially interesting. First, she spent her early years in the turmoil of the French Revolution and came to meet many of its characters, and perhaps more unusually, she succeeded in business at a time when women were seldom involved in the world of commerce. Madame Tussaud whose first name is Marie was born in France in 1761. Her father, a soldier, was killed in battle two months before her birth. She lived with the mother who worked as a housekeeper for the doctor who had a wonderful skill of modeling anatomical subjects in wax. Soon Marie and her mother with the doctor Curtius moved to Paris.

3. France was approaching the Revolution. Dr. Curtius's house became a meeting place of philosophers, writers and revolutionaries. Marie soon discovered she had a talent for observation and remembering the details of faces. Dr. Curtius acted as a teacher to Marie, schooling her in the techniques of wax portraits. Thanks to him, she used a scientific approach in wax portraiture. She was soon allowed to model the great figures of the time. Among them were Francois Voltaire and the American statesman Benjamin Franklin. The French Royal family patronized Dr. Curtius's exhibition and Marie was invited to the Royal Court.

4. At the time of the revolution Marie and her mother were imprisoned for some time. Later Marie was asked to prepare the death masks of French aristocrats who had been executed - among them the King and the Queen. The time of terror ended. In 1794, the doctor died and Marie inherited the business that had grown under her influence. In the following years, she married a French engineer, Francois Tussaud and by 1800 had given birth to three children: a daughter who died and two sons. It was difficult for the exhibition to survive in France and in 1802; Marie Tussaud made a monumental decision. She would leave her husband and baby son in Paris while she and her elder son would tour the exhibition round the British Isles.

5. Marie was to see neither France nor her husband again. She spent the next 33 years travelling in Great Britain. Later her other son joined her. Both of her sons were interested in the business. The travels ended in 1835 when Madame Tussaud's exhibition found a permanent home in London. Since that, there have been fires and disasters but many new figures have been added to the collection. This unusual woman died in 1884 at the age of 89.

ОТВЕТИТЬ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. Have you ever been to a museum or an art gallery?
2. Which of these museums is more interesting for you: a nature history museum, a war museum, a science museum, a history museum, a marine museum?
3. What things are usually collected in a museum?
4. What collections make a museum interesting in your opinion?
5. What famous museums in the world do you know?
6. What famous art galleries in the world do you know?
7. What famous painters do you know?
8. Have you ever tried painting pictures?
9. Why are museums and art galleries necessary and important?

10. Does understanding art need special preparation and education?

Прочитать текст

THE HERMITAGE AND ITS TREASURES OR ART

Among the world's greatest museums of art the Hermitage in St. Petersburg is one of the most outstanding. Every year thousands of people visit the Hermitage Museum.

World treasures are gathered at the museum. It contains rich art collections of all the ages. The Oriental восточная collection of the Museum is the richest in the world. They represent the culture and art of the peoples of the Near East and the Far East. There are splendid collections from China and India, ancient Greece and Rome there.

West-European painting is widely represented in the Hermitage too. It includes world-famous works by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt, Rubens and other masters. The collection represents the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and some other countries.

The West-European Department of the Museum includes a fine collection of European sculpture containing monuments by Michelangelo, Falconet, Rodin and many other eminent sculptors. The museum possesses обладает the world's most outstanding collections of applied art. Special departments in the museum are devoted to the history of the culture and art of the nations of.

Answer these questions.

1. Have you ever been to St. Petersburg?
2. You have seen the Hermitage, haven't you?
3. It is one of the biggest museums of Russia, isn't it?
4. What collections does it contain?
5. Are there collections there which represent the culture and art of the peoples of the Near and the Far East?
6. We can see there works by Raphael and Rembrandt, can't we?
7. Are there pictures in the Hermitage which exhibit the art of Italy, Spain, Holland and France?
8. What does the West-European Department contain?
9. What sculptors are represented there?
10. The Hermitage is open to the public every day, isn't it?
11. Is there an art museum in the town you live in?

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 21.

Тема занятия : Путешествия.

Цель занятия:

- активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия.

Прочитать и перевести текст

TRAVELLING

Thousands of people spend their holidays travelling. They travel by trains, buses, their own cars and motorcycles. People travel to see other countries and continents. People travel spending their time visiting museums and art galleries, places of interest, looking at the shop windows and dining at fine restaurants.

They cruise the Volga, the Dnieper, the Angara, the Yenisei and the Black Sea. They hike in the forests of Siberia. They climb the famous peak of the Caucasian mountains — Elbrus. They enjoy the beauty of snow-covered mountains, sunny valleys and vast forests.

Many people travel in their own cars along the roads. Beautiful pine forests and silvery birches, picture-like rivers and numerous lakes attract lovers of nature. They travel not only to enjoy fine places, but also to see old monuments of sculpture and historical places of the country.

Hiking is becoming very popular. People like to spend their days off in the country. There are fine places near every town with forests, lakes and rivers. It is pleasant to spend a day-off.

Travelling by air has some pluses of course. It is convenient and much quicker than any other means of travelling. During the flight, the passengers do whatever they like. Some of them read, others sleep, looking, or talking. Sometimes they can see the land below. It looks like a topographical map.

Of course, the fastest way of travelling is by plane. However, many people travel by train. With a train, you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its pluses. Train is the cheap means of travelling. Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all passengers. During your way on the train, you can read newspapers, books, look out of the window, drink the tea, and talk with your neighbors or sleep. When you are in the train, you can see the beauty of nature.

Many people enjoy travelling by sea. Such a travelling is called voyage or cruise. The ship stops excursions. When on board the ship people spend a lot of time on the upper deck.

Most travelers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - beautiful views of waterfalls, forests, unusual plants and animals. These photos will remind them of the happy time of holiday.

Письменно перевести предложения

1. Thousands of people spend their holidays travelling.
2. They travel by trains, buses, cars and motorcycles.
3. People travel to other countries and continents.
4. People cruise the Volga, the Yenisei and the Black Sea.
5. They hike in the forests of Siberia.

6. Many people travel in their own cars.
7. People like to spend their days off in the country.
8. The fastest way of travelling is by plane.
9. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its pluses.
10. Train is the cheap means of travelling.
11. When you are in the train, you can see the beauty of nature.
12. Many people enjoy travelling by sea.
13. Such a travelling is called voyage or cruise.

Записать и выучить слова

1. airplane
2. cruise
3. flight
4. hiking
5. holidays
6. long distance train
7. passenger train
8. railroad
9. rest
10. spend
11. through train
12. to travel by car or by bus
13. travelling
14. travelling by car
15. travelling by sea
16. travelling by train
17. travelling on foot
18. vocations

прочитать и обсудить текст

Be a Good Tourist

Tourism has developed much in the 20th century. The truth is that tourists who go to faraway or tropical countries often do nature much harm. Now the travelers are told to not only watch wildlife around them but

also try to protect nature at the same time. Special guides are trying to teach lovers of nature how to behave. In the past, many travelers tried to shoot animals. Today they can only watch them and take pictures of them. Facts show, however, that even this is not always good for the animal world. For example, the people of Kenya have agreed to turn their land into animal reserves. Now it appears that the leopards in the parks cannot have a good rest at night because tourists drive in their cars late at night. The hotels on the Pacific coasts throw such bright light at night that big green turtles that come out from the sea cannot lay their eggs. Tourist hotels are sometimes built in the jungle and the monkey's jumps from the trees to hotel roofs. Beautiful butterflies in the Mexican highland make homes in the trees. Crowds of tourists come to look after the butterflies and trample the ground under the trees. Tens of thousands of Europeans come every year to the Canary Island to watch whales. Their boats frighten the whales that dive so deep that they often drown. The government has decided to limit the number of boats with tourists. They also try to make people understand that we can have more by protecting nature than by using it carelessly.

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 21

Тема занятия: Спорт.

Цель занятия:

- активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Перевести текст

Sports in our life

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning; train themselves in clubs and different sections. Other people like sport too; they only watch sports game on TV and listen the sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sports men but they do not go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject in school. Pupils have physical training twice a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball at the lessons. There is a sport ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air. Many different competitions are held at school. A great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winner.

Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports, you do not catch cold. Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly. There are some popular kinds of sport in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing and other. Athletic is one of the most popular kinds of sport. It includes running, jumping and others.

My favorite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming pool twice a week. I prefer to rest by the lake or river and swim there. My friend goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer. His hobby helps him in his every day life.

Запиши и выучи слова по теме

1. amateur - любительский

2. attention — внимание
3. bodybuilding — культуризм, бодибилдинг
4. compulsory — обязательный
5. diving - дайвинг
6. facilities —оборудование
7. fencing — фехтование
8. figure skater - фигурист
9. gym -тренажерный зал
10. healthy — здоровый
11. high jumper - прыгун в высоту
12. indoors — в помещении
13. out-of-doors — на воздухе
14. professional -профессиональный
15. record -рекорд
16. roller skates -роликовые коньки
17. rowing — гребля
18. sailing — парусный спорт
19. skating — коньки
20. skating-rink — каток
21. skiing — лыжный спорт
22. sporting society- спортивное общество
23. swimming pool — плавательный бассейн
24. to be fit — быть в форме
25. to do sports -заниматься спортом
26. totally -полностью
27. tournament - турнир, чемпионат
28. weight lifting — поднятие тяжестей
29. weightlifter -тяжелоатлет
30. wrestling — борьба

ответить на вопросы

1. Why is sport so popular in our country?
2. Do you go in for any kind of sport?
3. What is your favourite kind of sport?
4. What is the most popular kind of sport in our country?
5. Did you take part in any sport contests?
6. Do you play football or any other ball game?
7. Which ball game do you like best?
8. How many players make up a football team (a basket-ball team, a hockey team)?
9. How long does a football match last?
10. Are you a football fan? Which team do you cheer for?
11. What interesting (exciting) football match did you see? What was the score?
12. Are you a good skater?
13. Can you swim?
14. What outdoor and indoor games do you know?
15. What stadium is the best in our country?
16. When and where were the last Olympic Games held?
17. What world records were set there by our sportsmen?
18. When and where will the next Olympics be held?

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 22 .

Тема занятия: Спорт в Англии и США.

Цель занятия:

- активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1 Приобретаемые умения У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1,З2,З3,З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

SPORTS IN BRITAIN AND THE USA

Sports play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, and darts.

Football the most popular game in the world is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby.

Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In a game players may carry the ball. Teams of 15 men with an oval ball play Rugby.

Golf, one of the most popular sports in Britain, originated in Scotland. Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis originated in England in 1880. However, the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships. Wimbledon is known worldwide as the centre of lawn tennis.

Wimbledon championships begin on the nearest Monday to June 22 when the weather is fine. Millions of people watch on TV live and at full length the Championships.

Steeplechase, a cross-country running, is popular in European countries. The first cross-country race took place in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horseracing, motorcar racing, boat racing, dog racing, donkey racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge; it first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. Many people come to watch it.

The emphasis on physical fitness has involved increasing number of Americans in activities that provide the necessary physical conditioning and at the same time other enjoyment and recreation. The American participants are attracted by such sports and activities as swimming, tennis, marathons, track and field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating, squash and badminton. Nevertheless, the four major American sports are hockey, baseball, football and basketball.

The large choice of sports in America can be explained by the variety and size of the country, its different climates and the people's love of competitions of any type. In addition, public sports facilities have always been available in great number for participants. American schools and colleges use sports activities as a way of teaching social values. Among these are teamwork and sportsmanship. The average high school offers its students a great variety of sports, including rowing, wrestling, tennis and golf. In addition, this may explain why the Americans have traditionally done well in many of these sports. As a result, being intelligent and being good in sports is regarded as things that can go together, as an ideal. There are many colleges, which have excellent academic reputation and are good in sports.

At present professional sportsmen are concerned with getting a good education that will allow them to find good jobs when their playing days are over.

There are no separate "universities" for sports in the USA. Recently peculiar USA sports such as skateboarding, windsurfing, hang-gliding has gained international popularity. The most unusual sport that first reached popularity in the USA is triathlon. It includes swimming, bicycle racing and long-distance running and is becoming more and more popular in Europe.

Everyone in America can participate in sports activities.

Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме «Спорт»

1. I like....

a) play sport games b) go in for sports c) watch sport competitions

2. Mary is fond of....

a) table tennis b) wrestling c) skiing

3. Henry likes to

a) ski b) skate c) swim

4. ... is my favourite kind of sport.

a) wrestling b) skiing c) skating

5. Do you like ... ?

a) wrestling b) judo c) rugby

6. I like

a) rugby b) racing c) boxing

7. Bill is fond of....

a) boxing b) hockey c) wrestling

8. She enjoys

a) water-skiing b) tobogganing c) swimming

9. Does he like ... ?

a) skating b) tobogganing c) racing

10. He goes in for....

a) hockey b) rugby c) football

11. Vera goes in for....

a) tobogganing b) figure skating c) judo

12. They like to play....

a) basketball b) volleyball c) football

13. His father is fond of....

a) swimming b) diving c) wrestling

Сопнесите

a) The sport of moving through the water in a boat without sails

b) the sport of going on horseback

c) a game played between two teams of eleven players

- d) an outdoor game, popular in Britain played in summer with a ball by two teams of 11 players each, usually dressed in white
- e) a game in which the players use rackets to hit a small object called a shuttlecock over a high net
- f) a game for two people who use rackets, a small soft ball and a low net
- g) a game played by two teams of 6 players each that is played on an ice field
- h) the sport of fighting with fists
- i) the sport of playing a type of football with an oval ball
1. Badminton
 2. Boxing
 3. Cricket
 4. Football
 5. Horseracing
 6. ice hockey
 7. Rowing
 8. Rugby
 9. Tennis

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие №23.

Тема занятия : Олимпиада.

Цель занятия: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести текст

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 776 B.C. (before Christ) and took place every four years for nearly 1200 years at Olympia, the place in Greece. They included and boxing, wrestling and the pentathlon. The Olympic Games stopped in 394 A.D. (Anno Domini). The temple at Olympia was destroyed. Many years passed until in 1894 a Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin persuaded people from 15 countries to start the Olympic Games again. 1896 is the year when the first of the modern series of the Olympic Games took place in Athens, the capital of Greece. In 1908, the 4th Olympic Games took place in Great Britain. More than 2000 sportsmen came to London from more than 20 countries. Since then the number of competing athletes has increased each time. Moscow was the capital of the Olympic Games in 1980. They were really the holiday for all peoples of the USSR. During

the world wars, the Olympic Games did not take place. It was in 1916, 1940 and 1944. Lausanne, a city in Switzerland, is the residence of the International Olympic Committee. The members of the Committee decide where each Olympic Games will take place. They ask a city (but not a country) to be host – one city for the winter Olympic Games and one – for the summer Olympic Games.

Дайте правильный ответ

1. How often are the Olympic Games held?
 - a. Every year
 - b. Every two years
 - c. Every four years
2. How many rings are there in the Olympic Games symbol?
 - a. Four
 - b. five
 - c. six
3. What do they represent?
 - a. Countries of the world
 - b. Continents of the world
 - c. Cities of the world
4. When will the next Summer Olympics be held?
5. Where will the next Winter Olympics be held?
6. Where were the first modern Olympics played?
 - a. 1896
 - b. 1900
 - c. 1924
7. Who was the 'inventor' of the modern Olympic Games?
 - a. Pierre de Coubertin
 - b. Juan Antonio Samaranch
 - c. Thomas Bach
8. What do the sportsmen who come first, second and third win in the Olympics?
 - a. Certificates
 - b. Equipment
 - c. Medals
9. Where are The International Olympic Committee based?
 - a. France

- b. Switzerland
- c. Spain

Переведите письменно

From the 7th until the 23d of February in Sochi, there were the XXII Winter Olympic Games. For 15 days the best athletes in the world competed in different sports: Mountain skiing, Biathlon, Skeleton, Curling, Short-track, Bobsleigh, Ice-hockey, Snowboarding, Nordic Combined, Ski-jumping, Figure skating, Luge, Freestyle. There are some Olympic symbols and one of them is the Olympic Flag.

Bobber Alexander Zubkov became the banner bearer at the Olympic Games in Sochi. Five interlocked rings of blue, black, red, yellow and green colours symbolize the five continents united into the Olympic movement. The blue ring symbolizes Europe, the black ring – Africa, the red ring – America, the yellow ring – Asia, the green ring – Australia. The Olympic flame is the traditional attribute of the Olympic Games. As a symbol of peace among people, the flame represents the basic spiritual significance of this classic competition. Irina Rodnina and Vladislav Tretiak lighted the bowl of the Olympic flame. The Olympic motto is «Citius, altius, fortius». These Latin words mean «Faster, higher, stronger». The official slogan of the Olympic Winter Games: "Hot. Winter. Your ". Before games, the Russian Olympic athletes uttered an oath. The choir of Russian pop stars, including: F. Kirkorov, Valeria, D. Bilan, S. Rotaru, Y. Savicheva, D. Joker and others sang the Olympic anthem. Mascots - are the most important symbols of the Sochi 2014. They were Leopard, White Bear and Bunny.

Переведите

1. Профессиональный спорт дает шанс посмотреть весь мир.
2. Профессиональные спортсмены вынуждены жертвовать многими вещами.
3. Профессиональный спорт помогает повысить самооценку и уверенность в себе.
4. Спортсмены вынуждены уходить на пенсию молодыми.
5. Профессиональный спорт помогает заработать много денег.
6. Профессиональный спорт ассоциируется с травмами и усталостью.

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 24

Тема занятия: Зимние и летние виды спорта.

Цель занятия:

-формирование лексических навыков.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитать и перевести слова.

Badminton, baseball, basketball, boxing, cricket, football, golf, high jumping,

Horseshooting, ice hockey, rowing, rugby, running, sailing, skating, skiing, swimming, tennis, volleyball.

Прочтите и переведите текст.

KEEPING FIT AND DOING SPORTS.

If you want to feel fit you had better go in for one kind of sport or another. I should admit that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Good health is better than the best medicine. «You have a sound mind in a sound body» as the old Latin saying goes. The English proverb «Sickness in the body brings sickness to the mind» expresses a similar idea but from different point of view. All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make our bodies strong and to keep ourselves fit and healthy. To tell the truth I do not do sports regularly and it is not an essential part of my daily life. In the morning, I do some exercises just to awake. Then some aerobics for myself. It puts me into the fine moods. In summer, I go swimming, as there is a beautiful river with pure water where my Granny lives. In winter, it is rather long at our place, I should say, I prefer skiing (There is nothing like the sight of a winter forest - a real fairy-tale). I like to ride the bike and tobogganing in winter. Mum says that I am too old to do it, why not after all? I should not call myself a sports fan. Of course, I like to watch sports competitions on TV. Fortunately, they show different ones - football, basketball. I like tennis tournaments very much. I think, it is a very intelligent kind of sport for clever thinking people. In addition, I admire skiing championships, biathlon, and swimming. However, what I like most is basketball. The best games are viewed on TV. I came to know that modern basketball appeared in 1891 in the USA. The originator, John Naismith was a coach at the college. He invented the baskets and the rules of the game. Since then basketball has become very popular and is spread all over the world. It is the sport of strong tall men, the sport of giants.

Doing sports a man become strong, healthy and gay. He begins to take care of his health. «Good health is better than wealth», you know. It is true, I should say. In our school, we have a nice gym. Sports and games are popular among pupils. Many children train at special sport schools.

Перевести текст письменно.

Summer and Winter Sports

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of every nationality and class are united. The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting/ hunting, hockey and, in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow — skating, skiing and tobogganing. It is so nice to go to the skating-rink on a frosty sunny day. Some people prefer to be out of town in such weather and to sledge or to ski in the woods. Many people greatly enjoy figure skating and ski jumping.

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games, football takes the first place in public interests; this game is played in all the countries of the world. The other games that have firmly established themselves in favour in different countries are cricket, volleyball, basketball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular with both young and old.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and track and field events. Scores of young girls and women go in for calisthenics. Over the last few years, aerobics has become popular with young girls and women. Aerobics helps them to be slim, healthy and strong. The interest for it greatly increased thanks to Jane Fonda, a prominent American actress, the founder of this kind of sport. This woman may serve as an impressive example of inexhaustible health, cheerfulness and beauty. Being a great enthusiast of aerobics, she has been trying to initiate many women all over the world into this sport.

Among indoor games, which one can go in for all the year round, are billiards, table tennis, draughts, chess, of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries. Therefore, we have all grounds to say that sport is one of the things that makes people kin.

Работа с презентацией. SPORT IN TYUMEN.

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 25.

Тема занятия: Приморский край

Цель занятия:

- активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитай текст

The area was settled by several Tungusic and Turkic tribes, such as the Sushen, the proto-Mongol Shiwei and the Mohe. The Udege people are said to have traditionally settled in territories along the Bikin River long ago, however, they are possibly of Jianzhou Jurchen origin.[15]

During the Balhae Kingdom, most of the krai were within boundaries of the provinces of Dingli, Anbian and Anyuan. After Balhae was conquered by the Khitans, the territory became part of Liao Dynasty's Eastern Circuit and Jin Dynasty's Supin Circuit. It then came under the Mongol and Manchu rule.

The acquisition of Siberia by the Tsardom of Russia and the subsequent Russian expansion to the Far East brought the Russians into direct contact with China. The Nerchinsk Treaty of 1689 demarcating the borders of the two states gave all lands lying south of the Stanovoy Mountains, including Primorye, to the Qing Empire. However, with the weakening of the Qing Empire [further explanation needed] in the second half of the 19th century, Russia began its expansion into the area. In 1858, the towns of Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk were founded. In 1858, Nikolay Muravyov-Amursky signed the Aigun Treaty with China, followed by the Beijing Treaty two years later. As a result of the two treaties, the Sino-Russian border shifted south to the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, granting Russia full control of Primorye.

Primorskaya Oblast was established as the easternmost division of the Russian Empire in 1856. It included the territory of modern Primorsky Krai as well as the territories of modern Khabarovsk Krai and Magadan Oblast, stretching from Vladivostok to the Chukchi Peninsula in the far north.

In the period from 1859 to 1882, ninety-five settlements were established in the Primorye region, including Vladivostok, Ussuriysk, Razdolnoye, Vladimiro-Aleksandrovskoye, Shkotovo, Pokrovka, Tury Rog, and Kamen-Rybolov. The population was primarily engaged in hunting, fishing and cultivation. More than two-thirds of the territory's inhabitants followed these occupations.

Coat of arms of Primorskaya Oblast in the beginning of the 20th century

During the latter part of the 19th century, there was significant resource, industrial and resulting economic development in Primorye. Coal mining became a prominent industry, as did the export of sea-kale, velvet

antlers, timber, crab, dried fish, and trepangs. The rapid economic expansion of Primorye was financed in large measure by Russian and foreign capital investment.

After the Russian Revolution and the victory of the communists, the new government renamed Primorskaya Oblast as the Zemstvo of Maritime Territory. It was defined as the Far-Eastern Republic (1920–1922). Within the Russian SFSR, this became Far-Eastern Oblast (1922–1926) and then Far-Eastern Krai (1926–1938).

The area became a battleground for allied and Bolshevik troops during the Siberian Intervention. In 1922, shortly before the end of the Civil War, Primorye came under Bolshevik control. The new government directed the economic, scientific, and cultural development of the territory. The Soviet Government spent the following ten years combating "bourgeois ideology" in many areas of life and culture. As a result, the music, theater, literature, and the fine arts of Primorye were censored.

Primorsky was the center of the ethnic Korean minority of Russia. The Pos'et Korean National Raion was created under the policy of Korenizatsiya. The Krai had 105 both fully and mixed Korean towns where residents used the Korean language as an official language. Nearly 200,000 ethnic Koreans were living in the Krai by the time of their deportation in 1938.[16] The Soviet Union had earlier deported ethnic Chinese from western Siberia.

During this period, the Soviet government emphasized centralized planning of the economy. As in the rest of the Soviet Union, priority was given to heavy industry, with a special emphasis on mining and commercial fishing. There was widespread investment in construction of rail and sea transit, and new port facilities were constructed.

Primorsky Krai was formed by further subdivision of Far-Eastern Krai in 1938, as part of the Stalin-era policy of "unbundling". Primorsky Krai, as defined in 1938, corresponds to the northeastern part of the historical region of Outer Manchuria.

On April 18, 1942, the region became accidentally involved in World War II, which the United States had entered after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in December 1941. Primorsky Krai was the location where one of 16 United States Army Air Corps B-25 Mitchell medium bombers landed. The group had been launched from USS Hornet to carry out the Doolittle Raid on Japan. Japan and the Soviet Union were not then at war. The landing occurred 40 miles (65 km) west of Vladivostok; the bomber's crew could not return to their base, the aircraft carrier Hornet, by the mission plan.[17] The crew later returned home via Iran.

During the 1970s, the Soviet Union expanded scientific institutions in Primorye, especially in the city of Vladivostok. Several large research institutions are located here, such as the Institute of Biology and Agriculture, the Pacific Institute of Bio-organic Chemistry, the Institute of Marine Biology, the Pacific Institute of Geography, the Pacific Oceanological Institute, as well as several Institutes affiliated with the Far Eastern Division of the Russian Academy of Science.

By the early 1990s, once-small enterprises in the city had developed into large companies. Some of the most prominent include the DVMP (FESCO) shipping company, the Dalmoreprodukt seafood concern[clarify], Progress Arsenyev Aircraft Works, and Vostok Mining. Commercial fishing plays an important part in the economy of the Primorye and includes firms like Vladivostok Trawling and Refrigerating Fleet (VBTRF), the Active Marine Fisheries Base of Nakhodka, and the Fishing and Marine Transport Fleet of Primorye. Numerous enterprises of the Russian military industrial complex were also established in Primorye.

The Udege people, led by Pavel Sulyandziga, are trying to gain control over their traditional territories along the Bikin River and in particular a Territory of Traditional Natural Resource Use of federal status.

During the Soviet period, the high authority in the oblast was shared between three persons: The first secretary of the Primorsky CPSU Committee (who in reality had the biggest authority), the chairman of the

oblast Soviet (legislative power), and the Chairman of the oblast Executive Committee (executive power). After 1991, the head of the Oblast administration and eventually the governor was appointed/elected alongside elected regional parliament.

The Charter of Primorsky Krai is the fundamental law of the region. The Legislative Assembly of Primorsky Krai is the province's regional standing legislative (representative) body. The Legislative Assembly exercises its authority by passing laws, resolutions, and other legal acts and by supervising the implementation and observance of the laws and other legal acts passed by it. The highest executive body is the Oblast Government, which includes territorial executive bodies such as district administrations, committees, and commissions that facilitate development and run the day to day matters of the province. The Oblast administration supports the activities of the Governor who is the highest official and acts as guarantor of the observance of the krai Charter in accordance with the Constitution of Russia. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 26

Тема занятия: Мой родной город - Уссурийск

Цель занятия:

-активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Норма времени :-2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:.

Прочитай текст и письменно переведите .

Мой родной город Уссурийск

Ussuriysk is a city in Primorsky Krai, Russia, located in the fertile valley of the [Razdolnaya River](#), 98 kilometers (61 mi) north of [Vladivostok](#), the administrative center of the krai, and about 60 kilometers (37 mi) from both the [China–Russia border](#) and the [Pacific Ocean](#). Population: 158,004 (2010 Census);^[2] 157,759 (2002 Census);^[7] 158,016 (1989 Census).^[8]

It was previously known as *Nikolskoye* (until 1898), *Nikolsk-Ussuriysky* (until 1935), *Voroshilov* (until 1957). The area of what now is Ussuriysk was settled by Yulou [Mohe](#) tribes. From the mid-9th century, it became Solbin-bu of the [Balhae Kingdom](#). It is then populated by the Dōnghǎi [Jurchens](#), under control of [Liao dynasty](#). The city then become capital of [Jin Dynasty](#)'s Sùpín circuit .Then it went under control of Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties respectively. In 1866, the settlement of **Nikolskoye** (Никольское) was founded on the area of today's Ussuriysk, named after [Saint Nicholas](#). Due to its advantageous geographic location at the crossing of the transportation lines, the village experienced rapid growth during the 1870s, turning into a trade center. Its role increased after the railroad connecting [Khabarovsk](#) and Vladivostok (now a part of the [Trans-Siberian Railway](#)) was built, and in 1898 it was granted town status and renamed **Nikolsk-Ussuriysky**

By the beginning of the 20th century the town's population totaled 15,000 people, and the annual turnover of its trade enterprises was equal to three million [rubles](#). After the [Russo-Japanese War](#) of 1904–1905, Nikolsk-Ussuriysky became one of the most important commercial and economic centers of the [Russian Far East](#). In 1913, the city ranked fourth after Vladivostok, [Blagoveshchensk](#), and Khabarovsk in terms of population. Enterprises were established processing agricultural products such as [mills](#), [dairies](#), [soap](#)-

boiling plants, and [tanneries](#), as well as macaroni and sausage factories and [breweries](#). [Brick](#) factories, [quarries](#), and [saw-mills](#) were also built.

The central part of the city began to be built up with two- and three-story [masonry](#) buildings. In 1914, there were fourteen educational institutions, a theater, a circus, and three movie-theaters in Nikolsk-Ussuriysky.

After the [October Revolution](#) of 1917, the city's economy experienced rapid growth. The city specialized in processing agricultural products. The name of the city was changed to **Voroshilov** in 1935 after [Kliment Voroshilov](#)¹ With [Nikita Khrushchev](#)'s ascent to power after [Stalin](#)'s death the city's name was changed in 1957 to *Ussuriysk* after the [Ussuri River](#), which is more than 140 km away. Until the 1980s, the city ranked second in the krai in population, having only recently yielded to [Nakhodka](#). Ussuriysk is still second only to [Vladivostok](#) as a theatrical and higher-educational center (it is home to the Pedagogical and Agricultural Institutes, and the Higher Military School)

The city's industry is represented by twenty-eight enterprises, including twelve of the food industry, two of light industry, six of metal industry, and four of construction industry. Ussuriysk has always specialized in the production of consumer goods. That is why at present it is in a more favorable situation as compared with other large cities of Primorye where enterprises of war industry prevailed. The largest enterprises of light industry are Primorsky Sakhar (which provides the Russian Far East with sugar, producing 160,000 tonnes per year), Dalsoya (which produces vegetable oil, margarine, and soap), Ussuriysky Balsam (24 kinds of liqueur and vodka products, and balsams made of a blend of dozens of herbs). Five articles of Ussuriysky Balsam were given diplomas of the first and the second degrees at all-Russian competition of alcohol products. One more economic feature of Ussuriysk is its wholesale trade. There are approximately thirty specialized and multipurpose trade bases, many of which had developed contacts with foreign partners before the external economic policy was liberalized in Russia. Among the city's other enterprises that are worth mentioning are the Grado firm which annually produces up to 600,000 pairs of footwear, and the Locomotive Repairing Plant. The annual industrial output of Ussuriysk equals 8% of Primorsky Krai's production. Besides, the city is the crossing point of all major highways and railroads of the krai.

Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие №27

Тема занятия: Еда, прием пищи.

Цель занятия: Углубить теоретические знания по употреблению форм глагола на практике.

Норма времени :-2часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания З1,З2,З3,З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторите правило употребления разных форм глагола to be на стр.249 и выполнить упражнение №8 на стр.13, правильно применяя правило.

Traditional American Food

Americans eat a lot. They have three meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner. Most of Americans do not eat home but prefer to go to restaurants. They can choose from many kinds of restaurants. There are a great number of ethnic restaurants in the United States. Italian, Chinese and Mexican food is very popular. An

American institution is the fast food restaurant, which is very convenient but not very healthy. However, there are some principles of American cuisine (if we may call it so). Americans drink a lot of juices and soda; eat a lot of meat, fruits and vegetables, not much bread. In the morning, Americans have cereal or scrambled eggs, milk or orange juice. Chicken or fish, fried potatoes, vegetable salads, and desert: this is the most common menu for lunch. Dinner is probably the most important meal of the day; some people have family dinner, when all members of family have to be there. For dinner Americans usually have meat, fried or baked potatoes with ketchup or sour cream, corn, peas, sometimes macaroni and cheese or spaghetti; ice cream, fruit or cake may be for dessert. Turkey, ham and apple pie are traditional for Christmas and Thanksgiving Day dinners.

Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме «Еда»:

1. Buy a Loaf of....

a) sugar b) bread c) butter

2.1 drink ... for breakfast.

a) tea b) ice-cream c) garlic

3. Where is the ...?

a) milk b) coffee c) water

4. They ate a ... and ... for dinner.

a) duck ... fried potatoes b) turkey... tomatoes c) chicken ... boiled potatoes

5. He doesn't like

a) sausage b) mutton c) chop

6. How much is the ...?

a) beef b) bacon c) ham

7. Do you like ...?

a) grapes b) peaches c) apples

8. Farmers grow....

a) currants b) fruit c) vegetables

9. Pass me ..., please.

a) salt b) sugar c) pepper

10. She likes

a) carrot b) cabbage c) cucumber

11. We run out of....

a) eggs b) peas c) buns

12. I am having ... now.

a) borsch b) soup c) cheese

13. Mother is cooking

a) pike b) cakes c) chops

переведи письменно

The Story of "McDonald's"

In 1937 the McDonald brothers, Dick and Mark, opened little restaurant in California. They bought hot dogs and milk shakes коктейли. In 1945, they have 20 waiters официантов. All the teenagers in town ate hamburgers there. When the 1948 year came, they got paper boxes and bags пакеты for the hamburgers. They put down снизить the price from 30 to 15 cents. There were no more waiters — it was self-service. Therefore, it was cheaper and faster. In 1960s, the McDonald's company opened hundreds of McDonald's restaurants all over the States. In 1971, they opened restaurants in Japan, Germany and Australia. Now the McDonald's company opens a new restaurant every 8 hours. There are more than 14,000 restaurants in over 70 countries.

Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 28

Тема занятия: Москва.- столица нашей Родины .Санкт- Петербург.и его особенности .

Цель занятия: Систематизировать теоретические знания по теме.

-вырабатывать умения применять полученные знания на практике.

-сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-применять глагол в разных типах предложений;

-составлять предложения согласно правилам грамматики.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить правило применения глагола to have в простом настоящем времени на стр.249-250 и выполнить упр.№17 на стр. 17.

Shopping in the USA

Americans go shopping in four main types of stores: supermarkets, grocery stores, con-venience stores and delis.

Supermarkets are the largest. They often have a wide variety of dairy products, cereals, bread and baked goods, prepared, canned and frozen food, ice cream and desserts, paper products, film and much more. You can also develop film in supermarkets. Prices are usually marked on the packages or on signs near the goods. There are usually carts and baskets, so you can carry the goods, which you have chosen, around the store. Usually supermarkets have several cashiers. In general, they are open Monday to Friday from 9 am to 6 pm, and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 pm. Some supermarkets are open on Sundays as well.

Grocery stores are smaller than supermarkets. As a rule, they carry most of the same types of products, but in smaller quantity and less variety. Prices are usually similar to those in the supermarkets. In general, grocery stores work the same hours as supermarkets.

Convenience stores are called this because of their hours of operation — usually from at least 7 am to 12 pm and sometimes round the clock. They usually carry a very limited selection of goods and brands.

Delis usually carry only cold cuts (sliced ham, turkey, salami, chicken, roast beef and cheese) to use in sandwiches, breads, beverages and condiments. Some delis also carry selections of prepared foods and other items.

Ответь на вопросы

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?
5. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
6. What store do you like best and what store do you like least?
7. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things?
8. Do you sometimes buy things that you do not need?
9. Do your parents give you pocket money?
 - a. How much?
 - b. What do you use it for?
 - c. How often do they give it to you?
10. How much did you spend yesterday?
11. What is the most expensive thing you have ever bought?
12. How much do you usually spend each month on food?
13. Have you ever found any money? If so, what did you do with it?
14. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
15. What is something that you want to buy, but do not have enough money to buy.

Составь кроссворд по теме

Переведи письменно

In Great Britain people use pounds (£) and pence (p). The coins are 1 penny, 2 pence, 5 pence, 10 pence, 20 pence and 50 pence. There are also £1 and £2 coins. The coins are round. Nevertheless, two coins have seven sides. The little coin with seven sides is the 20-pence coin and the big: one with seven sides is the 50-pence coin. There is a portrait of the Queen of England on every coin. There are £5, £10, £20, and £50 banknotes.

In the USA, people use dollars and cents. American coins are sometimes called change. Each coin has its own name. A one-cent coin is called a penny. A 5-cent coin is called a nickel. A 10-cent coin is called a dime. A 25-cent coin is a quarter. There are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100-dollar banknotes in the USA. You can see a portrait of an American president on one side and a picture of a famous building on the other.

Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие №29

Тема занятия: Неличные формы глагола.

Цель занятия:

Закрепить на практике умение применять притяжательные местоимения.

Вырабатывать умение грамматически правильно оформлять запись.

Развивать навыки владения местоимениями.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-использовать алгоритм при выполнении упражнения;

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения У1, У2, У3, У4, У5, У6, У7, У8, У9, У10

2. Приобретаемые знания З1, З2, З3, З4

SPORT AND A HEALTHY

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises, jog бег трусцой in the morning, train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions. Other people like sports too, but they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. However, they do not go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils have physical training lessons twice a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball at the lessons. There is a sports ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air.

Many different competitions are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports, you have good health and do not catch cold.

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and go in for sports regularly. There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, ski-ing, skating. Athletics

is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in. There are summer and winter sports.

My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming pool twice a week. Nevertheless, I prefer to rest by the lake or the river and swim there.

Беседа

1. Do you smoke?
2. Do you drink alcohol?
3. Do you often eat unhealthy food?
4. Do you prefer to watch TV to doing sports?
5. Do you use drugs?

Переведи письменно

Вредные привычки

The health of a person is the main value in the life. It cannot be bought with any money! There is no price for it. Being the sick person, you cannot realize all your dreams and be successful in the modern world. However, how to be healthy, when there are many bad habits?

Do not begin! Do not the first cigar, the first sip of alcohol! Everything begins so simply, but comes to the end with a trouble. It was said so much about the harm of smoking. However, not only have the teens also the junior pupils begun to smoke. There is no such organ, which would not suffer from smoking. Smoking is not a harmless pastime. It is necessary to have the will - power to stop smoking.

In addition to smoking, we can name the other bad habit the drinking of alcohol. Very often, they combine with each other. Alcohol is a poison! Having penetrated into an organism, it has destroyed the brain of the person for some months. A great man said that drinking alcohol is a voluntary mad. Under the influence of alcohol, the person can make rash actions. The matter is that alcohol is the drug, and drugs influence on the brains of the person. Especially alcohol is very dangerous for the young. In addition, the usage of drugs ... They ruin all human organs, so the drug addicts die young. Few of them live longer than several years after they have started taking drugs.

Практическое занятие №30

Тема занятия: Англоговорящие страны. Великобритания, США, Канада, Австралия.

Цель занятия:

- Вырабатывать умения применять полученные знания на практике.
- Умение определять географические объекты и правильно произносить их названия.
- Сформировать умения и навыки:
 - пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;
 - применять артикли с географическими названиями;
 - правильно произносить географические названия.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: З1,З2,З3,З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:

Ход проведения практического занятия:

Запиши и выучи слова и выражения.

1. British Isles — Британские острова
2. chamber — палата
3. chemical — химический
4. climate — климат
5. density — плотность
6. government — правительство
7. high — высокий
8. industry — промышленность
9. lake — озеро
10. land — земля, страна
11. low — низкий
12. mild — мягкий
13. plain — равнина
14. population — население
15. ruling — правящий
16. shipbuilding — кораблестроение
17. surface — поверхность
18. textile — текстильная
19. to be situated — быть расположенным
20. to develop — развивать
21. to export — экспортировать
22. to occupy — занимать
23. to produce — производить
24. vast — огромный

Прочитай и переведи текст

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles – a large group of islands lying off the northwestern coast of Europe and separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover in the south and the North Sea in the east. The British Isles consist of two large islands – Great Britain and Ireland – separated by the Irish Sea, and many small islands. Historically the territory of the United Kingdom is divided into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The total area of the United Kingdom is 244 square kilometers.

The territory of Great Britain can be divided into three natural regions:

- 1) Scotland with highland and upland relief and coniferous and mixed forests;
- 2) Wales and mountainous England with upland considerably cut by ravines and valleys and covered with meadows, moorland and cultivated farmland, with patches of broadleaf forest;
- 3) South-east England with plain landscape, fertile soils, the predominance of cultivated farmland, with patches of broadleaf forest.

Great Britain is situated in the temperate zone of Europe. The nature of Great Britain is greatly affected by the sea: there is no place situated more than 100-120 km from the seashore, in the northern parts only 40-60 km.

Great Britain enjoys the humid and mild marine West-Coast climate with warm winters and cool summers and a lot of rainfall throughout the year. As to temperature, Great Britain has warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude. It is due in large measure to the prevalence of mild south-west winds. Another factor is the Gulf Stream, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico and brings much warmth from the equatorial regions to northwestern Europe.

The rivers of Britain are short; their direction and character are determined by the position of the mountains. British rivers are not navigable for ocean ships, but they form deep estuaries. Most of the large ports of Great Britain are situated in the estuaries. The most important rivers are the Severn, the Thames, the Tyne and the Trent.

The United Kingdom was the first country in the world, which became highly industrialized. Until recent times, Britain's heavy industry was mainly concentrated in the centre of England and in the London region. Such towns as Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield produced heavy machines, railway carriages and motorcars. In the 20th century new branches of industry appeared: electronics, radio, chemical industry and others.

Great Britain produces a lot of wool. Sheep farming, cattle farming and dairy farming are also important branches of Britain's economy. The south of England is often called the "Garden of England", because there are many gardens and orchards there.

Из ряда данных слов выберите одно, по какому-либо признаку не сочетающееся с остальными.

- 1) England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Strait of Dover.
- 2) Meadow, landscape, moorland, valley.
- 3) Short, large, warm, highly, cold.
- 4) Sea, Gulf Stream, island, Gulf of Mexico, river, estuary, ocean.
- 5) Heavy machine, railway carriage, motorcar, wool, fertile soils.

Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

- 1) Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland situated?
- 2) Which waters separate the British Isles from the continent of Europe?
- 3) What natural zone is the United Kingdom situated in?
- 4) What climate does Great Britain enjoy?
- 5) Why does Great Britain have warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude?
- 6) Which are the most important rivers in Great Britain?
- 7) Why aren't British rivers navigable for ocean ships?
- 8) What branches of industry appeared in Great Britain in the 20th century?
- 9) What industry is mostly developed in Great Britain?
- 10) Why is the south of England often called the "Garden of England"?

Используя материал текста и известную вам дополнительную информацию, расскажите о преимуществах и недостатках проживания в Великобритании.

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

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Практическое занятие №31

Тема занятия: Российская Федерация . Общий обзор политического положения стран

Цель занятия:

Закрепить на практике умение пользоваться структурой thereis/are.

Вырабатывать умение грамматически правильно оформлять запись.

Развивать умение применять структуру в разных типах предложения.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-использовать алгоритм при выполнении упражнения;

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить по таблице правила образования структуры на стр. 250 и выполнить упражнения.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It is situated in both Europe and Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres.

The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic.

Russia has borders with 16 countries: Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan and the U.S., and the Republic of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west, it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA and Japan. The length of the Russian border is 62 269 km.

There are different types of climate on the territory of our country: Arctic, Subarctic, Continental and Monsoon. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has a Continental climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot or warm. In the South, the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. At the south of our big country, there are wonderful towns, which stay near the sea, such as Anapa, Sochi, and Gelendzhik. In the Sochi, the winter is warm and the summer is hot and wet.

We have steppes in the south; forests are in the central part, tundra and taiga in the north. There are two Great Plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. The highest peak in Russia is Elbrus, 5642 m.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian Rivers - the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena— flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, ores, natural gas, gold, copper, nickel, and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly comprising two chambers: the Council of Federation (upper Chamber) and the State Duma (lower Chamber). The Speaker heads each chamber.

The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and federal courts. Our country has a multiparty system. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. There are also many other beautiful big cities in Russia.

The population of Russia is about 143 million. 81 per cent of the populations are Russians, 4 per cent - Tatars. 74 per cent of the population lives in cities. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red banner and a double-headed eagle.

ОТВЕТИТЬ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. What is the official name of your home country?
2. What part of the earth's surface does Russia occupy?
3. What countries does Russia border on?
4. What natural resources is Russia rich in?
5. What mountains divide Russia into two parts?
6. What river is the longest in Europe?
7. When was the Constitution adopted in Russia?

8. What is the Federal Assembly?
9. What can the President do under the Constitution?
10. What is the first action of the Chairman of the Government on appointment?

Соотнесите

- 1) Russia occupies ...
- 2) The federation comprises ...
- 3) Russia borders on ...
- 4) There are many ...
- 5) Our country is bordered by
- 6) The main Siberian rivers are
- 7) There are ...
- 8) The climate in the central part of the country is
- 9) The climate in the south is ...
- 10) The people in the north live
 - a)... thick forests and barren deserts
 - b)... Mongolia and China in the south
 - c)... Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south- west
 - d)... continental
 - e)... two million rivers in Russia
 - f)... 17 million square kilometres
 - g)... 21 republics
 - h)... the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena
 - i)... subtropical
 - j)... under the Arctic climate

Дайте правильный ответ

1. The official name of our homeland is...
 - a) Russia
 - b) the Russian Federation
 - c) the Republic of the Russian Federation
2. Russia is washed by 12 seas of three oceans: ...

- a) the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic
 - b) the Pacific, the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Indian
 - c) the Pacific, the Arctic and the Indian
3. The Caucasus Mountains are...
- a) in the East of the country
 - b) between the Black and the Caspian Seas
 - c) along the border with Mongolia
4. The largest mountain chain ..., separates Europe from Asia.
- a) the Urals
 - b) the Altai Mountains
 - c) the Caucasus
5. The river Ob is situated...
- a) on the East European Plain
 - b) on the West Siberian Lowland
 - c) in East Siberia
6. The five ancient Russian towns which are known as Zolotoe Koltso include Rostov Velikiy, Suzdal, Vladimir, Zvenigorod and ...
- a) Tver
 - b) Smolensk
 - c) Yaroslavl

Подведение итогов в работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие №32

Тема занятия: Англоговорящие страны .

Общий обзор экономического положения стран

Цель занятия:

-вырабатывать навыки беглого чтения с детальным пониманием.

-совершенствовать навыки перевода.

-сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться рекомендациями для перевода текстов;

-правильно работать со словарем;

-правильно произносить новые лексические единицы.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old. It has more than 20 centuries old history. It is divided into several parts- the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are here. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here. There are two places of interest in the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century. The Tower of London was built in the 15th century. It was used as a fortress, a palace and a prison. Now it is a museum.

Westminster is the official part of London. There are Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament along the north bank of the Thames.

The clock tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell known as «Big Ben». Westminster Abbey is the place where the coronation of kings and queens has taken place. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. There are many tourists there from different countries of the world.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London; it was named in the memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories there. Working class families populate the region.

ОТВЕТИТЬ НА ВОПРОСЫ

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Is London a big city?
3. What is London's population?
4. On what river does London stand?
5. Into what parts is London divided?
6. Why is called the City the business centre of London?
7. What places of interest does Westminster include?
8. Who was buried in Westminster Abbey?
9. What is the West End famous for?

10. Why is the central square in London named Trafalgar Square?

11. Who lives in the East End?

Выполните тест

Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме «Осмотр достопримечательностей в Лондоне»:

1. London is the ... of Great Britain.

a) country b) capital c) region

2. The ... is the business and commercial heart of London.

a) City b) Town c) Country

3. ... is in the centre of the City.

a) Westminster Abbey b) Whitehall c) St. Paul's Cathedral

4... is the street in London where many of the British government offices are situated.

a) Trafalgar Square b) Houses of Parliament c) Whitehall

5... is a square in the centre of London. It is the place where mass meetings and demonstrations are held.

a) Treasury b) Trafalgar Square c) Piccadilly Circus

6. ... is a square in the central part of London.

a) Trafalgar Square b) Piccadilly Circus c) Thames

7. There is the ... in Trafalgar Square.

a) Nelson's Column b) National Gallery c) Cenotaph

8. ... is a monument in London put up in memory of the people killed in the first world war.

a) Cenotaph b) the City c) Nelson's Column

9. ... is a group of ancient buildings.

a) Trafalgar Square b) Tower of London c) Bank of England

10. ... has been the scene of coronations for centuries.

a) Stock Exchange b) Houses of Parliament c) Westminster Abbey

11. The Prime Minister's residence is in

a) Big Ben b) Downing Street c) British Museum

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие №33

Тема занятия ; Англоговорящие страны. Разновидности англ. языка в данных странах.

Цель занятия:

- Закрепить на практике умение определять в тексте глагол настоящего времени.
- Вырабатывать умение грамматически правильно оформлять запись.
- Развивать навыки владения видовременными формами глагола.
- Сформировать умения и навыки:
- пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;
- использовать алгоритм при выполнении упражнения;

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить по таблице правила образования глаголов и выполнить упр.№ 20 на стр.47.

Практическое занятие №34

Тема занятия: Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. Различные части королевства и их особенности.

Цель занятия: Систематизировать теоретические знания по теме.

Вырабатывать умения применять полученные знания на практике.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

- пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;
- применять притяжательный падеж существительных в речи;
- составлять предложения согласно правилам грамматики..

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить правило образования притяжательных существительных и выполнить упр.№9 на стр. 37.
2. Форма отчета по практической работе:
 - 1.Тема работы.

2.Цель занятия.

3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №35

Тема занятия: Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии .

Шотландия и Северная Ирландия

Цель занятия:

Вырабатывать умение безошибочно определять единственное и множественное число местоимений.

Развивать умение применять их в разговорной речи.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-пользоваться при необходимости словарем;

-правильно применять местоимения в речи..

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

Найти русский эквивалент

1. residence
2. prison
3. populated
4. palace
5. official
6. numerous
7. memory
8. hotel
9. fortress
10. densely
11. clock tower

- 12. centre
- 13. cathedral
- 14. capital a. гостиница
- b. дворец
- c. колокольня
- d. крепость
- e. многочисленный
- f. населено
- g. официальный
- h. память
- i. плотно
- j. резиденция
- k. собор
- l. столица
- m. тюрьма
- n. центр

Прочитать и перевести текст

Buckingham palace

Buckingham palace is the official London residence of Her Majesty the Queen and as such is one of the best-known and most potent symbols of the British monarchy. Yet it has been a royal residence for only just over two hundred and thirty years and a palace for much less; and its name, known the world over, is owed not to a monarch but to an English Duke.

Buckingham House was built for John, first Duke of Buckingham, between 1702 and 1705. It was sold to the Crown in 1762. Surprisingly, since it was a large house in a commanding position, it was never intended to be the principal residence of the monarch.

Although King George III modernized and enlarged the house considerably in the 1760s and 1770s, the transformations that give the building its present palatial character were carried out for King George IV by Nash in the 1820s, by Edward Blore for King William IV and Queen Victoria in the 1830s and 40s and by James Penne Thorne in the 1850s.

In the reign of King Edward VII, much of the present white and gold decoration was substituted for the richly colored 19th century schemes of Nash and Blore; and in the 1920s, Queen Mary used the firm of White Allom to redecorate a number of rooms.

The rooms open to visitors are used principally for official entertainment. These include Receptions and State Banquets, and it is on such occasions, when the rooms are filled with flowers and thronged with formally dressed guests and liveried servants, that the Palace is seen at its most splendid and imposing. However, of course the Palace is also far more than just the London home of the Royal Family and a place

of lavish entertainment. It has become the administrative centre of the monarchy where, among a multitude of engagements, Her Majesty receives foreign Heads of State, Commonwealth leaders and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and conducts Investitures, and where the majority of the Royal Household, consisting of six main Departments and a staff of about three hundred people, has their offices.

Просмотри список достопримечательностей и укажи, какие из них находятся в Лондоне.

Westminster Abbey Regent Park

Arbat Street Tverskaya Street

the Kremlin Tower Bridge

the Houses of Parliament the Tretyakov Gallery

Spasskaya Tower St. Paul's Cathedral

the White Tower Gagarin Square

the Pushkin Museum Novodevichi Monastery

Red Square Buckingham Palace

the Bloody Tower Gorky Park

Trafalgar Square Madam Tussaud's Museum

Прочитай и назови интересные места в Лондоне

1. You can see it from the river Thames. It is very old. This place has a long and cruel history. It is not just one building. It has a history of blood – the blood of men, women and children. Now the Kings and the Queens of Britain do not live there.

2. They stand beside the river Thames. You can also see them from Westminster Abbey. The country's leaders speak at this place. The famous clock Big Ben stands near them.

3. It is a place where different meetings take place. In the middle of this square, there is Nelson Column.

4. It is a symbol of England. It is not far from the Houses of Parliament. The legend says that St Peter himself founded it. We know that King Edward built it in 1065. The coronation of all British Kings and Queens takes place there. Some famous people are also buried here.

Правильны ли следующие высказывания

1. London is far from the river Thames.
2. Most London parks are free.
3. London is a very old city.
4. London Zoo is a famous London theatre.
5. Nelson's Column is in Trafalgar Square.
6. London Zoo is in the Tower of London.
7. Tower Bridge is the only bridge in London.
8. The Tower of London is a residence of the British Queen..

Практическое занятие №36

Тема занятия: Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии .

Англия ,Уэльс

Цель занятия:

Закрепить на практике умение применять артикли.

Вырабатывать умение грамматически правильно оформлять запись.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-использовать алгоритм при выполнении упражнения;

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: З1,З2,З3,З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить по таблице правила употребления артиклей на стр. 253 и выполнить упр.№12 на стр.39.

Практическое занятие №37

Тема занятия: Соединенное королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии ..Шотландия , Северная Ирландия

Цель занятия: Вырабатывать навыки беглого чтения, с полным пониманием прочитанного.

Совершенствовать навыки перевода

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться рекомендациями для перевода текстов;

-правильно работать с текстом;

-правильно использовать словарь при переводе.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: З1,З2,З3,З4

Ход проведения практического занятия:

Прочитай и переведи текст

D.I. Mendeleev (1834—1907)

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev is a famous Russian chemist. He is best known for his development of the periodic table of the chemical elements. Mendeleev was born in the village of Verkhnie Aremzyani in 1834, near Tobolsk in Siberia. His father was a teacher of fine arts, politics and philosophy and the director of the town gymnasium. Mendeleev attended the Gymnasium in Tobolsk.

He received his secondary education at Tobolsk and then entered the Petersburg Pedagogical Institute. After graduation, he worked as teacher for two years. In 1859, he was sent to study at the University of Heidelberg. Mendeleev returned to St. Petersburg and became Professor of Chemistry at the Technical Institute in 1863. He became Professor of General Chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg in 1866. Mendeleev was a well-known teacher, and, because there was no good textbook in chemistry at that time, he wrote the two-volume "Principles of Chemistry", which became a classic textbook in chemistry. In this book, Mendeleev tried to classify the elements according to their chemical properties. In 1869, he published his first version of his periodic table of elements. In 1871, he published an improved version of the periodic table, in which he left gaps for elements that were not known at that time. His table and theories were proved later when three elements were discovered.

Mendeleev investigated the chemical theory of solution. He found that the best proportion of alcohol and water in vodka is 40%. He also investigated the thermal expansion of liquids and the nature of petroleum. In 1905, Mendeleev was elected a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

In 1893, he became director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in St. Petersburg and held this position until his death in 1907. The crater Mendeleev on the Moon, as well as element number 101 is named after him. Russian Academy of Sciences yearly awards since 1998 Mendeleev Golden Medal (originally started by USSR Academy of Sciences in 1962) for achievements in chemical science and technology.

Работа с презентацией

Выполните упражнения

Упр. 1. *Think of the possible Russian equivalents*

Periodic table

Chemical symbol

Chemical element

Non-metal

Inert gases

Periodic law

Metric system

Periodicity

Atomic weight

Упр. 2 *Look through the text again and match the date and the fact*

1907 A famous periodic table appeared

1859 Mendeleev was born

1869 A great scientist died

1893 He finished his work on water and alcohol

1834 Mendeleev lived and worked in Germany

1865 Mendeleev started to develop the principles of metrology

Упр. 3 *Write True (T) or False (F)*

1. Each element has 2 cells in the table.

2. There are 7 periods in the Periodic table.

3. The Periodic table has 8 groups.

4. All the elements are classified as metals and non-metals.

5. There are 108 chemical elements in the table.

Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие №38

Тема занятия: США. Географическое положение США

Цель занятия:

Вырабатывать навыки беглого чтения с детальным пониманием.

Совершенствовать навыки перевода.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

- пользоваться рекомендациями для перевода текстов;
- правильно работать со словарем;
- правильно произносить новые лексические единицы..

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить новую лексику. Прочитать текст №5 на стр56 и ответить на вопросы.

Практическое занятие №39

Тема занятия: США

Политическая система США.

Экономическая система США

Инфинитив

Цель занятия:

Формировать умение грамотно выражать свои мысли при составлении рассказа.

Вырабатывать умения использовать в речи новые лексические единицы.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

- правильно выбирать в учебнике слова и выражения для рассказа;
- правильно пользоваться словарем.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание :Составить рассказ «Моя профессия» ,используя новую лексику на стр. 61-62

Практическое занятие №40

Тема занятия: США.

Цель занятия:

-формировать умение участвовать в диалоге, осуществлять запрос и обобщать информацию.

-применять в речи новую лексику и использовать материал учебника.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-правильно отбирать информацию в учебнике для составления диалога;

-правильно пользоваться словарем.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Составить диалог по теме «Обучение»

Практическое занятие №41

Тема занятия: США.

Цель занятия:

Развивать навыки письменной речи.

Формировать умение извлекать необходимую информацию для составления рассказа из разных источников.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-отбирать необходимый лексический материал для составления рассказа;

-умение пользоваться образцом при выполнении работы.

Оборудование:

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Составить рассказ о своем учебном заведении используя материал на стр. 61-62

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1.Тема.

2.Цель занятия

3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №42

Тема занятия: Употребление глагола в прошедшем простом времени.

Цель занятия: Систематизировать теоретические знания по теме.

Вырабатывать умения применять полученные знания на практике.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-применять глагол в разных типах предложений;

-составлять предложения согласно правилам грамматики.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить правило образования глаголов в прошедшем времени и выполнить упр.№ 4 на стр. 64.

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1.Тема работы.

2.Цель занятия.

3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие 43

Тема занятия: Применение used to при переводе текста

Цель занятия:

Вырабатывать навыки беглого чтения с детальным пониманием.

Совершенствовать навыки перевода.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

- пользоваться рекомендациями для перевода текстов;
- правильно применять used to при переводе ;
- правильно произносить новые лексические единицы.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Закрепить новую лексику. Прочитать текст №3 на стр.60 и ответить на вопросы

Практическое занятие №44

Тема занятия: Как я провел выходные.

Цель занятия:

Формировать навыки чтения и составления эссе

Умение отвечать на вопросы ,используя текст.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

- использовать в речи глаголы прошедшего времени;
- применять таблицу неправильных глаголов;
- развивать навыки устной речи и умение составлять эссе.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Прочитайте текст в упр.№24 на стр.73 и составьте эссе о своем выходном дне, используя рекомендации по написанию эссе.

Практическое занятие №45

Тема занятия: Оксфорд

Цель занятия:

Вырабатывать навыки беглого чтения с детальным пониманием.

Совершенствовать навыки перевода.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться рекомендациями для перевода текстов;

-правильно работать со словарем;

-правильно произносить новые лексические единицы.

Прочитать и перевести

Holidays in the US

Federal holiday in the US is a day when workers have a paid day-off from their jobs. Some holidays are not federal holidays but are very popular holidays to celebrate.

January

The first day of January is New Year's Day. People in the US sometimes spend this day watching college football games and parades. On the third Monday in January, Americans celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday. Martin Luther King taught people to use peaceful demonstrations to change laws, instead of violence. Many laws were changed because of his work.

February

February 14th is Saint Valentine's Day. In the US, today people send cards called valentines, flowers, chocolates or small gifts to their friends. Presidents' Day (birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln) is celebrated on the 3rd Monday of February. Americans call George Washington "the father of the country". He was elected the first president. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president. Lincoln gave Negro slaves freedom with the Emancipation Proclamation.

March

March 17th is St. Patrick's Day. This holiday comes from Ireland because St. Patrick was the Irish saint. Many people celebrate this holiday by wearing green clothes in honor of St. Patrick. Some people even drink green beer!

April

Easter is a Christian holiday that is celebrated on a Sunday between March 22nd and April 25th. Christians celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ. In the US, people attend religious services and family picnics.

May

Mother's Day on the second Sunday in May is a holiday to remember mothers with cards, flowers and presents.

June

Flag Day on June 14th is the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag in 1777.

The third Sunday in June is Father's Day in the United States. This is a day when people remember their fathers with presents and cards.

July

The Fourth of July is a very important holiday in the US. Americans celebrate the independence of the thirteen American colonies from Great Britain and signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. This holiday is the "birthday of the United States of America". Americans celebrate this day with fireworks and parades.

August

In August there are no holidays to celebrate. Many families go on vacation or have picnics or go to the beach.

September

Labor Day, celebrated on the first Monday in September honors all working people in the US and Canada.

October

The 2nd Monday of October is Columbus Day, celebrating the historic trip of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. Columbus was Italian and this holiday is especially important to Italian-Americans.

October 31st is Halloween. Children in costumes go from house to house saying "trick or treat". The treat is usually a candy and tricks are rarely done. A symbol of Halloween is the jack-o-lantern, which is made of a pumpkin.

November

Thanksgiving Day is the 4th Thursday in November. On this day Americans remember how the Indians helped the Pilgrims by teaching them how to farm and hunt. On this day, they give thanks for their food, their country, and their families.

December

December 25th is Christmas. Many people decorate their houses with Christmas trees and lights and give presents to each other. Children hang stockings for Santa Claus to fill with gifts. As you can see the US is a country of many holidays!

Ответить на вопросы

1. What are the famous persons whose birthdays are celebrated in the U.S. Tell what they are famous for.
2. What are holidays in our country that are not celebrated in the U.S.?
3. What do all the holidays in December have in common in different countries?
4. Tell about holidays that we celebrate in Russia.
5. What is your favorite holiday in Russia?

Прочитайте и закончите предложения

The United States' birthday is on _____

February 14 is _____

People remember George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in _____

Martin Luther King fought _____ against black Americans.

The first Monday in September is _____

People wear ghost costumes on _____

Americans eat pumpkin pie on _____

Columbus called Native Americans Indians because he thought he was in _____

Americans observe a moment of silence on _____

The last Monday in May is _____

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Закрепить новую лексику. Прочитать и перевести текст № 28 на стр. 75 и ответить на вопросы.

Практическое занятие №46

Тема занятия: Перевод текста «Старший портье и посыльный»

Цель занятия:

Вырабатывать навыки беглого чтения с детальным пониманием.

Совершенствовать навыки перевода.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

- пользоваться рекомендациями для перевода текстов;
- правильно работать со словарем;
- правильно произносить новые лексические единицы.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить новую лексику. Прочитать текст №3 на стр83 и ответить на вопросы
2. Форма отчета по практической работе:
 - 1.Тема.
 - 2.Цель занятия.
 - 3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №47

Тема занятия: Работа с текстом «Отель Астория»

Цель занятия:

Вырабатывать навыки беглого чтения с общим охватом содержания.

Отрабатывать новые лексические единицы

Сформировать умения и навыки:

- заполнять пропуски в тексте
- правильно подобрать слова по смыслу

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10
2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Выполнить упр.№5 на стр.84 .Заполнить пропуски в тексте словами ,данными под текстом.

Практическое занятие №48

Тема занятия: Бронирование в отеле.

Цель занятия:

Формировать навыки перевода с русского на английский язык.

Формировать умение участвовать в диалогах-расспросах, на основе новой тематики.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-составлять грамматически правильно предложения при переводе с русского на английский;

-применять новые лексические единицы в речи.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Выполнить упр.№2b на стр.88.Выполнить перевод диалога с русского на английский язык, применяя новую лексику.

Практическое занятие №49

Тема занятия: Применение новой лексики в речи.

Цель занятия:

Совершенствовать навыки письменной речи, применяя новую лексику.

Применять в ответах разные видовременные формы глаголов.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

- применять разные времена глаголов;

-применять новую лексику;

-правильно пользоваться словарем.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Выполнить упр.№5 на стр. 92.Ответить на вопросы , применяя лексику на стр.82-84.

Практическое занятие №50

Тема занятия: Степень сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

Цель занятия: Систематизировать теоретические знания по теме.

Вырабатывать умения применять полученные знания на практике.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-применять прилагательные и наречия в разных степенях;

-составлять предложения согласно правилам грамматики.

Норма времени: 2 часа

Задачи:

1. Приобретаемые умения :У1,У2,У3,У4,У5,У6,У7,У8,У9,У10

2. Приобретаемые знания: 31,32,33,34

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить правило образования прилагательных и наречий на стр. 257 и выполнить упр. № 2 на стр. 93.

1. Фонетическая зарядка

to worry about	scientists
environment	protection
energy	nature
waste	health
the chemical industry	radiation
the Earth	to forecast
pollution	earthquake
litter	generations
ecologists	disaster

2. Перевести текст.

The Problem of Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately. Ten years ago, the word 'ecology' hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we cannot help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development of the natural world, which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact, the state of environment has greatly worsened of late.

There is no doubt that soil; water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence.

Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up process and its major reason — the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is created by carbon dioxide emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars. Thus, it is of vital importance that the world should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. What is the reason for people getting so much worried about the state of environment? The answer to this question is fairly simple. The thing is the deterioration of the environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. In addition, it is obvious what all people need is a healthy environment.

To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international centre for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous illnesses and diseases.

3. ОТВЕТИТЬ НА ВОПРОСЫ.

- What can cause air pollution?
- What does acid rain harm?
- What do you call scientists who study the weather?
- Is there a lot of trash in your town?
- What do you think you should do to protect the environment?

4. Разыграть диалог.

- Do you know what Greenpeace is?
- I have heard about it, but I am not sure I know what they do.
- It is a public organization against nuclear energy. I have seen a program on TV about them.
- Do you think they can help to control the use of nuclear power?
- I do not know. Nevertheless, they are very energetic. They dressed up as corpses, walked about the shopping area, and whispered to people that they should be careful because there might be a radioactive cloud over their heads on that day.
- It looks funny to me. Why did you watch that program? There was an important football match on television the same evening.

5. Заполнить пробелы.

- 1). When we (pollute) the air, the climate (change).
- 2). Nature (damage) when people (throw) away plastic bottles.
- 3). Animals (hurt) when we (leave) litter in the forest.

- 4). When trees (break), birds (disturb).
- 5). When litter (throw) in the river, water pollution (cause).
6. Ответить в краткой форме.
1. What environment groups/organizations do you know? (name at least three)
2. What was the first national park in the world?
3. What are the two aims of national parks?
4. What is the difference between a national park and a nature reserve?
5. What are the three R's?
7. Прочитать и перевести текст

Our Earth

The Earth is the only planet in our solar system where there is life. If you look down at the Earth from a plane, you will see how wonderful our planet is. You will see blue rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. You will see high snowy mountains, green forests and fields.

There is more water on the Earth than land. Everything what is alive on the Earth needs water, air and the Sun. The nature around us is called environment. Since ancient times, man has tried to make his life easier. He invented machines and instruments, chemicals and atomic power. Today these inventions pollute the world we live in. In this world around us, there are two things that do not belong to any one country: air and ocean water. In both the air and the water, there is much pollution. People are concerned about the air and the water that are used by every-one, and they are concerned about the future of the Earth.

One of the most important pollution problems is the oceans. Many ships sail in the ocean water – fishing ships, some ships carrying people, some carrying oil. If a ship loses some of the oil in the water, or waste from the ships is put into the ocean, the water becomes dirty. Many sea birds die because of the polluted water.

Many kinds of fish die in the sea, others are contaminated. Fishermen catch contaminated fish, which may be sold in markets, and people may get sick if they eat it. Lakes and rivers are becoming polluted, too. Some beaches are dangerous for swimming.

The second important problem is air pollution. Cars and factories pollute the air we use. Their fume also destroys the ozone layer which protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun. Aerosols create large “holes” in the ozone layer round the Earth. Burning coal and oil leads to global warming which may bring about a change in the world's climate.

Another problem is that our forests are dying from acid rain. Deforestation, especially destruction of tropical forests, affects the balance of nature in many ways. It kills animals, changes the climate and ecosystem in the world. A person can do some damage to the environment but the greater part of pollution certainly comes from industry. Modern industry production is the main threat to nature. To-day people are worried about the threat of nuclear power.

Chernobyl disaster of 1986 in the result of the explosion of a nuclear reactor has badly affected Russia. About 18 per cent of the soil in the country is unfit for farming, and many districts are dangerous to live in.

At present, there are different organizations and parties in Europe and America that actively work to protect the nature from the harm. They want to stop the damage that is done by man to the nature in the result of nuclear tests and throwing poisonous waste into the seas and rivers.

It is time we asked ourselves a question: What can I do to protect nature? If we want our children to live in the same world we live in, or in a better and health-ier world, we must learn to protect the water, the air and the land from pollution.

8. ОТВЕТИТЬ НА ВОПРОСЫ.

1. What will you see if you look down at the Earth from a plane?
2. What does everything alive on the Earth need?
3. Why did man try to invent machines and instruments?
4. Where is there much pollution today?
5. What pollutes water in the seas?
6. What pollutes the air we use?
7. What is the main threat to nature?
8. How much land in Belarus is unfit for farming?
9. What do different organizations in Europe and America do?
10. Are nuclear power stations necessary?

9. ЗАКОНЧИТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.

1. If you look down at the Earth from a plane, ...
2. Everything what is alive on the Earth needs...
3. People are concerned about...
4. Many birds and fish die because...
5. Polluted air destroys...
6. Burning coal and oil leads to...
7. Modern industry production is...
8. Different organizations try to...
10. ПРАВИЛЬНО ИЛИ НЕПРАВИЛЬНО.
1. The area of land is the same as the area of water on our planet.
2. Technical progress pollutes nature.
3. People are concerned about the future of the Earth.
4. The most important pollution problem is the land.
5. The ozone layer protects the Earth from the Sun.
6. People know how to protect the air, the water and the land from pollution.
7. The greater part of pollution comes from cars.

Работа с презентацией «Ecological problems».

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическое занятие №51

Тема занятия: Будущее время глаголов.

Цель занятия:

Закрепить на практике умение определять в тексте глагол будущего времени.

Вырабатывать умение грамматически правильно оформлять запись.

Развивать навыки владения видовременными формами глагола.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-использовать алгоритм при выполнении упражнения;

Оборудование:

Раздаточный материал.

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить по таблице правила образования глаголов и выполнить упр.

115 на стр.97.

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1.Тема работы.

2.Цель занятия.

3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №52

Тема занятия: Придаточные предложения.

Цель занятия: Систематизировать теоретические знания по теме.

Вырабатывать умения применять полученные знания на практике.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-определять в тексте придаточные предложения;

-составлять предложения согласно правилам грамматики.

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Выполнить упр. № 11 В) на стр. 97.

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1. Тема работы.

2. Цель занятия.

3. Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №53

Тема занятия: Работа с текстом «Трапеза».

Цель занятия:

Формировать навыки чтения с извлечением конкретной информации.

Закрепить знания лексики по теме.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-научить извлекать необходимую информацию из текста;

-применять новую лексику в разных видах речи;

Правильно пользоваться словарем при переводе.

Оборудование:

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить лексику на стр.90 и выполнить упр.№21 на стр.101 и ответить на вопросы.

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1. Тема.

2. Цель занятия.

3. Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №54

Тема занятия: Проблемы молодежи.

Цель занятия:

Закрепить умение логически связывать части текста.

Формировать умение находить эквивалент на английском языке.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-выстраивать логическую связь между частями текста, применяя изученную лексику;

-выполнять перевод в контексте данного упражнения.

Оборудование:

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Прочитать текст упр.№24а) на стр.104 и расположить в правильной последовательности аналогичный текст на английском языке.

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1.Тема.

2.Цель занятия.

3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №55

Тема занятия: Составление рассказа «Собираемся в поездку»:

Цель занятия:

Научиться составлять рассказы о путешествиях.

Совершенствовать навыки правильного составления предложений.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-использовать предложенные словосочетания и фразы при составлении рассказа;

-применять новую лексику в речи.

Оборудование:

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: повторить лексику на стр.113 и прочитать выражения в упр.№3 на стр.114.Составить текст.

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1.Тема.

2.Цель занятия.

3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №56

Тема занятия: Составление диалога по теме.

Цель занятия:

Совершенствовать навыки применения новых лексических единиц.

Развитие навыков использования различных источников информации.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-научить находить в тексте нужную информацию;

-правильно осуществлять запрос и получать нужную информацию.

Оборудование:

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить лексику на стр.113 и выполнить упр.№3b) на стр.118

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1.Тема.

2.Цель занятия.

3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №57

Тема занятия: Глаголы в настоящем длительном времени.

Цель занятия: Систематизировать теоретические знания по теме.

Вырабатывать умения применять полученные знания на практике.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-применять глагол в разных типах предложений;

-составлять предложения согласно правилам грамматики.

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Повторить правило образования глаголов в настоящем длительном времени и выполнить упражнение № 5 на стр. 123.

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1.Тема работы.

2.Цель занятия.

3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №58

Тема занятия: Сочетание present continuous tens to go с инфинитивом.

Цель занятия:

Закрепить на практике умение определять в тексте данный глагол.

Вырабатывать умение грамматически правильно оформлять запись.

Развивать навыки владения видовременными формами глагола.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-использовать алгоритм при выполнении упражнения;

Оборудование:.

Раздаточный материал.

Ход проведения практического занятия:

1. Задание: Используя модель, выполнить упр. № 7 на стр. 124.

2. Форма отчета по практической работе:

1.Тема работы.

2.Цель занятия.

3.Письменная работа.

Практическое занятие №59

Тема занятия :Освоение космоса.

Цель занятия : Систематизировать теоретические знания по теме.

Вырабатывать умения применять полученные знания на практике.

Сформировать умения и навыки:

-пользоваться правилами при выполнении лексико-грамматических упражнений;

-применять глагол в разных типах предложений;

-составлять предложения согласно правилам грамматики.

Ход проведения практического занятия:

What is a Personal Computer?

Personal computers (PC) are small, rather cheap computers for an individual user. Their price can be from a few hundred dollars to thousands of dollars. All are based on the microprocessor technology. Personal computers are used in business. At home, the most popular use for personal computers is for playing games.

Personal computers first appeared in the late 1970s. One of the first and most popular personal computers was the Apple II, made in 1977 by Apple Computer. Then, in 1981, IBM (International Business Machines) made its first personal computer, known as the IBM PC. The IBM PC quickly became the most popular personal computer.

What is software?

Computer programs are called software. Software is instructions for hardware (the machines) to do work. Software is often divided into two categories: systems software and applications software.

What is a hardware?

Hardware are computer components that you can touch, like disks, disk drives, monitors, keyboards, printers, boards, and chips. A computer without software is dead — you need software to make the computer work.

What are Peripheral Devices?

Peripheral devices are computer devices, such as a CD-ROM drive or printer. Peripheral devices can be external, such as a mouse, keyboard, printer, monitor, and scanner. Peripheral devices can be internal, such as a CD-ROM drive or internal modem.

Найдите соответствия английских и русских слов и выражений

1. disk drive	a. микропроцессор
2. applications software	b. настольные
3. hardware	c. процессор, микросхема
4. board	d. дисковод
5. monitor	e. монитор
6. desktop	f. принтер
7. user	g. пользователь
8. systems software	h. плата
9. utility	i. периферийное устройство
10. microprocessor	j. обслуживающая программа
11. chip	k. дисковод
12. printer	l. встроенный модем
13. software	m. прикладные программы
14. internal modem	n. оборудование, «железо»
15. peripheral device	o. системное программное обеспечение

Вставьте вместо точек нужные слова и выражения

1. Applications software: that do real work for users.
2. Software exists as
3. Personal first appeared in the late 1970s.
4. All are based on the technology.
5. At home, the most popular use for is for playing games.
6. The quickly became the most popular personal computer.
7. Peripheral devices are, such as a CD-ROM drive or printer.
8. Peripheral devices can, such as a mouse, printer, monitor, and scanner.
9. Software is (the machines) to do work.
10. The IBM PC quickly became personal computer.

Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Информационное обеспечение обучения
Основные источники

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык: учебное пособие для СПО. Ростов на/Д.: Феникс, 2018 – (Среднее профессиональное образование).

Дополнительные источники

2. Восковская А.С. , Карпова Т.А. Английский для средних специальных учебных заведений / А.С. Восковская, Т.А. Карпова.- Ростов н/ Дону: Феникс, 2017.