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(ГБПОУ «СЭК»)

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ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
(английский язык)

Методические указания к практическим занятиям
для студентов специальности 38.02.01
Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (в энергетике)

Самара 2016

Методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03
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Уважаемый студент!

Методические указания созданы в помощь Вам для подготовки к практическим занятиям.

1. Внимательно прочитайте все задания практического занятия.
2. Начинайте по порядку выполнять предложенные задания.
3. В случае затруднения перечитайте задание, убедитесь, что вы поняли вопрос.
4. Если вы не можете ответить на какой-либо вопрос или выполнить какое-либо задание, то вы можете обратиться за помощью к преподавателю.
5. В конце занятия вы должны предоставить преподавателю отчет. Отчет должен содержать следующие элементы:
 - название практического занятия;
 - цель занятия;
 - выполненные задания;
 - ответы на вопросы (если таковые имеются)
6. Критерии оценки:
 - 1) правильность ответов на вопросы (верное, четкое и достаточно глубокое изложение понятий, идей, и т.д.);
 - 2) полнота и одновременно лаконичность ответа (ответ должен отражать основные теории и концепции по раскрываемому вопросу, содержать их критический анализ и сопоставление);
 - 3) новизна учебной информации, степень использования научных и нормативных источников;
 - 4) умение грамотно представить необходимые экономические явления, подтверждая описываемые теоретические положения примерами практики, в том числе из материалов мировой экономики;
 - 5) умение формулировать собственную точку зрения, грамотно аргументировать свою позицию по раскрываемому вопросу;
 - 6) культура речи (материал должен быть изложен хорошим профессиональным языком, с грамотным использованием соответствующей системы понятий и терминов).
7. Оценку по практическому занятию Вы получаете, если:
 - Вы можете пояснить выполнение любого этапа работы;
 - отчет выполнен в соответствии с требованиями п.5 правил выполнения практических занятий.

Желаем Вам успехов!!!

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ

1 курс

№ п/п	Наименование практического занятия
1.	Практическое занятие Введение. Роль иностранного языка в жизни и деятельности человека.
2.	Практическое занятие Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке
3.	Практическое занятие Описание человека (внешность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)
4.	Практическое занятие Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности
5.	Практическое занятие Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)
6.	Практическое занятие Распорядок дня студента колледжа
7.	Практическое занятие Хобби, досуг

2 курс

8.	Практическое занятие Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)
9.	Практическое занятие Магазины, товары, совершение покупок
10.	Практическое занятие Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни
11.	Практическое занятие Экскурсии и путешествия
12.	Практическое занятие Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство
13.	Практическое занятие Англо говорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство, наиболее развитые отрасли экономики, достопримечательности, традиции
14.	Практическое занятие Научно-технический прогресс
15.	Практическое занятие Человек и природа, экологические проблемы
16.	Практическое занятие Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники
17.	Практическое занятие Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности

I КУРС

Практическое занятие

Введение. Роль иностранного языка в жизни и деятельности человека

Цель занятия: научиться владеть информационной культурой, анализировать и оценивать информацию с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий; общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Ответьте на вопросы:

In what countries do people speak English?

In what continents are these countries situated?

Name the capitals of these countries?

Exercise 2. Соедините предложения:

1. It's population is very small....	a)... and there are lots of seaside resorts.
2. In this country you are never very far from the coast...	b)... from high mountains to deep canyons.
3. It's a rich country....	c) ... 2000000 square kilometres.
4. The southern parts of the country have warm temperatures year round,...	d)... for such a huge country.
5. The south and the east of the island consist...	e) ... but the northern part have very cold winters.
6. The land varies from heavy forests to large deserts, ...	f)... in the north and west.
7. Mountainous areas are found only...	g)... one of the richest in the world.
8. Great deserts cover nearly ...	h) ... of flat plains or hills.
9. You would drive past hundreds of lakes, ...	i) ... woods and forests.
10. Severe droughts, floods and cyclones...	j)... happen very often on the continent.

Exercise 3. Постройте текст, расположив предложения в необходимом порядке:

1. It's the fourth largest nation in the world.

2. The main passenger ports and airports are in the Southeast.

3. Many people live far away from towns in the outback.

4. It may be a small island by Russian standards, but geographically it is varied.

5. Much of the island is a useless desert.

6. Three quarters of the country is washed by ocean.

7. It has a mild climate.

8. The people suffer from limited fresh water.
9. It is never very cold or very hot.
10. People live within four time zones.

Практическое занятие

Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.

Exercise 1 Listen to these short dialogues and repeat

Dialogue 1

- Hello. My name is Manuella Fernadez. I'm from Spain.
- Hello. I'm Peter Schwarz.
- Nice to meet you, Peter. Where are you from?
- I'm from Berlin, from Germany.

Dialogue 2

- Hi, Mary. How are you?
- Oh, hello, John. I'm fine, thanks, and you?
- Fine thanks.

Dialogue 3

- Natasha, this is my friend Miguel from Portugal.
- Hello, nice to meet you.
- Nice to meet you, Miguel.

Exercise 2. Put the words from the table into the dialogues. Act them out

I'm	thanks	you	my	are	I'm	this
Japan	Nice	name's	you	from	you	fine

Dialogue 1

- Hello. My _____ Kioko Suzuki. I'm from _____.
- _____ to meet _____, Kioko. Mario Rosetti _____ Italy. And _____ is _____ friend John from London.

Dialogue 2

- Hi, Sue. How _____?
- _____, thanks. And _____?
- Fine, _____.

Exercise 3 Put the remarks of the dialogue in the correct order. Act it out.

	I'm from Hungary and this is my friend Arlette. She's from France
	I'm from the Czech Republic. And you?
	Hello, Arlette.

	Nice to meet you, Anna. I'm Tom. Where are you from?
	Hello, my name's Anna.
	Hi, Anna

Exercise 4. Make your own dialogue, using your active vocabulary

Приветствия

Hello. Здравствуйте.

Hi. Привет.

Hi! How are you? Привет! Как дела?

Hi! How are you doing? Привет! Как дела?

(Более употребительно в американском английском.)

Hi! What's up? Привет! Как жизнь?

(Разговорная, несколько сленговая форма приветствия.)

Hi! How's it going? Привет! Как дела? *(Разговорная форма.)*

How goes it? Как дела?

What is the news? Что нового?

Good morning. Доброе утро.

Good afternoon. Добрый день.

Good evening. Добрый вечер.

Возможные ответы на приветствие

Very well, thank you. / I am all right, thank you. Спасибо, очень хорошо.

I am fine, thanks. Я в порядке, спасибо.

I'm doing great, what about you? / I am just great, and you? У меня все превосходно, а у тебя?

(Разговорная форма.)

Never better. Как никогда. So- so. Так себе.

Знакомство

What's your name? Как тебя зовут?

What's his nickname? Какое у него прозвище?

Who are you? Кто ты? My name is... / I am... Меня зовут...

My friends call me... Друзья называют меня...

You can call me... Можешь называть меня...

How do you spell your name? Как пишется ваше имя?

Haven't we met (before)? Разве мы уже не встречались (раньше)?

I'm going to call you Bill for short. Для краткости я буду звать вас Билл.

I think we've already met. Думаю, мы уже встречались.

I don't think we've met (before). Мне кажется, (раньше) мы не встречались.

Meet... Познакомьтесь с...

Let me introduce myself. My name is George.

Позвольте представиться. Меня зовут Джордж.

Have you met...? Вы знакомы с...?

This is my wife / husband. Это моя жена / мой муж.

I don't think you two know each other, do you?

Я так полагаю, что вы не знаете друг друга, верно?

Nice to meet you. / Nice meeting you. Приятно познакомиться.

Pleased to meet you. / I am glad to meet you. Рад с вами познакомиться.

Nice to see you. / Good to see you. Рад тебя видеть.

Прощание

Goodbye. До свидания.

Bye. / See you. Пока. / Увидимся.

See you later. До скорого.
See you soon. Скоро увидимся.
See you tomorrow. Увидимся завтра.
Goodnight. Спокойной ночи.
Bye! Have a nice day! Пока! Желаю хорошо провести день!

Благодарность

Thank you. / Thanks. / I appreciate it. Спасибо.
Thank you very much. / Thank you so much. / Thanks a lot. Большое спасибо.
Thank you very much indeed. Очень благодарен. (*Формальная форма.*)
Very much obliged (to you). Я (тебе) очень благодарен.
I am (very) grateful (to you). Я (очень) признателен (тебе).
How good / kind it was of you. Как это любезно с твоей стороны.
Thank you for nothing. Спасибо и на том.
You're welcome. Пожалуйста.
No thanks needed. / Don't mention it. / That's nothing. Не стоит благодарности. / Это пустяки.

Извинение

I beg your pardon. / Pardon me. Извините. / Простите.
(I am) sorry. / (I am) so sorry. / (I am) awfully sorry. Простите. / Мне так жаль!
Excuse me! Простите! / Извините!
I hope you don't mind. Надеюсь, вы не возражаете.
Excuse me, if you please. Извините меня, прошу вас.
Sorry to trouble you. Извините, что беспокою вас.
Do excuse me. It has slipped my memory that I had promised you to... Простите меня, пожалуйста, я позабыл, что обещал вам...
Apologize for me, please. Извинитесь за меня, пожалуйста.
No offense (was meant). / I didn't mean to offend you. Я не хотел вас обидеть.

Возможные ответы

It's (quite) all right. / It's okay. / It's fine. Все в порядке. / Ничего страшного.
Don't worry about it. Не беспокойтесь.
It doesn't matter. Ничего. / Не важно.

Согласие

There are many reasons for... Есть много причин (оснований)...
There is no doubt about it that... Нет сомнений в том, что...
I am of the same opinion. Я того же мнения.
I am of the same opinion as the author. Я того же мнения, что и автор.
I completely / absolutely agree with the author. Я полностью согласен с автором.
I agree with you 100 percent. Я согласен с тобой на 100 процентов.
I couldn't agree with you more. Я полностью с тобой согласен.
That's so true. Совершенно верно.
That's for sure. Это точно. / Это наверняка.
Tell me about it! Еще как! / Я прекрасно понимаю! / и т.п. (*Разговорная форма.*)
You're absolutely right. Ты совершенно прав.
Absolutely! Еще как! / Да, конечно! / Так точно! / и т.п.
That's exactly how I feel. Именно так я и думаю.
Exactly. Точно. / Вот именно. / Верно. / и т.п.
No doubt about it. Вне сомнения. / Без сомнения. / Никаких сомнений. / и т.п.
Me neither. Я тоже. (*Согласие с отрицательным утверждением.*)
I suppose so. / I guess so. Да, наверное. / Пожалуй, да. / Скорее всего. / и т.п.
(*Неуверенность в согласии.*)
You have a point there. А ты прав.
I was just going to say that. / I was just coming to that. / I was just getting there.

Я как раз собирался это сказать.

I have to side with the author on this one. В этом я соглашусь с автором.

Частичное несогласие

It is only partly true that... То, что ... верно лишь отчасти.

That seems obvious, but... Это кажется очевидным, но...

That is not necessarily so. Необязательно так.

It is not as simple as it seems. Это не так просто, как кажется.

Under certain circumstances... При определенных обстоятельствах...

That's not always true. / That's not always the case. Это не всегда так.

Несогласие

There is more to it than that. Все не так просто.

The problem is that... Проблема в том, что...

I (very much) doubt whether... Я (сильно) сомневаюсь...

This is in complete contradiction to... Это полностью противоречит...

What is even worse,... И что еще хуже - ...

I am of a different opinion because... Я другого мнения потому, что...

I cannot share this / that / the view. Яне разделяю этого мнения.

I can not agree with this idea. Не могу согласиться с этой мыслью.

What I object to is... Я возражаю против...

Unlike the author I think... В отличие от автора, я думаю...

I don't think so. Я так не думаю.

No way. Ни в коем случае. / Не может быть. (*Категорическое несогласие; разговорная форма.*)

I'm afraid I disagree. К сожалению, я не согласен.

I beg to differ. Извините, но я не согласен.

I'd say the exact opposite. Я бы сказал, совсем наоборот.

No, I'm not so sure about that. Я в этом не очень уверен.

Выражение своего мнения

In my opinion... По-моему мнению...

The way I see it... / From my point of view...

С моей точки зрения... / По-моему... / Я считаю... / и т.п.

If you want my honest opinion...

Если тебе хочется знать, что я на самом деле думаю...

According to the author... По словам автора...

As far as I'm concerned... / If you ask me... Что касается меня...

It seems to me that... Мне кажется, что...

I might be wrong but... Может быть, я ошибаюсь, но...

If I am not mistaken... Если я не ошибаюсь...

I think / believe / suppose... Я думаю / считаю / полагаю...

Personally, I think... Я, лично, считаю, что...

That is why I think... Вот почему я думаю...

I am sure / certain / convinced that... Я уверен / убежден, что...

Мнение другого человека

What's your idea? А ты что думаешь? / А каково твоё мнение?

What are your thoughts on all of this? Что ты думаешь по поводу всего этого?

How do you feel about that? Что ты думаешь по этому поводу?

Do you have anything to say about this? Тебе есть, что сказать по этому поводу?

What do you think? Что думаешь? / Каково твоё мнение?

Do you agree? Ты согласен?

Wouldn't you say? Разве ты не согласен?

Как прервать разговор

Can I add something here? Можно мне кое-что сказать?

Is it okay if I jump in for a second? Ничего, если я вставлю словечко?

If I might add something... Если позволите мне сказать...

Sorry to interrupt, but... Извините, что прерываю, но...

Sorry, go ahead. Извините, продолжайте.

(После того, как случайно прервать чей-либо разговор.)

Sorry, you were saying...Извините, что вы говорили?

(После того, как случайно прервать чей-либо разговор.)

You didn't let me finish. Вы не дали мне закончить.

(После того, как кто-либо прервал ваш разговор.)

Exercise 4a. Make your own dialogue, using your active vocabulary

1. Как поздороваться и попрощаться

Как поздороваться	1. Good morning./Good afternoon./Good evening. 2. Hello./Hi. 3. How are you? – I'm fine, thank you, and you? – I'm fine, thanks.
Как попрощаться	1. Goodbye./bye. 2. See you./See you soon./See you on Monday. 3. Have a nice time./Have a good weekend. 4. Don't forget to drop me a line. 5. I'll call you 6. Give me a ring some time!
Как представить других	1. John, this is Peter. John, meet Peter. 2. John, I'd like you to meet Peter. 3. Let me introduce Peter Black to you. May I introduce Peter Black.
Как представиться	1. My name's Peter Jones./I'm Peter Jones. 2. Nice to meet you. /Pleased to meet you. 3. How do you do?
Как начать разговор	1. Excuse me, is this seat taken?/ Excuse me, could you tell me the time? 2. Have you been here before? I'm new here. 3. Peter, is that you? We haven't seen each other for... 4. Lovely weather, isn't it? – Yes, it is
Как закончить разговор	1. Well, it's been nice talking to you. 2. I'm sorry, I must be going. 3. Bye, bye, take care.

2. Как поддержать разговор.

Как попросить объяснить или	1. Could you repeat that, please? 2. Sorry, I didn't catch what you said. Could you say it again,
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повторить	<p>please?</p> <p>3. I'm not sure to understand. Could you explain that, please?</p> <p>4. What do you mean ..?</p> <p>/I don't quite see what you mean.</p>
Как вежливо вступить в разговор	<p>1. By the way,...</p> <p>2. Excuse me, I'd just like to say that...</p> <p>3. May I say something?</p>
Как выразить неуверенность	<p>1. You see .../Well,.../In fact,.../Actually,...</p> <p>2. The point is...</p> <p>3. Let me think,...</p> <p>4. Frankly speaking,...</p>

3. Как запросить и получить информацию.

Как запросить информацию	<p>1. Could you tell me where I can find a drug store?</p> <p>2. Excuse me, what size is this jacket?</p> <p>3. I wonder if you could help me?</p> <p>4. Do you know this bus goes to Victoria Station?</p>
Как сообщить информацию	<p>1. Yes, of course. It's just round the corner.</p> <p>2. I'm afraid I don't know. Ask the man over there.</p> <p>3. Well, let me think...</p>
Как дать отказ предоставить информацию	<p>1. I have no idea./I'm sorry, I really don't know./I don't live here.</p> <p>2. I can't tell you. I'm afraid. I'm a tourist myself.</p>

4. Как дать указания и совет.

Как попросить дать указания	<p>1. Do you know how to fill this form?</p> <p>2. Could you tell me how to operate this cash machine?</p> <p>3. Excuse me, how do you make this thing work?</p>
Как сформулировать инструкцию	<p>1. You press this button and then a red light appears.</p> <p>2. You fill in this form then go to the counter.</p> <p>3. Be careful, don't touch the handle.</p>
Как дать совет	<p>1. You'd better not drink so much coffee.</p> <p>2. Why don't you look for a job?</p> <p>3. I think you could talk to him once more.</p> <p>4. I don't think you should take this exam now.</p> <p>5. If I were you, I'd smile more often.</p>

5. Как показать дорогу.

Как спросить дорогу	<p>1. Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the station, please?</p> <p>2. How can I get to the Centre?</p> <p>3. Excuse me, I'm trying to find the Cathedral.</p>
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Как показать дорогу	<p><i>1. Walk/Drive/Go straight on until you see/reach the church.</i></p> <p><i>2. Turn left at the traffic light.</i></p> <p><i>3. Cross the street at the zebra crossing.</i></p> <p><i>4. Take a number 23 bus and get off at the seventh bus stop.</i></p> <p><i>5. It's five minutes from here on foot/by bus/by car.</i></p> <p><i>6. The bank is right in front of you.</i></p>

6. Как выразить различные чувства.

Как выразить удивление и сомнение	<p>1. What a surprise!</p> <p>2. It can't be true!</p> <p>3. You must be kidding./You must be joking.</p> <p>4. I'm shocked. /I'm surprised to hear that!</p>
Как выразить страх и как успокоить человека	<p>1. I'm really worried about...</p> <p>2. I'm scared to death.</p> <p>3. It was the most frightening experience I've ever had!</p> <p>4. Don't worry! It'll be all right!</p> <p>5. That's nothing to worry about.</p>
Как выразить ощущения	<p>1. I could smell cigarette smoke.</p> <p>2. She looks terrific!</p> <p>3. The soup tasted delicious – spicy but not too hot.</p> <p>4. I felt something like cold and wet touching my neck.</p>

7. Как выразить просьбу.

Как выразить просьбу	<p>1. Will you help me with this bag?</p> <p>2. Do you think you could close the window?</p> <p>3. Could you lend me some money?</p> <p>4. Do you mind speaking more slowly?</p> <p>5. Would you mind waiting a little/give me a lift?</p>
Как дать отказ	<p>1. Sorry I can't.</p> <p>2. I can't help you. I'm afraid.</p> <p>3. I'd love to, but...</p> <p>4. I'm awfully sorry, but I have to...</p>
Как выразить согласие	<p>1. Sure. OK.</p> <p>2. I'd love to. I'd be glad.</p> <p>3. By all means.</p>

7. Как говорить по телефону.

Как начать телефонный разговор	1. Hello, (this is) Mary Smith speaking. 2. Can I speak to Mr. Brown, please? 3. I'd like to speak to Peter, please. – Speaking.
Как попросить оставаться на линии	1. Hang on, I'll see if she's in. 2. Just a minute, I'll connect you. 3. Hold on a sec. I'll put on you through. 4. Hold on, please./Hold on while I find a pen.
Как сообщить, что позвать кого-либо к телефону в данный момент невозможно	1. He's out, I'm afraid. 2. I'm afraid he's not available at the moment. 3. Can you call back this afternoon? 4. He'll call you back as soon as he comes in.
Как оставить сообщение	1. Could I leave a message? 2. Do you think you could take a message? 3. Would you like to leave a message? 4. Can I take a message?

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text

Courtesy

Courtesy is a set of good manners which we use in everyday life. Good manners and rules of behavior at home, work, transport or other places, are very important in modern society. Even in ancient times people had to observe certain rules of conduct, which made their lives easier. A person is seen and evaluated through his behavior and communication with other people. If someone has a rich and beautiful inner world he or she demonstrates high level of social etiquette. Sometimes when we simply say "Hello!" meeting people and "Good Bye!" leaving, it shows our good manners.

It is also necessary to use polite words in formal situations and when talking to strangers or elderly people. For men it is a good manner to let women go first. Most people hold doors for the next visitor in stores, restaurants and other public places. Young people ought to give place to older and disabled people in public transport. Pregnant women and little children also have a priority in such situations.

Table manners are another important issue. While at formal dinners, people usually eat with fork and knife. Soon after sitting down at the table it is correct to put a napkin on your lap. Well-mannered people usually know the rules of table setting. When there is a variety of silverware in front of you, it's a good idea to start with the knife, fork or spoon that is farthest from your plate. Not everyone knows the rules of courtesy.

There are also many people who have bad manners. For example, they talk or laugh loudly in public places, which is not acceptable. They litter in the streets or cause inconvenience to other people. They stare at people they don't know and never say "Sorry!" or "Thank you!" Such behavior should be avoided if we want to be a part of civilized society.

Практическое занятие

Описание человека (внешность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место работы и др.)

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Translate the Russian words in brackets into English and complete the sentences

1. My name is _____.
2. I am _____ years old.
3. I am a _____ (студент).
4. I go to _____ (колледж).
5. I have _____ (учебные занятия) six days a week.
6. I like my _____ (колледж) and my _____ (друзья).
7. I live in _____ (название города/деревни/поселка).
8. I have a big/small family: my _____ (мама), my _____ (папа), my _____ (бабушка), my _____ (дедушка), my _____ (брат), my _____ (сестра).
9. My mother's name is _____ (имя мамы).
10. My father's name is _____ (имя папы).
11. My _____ (родители) and I are very good friends.
12. We have two _____ (домашние животные)- a _____ (собака) and a _____ (кошка).
13. I like _____ (плавание), _____ (катание на велосипеде) and _____ (играть в теннис).
14. In the evening I usually _____ (помогать) my parents, We _____ (читать) books and watch _____ (телевизор).
15. On Sundays my _____ (семья) and I sometimes go to the _____ (кино) or to the park.

sixteen eighteen student college pairs friends Samara mother father sister brother granny grandfather parents pets swimming riding a bike playing tennis help read TV-set family cinema

Exercise 2. Tell us about yourself and your family

About myself.

My name is.....

I am seventeen (sixteen, eighteen).

I live in ...

My address is ... (flat, house, street)

I am tall (not very tall, short, middle-sized).

I am thin (not very thin, rather fat).

My face is round (square, oval).

I have a fair (dark) complexion.

I have large (small) blue (hazel, black, grey, green) eyes.

My hair is black (fair, dark, blond, chestnut), straight (curly) and long (short, not very long).

I like my future profession and I am going to do my best to become a good specialist.

I live (alone) with my family.

It is large (small, not very large) and very good.

We love each other very much and always try to help each other and to spend as much time together as we can.

I am fond of reading and playing computer games.
My favourite sport is football (swimming, tennis, hockey).
I have a lot of friends too.
My friends and I often get together to play different games, to go for a walk
or simply to talk.

Практическое занятие

Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Переведите слова:

1. Single _____
2. a niece _____
3. a nephew _____
4. relatives _____
5. cousin _____
6. by education _____
7. aunt _____
8. uncle _____
9. husband _____
10. wife _____

Exercise 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is better: to have a small family or a big family? Why?

2. Have you got any brothers or sisters? Are you good friends with them?

3. What are your family's favorite pastimes? What do you like to do together?

4. Do your parents know your friends and do you know theirs?

5. Why is it good to have friends?

Exercise 3. Переведите текст:

When I say 'my family', I mean my mother, father, my younger brother and my grandmother, my mum's mother.

Of course I have other relatives as well.

My dad is in business.

Their firm deals in modern computers.

He often goes on business trips, and when he is away we all miss him.

My mum is a designer by education.

She works in a large construction company.

My younger brother Misha is six years old.

He goes to a preparatory class at our school.

Sometimes in the evening we all gather at table and discuss the events of the day.

Exercise 4. Завершите предложения

1. The father of my daughter is my _____.
2. My mother's sister is my _____.
3. My son's wife is my _____.
4. The sister of my sister is my father's _____.
5. The son of my brother is _____.
6. The daughter of my sister is my _____.

Exercise 5. Напишите 10 предложений о вашей семье.

Exercise 6. Переведите текст:

My family.

Our family is neither large nor small. I have a mother, a father and a sister. We all live together in a three-room flat in one of the industrial districts of Samara. We are an average family.

My father Ivan Ivanovich is 45 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works as a manager at a big plant. He likes his work and spends most of his time there. By character my father is a quiet man, while my mother is energetic and talkative.

My mother's name is Olga Petrovna. She is a teacher of music and plays the piano well. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at school. She is a busy woman and we all help her.

My sister's name is Alla. Like our mother Alla has blue eyes and fair hair. She is a very good-looking girl. Alla is three years younger than me. She is a pupil of the 8th form. She does well at school and gets only good and excellent marks.

Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. In the evenings we watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music or just talk about the events of the day. Our parents don't always agree with what we say, but they listen to our opinion.

We are happy when we are together.

Практическое занятие

Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Переведите слова:

A living room _____
Drawing room _____
A dining room _____
A bedroom _____
A bathroom _____
Kitchen _____
A study _____
A flat _____
A nursery _____

Exercise 2. Соотнесите фразы:

A living room		a room for bathing
A drawing room		a room for sleeping
A dining room		a room for special use of
children		
A bedroom		a room for general use during
the day		
A bathroom	is	a room used for cooking
A kitchen		a number of rooms on one floor
		of a house
A study		a room for having meals
A flat		a room used for studying
A nursery		a room for receiving guests

Exercise 3. 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 no _____ on Sunday. (Visitors, teachers, students)
11. They have two _____ near the fireplace. (Beds, armchairs, tables)
12. _____ the sofa he has a bookcase. (Under, to the right of, over)

Exercise 4. Переведите:

There are four of us: father, mother, my brother and me.

Each of us has his favourite place in our flat.

My father's favourite room is his study.

There are books, pictures on the walls, a video and a computer.

He usually writes his articles there.

My mother's favourite place is our kitchen.

She likes to sit there with a cup of coffee looking through her favourite magazines.

My favourite place is our living room.

We have got a very good stereo system there.

I often play my music in the living room.

My brother Nick likes to play in our room.

There are a lot of wonderful toys and books in our room.

Exercise 5. Найдите слова, обозначающие предметы в доме.

T	A	B	L	E	D	Q	W	A	R	D	R	O	B	E
W	E	R	T	Y	E	U	I	O	P	A	S	D	D	F
G	H	J	K	L	S	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	E	Q
W	E	R	T	Y	K	U	I	I	O	P	A	S	S	A
D	F	G	H	J	C	O	O	K	E	R	F	K	K	R
T	E	L	E	P	H	O	N	E	L	Z	U	X	C	M
V	B	C	N	M	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	R	U	I	C
O	P	O	A	S	D	F	G	H	M	J	N	K	L	H
Z	X	M	C	C	V	B	N	M	I	Q	I	W	E	A
R	T	P	H	Y	U	I	O	P	R	A	T	S	D	I
F	G	U	A	H	B	E	D	J	R	K	U	L	Z	R
A	Q	T	I	W	E	R	T	Y	O	U	R	I	O	P
A	S	E	R	D	F	G	H	J	R	K	E	L	Z	Z
X	C	R	V	B	N	M	Q	W	F	R	I	D	G	E
E	R	T	Y	B	O	O	K	S	H	E	L	F	U	I

Exercise 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

MY FLAT.

My family and I live in Samara, in Leninsky Avenue. We live on the seventh floor of a brick block of flats. Our flat is not very big. There are three rooms in it; a living-room, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall.

Our living-room is small, but cozy. It is light, because there is a big window in it. We usually sit there in the evening and watch TV.

There is a big bookcase on the left of the door, a flat TV-set on the right and two chairs in front of it. There is also a sofa by the window. In the middle of the room there is a round table.

We sometimes drink tea and have dinner in the living-room. I like this room and our guests like it, too.

I have a brother, so we have one room. It is bigger than the others, but I sometimes think that it is too small for the two of us.

There is a wall unit, two tables, a big window and two beds in it. We have a TV-set with a DVD-player in our room too.

I like our room, but sometimes my brother makes a mess there and I have to clean it.

My parents' bedroom is cozy, too. There is a big bed in the middle, a large wardrobe for clothes, a computer and a stereo. My brother usually plays computer games there..

The kitchen is very nice. The furniture is light brown and the table is big. There is a microwave oven, a fridge and an oven there.

We usually have breakfast and supper in the kitchen. Our bathroom is small, so we have to keep a washing-machine in the kitchen. There is a big hall in our flat. When guests come we dance in the hall.

I like my flat a lot and I think that it is very comfortable.

Words:

avenue	проспект
bedroom	спальня
block of flats	многоквартирный дом
brick	кирпичный
clean	убирать
cosy	уютный
fridge	холодильник
furniture	мебель
hall	коридор
living-room	гостиная
make a mess	устраивать беспорядок
microwave oven	микроволновая печь
oven	плита
wall unit	стенка
wardrobe	гардероб
washing-machine	стиральная машина

? Questions:

1. Do you live in a flat?
2. Is your flat big or small?
3. How many rooms are there in your flat?
4. What is there in the living-room?
5. What is there in the kitchen?
6. Do you have your own room? Is it big?
7. What is there in your parents' bedroom?
8. Do you like your flat? Why (not)?

Exercise 7. Read and translate the words:

House - дом

Balcony - балкон

Bathroom -ванная комната
 Bedroom - спальня
 Door - дверь
 Home -дом
 Kitchen - кухня
 Living room -гостиная
 Roof - крыша
 Study – кабинет
 Window- окно
 Mirror – зеркало
 Carpet - ковер
 Table – стол
 Chair – стул
 Hall – холл
 Rug – коврик
Living room - гостиная
 Armchair – кресло
 Lamp – лампа
 Picture – картина
 Sofa – диван
 Television (TV-set) – телевизор
Bedroom - спальня
 Bed – кровать
 Clock – часы
 Blanket – одеяло
 Pillow – подушка
Kitchen - кухня
 Broom –веник
 Fridge –холодильник
 Sink – раковина
 Cup – чашка
 Mug – кружка
 Kettle - чайник

Exercise 8. Match the words with the translations

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1.bathroom | a) спальня |
| 2.bedroom | b) ковер |
| 3.door | c)стол |
| 4.home | d)гостиная |
| 5.kitchen | e)дверь |
| 6.living room | f)кабинет |
| 7.roof | g)коврик |
| 8.study | h)зеркало |
| 9.window | i) ванная |
| 10.mirror | j) дом |
| 11.rug | k) кухня |
| 12.carpet | l) крыша |
| 13.table | m) окно |
| 14.chair | n) стул |

Exercise 9. Put the missing letters into the following words

1. r_g
2. c_rp_t
3. w_nd_w
4. d_or
5. t_ble
6. bat_room
7. kitch_n
8. m_g
9. livin_ room
10. fl_t

Exercise 10. Read, translate and learn the dialogue.

- S1- How many rooms are there in your flat ?
 S2- There are four rooms: a living room ,a bedroom , a dining room and a hall . I also have a kitchen and a big bathroom.
 S1- Sounds very nice ! I am very happy for you !
 S2- Thanks. You can come to visit me any time!
 S1- Great! I would love to look at your flat. I will call you next week.
 S2- Super! See you !

Exercise 11. Read and translate the text and choose the right variant:

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE

A lot of houses in England have two floors¹.
 They usually have a living room, a kitchen and a hall downstairs.
 You can see two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs.
 In England they like gardens and a lot of houses have little gardens on the front and behind.
 You can see beautiful flowers in the gardens, often they are roses.
 Sometimes you can see a garage near the house.
 In England the streets are often narrow and the houses are small.
 They say, "My house is my castle".

1. Houses in England have ____ floors.
 a) two b) three
2. The kitchens are usually_____.
 a) upstairs b) downstairs
3. The bedrooms are usually_____.
 a) upstairs b) downstairs
4. In England they_____gardens.
 a) like b) hate
5. You can see beautiful_____in the gardens.
 a) ponds b) flowers
6. In England houses are often_____.
- a) big b) small
7. In England streets are often____ _.
- a) wide b) narrow
- 8- They say, "My_____is my castle."
- a) house b) bathroom

floor — здесь: этаж² a castle |ka:sl|— крепость

Exercise 12. Read and translate the text; Retell the text; Make your own text about your flat according to the model

I live in a 5-storeyed block of flats, on the second floor. My flat is not large. There is a living room, a bedroom, a hall and a kitchen. There is also a toilet and a bathroom in my flat.

The living room is not very large. On the right there is a sofa. Next to it there is an armchair. In front of the sofa there is a wallside. To the left of the door there is a TV set. On the floor there is a thick carpet. There are some pictures of my friends on the TV set and on the wall. There are lots of pictures in my flat!

There is/there are

Exercise 13. Put the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms, give short positive and negative answers.

E.g. There are 2 bedrooms in my flat.

Are there 2 bedrooms in my flat?

Yes, there are.

No, there are not.

There are not 2 bedrooms in my flat.

1. There is a sofa in the living room
2. There are 4 chairs in the kitchen.
3. There are 2 armchairs near the sofa.
4. There is a desk and a computer in my study.
5. There are 2 cupboards in my kitchen.

Exercise 14. Put is/are in the following sentences.

1. There ... an armchair, a sofa and a coffee table in the living room.
2. There ... two lamps and a bed in the bedroom.
3. There ... a wardrobe near the window.
4. There ... two TV sets in my flat.
5. There ... a microwave oven, a gas cooker and a sink in the kitchen.

Практическое занятие

Распорядок дня студента колледжа

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Переведите текст:

MY DAY

- 1 Today I'd like to tell you about my day.
- 2 I wake up at 7 o'clock.
- 3 I get up and go to the bathroom.
- 4 I wash my face, clean my teeth and have a shower, if I have enough time.
- 5 After that I get dressed, put on make-up and comb my hair.
- 6 Before leaving home I usually have breakfast.
- 7 I have a sandwich and a cup of coffee.
- 8 Then I go to work.
- 9 When my workday ends, I come back home.
- 10 In the evening I prefer to relax at home.

11 Sometimes I watch TV or read a book.

12 Or I may surf the Internet.

13 When it's late, I go to bed and sleep.

Exercise 2. Составьте рассказ

Инструкция по выполнению:

Так как это рассказ о регулярных действиях, то мы используем время Present Simple.

Вступление

1. Today I'd like to tell you about my day. — Я хочу рассказать вам сегодня о своем дне.

Основная часть 2. I wake up at ... o'clock. — Я встаю в ... часов

3 I get up and go to the bathroom. — Я встаю и иду в ванную.

4 I wash my face, clean my teeth and have a shower, if I have enough time.

Я мою лицо, чищу зубы и принимаю душ, если есть время.

5 After that I get dressed, put on make-up and comb my hair.

После этого я одеваюсь, накладываю макияж и расчесываю волосы.

Если вы мужчина, можете сказать, что вы бреетесь (I shave).

After that I get dressed, I ... — После этого я одеваюсь, ... — перечисляете, что еще вы делаете.

Before leaving home I usually have breakfast. — Перед тем, как уйти, я обычно завтракаю.

7 I have a sandwich and a cup of coffee. — Я ем бутерброд и пью чашку кофе.

На английском have часто используется в значении «прием пищи».

Можно сказать have a sandwich — съесть бутерброд, have coffee — выпить кофе.

8 Then I go to work. — Затем я иду на работу.

Then I go... — Затем я иду... — Указываете, куда вы идете.

go to work — иду на работу, go to college — иду в колледж

9 When my workday ends, I come back home. — Когда мой рабочий день заканчивается, я возвращаюсь домой. Указываете, что вы делаете потом.

10 In the evening I prefer to relax at home. — Вечером я предпочитаю отдохнуть дома.

In the evening I prefer to... — Вечером я предпочитаю... — Указываете, что вы любите делать вечером.

11 Sometimes I watch TV or read a book. — Иногда я смотрю ТВ или читаю книгу.

12 Or I may surf the Internet. — Или я могу посидеть в интернете.

13 When it's late, I go to bed and sleep. — Когда поздно, я иду в кровать и сплю.

Exercise 3. Переведите текст:

Daily life.

I'm Mary. I'm eighteen. (fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty)

I'm a student of the first(second) course. I go to college every day.

I usually get up at 7 o'clock. Then I do exercises, take a shower, wash my face and hands, clean teeth and get dressed. Then I have breakfast and go to college At 8:00 o'clock my pairs begin. We

usually have three or four pairs. We have lunch at college after the second pair. When the pairs are over I go home. I come home at four o'clock. I wash my hands and have dinner. It is always very tasty. After dinner I go for a walk or read books. Sometimes I watch TV when an interesting film is on. At 5 o'clock I do my homework. At 6 o'clock I have supper. In the evening I help my parents about the house, play chess or computer games with my friends, read, watch TV. At 10 o'clock I go to bed. I like the proverb, "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today". So I try to do everything in time.

Практическое занятие Хобби, досуг

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Complete the text, telling about your hobby

What is a hobby? It is something you like to do when you have some free time. We choose hobbies according to our characters and tastes. When we have hobbies our lives become more interesting.

Very often our hobbies help us to choose our future professions because we learn a lot of new things.

Many people are interested in music. They collect records. Others like to read and collect books. People living in cities and towns like to be closer to nature and they spend their free time in the country.

Some of us go on hikes, some like to work in their gardens and others take photographs or knit.

For example, gardening and growing roses is the most common hobby among Englishmen.

Both grown-ups and children enjoy playing computer games. This has become one of the most common hobbies.

I have got a hobby too. I like to...

Exercise 2. Make 10 questions to the text.

Exercise 3 Complete the table with the words from the list (см. табл. 1).

dancing, painting, stamps, coins, needlework, knitting, models, competitions, exercise, music, to sing, to play, making sculpture, designing costumes, musical instruments, to play football, ceramics, to crochet, chess, autographs, rare books, to attend concerts, records and tapes, to sew, jewellery making, gardening, physical training, toys, watches.

Таблица 1

The category of hobby	arts	collecting	handicraft	games and sports

Exercise 4. a) Match the definitions and words.

A jumble-sale is	an activity which one enjoys doing in one's free time
A hobby is	time when one is free from work or duties of any kind, it is free time.
Crochet is	the making or expression of what is beautiful in music, literature, painting, etc.
To overlap means	a sale of the secondhand things
Leisure is	to cover something partly and go beyond it.
Art is	making clothes by twisting wool together using a needle with a hook at the end.

b) Translate them into Russian.

Exercise 5. Speak to the theme "Hobby". (10-12 sentences). The following questions can help you:

1. When a person can be lucky?
2. What four classes are hobbies divided in?
3. What is the most popular group of hobbies?
4. What are the Englishmen fond of?
5. What does making things include?
6. What can you tell about collecting things?
7. Who collects valuable paintings, rare books?
8. Where are these art objects housed in?
9. Why do people enjoy their hobbies and pay so much attention to them?
10. What kind of hobby do you enjoy?
11. Why have you chosen it?
12. How much time do you need dealing it?

II КУРС

Практическое занятие

Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Learn the words:

1. city город (большой)
2. town город (маленький)
3. village деревня
4. building здание
5. bookshop книжный магазин
6. museum музей
7. supermarket супермаркет, универсам
8. market рынок, базар
9. shop магазин
10. station ж/д станция, вокзал
11. kindergarten детский сад
12. school школа
13. college колледж
14. university университет
15. bank банк
16. theatre театр
17. square площадь
18. underground station станция метро
19. stadium стадион
20. airport аэропорт
21. bus station автобусная станция
22. restaurant ресторан
23. post office почта
24. boutique бутик (небольшой магазин модных дорогих товаров)
25. shopping centre торговый центр
26. chemist's аптека
27. florist's цветочный магазин
28. night club ночной клуб
29. cinema кинотеатр
30. park парк
31. hair and beauty salon салон красоты
32. hairdresser's парикмахерская
33. library библиотека
34. hotel отель, гостиница
35. hospital больница, госпиталь
36. bus stop автобусная остановка
37. café кафе
38. newsagent's газетный киоск
39. church-церковь

Exercise 2. Подобрать эквивалент.

1. Bridge	a) рынок
2. Traffic light	b) общежитие

3. Subway	c) церковь
4. Car park	d) светофор
5. Market	e) почта
6. Crossing	f) Подземный переход
7. Hostel	g) Книжный магазин
8. Crossroads	h) мост
9. college	i) перекресток
10. Church	j) автостоянка
11. Pavement	k) колледж
12. Railway station	l) переход
13. Post office	m) ж/д станция
14. Bookshop	n) Городская библиотека
15. City library	o) тротуар

Exercise 3. Learn the expressions:

1. Turn right -*повернуть направо*
2. Turn left -*повернуть налево*
3. On the right -*справа*
4. On the left -*слева*
5. Along this road -*по этой дороге*
6. Along Samarskaya Street -*по ул. Самарская*
7. Go past -*идти, ехать мимо*
8. Go down the street -*идти вниз по улице*
9. Go up the street -*идти вверх по улице*
10. On the corner -*на углу*
11. At the traffic lights -*у светофора*
12. Opposite the bank -*напротив банка*
13. Between the hospital and the park -*между больницей и парком*
14. Can you tell me where the post office is? -*подскажите мне как добраться до почты?*
15. Excuse me, how do I get to the cinema? -*извините, где находится кинотеатр?*
16. Go by tram -*ехать на трамвае*
17. Go by car -*ехать на машине*
18. Go by trolleybus -*ехать на троллейбусе*
19. Go by taxi -*ехать на такси*
20. Go by underground -*ехать на метро*
21. Go on foot -*идти пешком*

Exercise 4. Read, translate and learn the dialogues.

- 1) - Excuse me, how do I get to the bank?
- It's not far from here. Go up this street, turn left at the traffic lights.
- The bank is on the right side of the road.
- Thank you very much.
- That's OK.
- 2) - Excuse me, can you tell me where the post office is?
- Sure. Go down the street, turn right, go past the shop and you are there.
- Thank you.
- Not at all.
- 3) - Excuse me, can you tell me where the supermarket is?
- Go along this street and turn left. The supermarket is between the hospital and the college.
- Thanks.

- You are welcome.
- 4) -Excuse me, can you tell me where the theatre is?
- I'm afraid I can't. I'm a stranger in the city. Ask somebody else.
- Thank you, anyway.

Read and translate the poem.

There are a lot of cities
Beautiful and fine.
But the city I like the best
Is, no doubt, mine.

Exercise 5. Read the text. Give detailed answers to the questions.

Alice is telling about her life in Paris.

I live in Paris. I don't like the underground and I don't use it very often.
I get to college by bicycle in summer and by bus in winter.
My best friend is my neighbor (сосед) and I often walk to her house.
My granny doesn't live in Paris and we get to her house by car or by train.
I love the big shops in the centre of Paris and always get to them by underground. It's easier.
My father is a businessmen and he often flies to London.
He can get there by car or by train, but he likes to fly.

Model: - How does Alice's father get to London?
- He flies there.

1. How does Alice get to college?
2. How does she get to her friend?
3. Why do they get to her granny's house by car?
4. How does she get to the shops?
5. Why does Alice's father go to London by plane?

How [] - как

Why [] - почему

Exercise 6. Read the text.

My Street

I live in a big city. I like living in such a big industrial and cultural centre.
There are so many interesting sights to see and exiting things to do here!
I am also happy that the street I live in is not a central one.

We live in a new residential district. We moved to a new flat 3 years ago.
It is very nice to live here because our street is rather quiet.

The street is wide. It is not as busy and noisy as central streets.
You cannot see so much traffic here, but there are enough trolleybuses and buses to get to the centre of the city.

Our street is very green. There are many trees in it.

Near the houses you can see a lot of flowers and bushes which decorate the yards beautifully.

In our street you can find any shop you want.

There is a shopping centre, a market, a supermarket, a florist's and many other small shops.

I like my street. It's so nice to have a walk here after a busy day at college and we often do so with my friends.

1. such [] - такой
2. sights [] - достопримечательности
3. residential district [] - жилой район
4. move [] - переезжать
5. rather quiet [] - довольно спокойный

6. traffic [] -*движение, транспорт*
7. enough [] -*достаточно*
8. which [] -*который*
9. decorate [] -*украшать*

Give detailed answers to the questions. Write the dialogues.

1. How do I get from your college to your house?
2. How do I get from your college to the station?
3. How do I get from your college to the bank?
4. How do I get from your college to the cinema "Hudozhestvenny"?
5. How do I get from your college to the supermarket?
6. How do I get from your college to the shopping centre?

Exercise 7. Listen to the dialogues

I

- Excuse me. How can I get to the post office?
- Go straight on for 20 metres and turn left.

II

- Excuse me. Where is the station?
- Take the first street on the right and go straight on.

III

- Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the hospital?
- Turn left and then go straight on and then turn right.

IV

- Excuse me. Is there a cinema near here?
- Yes, it's over there, on the left.

Exercise 8. Choose one dialogue and act it out

Exercise 9. Translate the words in brackets and fill in the gaps

1. There is a _____ (кино) next to the post office.
2. There is a bank _____ (напротив) the cinema.
3. In front of the bank there is a _____ (автобусная остановка).
4. The supermarket is _____ (напротив) the cafe.
5. There is a _____ (аптека) between the supermarket and the bookshop.
6. At the _____ (угол), near the bookshop there is a newsagent's.
7. There is a _____ (овощной магазин) opposite the newsagent's.
8. Behind the newsagent's. There is a _____ (книжный магазин).
9. The hospital is opposite the _____ (церковь).

Exercise 10. Find the words. There are 11 words. Translate them into Russian

N	E	W	S	A	G	E	N	T	S
P	O	S	T	O	F	F	I	C	E
S	B	F	A	S	D	P	R	H	O
U	U	A	T	Q	F	K	E	E	P
P	D	W	I	S	G	T	S	M	O

E	O	N	O	X	X	H	T	I	J
R	C	I	N	E	M	A	A	S	S
M	H	D	W	Y	U	E	U	T	R
A	U	S	L	W	S	T	R	S	E
R	R	N	G	M	E	R	A	L	X
K	C	A	F	E	U	E	N	G	T
E	H	A	D	E	M	A	T	I	H
T	H	E	A	T	R	E	A	R	T

Exercise 11. Translate the following expressions into the English

1. Сверни направо/налево.
2. Идите прямо.
3. Сверни в первую улицу вправо.
4. Это далеко?
5. Есть ли здесь поблизости больница?

Exercise 12. Make up your own dialogue using active vocabulary

Практическое занятие

Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Put the missing letters into the words

Bo__ts; tr__sers; s__es; p__nts; pul__ver; soc__s; sk__t; j__et; b__use; dr__ss; gl__es.

Exercise 2. Match the English words with their translations in Russian

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. trousers | a) джинсы |
| 2. a scarf | b) платье |
| 3. a pullover | c) перчатки |
| 4. a shirt | d) брюки |
| 5. pants | e) пуловер |
| 6. a blouse | f) носки |
| 7. socks | g) брюки |
| 8. a dress | h) рубашка |
| 9. jeans | i) блузка |
| 10. gloves | j) шарф |

Exercise 3. Translate from Russian into English

- пара черных ботинок
- голубое платье
- элегантная юбка
- модная блузка
- пара красных носков
- пара коричневых перчаток

- желтое пальто
- рубашка в горошек
- серые джинсы

Exercise 4. Make list of clothes

1. Clothes that only women wear _____
2. Clothes that only man wear _____
3. Clothes that you wear in winter _____
4. Clothes that both women and men wear _____

Exercise 5. Fill in the sentences with the appropriate verbs

Take off; get changed; try on; fit; put on

1. I _____ a beautiful dress, but it's too big for me.
2. It's too hot. I have to _____ this coat.
3. John, it's too cold, _____ a scarf!
4. I'm going to party and I have to _____ before it.
5. This shirt doesn't _____ you, it's too small.

Exercise 6. Read and translate the text:

SHOPPING.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops: bookshops, newsagents, bakery, butcher's, greengrocer's, chemist's, supermarkets, department stores, boutiques, florist's etc.

I like to do my shopping in a shopping centre. There you can buy everything from perfume to furniture. You can buy fashionable clothes, shoes, skirts, jackets, dresses, hand bags, cosmetics or bijouterie. There is always something to suit everyone's pocket and taste.

In a supermarket we can also buy different things at once: bread, butter, milk, eggs, cheese, sausages, fish, meat, sweets, biscuits, tea, sugar, cereals, etc.

We can also buy fruit and vegetables: apples, pears, oranges, bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, carrots, onions and what not.

I usually go shopping on Sundays. I like to do shopping with my family.

Практическое занятие

Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Translate from English into Russian:

Championship _____
 To take part _____
 Score _____
 To win _____
 To lose _____
 Team _____
 A gym _____
 Cycling _____
 Swimming _____

Ice-skating _____

Exercise 2. Answers to the questions:

1) What role does sport play in your life?

2) Are you good at any sport or game?

3) Why do many people go in for sport?

4) What are the most popular sports in Russia?

5) What sports and games do you prefer?

6) Have you ever watched competitions at the stadium?

7) Do you know big national or international competitions?

8) Name summer and winter sports.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text:

The Olympic Games are an international sport festival that began in ancient Greece.

The original games took place every fourth year for several hundred years, until they were brought to an end in the early Christian era.

The Olympic Games were renewed in 1896, and since then they have been staged every fourth year, except during World War I and World War II.

The original Olympics included competitions in music, oratory and theatre performance as well.

The modern Games haven't got them, but they represent a lot more sports than before.

For two weeks and a half any international conflicts must be stopped and replaced with friendly competitions.

This is the noble idea on which the modern Olympic movement is based.

Exercise 4. Завершите слова, которые обозначают спортивные игры:

B _ _ _ _ _ ball

Base _ _ _ _ _

_ ox _ _ _ _

Vo _ _ _ _ _ ball

Sw _ _ _ _ _ ing

F _ _ _ _ _ skating

Exercise 5. Соотнесите названия видов спорта и их определения:

1. It is a sport of riding a small sort of boat with a sail.	a. parachuting
2. It is the sport in which acrobats and gymnasts jump up and down to perform exercises on a sheet of material tightly stretched (крепко прикрепленный) to a metal frame .	b. potholing
3. It is jumping from an airplane with a parachute.	c. mountaineering
4. The sport of climbing down inside large holes which go deep underground in a rocky country.	d. windsurfing
5. It is the sport of climbing mountains.	e. trampolining

Exercise 6. Choose the right variant:

- The first Olympic were held at the foot of the mountto honor the Greek god Zeus.
A. Olympus B. Elbrus C. the Pamir
- Exercises emphasizing dance-like rhythmic routines, typically accentuated by the use of ribbons or hoops.
A. gymnastics B. rhythmic gymnastics C. athletics
- A sport in which two people grapple with an opponent and try to throw each other to the ground is called.....
A. wrestling B. figure skating C. athletics
- A game played between two teams of five players in which goals are scored by throwing a ball through a netted hoop fixed at each end of the court...
A. volleyball B. baseball C. basketball
- A game in which two or four players strike a ball with rackets over a net stretched across a court. The usual form is played with a felt-covered hollow rubber ball on a grass, clay, or artificial surface.
A. baseball B. lawn tennis C. volleyball
- Penalty shot is a term.
A. hockey B. basketball C. football
- The first Olympiad was held in 1896 in.....
A. Athens B. Paris C. London
- is played with the oval ball.
A. American football B. European football C. tennis
- Jordan Michael (Jeffrey) is a famous
A. basketball player B. football player C. boxer
- A game played by two teams of eleven players using a ball is called..... Players kick the ball to each other and try to score goals by kicking the ball into a large net.
A. hockey B. basketball C. football
- The motto of the Olympic games is
A. 'Faster and Higher' B. 'Faster, Higher, Stronger' C. 'Faster and Stronger'

12. A fast contact sport played on an ice rink between two teams of six skaters, who attempt to drive a small rubber disc or puck into the opposing goal with hooked or angled sticks is called
 A. hockey B. basketball C. football
13. Skating in an attractive pattern, usually with spins and jumps included is called
 A. hockey B. tennis C. figure skating
14. The first Olympiad was held in
 A. 1012 B. 1896 C. 1980
15. The sport of competitive racing on specially designed skates, typically around an oval track is called
 A. figure skating B. speed skating C. hockey
16. The sport or practice of fighting with the fists, especially with padded gloves in a roped square ring according to prescribed rules (the Queensberry Rules) is called
 A. boxing B. wrestling C. athletics
17. A game for two teams, usually of six players, in which a large ball is hit by hand over a high net, the aim being to score points by making the ball reach the ground on the opponent's side of the court is called
 A. tennis B. volleyball C. basketball
18. Pitch is the place to play
 A. tennis B. basketball C. hockey
19. An athletic contest combining two events, esp. cross-country skiing and rifle shooting is called
 A. skiing B. skating C. biathlon
20. is also called "soccer"
 A. baseball B. American football C. European football
21. The action of traveling over snow on skis, esp. as a sport or recreation is called
 Competitive skiing falls into two categories: Nordic (cross-country racing, jumping, and biathlon) and Alpine (downhill or straight racing, and slalom racing around a series of markers)
 A. skiing B. skating C. biathlon
22. The Olympic flag has fiveinterlaced rings, representing the five parts of the world, on a white background.
 A. black B. red C. coloured
23. Exercises developing or displaying physical ability and coordination are called The modern sport of gymnastics typically involves exercises on uneven bars, balance beam, floor, and vaulting horse (for women), and horizontal and parallel bars, rings, floor, and pommel horse (for men).
 A. gymnastics B. rhythmic gymnastics C. athletics
24. David Beckham is a famous
 A. basketball player B. football player C. boxer
25. refers to track and field sports such as running, the high jump, and the javelin, including running races and various competitions in jumping and throwing...
 A. gymnastics B. rhythmic gymnastics C. athletics
26. Heavyweight means a weight in boxing and other sports, typically the heaviest category. In the amateur boxing scale it ranges from 178 to 200 pounds.
 A. 45 to 60 kg B. 81 to 91 kg C. 100 to 120 kg
27. The first Olympics were held at the foot of the Mount Olympus to honor the Greek god.....
 A. Zeus B. Athena C. Apollo
28. Michael Tison is a famous
 A. basketball player B. football player C. boxer
29. Wimbledon is the centre of
 A. lawn tennis B. basketball C. volleyball
30. Cricket is thenational sport.

Exercise 7. Read the text **Sports in Great Britain** and say which are the most popular sports and the most popular sporting events in Great Britain.

Sports in Great Britain

Sport is very important part of life in Great Britain. Thousands of people devote their leisure time to outdoor and indoor games, athletics, cycling, mountain climbing, boxing and other sport. Horse-racing, dog-racing and motor racing are among the most popular sports in Britain. They gather many spectators. Outdoor games played in Great Britain are team games such as football, cricket and hockey, and games in which individuals or couples try their skill, for example lawn-tennis and golf. The number of participants and spectators shows that the most popular of the team games are football and cricket, and the most popular individual game is lawn-tennis.

Football. Although Englishmen played a kind of football in the Middle Ages or even earlier, as an organized game it dates from just over a century ago. One type of football, in which the players carried the oval ball in their hands, appeared in 1895 at Rugby School. That is why the game took the name Rugby or "rugger". The rules of the game are different from football (known as "soccer"), and there are 15 players instead of 11, in a team.

Soccer matches also get big crowds. The Cup Final is one of the most important football matches of the year in England; it is always played at the Wembley stadium, near London, which holds 100,000 spectators. The matches between England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland also excite great interest, as do the matches between British teams from European and American countries.

Cricket. Cricket is often called an English national game. It is known that they have played cricket since the 16th century. It is played with balls, bats and wickets. In England cricket is played in schools and universities, and almost all villages and towns have their cricket teams which play regularly at least one match a week during the season—from May to September. There are many thousands of cricket grounds all over England.

Lawn-tennis. The number of people who play lawn-tennis is great. The tennis championships held at Wimbledon for two weeks at the end of June and beginning of July are the main event of the lawn-ships, in which men and women of many nationalities compete, gather large crowds.

Swimming. Many children in Britain learn to swim at school, or during holidays at the seaside, and swimming as a summer pastime is enjoyed by millions of people. There are also indoor swimming pools which make swimming possible all-the-year round. Swimming championships and competitions are widely reported in the press, over the radio and on television. Attempts to swim the English Channel which separates Great Britain from the Continent, have been made by swimmers of many nationalities every summer. Some of the attempts are successful.

Cycling. Touring by bicycle is also a popular pastime. The British Cycling Touring Club is the oldest touring club in the world. Its aim is to give advice and practical help to touring cyclists; to arrange holiday and weekend tours, and competitions of all kinds.

1. cricket [ˈkrikit] – крикет (спорт, игра)
2. couple – два, пара
3. soccer – футбол
4. the Cup Final [ˈfaɪnəl] – финальная игра на кубок
5. bats and wickets – биты и воротца

Exercise 8. Answer the questions on the text:

1. When did Englishmen begin to play football?
2. What is the difference between «soccer» and «rugger»?
3. How long does the cricket season last in England?

4. Which championships draw large crowds of spectators?
5. What is a favourite summer pastime for Englishmen?

Exercise 9. Say which ring of sport are popular both in our country and in Great Britain; which kinds of sport are popular only in Great Britain.

Exercise 10. Name the most popular international sporting events attended by thousands of spectators. Try and explain their popularity.

Exercise 11. Ask your classmate about an international match (contest, race, game, tournament) he (she) watched. Mention: the countries-participants; where and when it was held; the results.

Exercise 12. Look through this vocabulary (см. табл. 2) and try to remember them.

Таблица 2

<i>English</i>	<i>Transcription</i>	<i>Russian</i>
all over the world		по всему миру
to be fond of		нравится
healthy		здоровый, полезный
to keep fit		сохранять форму
disciplined		дисциплинированный
to unite		объединять
to do sports		заниматься спортом
on one's personal initiative		по своей личной инициативе
to ski		ходить на лыжах
to skate		кататься на коньках
necessary		необходимый, необходимо
a facility		возможность
a ground		площадка
a rink		каток
a field		поле
to be paid attention to		уделяется внимание чему-либо
an education		образование
daily		ежедневный
a kindergarten		детский сад
Physical Training		урок физической культуры
compulsory		обязательный
a subject		предмет
a society		общество
a competition		состязание, конкурс, соревнование
a kind		вид, сорт
martial arts		боевые искусства
As for me...		Что касается меня..
liveliness		быстрота, подвижность
more		больше, более
to take part in		принимать участие в
certainly		конечно
distance		расстояние
a manner		манера, способ
with pleasure		с удовольствием
as well as		также как

Exercise 13 Read, translate and retell this text.

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. Many people do sports on their personal initiative. They go for skiing, skating, table tennis, swimming, volleyball, football, body-building and so on.

All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, sports grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, football fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Gymnastics is part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical Training is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In Samara, where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and complexes. The most famous of them are the "Locomotive", the "Metallurg" stadiums. They are used for international and world competitions.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, hockey, gymnastic, martial arts and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity. As for me I go in for table tennis (ping-pong). It needs mobility, liveliness and much energy. It keeps in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes I go to tennis courts.

Certainly, there's a great distance between my manner of playing and such favourites as Maria Sharapova, Yelena Dementieva and others, but I do my training with pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do.

1. Why is sport so important for people?
2. What sport do usually people do?
3. Which facilities are provided to do sport?
4. Which stadiums in Samara do you know?
5. Which sports enjoy the greatest popularity?
6. What sport do you do?

Exercise 14. Make your own dialogue to the subject «Healthy way of young life». Use the sentences given in the chart below (см. табл. 3). Read them to the group.

Таблица 3

№	Предложения	Перевод на английский язык
1	Это прекрасная идея заняться спортом	It's a great idea to take up sport
2	Нам нужно больше дышать свежим воздухом	We need to breathe more fresh air
3	Уровень загрязнения в Самаре очень высокий	The level of pollution in Samara is very high
4	Гулять в парке час или два определено укрепит наше здоровье	Walking in the park for an hour or two will definitely strengthen our health
5	Некоторые родители заставляют своих детей заниматься целый день	Some parents make their children study all day
6	Если это будет так продолжаться, их здоровье может ухудшиться очень быстро	If it goes on like this, their health can deteriorate very quickly
7	Употребление водки сделало большой вред нашей нации	Drinking vodka has done great harm to our nation
8	Проводить время с друзьями часто весело	Spending time with friends is often fun
9	Играть в компьютерные игры целый день с друзьями не имеет ничего общего со	Playing computer games all day with our friends has nothing to do with a healthy way

	здоровым образом жизни	of life
10	В противовес этому, можно заниматься спорт на улице	In contrast to this, we can play sport outdoors

Exercise 15 Read, translate this text.

Good and bad health habits.

– There are good and bad health habits. What are they? Match the cards.

healthy diet, do sports, eating sweets, drinking alcohol, obesity, snacking, eating breakfast, smoking, taking drugs, skipping breakfast, exercising, eating high fibre food, physical inactivity, sleeping too much or too little, regular meals, eating whole meal bread, sleeping 7 or 8 hours, eating low fat food, getting up early

Good habits

Bad habits

- How do they influence our health and our appearance?
- What habits have you got more?

a) Translate into English

- Я думаю, что людям следует заботиться о своем здоровье.
- Если у вас хорошее здоровье, у вас хорошее настроение.
- Наше здоровье зависит от многих вещей: от того, что мы едим, от наших привычек, от нашей физической активности.
- Проводить много времени на открытом воздухе – очень важная вещь для каждого.
- Мы должны есть больше фруктов и овощей, так как они богаты витаминами.
- Мы не должны есть много.
- Ешь по яблоку в день и врач тебе не понадобится.

b) Translate into Russian

- It is necessary to eat high fibre food.
- I believe that we have to eat low fat food and visit a swimming pool.
- Paying attention to health we have to go in for sports.
- Regularity in life promotes our health.
- We should convince our friends and relatives not to smoke or drink too much alcohol.
- I am sure that our health is connected with our nervous system.

a) Listen to the text and guess the meaning of the following words:

A visit to the doctor.

to consult a doctor
complain of
examine

headache
heartache
rest-cure

patient
treatment

strictly

Once an old gentleman came **to consult a doctor**.

“What do you **complain of**?” – asked the doctor.

“You see, doctor, my nervous system is in a bad state. I have a **heartache**, often **headache** and my sleep isn’t good. Sometimes I cannot sleep all night long.”

The doctor **examined** the **patient** very carefully and said: “Your **treatment** will be very simple, in other words it will be a **rest-cure**. You should go to a quiet place in the village for a month and have an active rest there: get up early, do morning exercises, have breakfast and go for a walk. You should walk much, go to the forest for fresh air, eat much fruit and vegetables and drink milk before going to bed. And you can smoke only one cigarette a day.

A month later the gentleman came to see the doctor again.

“How are you?” – asked the doctor.

“I am quite well now,” – answered the patient – “I’ve done everything that you recommended me, doctor. I **strictly** followed all your orders. I walked much, ate much fruit and vegetables and drank milk before going to sleep. But one cigarette a day almost killed me.”

“But why?” – asked the doctor.

“It’s not a joke to begin smoking at my age, I had never smoked before,” – answered the gentleman.

b) Fill in the blanks with the suitable words.

- Once an old gentleman came ____ ____ a doctor.
- The doctor asked the patient: “What do you ____ ____?”
- The doctor ____ him ____ .
- “Your ____ will be very simple, said the doctor.
- “You ____ go to a quiet place in the village for a month and have an ____ rest there.
- And the doctor recommended the patient to smoke only ____ cigarette a day.
- ____ ____ the gentleman came to see the doctor again.
- “I strictly ____ all your ____, doctor,” said the patient.
- But one cigarette a day ____ killed me.
- It’s not a ____ to begin ____ at my age. I had never smoked before.

– How to remain healthy? What should we do to be fit and healthy?

Практическое занятие Экскурсии и путешествия

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Read, translate and retell this text.

Travelling by Car.

There is nothing better than travelling by a fast car. Travel by car is a more personal experience, for there you can drive yourself.

You just sit down at the steering wheel, start the motor, step on the accelerator with your foot and off goes the car. You can go as slowly or as fast as you wish, stop when and where you choose; you park the car on the side of the road, get out and go wherever you like.

It is quite true that driving a car has some disadvantages. In town it is rather a nuisance with all those traffic «jams» or «hold - ups», round-about, detours and so on. It is not pleasant at all when you ride on a bumpy road or get a flat tyre, or still worse, when you get stuck in the mud.

But what can be better than a spin in a car on a week-end with your friend? As soon as you get out of the crowded town and see a long wide road in full view, what a thrill it is to feel the car rush forward at a touch of your foot, to feel the wind in your face, to see houses, trees and people flash past, to feel the real joy of speed.

Then, of course, you see much more of the country than you do in a plane.

Suppose you are on vacation and have decided to take a trip in a car. What magnificent views you behold on your way — green fields, a road winding its way up the mountain with steep, grey cliffs on one side and a deep precipice on the other, a shining expanse of the sea wrapped in a blue noonday haze, the woods, the rows of acacia that stretch along the streets of the towns you pass through. Indeed your impressions are unforgettable.

Questions:

1. What are advantages of travelling by car?
2. What are disadvantages of driving a car?
3. Why are the impressions of a spin in a car unforgettable?

Vocabulary:

fast — быстрый, скорый

experience — опыт; случай, событие; впечатление, переживание

steering wheel — руль автомашины

start the motor — заводить мотор, двигатель

to step on the accelerator — нажать на педаль газа

wherever — где бы ни; куда бы ни

disadvantage — недостаток

nuisance — досада; неприятность

jam, hold-up — «пробка», затор (в уличном Движении)

round-about, detour — окольный путь, обход; объезд

pleasant — приятный; радостный

bumpy — ухабистый, тряский (о дороге)

flat tyre — сдутая шина

to get stuck in the mud — завязнуть в грязи

spin — короткая прогулка; быстрая езда (на автомашине, велосипеде, лодке)

to rush forward — ехать, бежать вперед

to flash — быстро промелькнуть, пронестись, пробежать

joy — радость, счастье; восторг

speed — скорость; темп

magnificent — великолепный, величественный; производящий впечатление, внушительный

to behold (прош. вр. — beheld; прич. прош. вр. — beheld) — видеть, замечать, узреть;

пристально смотреть, вглядываться, созерцать, рассматривать, наблюдать

steep — крутой

cliff — крутой склон, откос; холм; утес

precipice — обрыв, пропасть

expanse — простор, (широкое) пространство; ширь и простор

haze — легкий туман; дымка

wood — лес

impression — впечатление; ощущение

unforgettable — незабвенный; незабываемый, памятный

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian

East or West, home is best

To travel; by train; by plane (air); by ship (sea); by car; on foot; to book tickets; a passenger; a passenger car; a sleeper; a first-class sleeper; a railroad station; an information bureau; to weigh; to register; to board; a stewardess; beforehand; free of charge; luggage; baggage; an altitude; a flight; a long- distance train; an upper berth; a lower berth.

Exercise 3. Подберите русские эквиваленты слов и словосочетаний:

To travel by train; to book tickets; a passenger; a compartment; a booking – office; a booking – clerk; an upper berth; a lower berth; a railroad station; an information bureau; a passenger car; to be off; to feel like doing smth.; a flight; to weigh; to see smb.off.

Exercise 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Скорые поезда останавливаются только на больших остановках.
2. Поезд не останавливается на следующей остановке.
3. Вы можете добраться до Владивостока только поездом дальнего следования.
4. Я бы хотел заказать билеты на поезд заранее.
5. Я хочу купить два билета в спальный вагон первого класса.
6. Многие люди предпочитают путешествовать на самолете.
7. Если ты хочешь путешествовать на самолете, покупай билеты заранее.
8. Каждому пассажиру разрешается перевозить до 20 кг багажа бесплатно.
9. Перед посадкой в самолет пассажир должен зарегистрироваться в аэропорту.
10. Перед взлетом самолета стюардесса дает всю информацию о полете, скорости, высоте.

Exercise 5. Отработайте диалоги в парах. Выучите наизусть и воспроизведите вслух.

“Booking places for a Journey”.

- Nick Hello, is that the booking-office?
Stepanov: I want two second-class sleepers on the Sevastopol express on Saturday.
- Booking-clerk: I’m sorry, but we are all booked up for Saturday. I can let you have a separate compartment in a first-class sleeper on Sunday if you want.
- Nick That’s an express train, isn’t it?
Stepanov:
- Booking-clerk: Yes, it is.
- Nick Two first-class sleepers, then, one upper and one lower berth.
Stepanov:
- Booking-clerk: O’kay. Here are your tickets.
Have a good trip.
- Nick Thanks a lot.
Stepanov:

“At the booking office”

Mr. Clarke: What flights to Chicago have your got?

Booking-clerk: There are two flights a week, on Tuesday and on Friday.

Mr. Clarke: What time?

Booking-clerk: At 10:30 every Tuesdaay and at 8:30 every Friday.

Mr. Clarke: How much is a tourist class ticket to Chicago?

Booking-clerk: A single ticket is 30 dollars and a return ticket is 55 dollars.

Mr. Clarke: I want one single tourist class ticket for Friday.

Booking-clerk: Here it is.

Exercise 6. Придумайте собственный диалог.

Exercise 7. Прослушайте текст “By train to Washington”

Глоссарий:

- Amtrak – название американской железной дороги;
- departure – отъезд;
- to check in – сдавать багаж;
- carry – on baggage – ручная кладь;
- non- smoking car – вагон для некурящих;
- destination – место назначения;
- downtown – центр города.

By train to Washington

The American passenger railroad is called Amtrak. We boarded the train at Pennsylvania Station. We arrived at the station an hour before depature. As far as I remember, we paid about a hundred dollars for our one-way tickets. I checked (in) Rich’s big suitcase for him. It was too big and heavy to take into the car as carry-on baggage. We chose a non-smoking car. That was because I had decided to give up smoking.

After we were seated, the conductor collected tickets. He took our tickets and placed seat markers above our seats. I wondered what they were for. I saw our destination – Washington, D.C. – written on them. Rich said that we should take them anytime we left our seat!

It took us just about three hours to reach Washington. Two hours and fifty minutes to be exact. On the train wee had some pizza and cold drinks. Rich said he had always traveled by plane to Washington before. It was covenient because the airport in Washington was so close to downtown. But Union Station was literally within sight of the Capitol.

Exercise 8. **Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. When did Richard and Victor arrive at the station?
2. Why did they have to check in Richard’s suitcase?
3. How had Rich traveled to Washington before?

Exercise 9 Read, translate and retell this text.

“Favorite means of transportation” (Любимые виды транспорта).

1. Путешествие на самолете

Almost all people are fond of travelling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various methods of travelling. For me there is nothing like travel by air, it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train.

2. Путешествие на поезде

With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole country-side. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining – car, and if a journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper.

3. Путешествие на машине

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time, you can stop when and where you like, you do not have to buy tickets or carry your suitcases.

4. Путешествие на теплоходе

Travelling by ship is also very popular now. It is very pleasant to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face and hear the cry of the seagulls.

5. Пеший вид путешествия

A very popular method of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting. Hitch-hiking is very popular method of travelling among young people. But it is not so popular in our country as abroad.

Exercise 10. Read, translate this text.

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. True, we often get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine. Hence some relaxation is essential to restore our mental and physical resources. That is why the best place of relaxation, in my opinion, is the one where you have never been before. And it is by means of travelling that you get to that place.

To understand how true it is you've got to go to a railway station, a sea or a river port or an airport. There you are most likely to see hundreds of people hurrying to board a train, a ship or a plane.

To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the line, you'd better book tickets in advance. All you have to do is to ring up the airport or the railway station booking office and they will send your ticket to your place. And, of course, before getting off you have to make your preparations. You should settle all your business and visit your friends and relatives. On the eve of your departure comes you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station.

For some time you stay in the waiting-room. If you are hungry you take some refreshments. In some time the loud speaker announces that the train or the plane is in and the passengers are invited to take their seats. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through and enjoy the beautiful nature. It may be an express train or a passenger one. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by an express train, because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your destination.

But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane, because it is the fastest way of travelling. After the procedure of registration you board the plane at last. You sit down in comfortable armchair and in a few minutes you are already above the clouds. The land can be seen below between the clouds and it looks like a geographical map.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. A sea voyage is very enjoyable, indeed. Another way of travelling is by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are that you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop wherever you wish, where there is something interesting to see. And for this reason travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

When you get tired of relaxation, you become home-sick and feel like returning home. You realize that "East or West – home is best", as the saying goes.

Exercise 11. Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below.

Accommodation, abroad, arrives, visit, journey, in advance, hotel

1. It's always more convenient to book tickets ... 2. London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your ... to London. 3. We can provide ... in a wide range of price categories in over 900 hundred hotels and guest houses of Berlin. 4. Will you tell me about the facilities offered by your ... ? 5. Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant 6. She was as excited as a child about her first trip ... , and spent the next days buying clothes. 7. It ... at 11.00 but it may be a little late because the weather forecast is bad.

Exercise 12. Find the synonyms for:

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

Exercise 13. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets.

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

Практическое занятие

Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство

Цель занятия: научиться общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Exercise 1. Переведите слова и выучите их:

Total area _____

To occupy _____

To be bordered by _____

A desert _____

Mountain _____

A valley _____
To be located _____
A plain _____
A mountain chain _____
To flow into _____

Exercise 2. Переведите на русский язык:

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world.

Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers.

It occupies most of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia.

Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in the West to the Pacific Ocean in the East and from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Black Sea and the Caucasus, the Altai, and the Sayan Mountains, and the Amur and the Ussuri rivers in the South.

The land of Russia varies from thick forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys.

The climate in Russia varies from arctic in the north to continental in the central part of the country and subtropical in the south.

The current population of Russia is about 50 million people; 82 % of the populations are Russians.

Exercise 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1) What territory does Russia occupy?

2) What countries does it border on?

3) What plains is it located on?

4) What are the longest mountain chains?

5) What sea does Europe's biggest river flow into?

6) How deep the world's purest Lake Baikal is?

7) What mineral resources does Russia possess?

Exercise 4. Закончите фразу:

1) Russia occupies ...	a)... thick forests and barren deserts
2) The federation comprises ...	b)... Mongolia and China in the south

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

Exercise 5. Переведите на русский язык:

Moscow is a capital of Russia.

It is main political, economic and educational centre of the country.

The population of the city is about nine million people.

The city was founded by Yuri Dolgoruki in 1147.

The heart of Moscow is Red Square.

There are a lot of sight in Moscow, such as the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral.

Moscow has a great number of parks, squares and wide streets.

There are a lot of cinemas, exhibitions and museums in it.

Exercise 6. Read, translate and retell this text.

Moscow.

I would like to tell you about Moscow. Moscow is the capital of Russia. The city was founded in 1147 on the Moskva River by Prince Yuri Dolgoruki. In the 16-th century Tsar Ivan the Terrible made Moscow the capital of the country.

Today Moscow is one of the largest cities in the world. It is a big political, economic and cultural centre of Russia. The total area of Moscow is about nine hundred square kilometres and the population is about eleven million people.

The centre of Moscow is Red Square, which is the most popular sight for tourists. It is a place for parades, demonstrations and meetings. In Red Square there is St. Basil's Cathedral, a masterpiece of Russian architecture, erected in memory of Russia's victory over the Kazan Kingdom in the 16-th century. Tourists can see the monument to Minin and Pozharsky in front of the Cathedral. It is the oldest monument in Moscow built in memory of the victory over the Polish invaders. The State History Museum is situated opposite St. Basil's Cathedral. It is one of the biggest museums in Moscow.

On the territory of the Kremlin, which is the heart of Moscow, there are old cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, the Palace of Congress, the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell, the biggest cannon and bell in the world. The tallest tower, the Spasskaya Tower, is the symbol of the Kremlin.

Alexandrovsky Garden with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a memorial to the soldiers died in World War II.

Moscow is a big cultural centre of Russia. There are a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, numerous drama and musical theatres, including world famous ones like the Bolshoi Theatre and the Maly Theatre.

The city is proud of its museums and art galleries, too. The biggest museum is the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, which has one of the world's largest collections of ancient, oriental and classical art. The Tretyakov Gallery is famous all over the world. It has a great collection of works by Russian artists. The Gallery is 150 years old. Moscow is a large educational centre with a lot of schools, institutes, colleges and universities. The biggest university is Moscow State University named after Lomonosov which is on the Vorobyovy Hills. Students from all over the world come to Moscow to study at this University.

Muscovites are fond of going in for sport, that is why there are a lot of stadiums, swimming pools and sport grounds in the city. Moscow has large green parks where people walk and spend weekends. The biggest among them are: Gorky Park, Izmailovski Park and Sokolniki Park.

Exercise 7. Questions:

1. What is Moscow? When was it founded?
2. Who made Moscow the capital of Russia?
3. How many people live in Moscow?
4. What is the centre of Moscow? What can be seen there?
5. What can be found on the territory of the Kremlin?
6. Can you prove that Moscow is a cultural centre?
7. What is the most famous university in Moscow?
8. Are there any parks in Moscow? Can you name them?

Exercise 8. Read, translate and retell this text.

The Russian flag.

The **Russian flag** has three wide stripes on it. The stripes are white, blue and red.

The upper stripe is white, the middle stripe is blue and the red stripe is at the bottom. These colours have always been symbolic in Russia:

white - noble and sincere,

blue - honesty and devotion (to friends, family and to the country),

red - love and bravery

THE BRITISH FLAG

It is called **Union Jack** and it symbolises the union of England. The flag is made up of crosses of the patron saints of England:

the Saint George's cross

the Saint Andrew's cross

The Saint Patrick's cross

The flag of the **USA** is called "**Stars and Stripes**".

It consists of 50 stars (as there are 50 states in the USA since 1960) and 13 stripes (as originally there were 13 colonies). The official flag dates back to June 14, 1777.

Exercise 9. Read, translate and retell this text.

Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the largest city in our country and one of the largest cities in the world. More than 11 million and 500 people live there.

Besides, every day about one million people come to Moscow from all over Russia and other countries.

The prince Yuri Dolgoruky founded Moscow in 1147. Our capital is situated on the banks of the Moskva River.

It is a main political, economical and cultural centre of Russia. Moscow is the seat of our Government. Here numerous state and government offices are located. The President of Russia lives and works in Moscow.

The heart of Moscow is Red Square. Here you can see the most beautiful masterpieces of Russian architecture – the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral. They attract lots of tourists.

Thousands of visitors enjoy the Tsar-Bell and the Tsar-Cannon, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, churches and museums of the Kremlin.

Moscow is the city of highly developed industry. It has numerous modern enterprises, mostly engineering and metalworking plants. They produce machine tools, motor cars, transformers, electric motors, TV sets, watches, etc. Moscow is also a centre of the chemical industry.

Moscow is the port of five seas. Four airports connect it with other parts of our country and many other countries. There are nine railway stations in Moscow.

Moscow can be called a city of students. There are a great number of schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges, institutes and universities there.

Moscow is also an important cultural centre. Worldwide-known theatres (the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Moscow Art Theatre, the Theatre in Taganka and many others), museums and art galleries (the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery, etc.), exhibition halls are situated there.

Moscow is very beautiful. Plenty of green parks, large squares and wide streets make Moscow very attractive.