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МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ЯДЕРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ «МИФИ»  
**Новоуральский технологический институт**—  
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(НТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)

**Колледж НТИ**

Цикловая методическая комиссия общетехнических дисциплин энергетики и  
электроники

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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ  
ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ  
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ  
ОУП.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

для студентов колледжа НТИ НИЯУ МИФИ,  
обучающихся по программе среднего профессионального образования

специальность 11.02.16

«Монтаж, техническое обслуживание и ремонт электронных приборов и  
устройств»

очная форма обучения

на базе основного общего образования

квалификация

специалист по электронным приборам и устройствам

Новоуральск 2021

**Практическое занятие 1.** Диагностика входного уровня владения иностранным языком обучающегося:

**TEST. Choose the correct answer**

1. .... is she? She's at school.  
a) why b) who c) where d) what
2. Sarah is Mr. Brown's sister. She is .... a) his sister b) her sister c) our sister d) their sister
3. They are talking .... a policeman. a) at b) to c) for d) ...
4. .... shoes are blue. a) ... b) Tom c) a d) my
5. What's your brother doing?  
a) I'm reading b) I play football c) he plays d) he's reading
6. Peter .... friends here.  
a) is b) has c) s d) the
7. How are you? - I'm .... thank you.  
a) good b) very well c) Mrs Brown d) not
8. What's his job? - ....  
a) He's a teacher. b) She's actor. c) He's listening. d) She's a secretary.
9. How many tables are there in the room? - .....  
a) Yes, there are. b) There's one room. c) There are two. d) No, there aren't.
10. The plants are .... the television.  
a) next to b) at c) between d) to
11. 158 is .....  
a) one hundred and fifty eight c) a hundred fifty and eight b) hundred fifty eight d) hundred and fifty eight
12. What time is it? – (9)  
a) nine \_ clock b) nine clocks c) nine hours d) nine o'clock
13. Are you coming? - .....  
a) Yes, you are. b) No, I'm. c) Yes, I'm. d) No, you aren't.
14. He's got a lot of money, .... ?  
a) isn't it b) isn't he c) hasn't he d) has he
15. Are there .... sandwiches? a) some b) any c) a d) the
16. Ann .... go to school. a) does b) doesn't c) always d) .....
17. I'm coming. Wait for ..... a) me b) ..... c) you d) us
18. .... you like tea?  
a) Are b) When c) What d) Do
19. She can't open the door .... she hasn't got any key.  
a) because b) why c) why not d) but
20. I .... at home yesterday.  
a) I'll b) am c) can be d) was
21. We usually .... work at six.  
a) leaves b) leave c) are leaving d) aren't leaving
22. Can I have ....coffee, please?  
a) any b) a lot c) many d) some
23. Are you all right? - .....  
a) Yes, I am.  
b) No, I'm wrong. c) Yes, we do. d) very good
24. Did you enjoy .... ?

- a) itself b) oneself c) yourself d) you  
 25. .... beautiful day!  
 a) What b) What a c) How d) Which  
 26. .... you see him yesterday?  
 a) Were b) Did c) Can't d) Shall  
 27. Johnny .... never .... to Italy.  
 a) has been b) was c) went d) will be  
 28. The sun .... rises in the East.  
 a) often b) never c) sometimes d) always  
 29. He .... meet his friend next Friday.  
 a) will b) did c) is d) ...  
 30. My brother .... play football very well.  
 a) must b) can c) may d) need  
 31. Russia is the .... country in the world.  
 a) smallest b) most large c) large d) largest  
 32. I .... already .... my homework.  
 a) have done b) did c) do d) will do  
 33. They have lunch at 12.30, .... ?  
 a) haven't we b) have they c) don't they d) do they  
 34. Are you going to buy that flat? - .....  
 a) Yes, I will. b) Yes, I shall. c) Yes, I am. d) No, we won't  
 35. She .... a lot of flowers yesterday. a) buy b) bought c) is buying d) have bought  
 36. I can't .... my jeans; they are too small. a) wear b) carry c) put d) make  
 37. Mum can't come now. She .... a bath. a) can have b) has c) is having d) takes  
 38. We'll arrive in Oxford ... . a) last week b) yesterday c) just d) in a few hours  
 39. .... tell him! It's a secret. a) Please b) ..... c) Don't d) You  
 40. Past tense of —go a) got b) gone c) want d) went

**Практическое занятие 2. Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.**

**Задание 1. Put the words into the correct order.**

- 1 name / your / What's / ?  
 2 you / How / are / old / ?  
 3 you / What / about / ?  
 4 do / spell / How / your / name / ?  
 5 to / Nice / you / meet

**Задание 2. Complete the dialogue, using the questions from exercise 1.**

- A: Hello, I'm Jonas. 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Stephanie. 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Nice to meet you, too. 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: J-O-N-A-S. 4 \_\_\_\_\_, Stephanie.  
 A: I'm 17 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: I'm 16

**Задание 3. Put the verb to be.**

- 1 I ... a student of technical college.

- 2.... you at the lesson now? - No, we.... We ... at the cinema.  
 3 The Maths home task ... very difficult.  
 4 The children .... in the schoolyard playing football.  
 5...Ann in the hospital? - Yes, she.... She ... ill.  
 6 They ... able students. They ... especially good at Maths.  
 7 ... you happy to have a new CD as a present? Yes, I ... . I love music.  
 8 The post-offices .... closed after 7 o'clock.  
 9 .... you a mechanic? - No, I ... . I ... a electric.  
 10 They ... good friends. They ... acquaintances.

**Задание 4 Match the phrases in the left and right columns.**

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 How are you?                     | a. Never mind.                      |
| 2 Good morning.                    | b. Same to you                      |
| 3 Hello, Jane!                     | c. How do you do?                   |
| 4 I'm sorry I'm late.              | d. It's Nora, Nora Simpson.         |
| 5 Have a nice weekend.             | e. Really? Only good things I hope. |
| 6 See you tomorrow!                | f. Nice to meet you, Andrew.        |
| 7 Sorry, I didn't catch your name. | g. Hi, Peter!                       |
| 8 This is Andrew                   | h. Good morning.                    |
| 9 I've heard a lot about you.      | i. I'm fine, thanks. And you?       |
| 10 How do you do?                  | j. Bye.                             |

**Задание 5 Fill in gaps using the verbs in the box.**

**to take, to thank, to look, to call, to work, to catch, to introduce, to meet, to think, to be, to hear**

- May I ... you to Mr. Markov?  
 I'd like you to ... Henry.  
 ... you for a very interesting discussion.  
 I ... Sally Bowers from the Toronto Times. I ... on the economic pages.  
 I ... we've met before.  
 I'm Harold Wilson, but people ... me Harry.  
 I ... your name.  
 We ... a lot about you.  
 I'm ... forward to working with you.  
 - Have you come far for the conference?- No, not really. I live in this town, so it ...  
 me only 20 minutes.

**Задание 6 Answer the questions.**

- 1 What's your short name?
- 2 What's the name of your best friend?
- 3 Where are you from?
- 4 Can you spell the name of your hometown?
- 5 Are you a first-year student? Are you at college now?

**Задание 7 Представьте, что Вы встречаете студента американского колледжа. В аэропорту Вы увидели мужчину, внешний вид которого соответствует описанию того человека, которого Вы должны встретить. Выполните следующие действия:**

- а) обратитесь к нему на английском языке и узнайте, тот ли это человек, который Вам нужен;
- б) представьте себя (назовите свое имя и фамилию, а также учебное заведение, которого Вы представляете);
- в) извинитесь за свое опоздание;

- г) спросите, как он долетел;
- д) предложите ему пройти к Вашей машине;
- е) спросите его, не помочь ли ему донести его чемодан;
- ж) представьте себе, что этот человек оказался не тем человеком, который Вам нужен. Попросите у этого человека прощение за беспокойство.

### **Задание 8. Tell about yourself. Use universal model**

My name is ... I am sixteen. I live in Moscow. My address is ... My telephone number is... 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. My forehead is narrow (broad) and low (high).

I have a straight (turned up, crooked, aquiline) nose and a protruding (round) chin. My eyebrows are bushy (penciled), my eyelashes are thick (thin) and long (short). I have large (small) blue (hazel, black, gray) eyes. My hair is black (fair, dark, blond, chestnut), straight (curly) and long (short, not very long). I have just left school and now I am a student. I like my future profession and I am going to do my best to become a good specialist. I live 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 have a lot of friends too. I am fond of reading and playing computer games. My favorite sport is football (swimming, tennis, hockey).

My friends and I often get together to play different games, to go for a walk or simply to talk.

### **Практическое занятие 3. Отношение поколений в семье.**

**Задание 1.** Re-phrase the following sentences, using verb expressions instead of the underlined words and phrases.

1. If I disappear into my room for some peace, it's guaranteed that someone will come after me, waiting to know what I am involved in.
2. My sister always behaves in a childish way and does nothing.
3. My little brother always makes me feel embarrassed in front of my friends.
4. My friend spends time with a man who is seven years older than her and her mum doesn't know about it.
5. He is always postponing everything.
6. She is always boasting about her expensive toiletries.
7. We often visit our friends and have an enjoyable time with them.
8. Ann and her friends of age 15-16 years old often gather together in Ann's room and do something interesting only to the people of this age do.

### **Задание 2. Choose the proper preposition.**

1. I share a room with my little brother, I can't just shut the door, and keep everyone ... .
2. My friends have got a nice place to live, with a nice family, but they don't really appreciate it – they are always complaining ... their parents.
3. Sometimes I have to share a room and if you don't get ... with the other girl, it's not much fun.
4. She doesn't have control ... her own life because she is still a child.
5. To be ... your own is bad because nobody is interested in you.
6. Children and their parents have different views ... fashion, music and many other things. It causes misunderstanding between them.

### **Задание 3. Read the statements below. What family values or their absence do they mean?**

1. A family has things together like dreams and hopes and possessions and memories and smiles. (**sharing**)
2. With so many people in one house you don't have a chance to be alone, unseen or unheard. (**privacy**)

3. It is a shelter from the storm, a friendly port when the waves of life become too wild. (**security, comfort**)
4. A family is a place where love and faith dwell, a place where all members can enjoy the dignity (достоинство) of their own personalities. (**caring, respect, trust**)
5. We talk about what's happening, who's doing what, it's lovely to have the family round you and to know they are interested in you. (**caring, sharing**)

**Задание 4.** The girl's parents make her nervous. What can make you nervous, annoyed, disappointed? (карточки)

- my clothes/fashion
- problems at school
- a quarrel with parents
- when a friend doesn't want to understand
- lack of caring and sharing
- too much caring
- lack of privacy
- falling in a difficult situation
- problems with friends
- planning the future career
- conscription
- great uncertainty

Can we regard all these complaints as **problems**?

**Задание 5.** Answer the questions.

- 1 Youth is a difficult time, isn't it?
- 2 Will you speak about the problems teenagers have?
- 3 What is the background of all the problems in a family?
- 4 What can cause a generation gap?

**Задание 6.** Translate into English:

1. Очень трудно для разных поколений понимать друг друга, но это тоже очень важно. 3. Всем членам семьи следует уважать и понимать друг друга, помогать и доверять друг другу. 4. Это важно учиться как разговаривать с взаимным уважением. 5. Мы ответственные люди и нам следует уважать самих себя и других людей тоже. 6. Нам следует быть снисходительными к нашим родителям и к людям, которые нас окружают. 7. Детям и их родителям следует уважать интересы друг друга. 8. Нам следует любить друг друга.

**Задание 7.** Translate into Russian.

1. Children and their parents have different views on many things, different values and beliefs. 2. Young people of today don't directly accept the standards of their parents who believe that they are right because they are older. 3. Young people have their own ideals. They want to make their own mistakes rather than listen to the warning of the adults and repeat the mistakes of the older generation. 4. The existence of sub-culture which is specific for every generation is a form of protest of the young people. 5. Sometimes children share information and experience with their parents. 6. I think that without problems our life will be very boring. 7. When people start to cope with different problems they become stronger and more experienced.

#### **Практическое занятие 4. Описание внешности человека.**

**Vocabulary:**

**Build (телосложение)**

Chubby — пухлый

Fat — жирный, толстый

Frail — хрупкий

Heavy — грузный  
Overweight — с избыточным весом  
Plump — пухленький  
Powerful — мощный  
Skinny / Thin — тощий  
Slender — стройный  
Slim — худой  
Small — субтильный  
Solid — плотный  
Stocky — коренастый  
Strong — сильный  
Sturdy — крепкий  
Tubby — пузатый  
Underweight — с недостаточным весом  
Well-built — хорошо сложенный  
Figure (фигура)  
Bony — костлявая  
Shapeless — бесформенная  
Graceful — изящная  
Lean — поджарая  
Ordinary — обыкновенная  
Perfect — идеальная  
Stout — полная, плотная  
Superb — превосходная  
**Gait (походка)**  
Awkward — неуклюжая  
Brisk — бодрая  
Careful — осторожная  
Firm — твердая  
Halting — запинаящаяся  
Heavy — тяжелая  
Light — легкая  
Measured — размеренная  
Rapid — быстрая  
Shuffling — шаркающая  
Slow — медленная  
Steady — уверенная  
Strolling — прогулочная  
Stumbling — спотыкающаяся  
Swaggering — важная  
Swaying — шатающаяся  
Unsteady — неуверенная  
Waddling — вразвалочку  
Walk with a drag — волочить ногу  
Walk with a droop — ходить, сутулясь

Walk with a limp — хромать при ходьбе  
Walk with a staff (stick) — идти, опираясь на палку (трость)

### **Arms and legs (руки от плеча до запястья и ноги)**

Large — большие, массивные  
Lanky — худощавые  
Long — длинные  
Muscled / Shapely — мускулистые  
Powerful — мощные  
Short — короткие  
Strong — сильные  
Thin — тонкие  
Well-shaped — рельефные, подтянутые

### **Hands (ладони и пальцы рук)**

Arthritic — артритные  
Clammy / Sticky — липкие  
Clean — чистые  
Clumsy — неуклюжие  
Dirty / Filthy — грязные  
Firm — твердые  
Frail — хрупкие  
Gnarled — крючковатые  
Greasy — засаленные  
Hairy — волосатые  
Limp — вялые  
Ringed — унизанные кольцами и украшениями  
Rough — грубые  
Shaking / Trembling — дрожащие  
Soft — мягкие  
Sweaty — потные  
Unwashed — немытые  
Well-manicured — ухоженные  
Work-roughened — огрубевшие от работы

### **Shoulders (плечи)**

Bare — обнаженные  
Bowed — сутулые  
Broad / Wide — широкие  
Manly — мужественные  
Massive — массивные  
Narrow — узкие  
Round — округлые  
Thin — худые  
Sloping — покатые  
Square — квадратные

### **Skin (кожа)**

Baby-soft — нежная, как у младенца  
Calloused — загрубевшая



Dark — темная  
Dry — сухая  
Fair — светлая  
Freckled — веснушчатая  
Glowing — сияющая  
Ruddy — румяная  
Sallow — землистого цвета  
Silky — шелковистая  
Smooth — гладкая  
Soft — нежная  
Spotless — здоровая  
Pale — бледная  
Tanned — загорелая  
Paper-thin — тонкая, как бумага  
Translucent — прозрачная  
Wrinkled — морщинистая

### **Hair (волосы)**

Abundant — густые, роскошные  
Baby-fine — тонкие, как у ребенка  
Bald — лысый  
Bald spot — лысина  
Balding — лысеющий  
Coarse — жесткие  
Cropped — подстриженные  
Curly — кудрявые, вьющиеся  
Dishevelled — спутанные  
Dyed — крашеные  
Fine — тонкие  
Flat — приглаженные  
Limp — жидкие  
Long — длинные  
Neatly-combed — аккуратно зачесанные  
Parted — разделенные на пробор  
Scraggly — всклокоченные  
Shaved — бритые налысо  
Short — короткие  
Silky — шелковистые  
Straight — прямые  
Thick — густые  
Thin — тонкие  
Wavy — волнистые  
Hair colour (цвет волос)  
Ash-blond — пепельный блондин  
Auburn — золотисто-каштановые  
Bleached — обесцвеченные  
Black — черные

Blond — блондин  
Brown — коричневый  
Brunette — брюнет  
Chestnut — каштановый  
Dark-haired — темноволосый  
Golden — золотистый  
Gray — седой  
Highlighted — мелированный  
Jet-black — черный, как смола  
Light brown — русые  
Red — рыжие  
Reddish — рыжеватые  
Silver — серебристые

### **Mustache and beard (усы и борода)**

Bearded — бородатый  
Bristle — однодневная щетина  
Clean-shaven — гладко выбритый  
Stubble — щетина  
Unshaven — небритый

### **Face shape (форма лица)**

Angular — угловатое  
Heart-shaped — «сердечком»  
Long — удлиненное  
Round — круглое  
Square — квадратное  
Oval — овальное

### **Eyebrows (брови)**

Amused — удивленно приподнятые  
Arched — дугообразные  
Bushy / Thick — густые  
Enquiring / Querying / Questioning — вопросительно приподнятые  
Lifted — приподнятые  
Penciled — подведенные карандашом  
Shaggy — лохматые  
Shaped — оформленные  
Straight — прямые  
Surprised — удивленные  
Thin — тонкие  
Unkempt — неухоженные  
Well-marked — выразительные

### **Eyes (глаза)**

Almond-shaped — миндалевидные  
Anxious — беспокойные  
Baggy — с мешками под глазами  
Beady — глаза-бусинки  
Bloodshot — налитые кровью

Blue — голубые  
Bright — яркие  
Brown — карие  
Bulging — выпуклые  
Cold — холодные (о взгляде)  
Clear — ясные  
Close-set — близко посаженные  
Cross-eyed — косоглазые  
Curious — любопытные  
Dark-ringed — с темными кругами под глазами  
Deep — глубокие  
Deep-set — глубоко посаженные  
Exhausted — измученные  
Expressive — выразительные  
Gray — серые  
Green — зеленые  
Half-closed — полужакрытые  
Heavy-lidded — с тяжелыми веками  
Hollow — пустые  
Intelligent — умные  
Keen — пронизательные  
Large, big — большие  
Laughing — смеющиеся  
Lively — живые  
Mad — безумные  
Mesmerizing — завораживающие  
Narrow — узкие  
Pale — бесцветные  
Piercing — пронизывающие (о взгляде)  
Piggy — пороссячьи  
Puffy — опухшие  
Red-rimmed — воспаленные  
Round — круглые  
Sad — печальные  
Dark — темные  
Slanted — раскосые  
Sleepy — сонные  
Small — маленькие  
Soulful — проникновенные  
Sunken — ввалившиеся  
Swollen — опухшие  
Tearful — полные слез  
Tired — уставшие  
Unblinking — немигающие  
Unseeing — невидящие

Warm — теплые (о взгляде)

Wild — безумные

### **Nose (нос)**

Aquiline — орлиный

Aristocratic — аристократический

Beaky — клювообразный

Big / Large — большой

Bulbous — нос «луковкой»

Elegant — элегантный, изящный

Crooked / Curved — изогнутый

Huge — огромный

Flat — плоский

Flattened — сплюснутый

Fleshy — мясистый

Hooked — нос крючком

Little — маленький

Long — длинный

Narrow — узкий

Pointed — заостренный

Prominent — выступающий

Roman — римский

Sharp — острый

Small — маленький

Snub — курносый

Straight — прямой

Stubby — короткий и толстый

Thin — тонкий

Tiny — крошечный

Turned up / Uprturned — вздернутый

### **Mouth (рот)**

Big — большой

Firm — плотно сжатый

Full-lipped — с полными губами

Gaping — зияющий

Half-opened — полукоткрытый

Lipless — безгубый

Lopsided — ассиметричный

Lovely — очаровательный

Pretty — хорошенький

Small — маленький

Stern — сурово сжатый

Toothless — беззубый

### **Teeth (зубы)**

Broken — сломанные

Crooked — кривые

Decayed — разрушенные

Even — ровные  
False — искусственные  
Gappy / Sparse — редкие  
Good — хорошие  
Healthy — здоровые  
Imperfect — неидеальные  
Jagged — зазубренные  
Missing — отсутствующие  
Needle-sharp — «как иглы»  
Pearl-white — жемчужно-белые  
Perfect — идеальные  
Razor-sharp — «как бритва»  
Rotten — гнилые  
Sharp — острые  
Strong — крепкие  
White — белые  
Yellow — желтые

### **Lips (губы)**

Cracked — потрескавшиеся  
Dry — сухие  
Full — полные  
Sensual / sensuous — чувственные  
Thin — тонкие  
Cheeks (щеки)  
Blushing — пылающие, залитые румянцем  
Chubby — полные  
Flushed — покрасневшие  
Hamster-like — «как у хомяка»  
Hollow / sunken — впалые, ввалившиеся  
Pale — бледные  
Pallid — мертвенно-бледные  
Pink / rosy — розовые  
Plump — пухлые  
Ruddy — свежие  
Scarlet — алые  
Smooth — гладкие  
Tear-stained — заплаканные  
With dimples — с ямочками

### **Cheekbones (скулы)**

Perfect — идеальные  
Prominent — выступающие  
Sharp — острые  
Chin (подбородок)  
Dimpled — с ямочкой  
Double — раздвоенный  
Massive — массивный

Pointed — заостренный  
Protruding — выступающий  
Round — круглый  
**General appearance (внешний вид)**  
Attractive — привлекательный  
Beautiful — красивый  
Charming — очаровательный  
Common — обычный  
Eyesore / Ugly — уродливый  
Gorgeous — роскошный (о женщине)  
Handsome — красивый (о мужчине)  
Lovely — прекрасный  
Nice — милый  
Plain — простоватый  
Pleasant-looking — приятный  
Pretty — хорошенький  
Repulsive — отталкивающий  
Unattractive — непривлекательный  
Unsightly — неприглядный

#### **Комплименты о внешности**

You look terrific today — Ты выглядишь потрясающе сегодня  
You always look so beautiful — Ты всегда выглядишь такой красивой  
You look superb — Ты выглядишь потрясно  
Love what you're wearing — Люблю то, как ты одеваешься  
You're looking fabulous today — Ты сегодня выглядишь потрясающе  
This new hairstyle really flatters you — Эта новая прическа тебе действительно к лицу  
You dazzle me — Ты ослепляешь меня  
You walk gracefully — У тебя грациозная походка  
You have a lovely voice — У тебя приятный голос  
You look so young — Ты так молодо выглядишь

**Задание 1. Составьте описание внешности своего друга/подруги/актера/родственника, используя предложенную лексику.**

#### **Задание 2. Correct the sentences**

1. Cats are popularer than snakes as pets.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Pigs are more intelligent as other animals.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Turtles are slow than crocodiles.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Elephants are heavyer than pigs.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Bears are more rare than snakes.  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Задание 3. Complete the sentences**

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) my sister.
2. My mum thinks that cats are \_\_\_\_\_ (good) pets than dogs.
3. Cycling is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) sports.
4. I want to have \_\_\_\_\_ (big) car.
5. A blue whale is \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) twenty-five elephants.
6. You look \_\_\_\_\_ (thin) last month. Have you lost weight?
7. Bicycles are \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) cars.
8. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) person I know.
9. What is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) film you've seen?
10. Computers are \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) mobile phones.
11. Is your brother \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) you?
12. I think Spanish is \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) Japanese.
13. Our dog is \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) your dog.
14. Glass bottles are \_\_\_\_\_ (good) plastic bottles.
15. I think Rafael Nadal is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) tennis player in Spain.
16. Sharks are \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) other fish.
17. This situation is \_\_\_\_\_ (serious) the last one.
18. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (smart) his brother.
19. My brother wanted \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) trainers in the shop.
20. Today is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) day of the year.
21. Daniela is \_\_\_\_\_ (funny) me.
22. My house is \_\_\_\_\_ (larger).
23. Mount Everest is \_\_\_\_\_ (high) mountain in the world.
24. The sea is \_\_\_\_\_ (large) a lake.
25. My job is \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) yours.
26. London is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) city in England.
27. This car is \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable) yours.
28. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (rich) man in town.
29. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (strong) you.
30. A baby blue whale gets \_\_\_\_\_ (big) a great white shark.

**Задание 4. Fill the gaps with the words from the table. Use the Present Simple.**

<b>like</b>	<b>not speak</b>	<b>play</b>	<b>cook</b>	<b>love</b>
<b>not go</b>	<b>start</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>not stay</b>	<b>work</b>

*Example:* Jerry is friendly, he **likes** meeting new people.

1. Jerry is friendly, he  meeting new people.
2. Kate is sporty, she  sports every day.
3. We like movies but we  to the cinema very often.
4. They live in America but they  good English.
5. My Italian lesson is in the evening, it  at 8 pm.
6. The cafes are closed but supermarkets still .

7. I have a sweet tooth, I  chocolate.
8. Tom is very active, he  basketball every day.
9. We are often outside, we  at home much.
10. Susan is a chef, she  very well.

**Задание 5. Put the verb «to be» in the correct form.**

1... you busy? — No, I... not. 2. Mike ... busy. He ... in the office. 3. It... ten o'clock. She ... late again. 4. How ... you? — I ... not very well today. — I ... sorry to hear that. 5. We ... interested in this work. 6. Vera ... afraid of her boss. 7. She ... nervous. 8. They ... not in the office at the moment. 9. Where ... the keys? They ... in your jacket. 10. What... the time, please? — It ... two o'clock. 11. Do you have any idea where he...? 12. Used cars ... cheap. 13. I don't remember what his telephone number ... .14. Two heads ... better than one. 15. You ... right. That ... a lot of money! 16. Coffee ... very good here. 17. ... this your watch? — Yes, it .. . 18. My uncle ... an office worker. He ... at work. 19. Where ... the papers? — They ... on the table. 20. I ...glad to hear that.

**Практическое занятие 5. Описание характера личности.**

**Vocabulary:**

active — активный  
 adaptable — легко адаптирующийся  
 ambitious — амбициозный  
 attention-seeking — жаждущий внимания  
 cheerful — жизнерадостный  
 competitive — склонный к соперничеству  
 creative — творческий  
 curious — любопытный  
 cynical — циничный  
 determined — решительный  
 eager — устремленный  
 easy-going — коммуникабельный  
 energetic — энергичный  
 enthusiastic — полный энтузиазма  
 entrepreneurial — предприимчивый  
 flexible — психологически гибкий  
 friendly — дружелюбный  
 generous — щедрый  
 good natured — приятный (общее впечатление)  
 hard-working — трудолюбивый  
 helpful — полезный  
 honest — честный  
 independent — независимый  
 industrious — трудолюбивый, усердный  
 intellectual — интеллектуальный  
 mature — психологически зрелый



modest — скромный  
motivated — мотивированный  
observant — наблюдательный, внимательный  
optimistic — оптимистичный  
organized — организованный  
original — оригинальный  
outgoing — легкий на подъем  
patient — терпеливый  
progressive — прогрессивный  
reliable — надежный  
resourceful — изобретательный, находчивый  
romantic — романтичный  
shy — застенчивый  
self-confident — уверенный в себе  
self-sufficient — самодостаточный  
serious — серьезный  
sociable — общительный  
successful — успешный  
tactful — тактичный  
talkative — разговорчивый  
thorough — добросовестный  
uninhibited — раскованный  
unpredictable — непредсказуемый  
ambitious — честолюбивый  
amiable — приветливый  
arrogant — надменный, заносчивый  
boastful — хвастливый  
boring — скучный  
callous — нечуткий, черствый  
calm — спокойный  
capricious — капризный, своенравный  
cheerful (merry) — веселый, жизнерадостный  
complacent — самодовольный  
composed — уравновешенный  
conceited — высокомерный  
cool — невозмутимый  
defiant — непокорный  
easy-going — беззаботный, легкомысленный  
emotional — эмоциональный  
envious — завистливый  
irritable — раздражительный  
neat — аккуратный  
obedient — послушный  
rational — разумный, рациональный  
self-assured — самоуверенный  
self-critical — самокритичный  
self-denying — бескорыстный  
selfless — самоотверженный  
sensitive — чувствительный

serious — серьезный  
sloppy — неряха  
sober-minded — здравомыслящий  
sullen — угрюмый, мрачный  
superficial — поверхностный  
touchy — обидчивый  
trustworthy — надежный  
affectionate — любящий  
altruistic — альтруистичный  
amiable — любезный  
bold — смелый  
brave — храбрый  
cautious — осторожный  
contemptuous — презрительный  
considerate — внимательный  
courageous — отважный  
courteous — учтивый  
cowardly — трусливый  
cruel — жестокий  
daring — смелый, отчаянный  
detached — беспристрастный  
disloyal — нелояльный, неверный  
disrespectful — неуважительный  
doubtful — сомневающийся  
egotistic — эгоистичный  
fair — справедливый  
faithful — верный  
firm — твердый, настойчивый  
flexible — гибкий  
frank — искренний  
gentle — мягкий  
harsh — грубый  
haughty — надменный  
hesitant — колеблющийся  
honest — честный  
hostile — враждебный  
hypocritical — лицемерный  
humane — гуманный  
impertinent — наглый  
impolite — невежливый  
indecisive — нерешительный  
independent — независимый  
indifferent — безразличный  
ingenuous — бесхитростный  
jealous — ревнивый  
kind — добрый  
lying — лживый  
mean — подлый  
meek — кроткий  
merciful — милосердный  
merciless — безжалостный  
moral — высокоморальный

naïve — наивный  
noble — благородный  
obstinate — упрямый  
open — открытый  
outspoken — прямой  
picky — придирчивый  
proud — гордый  
polite — вежливый  
pushy — давящий  
quarrelsome — вздорный  
reckless — безрассудный  
reliable — надежный  
resolute — решительный  
responsive — отзывчивый  
reputable — достойный уважения  
rude — грубый  
selfish — эгоистичный  
sincere — искренний  
sinful — порочный  
sly — хитрый, коварный  
snobbish — сноб  
strict — строгий  
stubborn — упрямый  
submissive — податливый  
suspicious — подозрительный  
sympathetic — сочувствующий  
tactless — бестактный  
tactful — тактичный  
tender — чуткий  
tough — упрямый  
treacherous — коварный  
trusting — доверчивый  
undemanding — нетребовательный  
uncivil — невежливый  
unfair — несправедливый  
warm-hearted — сердечный  
well-behaved — благонаправный  
wicked — злой  
withdrawn — замкнутый

**Задание 1. Read the text. Translate it. Make 5 questions to the text.**

My name is Ann. I am 16 years old. I study at school. Next year I am going to enter the university. I have auburn hair and brown eyes. I like to wear my hair long. I had my hair cut last month, so it is shoulder-length at the moment. My hair is straight and quite thick. I like to style it in different ways. My favourite hair styles are trendy ponytails or a cute bun. Sometimes I plait my hair or just leave it loose.

I have an oval face. It is quite slim. I have a neat nose and thin lips. I hardly apply any make-up. I think that healthy and good-looking skin is what makes a girl attractive. Many people say that I resemble my mom.

I am slim and tall. My height is 170 cm. I like wearing different clothes. I often wear trousers or jeans with a top or a pullover. I put on a skirt or a dress for some special occasions. I like to wear

heels. In my everyday life I wear stylish medium-heeled shoes. To be honest, I have quite a big collection of shoes for different occasions. I think in the future this collection will get even bigger. I am a very open and easy-going person. My lifestyle is quite active. I often meet with my friends, go to different concerts and exhibitions and try to follow everything what might interest young people.

**Задание 2. Составьте описание характера своего друга/подруги/актера/родственника, используя предложенную лексику.**

### **Практическое занятие 6. Рабочий день.**

#### **Vocabulary:**

to do one's best — делать все от тебя зависящее  
to achieve — достигать  
goal — цель  
radio alarm — радиобудильник  
to buzz — звонить, давать сигнал  
lazybones — лентяй  
to do one's morning exercises — делать утреннюю гимнастику  
health — здоровье  
wealth — достаток  
to have a shower — принимать душ; также to take a shower  
to get dressed — одеваться  
to brush one's hair — причесываться

to take sb some time to do sth — занимать определенное время, чтобы сделать что-либо  
to be in the habit of doing sth — иметь привычку что-либо делать  
to grab — хватать  
to rush — бежать, спешить  
mood — настроение  
to flash by — пролетать  
the humanities — гуманитарные науки  
to drag — тянуться  
break — перерыв, перемена  
canteen — столовая  
to be over — заканчиваться  
groupmate — одноклассник  
to be busy doing sth — быть занятым чем-либо

### **Задание 1. Read the text.**

#### Alexander's Working Day

My usual working days look practically the same. But I do my best to make them more interesting and useful. Life is impossible without work. Teachers and parents always say that hard work is the only way to achieve our goals.

My working day usually starts like this. At exactly 6:00 my radio alarm buzzes. Though I am not a lazybones, in winter it is always difficult for me to wake up early. I do my morning exercises every morning. I know that good health is better than wealth. After having a shower I get dressed and brush my hair. It takes me about 40 minutes. I am in the habit of having only a light breakfast. After breakfast I grab my school bag and rush for college. Unfortunately I live far from the college. It takes me about one hour to get there.

Sometimes my mood depends on what classes I have. On some days lessons flash by very quickly, especially if they are on the humanities or Maths, which I like most, but they drag more slowly if they are on Chemistry or Biology and especially when we have to write tests on them. Our classes start at 8:20. Usually we have seven lessons a day. Each lesson lasts 45 minutes, but the breaks are too short: only 5 or 10 minutes. Fortunately we have a large break in the middle of the day which lasts 45 minutes. During this break we go to the canteen.

At 3 o'clock, when the classes are over, I sometimes stay at college to play football with my groupmates. In the evenings I am busy doing my homework. If I have some free time left, I go for a walk with my friends, read or watch TV. At about 8 o'clock all our family have supper. At 11:30 I take a shower and go to bed.

**Задание 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. Alexander's working day starts at 6:30.
2. He is in the habit of having a big breakfast.
3. Alexander's favourite subject is Maths.
4. In the middle of the day the students go to the canteen.
5. Alexander likes to play football.
6. In the evenings he goes for a walk with his friends.

**Задание 3. Talk about your working day using the following prompts.**

My usual working day starts at...	I come back home at...
I get up at . . .	At home I ...
It takes me . . .	If I have time, I . . .
My classes start at . . .	I go to bed at...
We usually have . . . lessons a day.	
At . . . o'clock our classes are over.	

**Задание 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Simple.**

1. Andrew (to watch) some educational programmes in English.
2. This team (to play) like a champion.
3. Parsons (to catch) the ball and (to pass) it to Roberts.
4. The seminar (to finish) at 12:00.
5. Emma (to dream) at the lesson.
6. Ivan (to leave) school next year.
7. Ann (to brush) her hair in front of the mirror.
8. He (to grab) his bag and (to rush) to the bus stop.
9. She often (to forget) her lunchbox at home.
10. My groupmates (to say) that I (to dress) fashionably.

**Практическое занятие 7. Досуг. Хобби. Активный и пассивный отдых.**

**Задание 1. Rewrite the sentences using love/likel enjoy + Ving.**

1. I (to love, to read) and (to listen to) the music.
2. He (not to like, to play) chess.
3. We (to like, to correspond) with each other very much.
4. Bob (to hate, to wash) the dishes.
5. We (to enjoy, to travel) round our country.
6. They (to like, to chat) with each other in the evenings.
7. Mary and her mum (to love, to do shopping).
8. My parents (not to like, to go) to the theatre.
9. I (to hate, to stay) at home at the weekends!
10. What do you really (to enjoy, to do)?

11. What do you (to like, to make)?
12. She (to continue, to work) in the school library.
13. Finally it (to stop, to rain).
14. After you (to finish, to study) take some time to relax.
15. Unfortunately many people (to dislike, to do) morning exercises.

### **Vocabulary**

hobby — увлечение  
concern — беспокойство  
to share sb's ideas with sb — делиться мыслями с кем-либо  
activity — деятельность  
entertainment — развлечение  
performance — спектакль, представление  
to attend — посещать  
leisure — отдых, досуг  
sense — чувство  
excitement — восхищение  
expectation — ожидание, надежды  
pursuit — занятие  
to pass sb's free time — проводить свободное время  
environment — экологический  
occupation — занятие  
to surf the Internet — сидеть в Интернете, бродить по Интернету  
to go in for sport — заниматься спортом  
contest — состязание, конкурс  
pastime — времяпрепровождение  
calm — спокойный  
widespread — распространенный  
rabbit — кролик  
trick — трюк  
plant — растение  
cacti pi — кактусы  
motorbike — мотоцикл  
part — деталь  
the World Wide Web — Всемирная паутина  
reggae — регги (музыкальное направление)  
gainer — предпочтение  
fantasy — фэнтези  
to develop — развиваться  
to satisfy — удовлетворять

### **Задание 2. Read the text. Make a list of all the people's activities mentioned in the text.**

Alexander thinks that he has too many hobbies and too little time. He wants to share his concern with his friend Peter from Poland. As Peter is coming to Moscow only in two month's time, Alexander decides to write him. But before writing an email, he puts his ideas in his diary:

Nowadays it's hard to name all the activities, entertainments and hobbies practised by people in their free time. A growing number of people prefer watching films, performances, sporting events on TV to attending them. There exist quite different sorts of leisure activities which give thousands people a sense of excitement and expectation. There are various pursuits at people choose to pass their free time.

Today people spend hours watching different informative, educational or environment programmes. Other popular occupations are surfing the Internet, playing computer games, listening to the radio, reading books (often ebooks!), painting and so on. Many people prefer to go in for different kinds of sports and lead an active way of life. Sometimes they participate competitions or contests and have a very good pastime.

There are people that prefer a calm way of spending their free time. They are fond of walks in parks or gardens. More serious people prefer to visit museums, art galleries or theatres. Aerobics and shopping are two of the most popular pursuits for women. Cooking also a very widespread activity among them. But nothing can be compared to your favourite hobby. A hobby is a special interest or activity that you do in your free time. Some people have animals as hobbies. They keep rabbits, or go fishing, train dogs to do tricks. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow cacti or epical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms. Others are mad about their cars motorbikes. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them or buying new parts to make them go even faster. Many people make things a hobby ...

**Задание 3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. Alexander writes in his diary a list of all activities, entertainments and hobbies practised by people in their free time.
2. Alexander has no hobby and wants to select one.
3. He meets with his friend to discuss this problem.
4. Hobbies give people a sense of excitement and expectation.
5. Today people spend a lot of time watching different informative, educational or environment programmes.
6. Women prefer aerobics, shopping and cooking.
7. A hobby is an active pastime like sports or training dogs.
8. In order to relax most people prefer a calm way of spending their free time.
9. Animals can also be a hobby.
10. People prefer ready-made things to hand-made ones.

**Задание 4. Talk about your favourite hobby using the following prompts.**

I have . . . (many, several, a few, only one) hobbies/hobby.

My favourite hobby is ...

I enjoy . . .

It is . . . (expensive, cheap, free).

I do it . . . (in a company, alone).

This hobby is done . . . (inside, outside).

I love it because it is . . . (funny, relaxing, intellectual etc).

The best thing about my hobby is that. . .

But I don't like . . .

**Задание 5. Make sentences.**

1. he / not / jazz / enjoy.
2. we / like / not / shopping.
3. interests / have / I / many.
4. hate / ebooks / she / reading.
5. he / buy / to / fishing rods / like.
6. time / spend / much / they / don't / at home.
7. good / a / of / educational / collection / CDs / has / Lucy.
8. I / for / hobby / this / I need / and / needles / yam.
9. David / fond / is / of / coins / collecting.
10. makes / happy / reading / me / and / to / music / listening

**Задание 6. Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.**

music, favourite, listen to music, information, news, collect, singers, programmes, compact discs, museums
--

Rich people often..... paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to ....., libraries. As for me, I like to ..... Therefore I collect..... I like different music.....I collect discs of my favourite groups and..... I carefully study the printed.....I try to find everything about my ..... singers. I also like to watch music.....on TV. I want to keep up with the .....in the world of music.

**Задание 7. Put the verbs in the correct form.**

A hobby is what a person (to like) to do in his or her spare time. Hobbies (to differ) like tastes. Your hobby (to make) your life more interesting. The most popular hobby (to be) doing things. It (to include) a wide variety of activities from gardening to travelling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children (to be fond) of playing different computer games. This hobby (to become more and more popular every year. Making things (to include) drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people (to collect) something - coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books.

**Задание 8. Which hobbies are more suitable for women, for men and for both?**

Playing chess, mountain climbing, astrology, reading, model trains collecting, animal communication, playing football, knitting, horse riding, photography, yoga, parachuting, riding motorbikes, cooking, exploring volcanoes and underwater caves, sewing, travelling, dancing, fishing, computers, fashion, windsurfing, playing the piano, aerobics in the water, collecting postcards, diving.

**Практическое занятие 8. Особенности проживания в городе. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу.**

**Задание 1. Choose the right preposition or adverb of place and direction from the box.**

along, right, in (2), across, on your left, straight, from left to right, through, around, into
---

1. I keep my car.....the garage, not... the street.
- 2.....you can see the Houses of Parliament.
3. Turn..... just after the school.
4. The photo shows,.....his sons Alex, Andrew, Nick and Gregory.



5. Go ....., don't make any turns!
6. They remove trees..... highways that are dead or diseased.
7. Is it legal to ride your bike .....the tunnel?
8. "The Shop.....the Corner" is an American romantic comedy.
9. The administration plans to open a waterpark just.....the street.
10. Am I allowed to drive..... Canada with my US car?

### **Vocabulary**

to get off — выходить  
 up the stairs — вверх (по лестнице)  
 square — площадь  
 exit — выход  
 straight — прямо  
 side street — переулок; также back street;  
 lane (в названии улицы)  
 down the stairs — вниз  
 crowded — переполненный, многолюдный  
 towards — по направлению к, в сторону  
 чего-либо  
 crossroads — перекресток

### **Задание 2. Read the text.**

Today Alexander and his foreign friends are going to the rock concert "Music, help!" in the Polytechnic Museum. Alex lives on the outskirts of Moscow. He does not know how to get to this place, so he asks his father: - Dad, can you tell me the way to the Polytechnic Museum? How can I get there quickly? — Sure. It's situated in the very centre of Moscow. Take the metro and get off at the Lubyanka station. Then go up the stairs to the street. There is a square opposite the exit, called Novaya Ploshchad. The Polytechnic Museum is a big long building just in front of you. Go straight across the Square. It is behind the bus stop. — Thanks Dad. Alexander goes to the local metro station. He leaves the entrance to his block of flats, walks along the side street, turns left and then right. It takes him only a ten-minute walk to get to the metro station. Alex goes down the stairs and takes a train. In forty minutes he is at the Lubyanka station. He turns left to the escalator. Today the station is not so crowded. He goes up. He sees the old building of the Polytechnic Museum across the square and walks straight towards it. At the crossroads next to the Museum he meets with his friends - Peter, Jane and Nora. They are glad to see Alex. They come into the Museum hall. The concert starts in a quarter of an hour.

### **Задание 3. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. Alexander goes to the Polytechnic Museum for the first time.
2. He knows a quick way to get there.
3. He lives on the outskirts of Moscow and far from the metro station.
4. There are a lot of people at the Lubyanka station.
5. The Polytechnic Museum is in Lubyanskaya Ploshchad.
6. It's a modern tall building.
7. There is a bus stop just in front of it.
8. His groupmates are at the entrance waiting for him.

9. The concert starts in fifteen minutes.
10. The friends want to attend this concert as they are fond of country music.

**Задание 4. Say how you get to the most popular place in your area from your home using the following prompts.**

I live in . . . (city), in ... street. . . is ... my home. To get to the metro/bus station ... (name) I ... (walk, take a bus No. 246 etc). It takes me . . . minutes. I have to change the line at the ... station and go to the ... station. It takes me . . . minutes / . . . stops. The ... metro line/bus is usually ... (crowded, empty). Then I go up the stairs to the street and turn .... is . . . (on the left etc).

**Задание 5. Match the questions with the answers.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1- Excuse me, sir. Can you show me the way to the British Museum? | a. You turn left, and it is right there. By the way, they have a special menu this week. |
| 2- Excuse me. Where is the nearest post office here?              | b. Only ten minutes.   |
| 3- Is the bank around the corner?                                 | c. No. It is at the right-hand corner of Darwin Street. Can you see that ban machine?    |
| 4- How long does it take you to get to the station?               | d. Yes, sure. It is over there. This way.  |
| 5. Where is the cafe here?  | e. It is on the left to the crossroads.  |

**Задание 6. Read the dialogue and get ready to act it out in class. Draw the route from the students' hostel to the Royal Botanic Garden.**

Nick: Excuse me.

Policeman: Yes? Can I help you?

Nick: Is this the Royal Botanic Garden?

Policeman: No, I'm afraid it's not. This is Princess Street Gardens. On the left is Edinburgh Castle.

Nick: Hm . . . I think we have lost our way. We want to go to the Royal Botanic Garden. We started from our hostel in High Street and walked along Cockburn Street, then straight on over Waverley Bridge for about 500 metres and then turn left.

Policeman: Oh, I see. Don't turn left at the end of Waverley Bridge. Carry on straight along St Andrew's until you reach the bus station.

Ann: But we don't want to go to the bus station. We want to see the Royal Botanic Garden.

Policeman: Well, it's a long way from here. If you want to get there quickly, you can take a bus from the bus station.

Ann: We would like to walk. How long does it take?

Policeman: Go straight along Hannover Street and then, when you come to the park, carry on along Dundas Street. You will be there in about an hour. There is the National Portrait Gallery at the end of the park. If you wish to see it, you will need more time.

Ann: That's a good idea but we don't have much time.

Nick: Thank you very much!

Policeman: You are welcome!

**Vocabulary**

facility — приспособление, средство, удобство, возможность

plumbing facilities — водопровод и канализация

environment — окружающая среда, обстановка  
to pollute — загрязнять  
criminal activities — уголовные преступления  
noise — шум  
vehicle — транспортное средство  
to live in harmony and peace — жить в согласии и мире  
community — населенный пункт  
rush — суета, спешка  
to keep up with — идти в угу с  
to face — встречаться, сталкиваться  
to supply — удовлетворять

### **Задание 7. Read the text.**

#### **Living in a City or a Village: Advantages and Disadvantages**

Sometimes you may think that city life is better than village life. However there are many advantages and disadvantages of living either in a city or in a village. There are a lot of facilities for people in the city and they have more opportunities for making money. Children can get a good education. Living in a big city with a large population, you get used to making contacts and in this way you become more socialized. There are large shops, banks, offices, cinemas, hotels, clubs. But there are some disadvantages too. The cost of living is very high in the city. Most goods and food products are expensive. There is no fresh air and pure water. The pace of life is high, the environment is polluted with dust, smoke, garbage and dioxide gases from factories. The streets are dusty and unclean. So it is hard to lead a healthy life. Many criminal activities often take place in the city. The city is always busy and noisy. There are a lot of vehicles and people on the roads. There are also many advantages in village life. Generally, people there live in harmony and peace. They have more friends in the community since it is small. The village people rays try to protect their traditional habits and culture. The village has clean air, less noise, pollution and rush, and the environment is very beautiful. The village has few vehicles, so roads are less dangerous for driving or cycling. People can easily get fresh vegetables, fruits, meat and milk.

Village life also has its bad points. Some people are not well-educated. Villagers' children to the village school. They have difficulty in keeping up with new developments in their field or profession. They have to face many difficulties in their everyday lives, like travelling problems, entertainment and culture. They have to go to the city to supply some of their needs.

### **Задание 8. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. City life is better than village life.
2. Village life has its bad points.
3. Living in a small community makes you more sociable.
4. The village has few vehicles, so people have better transport facilities.
5. The village has a quieter environment.
6. Village people have many difficulties, so it is hard to lead a healthy life.
7. Village people always try to protect their culture, so they have no cultural problems.
8. Roads in the village are safer for driving and cycling.
9. Plumbing facilities in the city provide people with pure water.
10. Fresh vegetables, fruits, meat and milk are not available in the city.

**Задание 9. Fill the gaps with the words from the box.**

traffic accidents, entertainment, communication, pollution, skyscrapers, facilities, living standards, recreation, comforts and luxuries
--

A big city is recognized by its ....., means of .....and travel, shopping centres, dwellings and various.....for education, good health, security, .....and .....Life in a big city is hectic. People are always on the run, heading towards their varied destinations. Life is uneasy and restless. The pressure is reduced by the charms that can be found only in a city. City life has m an у.....of its own, though there are some drawbacks too. The major threat to life comes from ..... People lead a hard life. Still they prefer living in a city because it offers them the opportunities to improve their.....and make their dreams come true.

**Задание 10. Compare life in the city and in the village. Use the following prompts.**

I live in . . .

Living in . . . (я big city, a small town, a village) has both advantages and disadvantages.

The advantages are . . .

The disadvantages are . . .

I prefer living in . . . because . . .

**Задание 10. Comment upon the proverb. Write 10 —15 sentences.**

Grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. — Везде хорошо, где нас нет.

**Практическое занятие 9. Описание здания. Интерьер.**

**Практическое занятие 10. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка.**

**Задание 1. Make the sentences negative. Write all possible forms.**

1. There is some milk in the bottle.
2. There are two chairs and one armchair in the sitting room.
3. There are three apples and one pear in the box.
4. There is some grapefruit juice in the glass.
5. There are new houses in this street.

**Задание 2. Make the sentences interrogative.**

1. There is a yard near my house.
2. There are a lot of boxes in this corner of the hall.
3. There is sugar in the tea.
4. There are a lot of pupils in the room.
5. There is a fridge and a washing machine in our kitchen

**Задание 3. Put the correct prepositions of time, place and direction.**

1. Alexander goes..... college five days a week.
2. We have modern workshops.....the second floor and a computer classroom.....the third floor.
3. He meets a lot of students.....the conference every year.
4. Tom com es.....the room at sits down.....the table.
5. His family likes to go ..... of town.....the weekends.

6. The dog is .....the sofa and we cannot see him.
7. His picture hangs..... the divan bed.
8. We have a beautiful vase.....table with a lot of flowers.....it.
9. I see the schoolyard.....the window.
10. The seminar starts..... 10 minutes,.....12 o'clock.

### **Vocabulary**

well-designed — хорошо спроектированный  
 sports ground — спортивная площадка  
 inside swimming pool — крытый бассейн  
 first-year student — первокурсник  
 workshop — мастерская  
 tool — инструмент  
 reading room — читальный зал  
 laptop — портативный компьютер; также notebook  
 canteen — столовая  
 spacious — просторный  
 gymnasium — спортивный зал; также gym  
 staircase — лестница  
 well-equipped — хорошо оборудованный  
 multimedia projection unit — мультимедийный проектор  
 window sill — подоконник  
 potted plant — растение в горшке  
 magnetic marker board — магнитно-маркерная доска  
 to attach — прикреплять  
 chart — схема

### **Задание 4. Read the text.**

#### **Beyond Our Dreams!**

From my point of view our college is modern and well-designed. It is a three-storey building with a sports ground behind it. I really think it is the best educational institution in Moscow. We even have an inside swimming pool!

On the ground floor there are the classrooms for the first-year students, workshops and a library. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops. In the library two librarians help students to find the books they need. In the reading room there are laptops which we can use during the breaks and after classes.

Our canteen is spacious, light and clean. We have our meals there.

The physical training lessons take place in the gymnasium and the swimming pool. We like to go there even after the lessons. To the left of the gym there is a hall and a staircase. The staircase leads to the first floor.

The classrooms are well-equipped. Each room has a teacher's table, students' desks, a board, a computer and a multimedia projection unit. There are special classrooms for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, History, Geography, English and Russian. My English classroom is on the second floor. It has three big windows. There are lots of potted plants on the window sills, and we

take good care of them. The board in our classroom is magnetic. We write with markers on it and attach our projects to it with magnets. Next to the board there are maps of Russia and Great Britain, various grammar tables and charts.

There is a computer in the right-hand corner. We often listen to original English texts, songs and watch films on a big screen which make our lessons interesting. I like my college. It provides us with everything to help us become good specialists.

**Задание 5. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. Alexander studies in Moscow.
2. There is an indoor swimming pool in his college.
3. The library is equipped with laptops.
4. All the classrooms are on the first floor.
5. The classrooms are the same.
6. After classes the students rush home.
7. The students like their English classes.
8. At the English lessons they watch films, listen to texts and present their projects.
9. They don't use chalk in their English classroom.
10. Alexander is proud of his college.

**Задание 6. Fill the gaps with the words in the box.**

a large screen, multimedia tools, laptops and multimedia projectors, presentations, online, an information friend, equipment and design
---

The classroom..... of the 2000s differs from that of the 90s. More and more classrooms are equipped with.....which the teachers and students can use at the lessons. It is possible to get information ..... and use it during your lessons or show the pictures on ..... Now the computer becomes.....to the teacher as well as to the student. It is easier for the teachers to show ..... To give a good lesson a teacher has now a ll..... besides his knowledge.

**Задание 7. Talk about your classroom using the following prompts.**

My college is a (modern, old) . . .-storey building.

In front of the college building we can see . . .

There is/are . . . behind it.

The college is equipped with . . .

The teachers use . . . at the lessons.

There are . . . on the ground floor; . . . on the first floor

When we enter the . . . classroom, we can see . . .

Our students try to take good care of . . .

I think our college . . .

**Задание 8. What do you have and what would you like to have in your dream classroom?**

**Write 10 —15 sentences.**

**Задание 9. Complete the following text with the words and phrases from the box.**

DVD player, swimming pool, to take care, gymnasium, library, book, laptop, DVD discs, books, potted plants, window sills
--

Our technical school is very modern. There is a ..... on the second floor and a ..... on the ground floor where we swim a lot. We have a large..... with a lot of..... in it. We can take a n y.....we need. At the Maths or Physics lessons the teacher uses a ..... to explain a new theme to us. In our English classroom we have a ..... and we use .....with films, texts and exercises. Our classroom is full of..... which stand on the .....My groupmates like .....of them.

**Задание 10. Choose the correct preposition from the box where necessary.**

for, by, in (7), on (3), into (2), to, from, over, at (3), of (3), in front of, under, behind, next to, with (2), across

1. When you come..... the classroom, you can see rows.....desks and a teacher's table.
2. There are flowers.....the pots.....the window sills.
3. We go ..... college five days.....a week.
4. 7 o'clock exactly my alarm clock wakes me up.
5. Thursdays we have an additional class.....Computer Science.
6. Alexander leaves..... the college and goes.....home.....bus.
7. The teacher writes.....the board and we make notes.....our exercise books
- 8..... seminars you have to speak.....the class.
9. ....the college you can find a big garden.
10. our reading room the students can take any book.....the shelf and work..... it .....the desk.
11. I don't see a desk..... the room. - It's built.....the bookcase. When you pull this drawer, it turns into a desk.
- 12..... the hall there are laboratories.....monitoring equipment.
13. The teacher's table is ..... the window.
- 14.....the middle.....the room there is a glass table with documents displayed.....the glass.
15. The ideal place..... a flat-screen T V .....my living room is ..... the fireplace/

**Практическое занятие 11. Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров.**

**Практическое занятие 12. Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине**

**Практическое занятие 13. Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви.**

**Vocabulary**

- grocers — бакалея
- linen — постельное белье
- baker's — булочная
- customer — покупатель
- greengrocer's — магазин «Овощи — фрукты»
- counter — прилавок
- underwear — нижнее белье
- dairy — молочный магазин
- knitwear — трикотаж
- butcher's — мясной магазин
- pasta — макаронные изделия

ready-made — ГОТОВЫЙ

flour — мука

fabric — ткань

poultry — мясо птицы

china — фарфор

beetroot — свекла

electrical appliances — электроприборы ready-weighed and packed — расфасованный

### **Задание 1. Read the text.**

#### **What Do Shops Offer?**

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. Although every town or city has many kinds of shops, many of these are typical: a supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, a grocer's, a baker's, a greengrocer's, a dairy and a butcher's.

Alexander's family like to do their shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. These sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, consists of many departments: ready-made clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electrical appliances and electronics, cosmetics, linen, curtains, books, gifts, jewellery etc. You can buy anything you like there.

There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors. The goods for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, suits, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woollen jackets. In the cosmetic department they sell perfume, face creams and powders, lipsticks, lotions, shower gels, soap, shampoos ...

In the supermarket we can also buy many different things in the same location: meat and sausages, fish, sugar, pasta, flour, cereals, tea, coffee, bread and whatnot. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the baker's you can buy white or brown bread, rolls and biscuits. Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocer's, which is stocked with cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and various fruits. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy, you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other milk products.

### **Задание 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. You can buy vegetables in the greengrocer's.
2. To buy various goods under one roof is very convenient.
3. To buy meat and poultry you have to go to the butcher's.
4. The dairy sells milk, cheese and sausages.
5. Cereals are sold in the baker's.
6. Everything in the greengrocer's is ready-made.
7. You can find various fruits in the Frut & Veg shop.
8. The department store is a store with escalators.
9. The knitwear department offers everything for knitting.
10. To buy china one needs to go to China.



### **Задание 3. Describe how you do your shopping.**

I like/hate doing shopping.

I shop (exclusively) online/offline because it's ... (cheap, easy, convenient, better choice, fun etc).

I do my weekly shopping on . . . (Sunday).

My favourite stores are . . .

I do my food shopping at...

I usually buy . . . there.

I have / don't have a passion for buying clothes.

I spend a lot of money on . . .

I (often) buy . . .

To save time and/or money I stick to a routine: ... (make a shopping list, check the supermarket catalogue, buy goods in the sale, collect coupons, use a discount card etc).

### **Задание 4. Write out all the shopping terms and explain their meaning.**

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he or she wishes to buy. Then he or she takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop assistant helps the customer in finding what he or she wants. You pay money to the cashier and he or she gives you back the change.

### **Задание 5. Reconstruct the dialogue and get ready to act it out in class.**

#### **At the Shoe Shop**

That's fine. I'll take them, please.

Oh, the left shoe is a bit tight. Could I try a larger size?

How about these? They're very comfortable.

. . . roubles.

Could I try them on in a . . . (size), please?

I'll just see if we have them in a . . . . Yes, here we are. How's that?

Good morning, madam. Can I help you?

Of course. Here you are.

Oh, that's much better. How much are they?

That's fine. I'll take them, please.

Yes. I'm looking for some comfortable . . . (colour, model) shoes.

### **Задание 6. Group the words under names of departments. There is more than one solution.**

#### **Add 10 words of your own.**

Bracelets, sandals, hats, bath robes, cologne, sports nutrition, sweaters, rugs, shower gels, creams, jackets, bedding, tops, running shoes, weather stations, home phones, flip-flops, floorcare, wallets, personal fragrance, boots, computers, lingerie, cameras, soaps, necklaces, shorts, swimming costumes, vests, handbags, | basketball shoes, herbs, lighting, T-shirts, candles, cell phones and devices, lotions, home fragrance, jeans, playstation games, vitamins, sleepwear, home decor, belts, mattresses, luggage + backpacks, pet care, skating boots, wedding rings, watches, cardigans, mascara, scarves, bath towels, shower curtains, trousers, shoes, earrings.

**Задание 7. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.**

1. There is a .....department in this shop where  
a. shopping
2. You can come to the ..... and choose your  
b. cosmetic you can buy perfume
3. In our greengrocer's you can buy .....  
c. things for sale
4. You pay money to the .....  
d. basket purchase.
5. You can .....food and put it into the .....  
e. clothes
6. She does the .....in their family.  
f. counter vegetables.
7. I enjoy going shopping for new .....  
g. in fashion
8. They spend quite a lot of money on .....  
h. ready-weighed and packed
9. I don't feel.....in these shoes.  
i. select
10. I always try to be .....  
j. cashier  
k. food  
l. comfortable  
m. quality

**Задание 8. Fill in the gaps with much, a little, little, many, a few, few.**

1. I like my coffee with..... milk and sugar.
2. The meal costs..... euros.
3. You look fit! Do you exercise..... ?
4. There is only..... gouache in the bottle. You can't draw any pictures.
5. Don't talk to o ..... at the lesson.
6. We know the material well and ask the teacher only..... questions.
7. There are .....nuts in the bowl, put some more, please.
8. I don't like sweet tea, so I put only..... sugar in my tea.
9. They have..... money. - Are you sure they are poor?
10. In our country we don't eat..... seafood.

**Задание 9. Fill in the gaps with much, a little, little, many, a few, few.**

1. There are ..... boys in our group and .....girls.
2. We are thirsty! - It's a problem! There is ..... water.
3. There is ..... cheese in the fridge. It's not enough for the salad.
4. There are .....people at the stadium. - Because it has been raining all day.
5. There isn't..... snow in the yard.
6. There is ..... food in the kitchen. We can't feed our guests.
7. This disc has only..... good songs. I don't want to buy it.
8. My younger brother likes to go to the kindergarten. There are .....toys there.
9. There is .....furniture in my parents' bedroom: a bed, built-in wardrobe and two bedside tables.
10. I want to knit a short jacket. I don't need..... wool yarn for it.

**Практическое занятие 14. Физическая культура и спорт. Олимпийское движение.**

**Vocabulary**

player — игрок

team — команда

opponent — противник  
to lose — проигрывать  
to win — побеждать  
to score — забивать (гол)  
to comprise - включать (в себя)  
races — гонки; horse races — скачки, motor  
races — автогонки, cycle races — велосипедные гонки  
representative — представитель  
cycling — велосипедный спорт  
skating — конькобежный спорт  
skiing — лыжный спорт  
rowing — гребля  
yachting — яхтенный спорт  
devoted — преданный

### **Задание 1. Read the text.**

#### **Sports and Games**

We are sure you are all interested in sport. Many of you certainly play such game as volleyball or football, basketball or tennis. People who play a game are players. Players form teams and play matches with other teams - their opponents. Two players playing with each other are partners. Each team can lose or win. In a football match players try to score as many goals as they can. Most matches take place in large stadiums.

Athletics is the most popular sport. People call it "the queen of all sports". It comprises such kinds of sports as running (for different distances), jumping (long and high jumps) and others.

Time to time international championships and races (horse races, motor races, cycle races) take place. Representatives of various countries can win gold, silver or bronze medals. Such great championships in sport are organized every four years and we call them the Olympic Games. Only the best may take part in them.

There are so many kinds of sports, such as cycling, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, skating/skiing, rowing, yachting and many more in which you can take an active part or just be a devoted fan.

### **Задание 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. People who play a game are sportsmen.
2. Two players playing with each other are opponents.
3. Gymnastics is the queen of all sports.
4. The most popular sport is tennis.
5. Athletics comprises such kinds of sports as running, jumping, racewalking, throwing and others.
6. International championships take place every four years.
7. The Olympic Games are a major international championship in which thousands of athletes participate in a variety of competitions.
8. The Olympic Games are organized every five years.
9. Everyone who likes sport can take part in the Olympic Games.
10. The athletes or teams who place first, second or third in each event receive medals.

**Задание 3. Give simple reasons for liking/disliking different sports, using the following prompts.**

I'm good / not very good at...

Truly speaking, I don't like . . . (running, team games etc) because . . .

But I'm fond of . . . because . . . (it helps me feel healthy).

To my mind the most exciting kind of sports is . . .

Personally I would never go playing ... because it's very ... (dangerous, expensive etc).

**Задание 4. Образуйте множественное число существительных, сделав необходимые изменения во всем предложении.**

Н-р: The child is from Mexico, he is 10 years old. (Ребенок из Мексики, ему 10 лет.) –

The children are from Mexico, they are 10 years old. (Дети из Мексики, им по 10 лет.)

1. The woman liked the story.
2. The white mouse is in the box.
3. The policeman is an American. His wife is a secretary.
4. This is a sandwich with butter and cheese.
5. He is my favourite actor.
6. My friend is a student.
7. There is a big fish in the river.
8. The bookshelf is between the mirror and the sofa.
9. I can see a sheep in the field.

**Задание 5. Put the words in brackets in the plural.**

1. (Business person) are involved in the management of (company).
2. My father builds (bridge).
3. Every year they spend a couple of (month) at the seaside.
4. In our orchard we grow (potato) and (tomato).
5. This museum exhibits the 18th-century (organ), (piano) and (grand piano).
6. Why do financial (crisis) happen?
7. I want to read Shakespeare's (play), both (tragedy) and (comedy).
8. (Roof) on houses vary in geometry, method of ventilation and covering material.
9. There are computer (disc) in those (box).
10. At the Geography lessons we study nature (phenomenon).

**Практическое занятие 15. Еда полезная и вредная.**

**Vocabulary**

meal — еда, прием пищи

roll — маленькая круглая булочка

porridge — овсяная каша на молоке

corn flakes — кукурузные хлопья

cream — сливки

marmalade — апельсиновый джем

buttered — намазанный маслом

boiled — вареный

ham — ветчина

pickles — маринованные овощи  
mutton chop — отбивная из баранины  
chips — жареный картофель  
biscuit — печенье  
light beer — светлое пиво  
sociable sort of thing — мероприятие для общения  
roast — жареный (в духовке, на огне)  
sweet — сладкое, десерт  
nut — орех

### **Задание 1. Read the text.**

#### **Meals**

Alexander already has some ideas about typical British food. The usual meals are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent, though some English people like a "continental" breakfast: rolls and butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or corn flakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade (made from oranges) with buttered toast, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or perhaps fish.

They generally have lunch about one o'clock. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a cafe or restaurant but if they can make it home for lunch, they have cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles, with a pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes we have a mutton chop, or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you can hardly call a meal, but it is a sociable sort of thing, as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea, cake or biscuits.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts, coffee. But in a great many English homes we make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening we have simple dinner – an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

### **Задание 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. The English breakfast is also known as the continental breakfast.
2. The usual English breakfast consists of rolls and butter and coffee.
3. British people seldom drink coffee.
4. In a great many British homes dinner is the biggest meal of the day.
5. British people eat biscuits, cakes, fruit and nuts for dessert.

### **Задание 3. Talk about your family food traditions using the following prompts.**

Our usual meals are . . .

The chief meal of the day is . . .

My usual breakfast is . . .

I generally have lunch at...

On weekdays I eat at/in ..., my parents ..., my brother/sister . . .

I usually have . . .

At weekends we . . .

We have dinner at . . .

It consists of . . .

For festive dinners we cook . . .

Our special dish is . . .

**Задание 4. Read the text using a dictionary. Put all the nouns under the two headings: Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns. Try to explain their number (plural or singular).**

My uncle Albert always has "high tea". He says he has no use for these "afternoon teas" where you try to hold a cup of tea in one hand and a piece of bread and butter about as thin as a sheet of paper in the other. He's a Lancashire man, and nearly everyone in Lancashire likes high tea. They have it between five and six o'clock, and they have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad, or sausages, with good strong tea, plenty of bread and butter, then stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, apricots or pineapple with cream or custard and pastries or a good cake. And that's what they call a good tea.

### Практическое занятие 16. Заболевания и их лечение.

**Задание 1. Прочитайте слова и выражения по теме.**

cough — кашель

blocked nose — заложенный нос

rash — сыпь

bleeding — кровотечение

cold — простуда

to catch a cold - простудиться

chicken pox — ветряная оспа

allergies — аллергия

gastritis [ga'straɪtɪs] гастрит

sore throat — больное горло

strep throat — фарингит, воспаление горла

food poisoning Пищевое отравление

influenza [ɪnflʊ'enzə], flu [flu:] Грипп

measles ['mi:z(ə)lz] Корь

pneumonia [nju:'mɒniə] Пневмония

quinsy ['kwɪnzi] Острый тонзиллит, ангина

dislocation Вывих

sharp pain — острая \ сильная боль

healthy person — здоровый человек

contagious illness — заразная болезнь

medical treatment — медицинское лечение

**Задание 2. Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами.**

1	to keep fit	a.	иметь больное горло
2	to have a backache	b.	быть в форме
3	to have a high temperature	c.	иметь высокую температуру
4	to have a sore throat	d.	зубной врач
5	to catch a cold	e.	простудиться
6	a dentist	f.	поправляться

7	to recover	g.	принимать лекарство
8	to take medicine	h.	побочный эффект
9	to cough	i.	иметь боль в спине
10	to examine	j.	кашлять
11	to prescribe	k.	осматривать
12	side effect	l.	прописывать (лекарство)

**Задание 3. Соотнесите слово в левой колонке с его определением в правой.**

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| 1. kidney  | a. an organ in the head which controls thought and feeling                             |
| 2. lung    | b. two small, fleshy organs in the throat  |
| 3. liver   | c. a baglike organ in which food is broken down for use by the body                    |
| 4. heart   | d. one of twenty-four bones protecting the chest                                       |
| 5. brain   | e. one of a pair of organs which separate waste liquid from the blood                  |
| 6. tonsils | f. one of two bony parts of the face in which teeth are set                            |
| 7. rib     | g. a large organ which cleans the blood  |
| 8. stomach | h. one of a pair of breathing organs in the chest                                      |
| 9. jaw     | i. a passage from the back of the mouth down inside the neck                           |
| 10. throat | j. an organ in the chest which controls the flow of blood by pushing it round the body |

**Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык.**

А аптека, регистратура, лихорадка, хромать, болеутоляющее средство, насморк, первая помощь, пациент, нервный, приемная, лекарство, приступ кашля, порезать руку, сломать ногу, неизлечимо больной, сделать операцию.

В 1) Мне нездоровиться. 2) У меня болит ухо. 3) У меня болит горло. 4) Мне больно глотать. 5) У меня все болит. 6) Мне больно ходить. 7) Она целую зиму страдала от простуд. 8) Ему удалили аппендицит. 9) Зайди в аптеку и купи лекарство. 10) Тебе надо сделать рентген, анализ крови и измерить давление. 11) Ему нужно сделать обезболивающий укол. 12) Меня тошнит и раскалывается голова. 13) На что жалуетесь? 14) Я хорошо себя чувствую. 15) Это лекарство мне не помогло.

**Задание 5. Переведите и найдите русские эквиваленты:**

An apple a day keeps a doctor a day.

A sound mind in a sound body.

Health is better than wealth.

Prevention is better than cure.

Health is not valued till sickness comes.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

**Практическое занятие 17. Здоровый образ жизни**

**Задание 1. Complete the sentences using the verbs below. Put the verbs in the correct form.**

to cycle; a two-mile jog; to allow; to increase; to go for a walk; to move; to afford; to take off; to exercise; to eat; to play

- 1) He \_\_\_\_\_ to the park with a hope to get rid of a headache.
- 2) Such walking can be an excellent way to \_\_\_\_\_ some weight.
- 3) While I watch television and eat pop-corn or pizza, my weight \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Do your parents \_\_\_\_\_ with you in the mornings?
- 5) How often do you \_\_\_\_\_ any sport games?
- 6) He got into a good habit \_\_\_\_\_ fruit and vegetables.

- 7) I spend some time \_\_\_\_\_ in the nearest park.
- 8) He could not \_\_\_\_\_ to travel by bus or by air because of the poor health.
- 9) She would have been delightful, if her health \_\_\_\_\_ her to learn.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is what my father does every morning.
- 11) Is there anything that makes you \_\_\_\_\_?

**Задание 2. Answer the following questions.**

1. What do you prefer to eat – lean meat or pork?
2. What would you prefer – fish or meat for dinner?
3. How often do you drink strong coffee during a day?
4. How often do you eat fruit and vegetables? What are they?
5. Do you prefer fried or boiled potatoes?
6. Do you prefer juice or fizzy drinks?
7. Is the food you eat every day healthy?
8. Do you know about the danger of being stout?
9. Do you know about the danger of being emaciated (bony)?
10. Do you go in for sport?
11. It's time to care about your health. What are you planning to do?
12. What type of food do you eat?
13. What can improve your health?

**Задание 3. Translate into English.**

1. В наше время молодых людей с лишним весом стало больше, чем 20 лет назад.
2. Молодые люди стали меньше двигаться.
3. Большинство людей с лишним весом страдает от серьезных заболеваний.
4. Нездоровое питание – одна из важных причин, вызывающих ухудшение здоровья.
5. Молодые люди должны быть активными хотя бы один час в день.
6. Прогулки, плавание, танцы, катание на роликах – все это поможет избежать многих проблем со здоровьем.
7. Здоровое питание и активный образ жизни – залог здоровья и хорошего настроения.

**Задание 4. Translate the text into English.**

В наше время особенно важно быть здоровым. Чтобы быть здоровым, надо вести здоровый образ жизни. Это значит избавиться от лишнего веса, если он есть, или набрать вес, если его не хватает. Здоровый образ жизни означает активный образ жизни, т. е. постоянные занятия спортом, ходьба, бег трусцой, работа в саду или длительные прогулки. Правильное питание также важно для здоровья. Нежирное мясо, рыба, салаты, сырые овощи и фрукты должны входить в диету человека, который хочет быть здоровым, чтобы работать, учиться, отдыхать, путешествовать и просто наслаждаться жизнью.

**Задание 5. Write the questions in the correct order.**

night? / meet / Did / you / them / last /  
Did you meet them last night?

1. film? / like / you / Did / the /
2. you / many / did / ask? / How / people /
3. a / have / time? / they / Did / good /
4. did / weekend? / the / What / do / we / at /
5. she / DVD? / Where / that / did / buy /
6. party / on / your / go / Saturday? / he / Did / to /
7. did / yesterday? / Who / you / see /



### Задание 6. Put the verbs in Past simple

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my watch in the park.
2. David \_\_\_\_\_ (not hurt) his knee.
3. I kicked the ball and it \_\_\_\_\_ (break) a window.
4. My new shoes \_\_\_\_\_ (not cost) a lot of money.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) this book from the library.
6. We had a garage where we \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) our car.
7. Ali \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) his knee.
8. The glass \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off the table.
9. The glass \_\_\_\_\_ (not break).
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) our old car.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car.
12. The bell \_\_\_\_\_ (not ring).
13. We all \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into school.
14. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the ball.
15. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (not kneel) down.
16. Our cat \_\_\_\_\_ (run) onto the road.
17. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (not write) a letter.
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new camera last week.
19. We \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to a safari park yesterday.
20. Yesterday Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) me to the carnival.
21. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ (give) Eva a chocolate.
22. Jack and Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) up the hill.
23. Her ring \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) ten Euros.
24. I \_\_\_\_\_ (put) sugar in my coffee.
25. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not hit) the ball over the net.

### Практическое занятие 18. Почему и как люди путешествуют

### Практическое занятие 19. Путешествие на поезде. Путешествие на самолете.

#### Задание 1. Answer the questions to the text you've read:

1. What are the main purposes of travelling?
2. What means of travelling can you name?
3. Why is travelling by train more interesting than by plane?
4. Are sea voyages popular as business journeys?
5. What another very popular method of travelling can you name?

#### Задание 2. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets.

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (**на поезде**).
2. (**самый удобный способ**) to get there is by plane.
3. Modern planes have very comfortable (**сиденья**) in all cabins.
4. I like (**походы / пеший туризм**) because it's an easy way to keep fit.
5. Going on this tour you can see many interesting places (**за короткое время**).

#### Задание 3. Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below:

<b>by sea on foot expensive advantages walking tours cars business trips by car pleasure journeys anywhere you wish by air by train</b>
---

1. Travelling \_\_\_\_\_ is the fastest way to get somewhere.
2. You can easily get there \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The most pleasant but the most \_\_\_\_\_ way to travel to Solovki is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Travelling \_\_\_\_\_ has one big advantage: you can stop \_\_\_\_\_ and make an ordinary meal a picnic.
5. In the last decade, ecotourism has developed in Russia. Almost every region can offer you \_\_\_\_\_ in the protected corners of nature.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are better to take by plane or train, and \_\_\_\_\_ – by sea or \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Traveling in the Russian reserved-seat car is terrible, but there are also sleeping and a dining \_\_\_\_\_, which will greatly facilitate your existence.

**Задание 4. Find the synonyms.**

1	journey	a	wagon-lit
2	dining car	b	by road
3	by air	c	flight
4	voyage	d	way
5	walking tour	e	trip
6	mean	f	hike
7	sleeping car	j	by plane
8	by car	h	buffet car

**Задание 5. There are some differences between a travel, a trip, a journey, a tour, a voyage, and a crossing. Study the definitions below and check the correct answer below.**

**TRAVEL** – the activity of travelling; a journey (*air/space travel business travel; travel about the Far East*).

**JOURNEY** – the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle (*I love going on long journeys*).

**TOUR** – 1. A visit to a place or area, especially one during which you look around the place or area and learn about it (*We went on a guided tour of the cathedral/museum/factory*); 2. A journey made for pleasure, especially as a holiday, visiting several different places in an area (*a cycling tour of Provence*); 3. A planned visit to several places in a country or area made for a special purpose, such as one made by a politician, sports team, or group of performers (*a lecture/concert tour*).

**TRIP** – a journey in which you go somewhere, usually for a short time, and come back again (*The trip from York to Newcastle takes about an hour by train*).

**VOYAGE** – a long journey, especially by ship (*He was a young sailor on his first sea voyage*).

**CROSSING** – a journey across a large area of water, from one side to the other (*It was a really rough crossing – I threw up three times*).

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a long trip for pleasure and sightseeing often consisting of visits to different places.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a travel made by water - sea or ocean.
3. Our \_\_\_\_\_ included England, France and Germany.
4. It would be impossible to imagine modern life without \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg on its first \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.
6. You can \_\_\_\_\_ by train, by bus, by plane, by ship or in a car, and finally you can go on foot.
7. Unfortunately that \_\_\_\_\_ ended in a shipwreck, and Robinson Crusoe found himself on a deserted island.

8. Mr. Dower has visited many countries and now he is writing a book about his \_\_\_\_\_.
9. One day I came back from a few days' \_\_\_\_\_ made on foot through the island.
10. As far as I am concerned, I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ by air.

**Задание 6. Read the article and then check the correct answers below.**

### TOP TIPS FOR TRAVEL

#### Download a good map app.

Whether you're studying, working or on a vacation, Prepare all you want, but sometimes you'll get traveling can be one of the most rewarding and lost. It'll happen. A few years ago, this might educational experiences in life. But there are also a have been a problem, but these days there's an few challenges that every traveler will face, so easy solution: download a good map application we've prepared some helpful tips to make things to your phone. If you get lost, just turn on GPS easier.

and you'll find your destination in no time. The joys of modern technology, eh?

#### Learn about the transport system.

Every country is different, but your needs will always be the same: you need to move around quickly and easily. So study the transport system in language of the country you're traveling to, but your destination before you visit. Sometimes it's really simple: a single metro system for the whole city. Great! Sometimes it's more complicated: a mixture of public and private train lines, multiple bus companies and different kinds of taxis. Either way, find out about it before you travel.

#### Learn to say 'hello', 'sorry' and 'thank you'.

You don't always need to learn the entire language of the country you're traveling to, but you should learn three key words: 'hello', 'sorry' and 'thank you'. These words will bring you a friendly smiles from locals, they'll get you out of trouble, and they'll get you help when you need it. Most of all, they'll make you sound lovely and polite. Learn them!

<p>1. Which types of travel are mentioned?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> work, business and study</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> study, work and vacation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> vacation, business and study</p>	<p>3. What can you do if you get lost?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Learn about the transport system.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Use a map application.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Turn off GPS.</p>
<p>2. According to the article, what is an example of a simple transport system?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a mixture of public and private train lines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> multiple bus companies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a single, citywide metro system</p>	<p>4. Which reason for learning to say 'hello', 'sorry' and 'thank you' is not mentioned?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will help you make friends.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will get you help when you need it. <input type="checkbox"/> It will make you sound polite.</p>

**Задание 7. Choose the correct answer.**

<p><b>1. Hello, I have a _____. My name is Matthew Jones.</b></p> <p>a. reserve</p>	<p><b>8. Could you give me a _____ up call at 6 o'clock in the morning please?</b></p> <p>a. sleep</p>
---	--

<p>b. reserved</p> <p>c. reservation</p> <p>d. reserving</p>	<p>b. start</p> <p>c. wake</p> <p>d. morning</p>
<p><b>2. Beach equipment is ___ to all of our guests, free of charge.</b></p> <p>a. average</p> <p>b. available</p> <p>c. advantage</p> <p>d. avail</p>	<p><b>9. If you've never been to this city, you should take a look at our sight-seeing.</b></p> <p>a. menu</p> <p>b. brochures</p> <p>c. front desk</p>
<p><b>3. We only have one ___ left, and it's for a single room. The rest of the hotel is full.</b></p> <p>a. vaccination</p> <p>b. vacancy</p> <p>c. vacation</p> <p>d. vagrant</p>	<p><b>10. Sorry, we don't have a _____ service. You'll have to park your car yourself.</b></p> <p>a. room</p> <p>b. laundry</p> <p>c. valet</p>
<p><b>4. I'd like to order room ___ please. I'd like a bottle of red wine sent up to room 407.</b></p> <p>a. standard</p> <p>b. staff</p> <p>c. service</p> <p>d. stuff</p>	<p><b>11. I'm sorry, but we don't have any vacancies. We are fully-_____ tonight.</b></p> <p>a. vacant</p> <p>b. booked</p> <p>c. closed</p>
<p><b>5. Can I ___ my stay for another day please?</b></p> <p>a. express</p> <p>b. extention</p> <p>c. exit</p> <p>d. extend</p>	<p><b>12. You might like to voice your complaint about the rate to the _____</b></p> <p>a. housekeeper</p> <p>b. valet driver</p> <p>c. hotel manager</p>
<p><b>6. I'm leaving tomorrow. What time do I have to check ___ by?</b></p> <p>a. up</p> <p>b. out</p> <p>c. through</p> <p>d. over</p>	<p><b>13. If you need a midnight snack there's a _____ full of potato chips on your floor.</b></p> <p>a. bellboy</p> <p>b. kitchenette</p> <p>c. vending machine</p>
<p><b>7. The ___ for a single room is \$60 a night.</b></p> <p>a. rent</p>	<p><b>14. I'll call housekeeping and ask them to bring you some fresh _____</b></p> <p>a. ice</p>

b. hire	b. milk
c. pay	c. linen
d. rate	

**Задание 8. Write the conversation in the correct order.**

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

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

A: Seventy dollars a night, sir.

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

A: Have you got any vacant rooms?

B: One double-room, please.

A: Single or double, sir?

**Практическое занятие 20. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).**

**Vocabulary**

The British Isles — Британские острова

the Straits of Dover — пролив Па-деКале

sheep-breeding — овцеводство

scenery — пейзаж

moor(land) — вересковая пустошь

plain — равнина

sovereign — монарх

to reign — править

fertile — плодородный /

populated — населенный

mountainous — гористый

vast — обширный

rocky — скалистый

coastal — прибрежный

valley — долина

machinery — машиностроение

food processing — пищевая

промышленность

industry — отрасль

**Задание 1. Read the text**

**Some Facts About the UK**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with an area of 244,000 square miles is situated in the British Isles, which are separated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Straits of Dover and the English Channel.

It consists of four parts - England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The population of the UK is over 62 million. Four out of five people live in towns. The largest cities in the country are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Nevertheless, agriculture is also well developed, especially sheep-breeding in Scotland. The territory of the country is small but it has a wide variety of landscape and scenery. There are moors, rivers, lakes, mountains, hills and plains there.

Politically the UK is a monarchy: the head of state is the King or Queen. In practice the Sovereign reigns, but does not rule: Great Britain is governed by the Government. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. The real ruler of the country is the Prime Minister representing the party in power.

The heart of the UK is England. It is the richest, the most fertile and most populated in the country.

The north and the west of England are mountainous, but the remainder of the territory is a vast plain. In Northwest England there are many beautiful lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around.

The smallest country is Wales. The largest part of Wales is covered with rocky mountains, which are difficult to climb. Most people in Wales live in the coastal plains. Scotland is a land of mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys and plains, famous lakes, known as lochs and no end of large and small islands. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. One third of the people in Scotland live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial centre, Glasgow.

Northern Ireland became a part of the United Kingdom in 1920. The land is mountainous and has few natural resources. Farming, machinery and equipment manufacturing, food Processing, textile and electronics manufacturing are the leading industries. Belfast is the capital and the largest city.

The capital of the UK, London, stands on the Thames. The Thames is the busiest and the most important river in the UK, but it is not very long.

**Задание 2. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. Great Britain consists of three parts.
2. The territory of the country is large: 244,000 square miles. (Transform it into square kilometres: 1 mile = 1,609 km.)
3. The smallest part is Wales.
4. Most people in Wales live in the mountains.
5. The Highlands are the oldest mountains in the world.
6. They are situated in Wales.
7. Glasgow is a great agricultural centre.
8. Northern Ireland is rich in natural resources.
9. The real ruler of the country is the Queen.
10. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary republic.

**Задание 3. Give general information about the United Kingdom using the following prompts.**

Britain which is formally known as the United Kingdom of... is the political unity of .. .

It is located . . .

Its total area is ab o u t . . .

The coasts of the UK are washed by . . .

The scenery is . . .

The capital of the UK is . . .

The official language is . . .

The national symbols of the UK are . . .

Its form of government is a . . .

Officially the supreme legislative authority is the . . . and the two Houses of Parliament: . . .

But the Queen . . .

There are three major political parties: . . .

The largest cities are . . .

The chief river is . . .  
Britain's major industries include .. .

**Задание 4. Choose one of the British cities and write about it using the following plan:**

- geographic location;
- scenery;
- climate;
- flora and fauna;
- population;
- main industries;
- places of interest

**Задание 5. Fill in the gaps with the following words and word combinations.**

a. customs and traditions	g- the Straits of Dover
b. sheep-breeding	h. computing and electronics
c. from a cultural aspect	i. varied
d. Oxford University	j- the House of Commons
e. the House of Lords	k. shipyards
f. ships	l. textiles

1. The British Parliament consists of .....and .....
2. Englishmen always respect their.....
3. The United Kingdom is separated from the continent by .....
4. Many young people from all over the world would like to enter.....
5. Agriculture is developed in Scotland, especially.....
6. The climate of the UK is .....
7. Liverpool is famous.....as the Beatles were organized there.
8. Among British industries the most developed are .....
9. Two thirds of the world's.....used to come from U K .....
10. In the early 18th century British.....manufacture was based on wool which was processed by individual artisans.

**Задание 6. Put the verbs in the correct form.**

Jane (to be) very excited because her friend Alexander (to come) to London tomorrow morning. His plane (to arrive) at 8:30. Of course, she (to meet) him at the airport. Then she (to take) him to her house. They (to have) breakfast together. After that she (to take) him to some places of interest. She (to be) sure her friend (to be) pleased with that because this is his first visit to the United Kingdom. She (to plan) to take him to the National Gallery and the British Museum. She (to arrange) a trip to Regent's Park. She (to hope) her guest (to enjoy) his stay in London.

**Практическое занятие 21. Великобритания (крупные города, достопримечательности).**

**Задание 1. Read the text:**

Parts of London

London is traditionally divided into several parts: The City of London, which is the financial center of the United Kingdom, the West End, which is the area of museums, art galleries, largest department stores, cinemas, and hotels. West End and is associated with wealth and luxury; and the East End, which is the industrial part of London and is very important for the commerce.

The sightseeings of London

The Tower of London

Most of London sights, such as the Tower, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Trafalgar Square, and others are famous all over the world. The Tower of London was founded in the 11th century by William the Conqueror. The Tower in the past was a fortress, a palace, and a prison. Though the kings were born, lived and were married there, it happened also that kings and queens were murdered in the Tower. It was said that whoever held the keys to the Tower, held the keys to the kingdom. The Tower has several towers: The Jewel Tower, where the Royal precious jewels are kept, the White Tower, in which the Kings of England held their Court, and others. One of the towers is called the Bloody Tower, where the king Edward V and his brother were murdered. The Duke of York. Queen Anne Boleyn, the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elisabeth and many other people were in prison in the Tower. Now the Tower is a museum and the Crown jewels and other treasures are kept there. The Guard, known as "beefeaters" still keep watch. The Ceremony of the Keys that is centuries old takes place every night. Now the only inhabitants of the Tower are ravens. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if it loses its ravens. Therefore, the birds with clipped wings are carefully guarded.

#### The Houses of Parliament

The Houses of Parliament are the most beautiful buildings not only in London, but in the whole Europe. The Houses of Parliament are also called the Palace of Westminster. The Queen enters the Palace of Westminster only on the day of the opening of Parliament at the beginning of the session. She wears a crown and many jewels when she makes her speech from the Throne in the House of Lords. A fire destroyed the old Houses of Parliament. The new Houses of Parliament were built in 1857. The famous 320 foot (97.5 meters) clock Tower is called "Big Ben" after Sir Benjamin Hall under whose direction the construction of the clock was conducted.

#### St. Paul's Cathedral

St. Paul's Cathedral It took the architect Christopher Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral. It is one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in Europe. It has a huge dome with a golden ball on the top. The interior of the Cathedral is very beautiful too.

#### The British Museum

There are many museums and art galleries in London. The British Museum is famous for its rich library (about 7 000 000 books). It is also the Museum of History, Archaeology, Art and Ethnography. The British Museum contains the most important collections in Britain.

#### The Buckingham Palace

The Buckingham Palace is the place where the Queen of England lives.

#### Trafalgar Square

Trafalgar Square is the geographical center of London. It was named in the memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square. Opposite the Nelson monument is the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery. They contain the finest art collections of the world.

#### Westminster Abbey

Westminster Abbey is the place where the coronation of nearly all kings and queens has taken place since the time of Conquest. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country. Westminster Abbey is famous for its architecture and history. There are the graves of some of the world's famous writers, poets and scientists: Chaucer, Charles Dickens, Tennyson, Thomas Hardy, Kipling and others are buried here. There in the Poet's Comer there are memorials to Shakespeare and Milton, Burns, Byron, Scott, Thackeray and Longfellow. Here is also the grave of the Unknown Soldier who was killed in the First World War.

#### Parks in London

There are many parks in London: Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner, St. James Park, Green Park, and Kensington Park. Regent's Park was originally a royal hunting forest. Now it is the home of London Zoo. Also there are lots of other parks, gardens, playground in the city.

## Задание 2. TEST



1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an industrial part of London.
  - A. The West End
  - B. The East End
  - C. The City
2. Big Ben is connected with the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. building of Parliament
  - B. building of the Tower
  - C. building of Westminster Abbey
3. There is Speaker's Corner in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. St. James park
  - B. Kensington park
  - C. Hyde park
4. The residence of the Prime-Minister is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. White Hall, 2
  - B. Downing Street, 10
  - C. Piccadilly, 15
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in the past was a fortress, a palace a prison
  - A. The Tower of London
  - B. St. Paul's Cathedral
  - C. Westminster abbey
6. The Queen lives in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Kensington palace
  - B. Westminster abbey
  - C. Buckingham palace
7. Any tourist can see the tall Nelson's column and the national gallery, visiting the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Soho
  - B. Trafalgar Square
  - C. Hyde park
8. You can visit \_\_\_\_\_ to see its rich library and the museum of History Art Archeology and Ethnography
  - A. The building of parliament
  - B. The British museum
  - C. The Buckingham palace
9. The world's famous English writers, poets, scientists were buried in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Westminster Abbey
  - B. St. Paul's Cathedral
  - C. The Tower of London
10. All the main banks and offices are situated in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. The West End
  - B. The East End
  - C. The City
11. London is the capital of the UK It stands on both banks of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Severn
  - B. Senna
  - C. Thames
12. More than \_\_\_\_\_ millions people live in London
  - A. 7
  - B. 5
  - C. 9
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the street, where the newspaper are produced in London
  - A. Green Street
  - B. Fleet Street

C. Dawning Street

14. What type of transport is very popular for sightseeing in London? \_\_\_\_\_

A. A tram

B. A ship

C. A double-decker bus

**Практическое занятие 22. США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции).**

**Практическое занятие 23. США (крупные города, достопримечательности).**

**Задание 1. Read the text.**

#### The United States of America

The United States of America covers the central part of North America. Besides, Alaska and Hawaii belong to the USA. Its territory is about 9,328,000 square kilometers. The population of the United States is about 265 million people. The climate is different from state to state due to the large size of the country. It is mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, and arctic in Alaska.

The USA is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the west and the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico in the east. It borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. The most important rivers in the USA are the Mississippi, the Colorado, the Ohio, and the Hudson River. The main mountain chains are the Cordillera in the west and the Appalachian Mountains in the east. Between these two mountain chains lie the central lowlands, called the prairie. To the north of the country, on the border with Canada, the Great Lakes are situated. They include the Lake Superior, the Lake Ontario, the Lake Erie, the Lake Huron and the Lake Michigan. Natural resources include nickel, lead, silver, petroleum, natural gas, iron and others.

Present-day American history began in 1607, when colonizers established the first permanent English settlement in Jamestown, Virginia. Further on during the 17th century the settlers from Europe came to the new lands. They struggled Native Americans and drove them away from rich land to reservations. At first thirteen British colonies were established on the eastern coast. In 1775 the colonies began their struggle for independence and succeeded in 1783. This was how the United States came into being.

In 1861 the Civil War broke out. It is usually referred to as the war between the South and the North. Its aim was to give freedom to black slaves who previously could be bought or sold. Slavery was abolished in 1865, but the discrimination of the black population remained until the 1960s. The influence of the USA was growing during the 19th—20th centuries until by the beginning of the 21st century it became the leading power. It dominates the economy and political life of the world.

The United States is a democratic federal republic. It comprises fifty states, including Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, where the capital of the country is situated. The largest state is Alaska, and the smallest is Rhode Island. Each state has its own legislature. Head of State is the President. Washington, DC (District of Columbia) is the capital of the country, the seat of the government. The President is elected every four years.

**Задание 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations and use them in the sentences of your own:**

занимает центральную часть; отличается ... из-за; умеренный; граничит с ... ; основные горные цепи; называемые; современная история; поселенцы; начали борьбу за независимость; рабство было отменено; законодательство

**Задание 3. Answer the following questions:**

1. Where is the USA situated?

2. What land area does it cover?

3. How large is the population of the USA?
4. Why is the climate of the USA so diverse?
5. What countries does the USA border on?
6. What seas and oceans is it washed by?
7. What are the most important rivers in the USA?
8. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
9. The USA is rich in natural resources, isn't it?
10. When did the present-day American history begin?
11. What was the purpose of the war between the North and the South?
12. Why is the USA called the leading world power?
13. How many states are there in the USA?
14. What is the capital of the USA?
15. Who is the President of the USA?

**Задание 4. Complete the following sentences:**

1. The USA covers ... .
2. The territory of the USA is ... .
3. The population of the USA is ... .
4. The climate in the United States ... due to the large size of the country.
5. The USA is washed by ... .
6. The main mountain chains are ... .
7. The Great Lakes are situated ....
8. Present-day American history began in ... .
9. The Civil War broke out in ... .
10. The largest state is ... .
11. Head of State is ... .
12. The capital of the country is ... .

**Задание 5. Give the second and the third forms of the following verbs. Find the verbs in the text and translate the sentences in which they are used into Russian.**

include	succeed
begin	break
struggle	comprise
drive	elect

**Задание 6. Say what these figures refer to in the text.**

9,328,000; 265; 1607; 1775; 1783; 1861; 1865

**Задание 7. Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate form.**

1. The seas (surround) Great Britain are not deep.
2. The USA (surround) by the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.
3. Many rivers in the USA (connect) by the canals.
4. The road (connect) these cities is very important.
5. The USA has a highly (develop) industry.

**Задание 8. Read the text**

**Washington, DC**

Washington, DC is the capital of the United States of America. It is situated in the mouth of the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia (DC), not belonging to any state. The city is unique in its own way — it was specially designed as the capital of the USA. The architect, who

drew up the plan of the city, Pierre l'Enfant, wanted it to be very convenient. The place for the capital was chosen by the first president, George Washington, and in 1800 the Government moved there.

There are a lot of Governmental offices, but probably the best known, as well as the most important for the country's life are the White House and the Capitol. The White House is the official residence of the President of the United States. It was built in 1799. It is a three-storeyed house where the President and his family live. At the same time it is the place where official receptions are held and the administration gathers for the meetings. The Capitol is the seat of the Congress. The corner stone of the Congress was laid by George Washington in 1790. The Congress has two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The city of Washington, DC is rather large and very beautiful, being at the same time different from all the other cities in the USA, because there are no skyscrapers. According to the law, no house in Washington, DC must be higher than the Capitol.

Washington, DC has the population of about 900,000 people. Being the administrative centre of the country, it doesn't have any industry. They say, nothing is produced in Washington, DC except wastepaper. Thousands of documents are drafted, approved or denied in the city every day. People living there either belong to the administration, or are employed in the service industry. Besides, thousands of tourists come to see the capital of the country. There is a lot to be seen: Thomas Jefferson Memorial, the Library of Congress, the Washington Monument and much more. The Washington Monument is the most remarkable of these: it is a column rising 160 metres, and from the top of it the visitors can enjoy the view over the city. Among the attractions of the capital it is necessary to mention the museums: the National Gallery of Art, the National Museum of History and Technology, and others.

#### **Задание 9. Answer the following questions:**

1. Where is Washington, DC situated?
2. Why is the city unique?
3. When did the government move to Washington, DC?
4. Where is the official residence of the President of the USA situated?
5. What is the Capitol?
6. How many chambers are there in the Congress?
7. Why aren't there any skyscrapers in Washington, DC?
8. What is the population of the city?
9. Is there any industry in Washington, DC?
10. What are the main attractions of the city?

#### **Задание 10. Translate into English.**

Вашингтон, округ Колумбия, — не очень крупный город по американским меркам. В нем проживает около 900 тысяч человек. Это очень красивый город со множеством интересных мест и достопримечательностей, главные из которых — Белый дом и Капитолий. Белый дом является официальной резиденцией президента Соединенных Штатов, где он живет со своей семьей, работает и устраивает официальные приемы. Капитолий — место заседания парламента страны. Американский парламент состоит из двух палат — палаты представителей и сената. Первый камень Капитолия заложил первый президент США Джордж Вашингтон в 1790 году.

#### **Задание 11. Make up the outline of the text.**

#### **Задание 12. Read the text.**

New York New York, or the Big Apple, as the Americans often call it, is the largest city in the USA and in the whole world. It stands in the mouth of the Hudson River. The people of New York City (NYC) live within five boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Staten

Island. Manhattan Island, the oldest part of the city, was bought from the Native Americans for the amount of goods worth \$ 26.

Now it is one of the busiest financial and cultural centre in the world, offering the visitors a unique collection of experiences and attractions. There is a wide choice of internationally acclaimed theatres, restaurants and museums, historic parks and churches.

Manhattan is also a district of business and finance. In Wall Street there are offices of large companies and banks, as well as New York Stock Exchange, which dominates the business life of the whole world. New York is an international city. On the map of Manhattan one can find Little Italy with the Italian restaurants and its own way of life, Brighton Beach, where the immigrants from the former Soviet Union live and Chinatown, inhabited by the Chinese. NY is also famous for its fine department stores and boutiques. In the evening you can enjoy one of its many nightclubs, the ballet, opera, a show or concert. Broadway is the centre of nightlife. It is the longest street in New York with many sights.

The best way to go around NY is on foot. One word applies to driving your own car in Manhattan: don't! Streets are jammed and the parking is scarce and astronomically expensive. However, NYC is a paradise for walkers, who enjoy the finest window shopping and people-watching. When proper caution is exercised, most areas are safe. It is best to use well-lighted, busy streets at night. You can also travel anywhere you want by subway and buses. Subway, though rather unattractive and not so well organized as in Moscow, runs 24 hours a day. The fare is \$ 1.50 for a single journey, payable with tokens. Free bus and subway system maps are available from hotels, tourist information centres and subway stations.

However one gets around New York, it is important to know some basic geography: Fifth Avenue divides the city between East and West. Street numbers begin at Fifth Avenue, so Two W. (west) 57th Street is just a few steps to the west of the Fifth Avenue, while Two E. (east) 57th Street is just to the east. Most streets in Manhattan are one-way. With a few exceptions, traffic on even-numbered streets travels east, and traffic on odd-numbered streets travels west. To New Yorkers, "downtown" does not connote the city centre. Rather, "downtown" simply means "south" and "uptown" means "north".

Thousands of tourists come to New York every day to see the Statue of Liberty, which is situated on Liberty Island and is a symbol of American democracy. It has a torch of Freedom in her right hand.

New York is famous for its skyscrapers, among which are the Chrysler Building and the Empire State Building.

The unprecedented terrorist attack on September 11, 2001 disguised the face of New York. Two twin towers, which used to form the World Trade Centre, were destroyed as the result of the planes crash. This was the tragic day for the people of the USA and for the whole world. Two towers were in ruins in the matter of minutes. The life of the big city was paralyzed completely for more than a month. Now the WTC is under reconstruction.

**Задание 17. Match the beginning and the end of the sentences.**

Americans often call New York	and traffic on odd-numbered streets travels west.
Manhattan Island is	from hotels, tourist information centres and subway stations,
The Stock Exchange dominates	the Big Apple.
Broadway is famous for its	the financial life of the whole world
Streets in New York are jammed	nightclubs, opera houses, shows and concerts.
You can get free bus and subway system maps	by subway and buses.

In New York you can travel anywhere you want	and the parking is scarce and astronomically expensive.
Traffic on even-numbered streets travels east,	the oldest part of the city.

**Задание 18. Prove that**

New York is a large city;  
the best way to travel around New York is on foot;  
there are a lot of attractions in New York;  
New York is an international city;  
it is quite easy to find one's way in New York;  
New York plays an important role in the financial life of the whole world;  
the system of public transport in New York is well developed.

**Задание 19. Translate into English.**

Нью-Йорк — самый большой город в мире. Центральная часть Нью-Йорка представляет собой остров, который называется Манхэттен. Множество мостов соединяет остров с другими частями города. Манхэттен одновременно является культурным и финансовым центром города. Жизнь здесь кипит днем и ночью. Движение автотранспорта в городе очень интенсивное, поэтому неизбежны пробки. В любое время года здесь много туристов, которых привлекают достопримечательности города: музеи, ночные клубы, рестораны, парки. Самый известный — Центральный парк, который занимает площадь около двух квадратных миль. Там же находится Нью-йоркский зоопарк.

**Задание 20. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the proper tense.**

1. New York ... in the 17th century, (to found)
2. The city ... in the mouth of the Hudson River, (to locate)
3. Manhattan ... also a district of business and finance, {be}
4. People from all over the world ... to live in New York in the 19th and 20th centuries, (come)
5. The city ... into East and West by the Fifth Avenue, (divide)
6. The statue of Liberty ... to New Yorkers by the people of France. (to present)
7. Traffic on even-numbered streets ... east, (travel)

**Практическое занятие 24. Географическое положение, климат, население.**

**Практическое занятие 25. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство.**

**Практическое занятие 26. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы.**

**Практическое занятие 27. Традиции народов России.**

**Задание 1. Read the text.**

**Russia**

Russia is the largest country in the world. It covers half of Europe and the third part of Asia and is located in Eastern Europe and Northern and Central Asia. Russia borders on Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, and other countries. Russia is washed by the Pacific Ocean in the east and the Arctic Ocean in the north. The main rivers are the Volga, the Yenisey, the Ob and the Lena. The Baikal Lake, the deepest fresh water lake in the world, is in Siberia. It contains about twenty percent of the world's fresh water supply. There are several mountain chains in Russia: the Urals and the Altai. Large part of Russia is covered with forests.

On the vast territory of Russia there are four climatic zones. They are the arctic, the subarctic, the temperate, and the subtropical zones. The subtropical climate is the warmest. The central part of Russia has the moderate climate with four distinct seasons, which differ greatly in the weather. The most part of the territory of the country has continental climate.

Russia is rich in natural resources, including vast areas of fertile lands and forests, deep lakes and wide rivers. It is rich in mineral deposits, such as coal, oil, iron ore, gas, copper, lead, gold and others.

Russia has a developed industry. It has made a great progress in science and engineering. The population of Russia is about 150 million people. It is a multinational country. The highest legislative body of the Russian Federation is the Russian Parliament (Duma). The executive power is held by the President and the Cabinet of Ministers. The President is Head of State.

The Russian Federation is a free union of a number of regions, territories and autonomous republics, for example, Karelia, Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Mordovia and others.

**Задание 2. Read the geographical names and translate them into Russian (see the general list of geographical names and their transcription in the APPENDIX).**

the Pacific Ocean	the Atlantic Ocean	the Urals
the Arctic Ocean	the Indian Ocean	the Altai
the Baltic Sea	the Caspian Sea	Asia Europe

**Задание 3. Read the following paying attention to the stressed syllables:**

geography — geographical position  
parliament — parliamentary monarchy  
climate — climatic zone  
industry — industrial centre  
economy — economical centre  
to export production  
natural resources  
political structure

**Задание 4. Match the words with the opposite meaning.**

deep	country
moderate	territory
climatic	lake
independent	climate
large	chain
vast	island
mountain	resources
natural	zone

**Задание 5. Fill in the blanks with prepositions. Use the word combinations in the sentences of your own.**

to consist ... several parts  
to border ... many countries  
to be washed ... seas  
to be rich ... natural resources  
to be surrounded ... water  
to be covered ... forests  
to be divided ... three parts

### **Задание 6. Translate into English.**

1. Территория России занимает почти одну шестую часть земной поверхности.
2. В России много рек.
3. Россия граничит со многими странами.
4. Россия омывается океанами на севере и на западе.
5. Самое глубокое озеро — Байкал, которое содержит около 20 % мирового запаса пресной воды.
6. В России есть несколько горных цепей.
7. Четыре климатические зоны России — это арктическая, субарктическая, умеренная и субтропическая.
8. Россия имеет большие ресурсы нефти, природного газа и других полезных ископаемых.
9. Глава государства — президент.
10. Россия, расположенная в Восточной Европе и Северной и Центральной Азии, является самой большой страной в мире.
11. Основные реки России — Обь, Енисей и Лена — расположены в Сибири.
12. В России много плодородных земель, больших лесов, глубоких озер и рек.
13. Высшим законодательным органом России является Государственная Дума.
14. В состав Российской Федерации входят области, территории и автономные республики.

### **Задание 7. Study the following words and expressions.**

- to be set up — создаваться  
destruction — развал  
independent — независимый  
sovereign — суверенный  
nation — государство  
to elect — избирать  
branch of power — ветвь власти  
commander-in-chief — главнокомандующий  
armed forces — вооруженные силы  
treaty — договор (м е ж д у н а р о д н ы й )  
to enforce — проводить в жизнь  
law — закон  
to appoint — назначать  
key judges — главные/верховные судьи  
to override — отвергать, отклонять  
to dissolve — распускать  
bicameral — двухпалатный  
the Federal Assembly — Федеральное  
Собрание  
to be involved — участвовать  
legislative — законодательный  
executive — исполнительный  
judicial — юридический  
to check and balance — сдерживать и уравновешивать  
to vest — наделять, провозглашать  
the Federation Council — Совет Федерации  
house — палата  
vote — голосование  
chamber — палата  
chairman — председатель  
legislature — законодательство, закон  
to initiate — брать начало, появляться  
bill — законопроект  
to approve — одобрять  
the Supreme Court — Верховный Суд



## **Задание 8. Read the text**

### **The Political System of Russia**

The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1993. After its destruction in 1991, the Soviet Union was broken into an independent Russia and 14 other new, sovereign nations.

The Russian Federation is a presidential (or a constitutional) republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. He controls all the three branches of power. The President is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties and enforces laws, appoints the prime minister, cabinet members and key judges. The President can override and in some cases even dissolve the national parliament, the bicameral Federal Assembly. The President has his administration, but it is not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of the Federation Council (upper house) and the State Duma (lower house). The members of the State Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period. The Federation Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions. Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman. Legislation is initiated in the State Duma, but to become a law a bill must be approved by the lower and upper houses and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

## **Задание 8. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. The Russian Federation is a parliamentary monarchy.
2. The President is the head of state and is elected by the State Duma.
3. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and judicial branches of power.
4. The government consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federation Council.
5. The executive power is vested in the Federal Assembly.
6. The Federation Council is elected by popular vote.
7. The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions.
8. Each Chamber of the Federation Council is checked and balanced by the President.
9. The legislative power is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.
10. The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1991.

## **Задание 9. Speak about the political structure of Russia using the following prompts.**

I'd like to tell about. . .

The Russian Federation was set up.

Politically it is . . .

The head of state is . . .

His functions are . . .

There are three branches of power: .

The Federal Assembly consists of . . .

The State Duma is elected by . . .

The Federation Council is formed of

The legislative power . . .

The executive power . . .

The judicial power . . .

## **Задание 10. Surf the Internet and write 10 — 15 sentences about the President's duties.**

**Задание 11. Put the verbs in the correct form.**

1. Russia soon (to become) a key player on the world stage?
2. Russia (to have) political weight in the past.
3. Russia's economy (to depend) on oil prices.
4. Russia (to take) steps to protect itself against terrorist action.
5. Election of the President (to take) place every four years.
6. The political system of Russia (to be) established by the Constitution in 1993.
7. The Russian economy permanently (to grow) due to recent reforms in banking labour and private property.
8. Russia year by year (to improve) its international relationships and cooperations in areas of mutual interest.

**Задание 12. The national symbols are a part of the cultural heritage of every country. Find pictures and collect information on the three national symbols of Russia:**

- the National Flag;
- the National Anthem;
- the National Coat of Arms.

**Задание 13. Match the words in the left and right columns.**

a. Moscow State University	1. department store
b. the Arbat	2. theatre
c. Petrovsky Passage	3. stadium
d. the Tretyakov Gallery	4. cinema
e. the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	5. educational institution
f. the Bolshoi	6. restaurant
g. Luzhniki	7. hotel
h. Metropol	8. museum
i. Praga	9. monument
j. Pushkinsky	10. street

**Задание 14. Read the text.****Moscow: Forever Young and Beautiful**

Alexander is a Muscovite and he knows a lot about the history of Moscow. Moscow is the capital of Russia and of the Moscow region. It is the administrative centre of the Central district. It is situated on the Moscow River. Moscow is Russia's largest city and the leading economic and cultural centre. Moscow is governed by a city council and a mayor and is divided into boroughs. The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin, a walled city in itself. Its walls represent the city limits as of the late 15th century. The hub of the Russian railway network, Moscow is also a port and has several civilian and military airports.

Adjoining the Kremlin in the east there is Red Square. It originally was a marketplace and a meeting spot for popular assemblies. Red Square is still used as a parade ground and for demonstrations. One of the most wonderful examples of Russian architecture is St Basil's Cathedral. In front of the cathedral there stands a monument to the liberators Minin and Pozharskiy. The village of Moscow was first mentioned in the Russian Chronicles in 1147.

And this year it was founded by Yuri Dolgorukiy. In the 15th century Moscow became the capital of the Russian national state, and in 1547 Grand Duke Ivan IV became the first Tsar.

Built largely of wood until the 19th century Moscow suffered from numerous fires. The most well-known of them occurred during Napoleon's occupation in 1812. Rebuilt, Moscow developed as a major textile and metallurgical centre. During the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries it was the principal centre of the labour movement and social democracy.

During World War II, Moscow was the goal of the German offensive. Although the German columns were stopped only about 40 km from the city's centre, Moscow suffered virtually no war damage.

The city hosted the Olympic Games in 1980. In the 1990s the city began to attract foreign investment and became increasingly westernized. Many reconstruction projects were launched. Nowadays Moscow is even more beautiful with its modern cafes, shops and offices of European standard.

**Задание 15. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. Moscow is governed by a mayor.
2. Moscow has several ports.
3. Minin and Pozharskiy founded Moscow in 1147.
4. The monument to Yuri Dolgorukiy stands in Red Square.
5. St Basil's Cathedral is located within the territory of the Kremlin.
6. The first Russian Tsar was Ivan the Terrible.
7. In the 15th century Moscow became the capital of the Russian Federation.
8. During World War II Moscow was occupied by the German troops.
9. Moscow suffered from numerous fires. The most known of them occurred during World War II.
10. In the 1980s many reconstruction projects were launched.

**Задание 16. Surf the Internet and write about one of the Moscow attractions.**

**Задание 17. Complete the following sentences with the words from the box.**

reserve, partners, online reservation, accommodation, wishes and means, approach, tourist, luxurious, discounted rates, business
--

If you are to visit Moscow as a .....or on ....., or you are planning to meet you r.....in Moscow and need ....., we are glad to offer you a Moscow hotel reservation at .....You can ..... a hotel of any level - from tourist class to 5-star.....hotels. It is an easy ..... with individual..... to every client. If you are undecided about which hotel to stay in, we will recommend you something according to y o u r....., trying to make the best possible choice for you.

**Задание 18. Put the verbs in the correct form.**

1. Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy (to want) to celebrate some successful negotiations and was looking for a place to celebrate a feast. The place (to happen) to be Moscow.
2. In 1237 the Mongols (to burn) the city to ashes.
3. In 1328 Moscow (to earn) the status of capital of the Russian region.
4. In 1571 the Mongols (to attack) the city again and (to burn) it completely.
5. A severe plague (to ruin) the city in 1654. It (to kill) a lot of inhabitants.
6. In 1712 Moscow (to lose) its capital status to St Petersburg.
7. In 1812 the war with Napoleon (to lead) to big fires in Moscow destroying almost everything.
8. On 12th March, 1918 the City of Moscow (to become) the capital of Soviet Russia.
9. When the USSR (to divide) in the year 1991, the city (to continue) to be the capital of Russia.
10. Moscow (to celebrate) its 850 Anniversary in 1997 and today (to be) one of the more respected cities in the world.

**Практическое занятие 28. Особенности подготовки по специальности.**

**Практическое занятие 29. Специфика работы по специальности.**

**Практическое занятие 30. Основные принципы деятельности по специальности.**

**Практическое занятие 31. Основные понятия вашей специальности**

**Задание 1. Put the verbs in the form of gerund.**

1. Alex delayed (to catch) the aeroplane until the last minute.
2. Rita loves (to go) to her country house.
3. Ray gave up (to write) books.

4. Sonya continued (to work) at the college.
  5. Pauline prefers (to work) with animals.
  6. Steve suggested (to go) out for dinner.
  7. Eric appreciated (to get) a birthday card from his mother.
- The Countryside or the Big City?
8. Carlos loves (to eat) at restaurants.
  9. Felix stopped (to go) to that store when a new store opened.
  10. Maria can't stand (to hear) a child cry.

**Задание 2. Choose the correct form (gerund or infinitive or both).**

1. Bob enjoys..... . tennis.  
a. playing b. to play c. both
2. Margery hates . ....to heavy metal.  
a. listening b. to listen c. both
3. Sam avoided . . . to the dentist as much as possible.  
a. going b. to go c. both
4. Susan offered . . the student.  
a. helping b. to help c. both
5. Maria wanted . . .... Thursday off from work.  
a. taking b. to take c. both
6. Christie needs ,..... a book for reading in class.  
a. buying b. to buy c. both
7. She goes..... every week.  
a. skating b. to skate c. both
8. The job involves .....reports for the management.  
a. preparing b. to prepare c. both
9. Remember .... at the crossroads.  
a. stopping b. to stop c. both
10. She's afraid . . . by plane.  
a. of going b. to go c. both

**Задание 3. Match the words in the two columns.**

a. a plumber	1. does operations in a hospital
b. a typist	2. writes computer programs
c. a coach	3. prepares and cooks food
d. a software engineer	4. serves food and drinks at the tables in a restaurant
e. a flight attendant	5. decides how criminals should be punished
f. a judge	6. types documents
g. a waiter	7. trains a person or team in a sport
h. a surgeon	8. designs buildings
i. an architect	9. repairs water pipes, baths, toilets etc
j- a cook	10. serves food and drinks to passengers on a plane and looks after their comfort and safety

**Задание 4. In pairs perform a dialogue using the following questions.**

What subjects are you good at?

What do you study? What's your main subject?

What made you decide to go to this college?

Which is harder: to study in college or in school?

What advice would you give a secondary-school pupil who is about to go to college?

Does education guarantee a good job?

**Задание 5. Study the following words and expressions.**

to be good at (Maths) — хорошо успевать по (математике)  
to cope with — справляться с (чем-либо)  
to get into the habit of doing sth — приобрести привычку делать что-либо  
everything one gets hold of — все, что попадает кому-либо в руки  
tastes in books — вкус к книгам  
to take to (reading) — пристраститься к (чтению)  
schooling — учеба в школе  
a number of — несколько  
heated discussion — горячий спор  
system analyst — системный аналитик  
software — программное обеспечение  
to update — обновлять  
to modify — изменять  
to expand — расширять  
to repair — исправлять  
major — главный, основной  
milestone — этап  
goal — цель  
achievement — достижение  
prospect — перспектива  
relevant —  
соответствующий  
employer — работодатель  
to hire — нанимать  
logistical — логистический  
option — возможность

**Задание 6. Read the text.****Choosing a Career as a Computer Programmer**

When I was seven, I went to school. I did well at school. I was especially good at Maths and Geometry, but I also coped with the rest of the subjects. At school I got into the habit of reading a lot. At first I read everything I got hold of. But the older I grew, the more definite my tastes in books became. I took to reading technical books and books about computers and everything connected with them, such as mathematics, physics, programming and so on.

In my last year of schooling I often wondered what I would do in the future, what sphere of life I should choose. After a number of heated discussions with my parents and friends I decided to be a computer programmer. So I entered a college of information technology. After computer engineers and system analysts design software programs, computer programmers write them. Programmers also work on updating, modifying, expanding and repairing existing programs. Programmers often work closely with computer engineers. Graduating from college is a major milestone. Some students see college as a major goal, when in reality it is simply a step to other future life achievements. Job prospects are excellent for well-educated programmers with relevant experience and a passion for their work. Employers prefer to hire specialists who are familiar with the latest technology. Marketing, sales, technical resources, logistical and technical support are all possible career options for programmers. I think I shall make a good programmer.

**Задание 7. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. At school Alexander coped with all the subjects.
2. He reads everything he gets hold of.
3. Alexander has been interested in programming since his childhood.

4. His parents made him enter a college of information technology because they both work in the field of IT.
5. A computer programmer designs software programs.
6. A programmer also installs and repairs computer equipment.
7. Graduating from college is a step to other future life achievements.
8. Job opportunities for any programmer are excellent.
9. A programmer can work either at home or in an office.
10. Alexander is sure he will become a good specialist.

**Задание 8. Talk about your future career using the following prompts.**

When I studied at school, I was (especially) good at . . .

At school I got into the habit of . . .

I took to . . .

Then I decided to become a . . . I've always wanted to be a . . .

Therefore I entered the . . . college.

I must study for . . . years.

To become a good . . . you need . . .

The job duties of a . . . are . . .

To my mind job prospects for . . . are . . .

The career options are . . .

I think I shall make . . .

**Задание 9. Describe your future profession. Consider the following:**

- How long have you been interested in this profession?
- What does this specialist do?
- Where does he or she work?
- What education and skills are required?
- How do you prepare for this career?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this profession?
- What are the jobs within this profession?

**Задание 10. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.**

- |                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. firemen            | b. network security professionals |
| c. salespeople        | d. mechanics                      |
| e. accountants        | f. marketing specialists          |
| g. cosmetologist      | h. lawyers                        |
| i. computer engineers | j. artists                        |

1. ....on average hear "no" four to five times before making a sale to a customer.
2. should enjoy working with people because they are representing their legal interests.
3. Many little boys dream of becoming.....when they grow up.
4. Not everyone working at your local makeup counter is a licenced.....Most are just sales people.
5. The industries of chemicals, energy, healthcare, financial services, business services and government are hiring the largest number of .....at present.
6. Years ago advertising agencies hired professionally trained .....to produce graphics for their magazine and newspaper ads.
7. Some of the most popular career choices f o r.....are auto, industrial, diesel and aircraft mechanics.
8. College main subjects for .....include computer science, mathematics or software engineering.

9. When a company can't figure out how to connect what they do to people around them .....help get people excited about its products and services.
10. A small company may have one or two .....employed, while a large firm may have a vast team of .....working in different divisions or branches.

**Задание 11. Make sentences using the following prompts.**

**Example:** this problem I for too long

They have been trying to solve this problem for too long.

1. the presentation I several days
2. the customers I twenty minutes
3. this conference I two weeks
4. this fax I 7 o'clock
5. this subject I three terms
6. the lecture I two hours
7. the performance I several months
8. training I one year

**Задание 12. Open the brackets. Be ready to act out this dialogue in class.**

- Good morning.
- Good morning. I (look for) a job as an office manager.
- What speed you (have)?
- I (type) fifty words a minute.
- What salary you (look for)?
- I'd like about 80 pounds a week.
- Which area you (prefer) to work in?
- In the City, if possible.
- You (care) to work for a small company?
- I'd rather (work) for a company with a large staff. Like the last place I (work) in.
- What about this advertising company I (get) on my list here?
- That (sound) very interesting.
- When could you see them for an interview?
- Any time this afternoon (suit) me.
- You (know) how to go to Regent's Park?
- I (take) the District line.
- You (let) me (know) if you (get) the job.
- I (ring) you immediately after the interview.
- Goodbye and good luck!
- Thank you very much!

**Задание 13. What will your profession be like in the future?**

People, goods and information become more and more mobile. Physical distance has been shrunk. A global marketplace has formed. Information is almost instantly available anywhere. How in your opinion the Internet, modern networking, telecommunications, banking technologies, automotive innovations etc, will affect your profession in 20 — 50 — 100 years? What kind of specialists will it require? Find interesting pictures proving your point of view.

**Задание 14. Answer the questions.**

- 1 What is electrical engineering?
- 2 What subtopics does electrical engineering include?
- 3 What is the distinction between electrical engineering and electronic engineering?
- 4 What do electrical engineers deal with?
- 5 What high-tech projects do electrical engineers work on?

**Задание 15. Read the text.**

**ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

Electrical engineering is a field of engineering that generally deals with the study and application of electricity, electronics and electromagnetism. The field first became an identifiable occupation in the late nineteenth century after commercialization of the electric telegraph and electrical power supply. It now covers a range of subtopics including power, electronics, control systems, signal processing and telecommunications. Electrical engineering may include electronic engineering. Where a distinction is made, electrical engineering is considered to deal with the problems associated with large-scale electrical systems such as power transmission and motor control, whereas electronic engineering deals with the study of small-scale electronic systems including computers and integrated circuits.

Alternatively, electrical engineers are usually concerned with using electricity to transmit energy, while electronic engineers are concerned with using electricity to process information. Electrical engineers design new and better electronics. They also test equipment and solve problems. A project starts by deciding what the new electronics will do. Then, the engineer designs the circuits and other parts of the electronics.

Later, the engineers test their designs and make them better. Many projects don't work at first. The engineers have to figure out why and then fix them. Electrical engineers work on many kinds of products. They might work on cars, robots, cell phone systems, the lighting and wiring in buildings, and radar and navigation systems. Some examples of high-tech projects that electrical and electronics engineers work on are global positioning systems that can pinpoint a car's location, giant generators that can power entire cities, or a new design for an airplane's electrical system. Engineers should be creative, curious, logical, and detail-oriented. They should also be able to work as part of a team.

**Задание 16. Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–6) with their endings (a–f).**

- 1 Electrical engineering deals with ....
- 2 In the late nineteenth century electrical engineering was associated with ....
- 3 Electrical engineering is considered to deal with ....
- 4 Electronic engineering deals with the study of ....
- 5 Electrical and electronics engineers work on ....
- 6 Electronics engineering systems can ....

- a. pinpoint a car's location..
- b. the problems associated with large-scale electrical systems.
- c. the electric telegraph and electrical power supply
- d. global positioning systems
- e. small-scale electronic systems including computers and integrated circuits.
- f. the study and application of electricity, electronics and electromagnetism.

**Задание 17. Read the text below and choose the appropriate answer for each statement.**

- 1 Electricity is a phenomenon associated with stationary or moving electric .....
- A. charges
- B. atoms
- C. conductors
- 2 The Greeks discovered that ..... rubbed with fur attracted light objects.
- A. gold
- B. rubber
- C. amber
- 3 The invention of the ..... and the construction of the first central power station led to the rapid introduction of electric power into factories and homes.
- A. semiconductors



- B. incandescent light bulb
  - C. the number of electrons
- 4 Most elementary particles of matter possess charge, either ..... or negative.
- A. chemical
  - B. positive
  - C. moving
- 5 If the numbers of ..... and protons are equal, the atom is electrically neutral.
- A. electrons
  - B. atoms
  - C. charges
- 6 According to the ability of the materials to allow charge to flow through them, there are ..... types of them.
- A. two
  - B. ten
  - C. three

### **Практическое занятие 32. Природные и физические явления.**

#### **Задание 1. Ответьте на вопросы по текстам:**

1. What is diffusion?
2. What physical phenomenon gives out the heat?
3. Why do we need gravity?
4. What special quality does water have?
5. What keeps us alive?
6. What is natural disaster?
7. What is the most hazardous phenomenon in your opinion? Explain why.
8. How do physical and natural phenomena impact on your life? Why?
9. How do people affect nature? Give your examples.

#### **Vocabulary:**

- Phenomenon – явление
- Entropy - энтропия
- Nuclear – ядерный
- Fusion – сплав, объединение
- Densest – плотный, густой
- Fluid – жидкость
- Natural – природный
- Disaster – стихийное бедствие
- Intervention – вмешательство

#### **Задание 2. Read the text.**

Almost everything around us can be attributed to some physical phenomena if you go down deep enough. There have been some great answers which have talked about friction, pressure, energy conservation etc. I might mention some of those to include some aspects which were not covered in those answers.

1 The direction of Entropy: Entropy always increases. This phenomenon makes so many things possible, that it is impossible to list them here. Diffusion of gases enables us to breathe the oxygen that plants create. Electric current, thermal current, flow of water from higher to lower altitudes are other examples.

2 Nuclear Fusion: The process that powers the sun, which gives out the heat and light required for life to be possible on earth. The plot of The Dark Knight Rises would have been different too, had nuclear fusion not been there.

3 Gravity: The force that keeps us on earth, the force that made the formation of earth possible, the force which holds down the atmosphere which makes it possible for us to breathe.

4 The anomalous behavior of water: Water is densest at 4 deg C. This is the reason that lakes and other water bodies freeze over only at the surface during the winter, thus providing an insulating cover to the rest of the water body. As a result, water organisms don't freeze to death. Since life began in water before it crept out onto land, who knows whether or not that particular strain of bacteria which was to evolve into you would have survived or not.

5 Capillary Action: The motion of fluids through small tubes is what keeps us alive. Fluid = blood, tube = veins and arteries.

6 Newton's third law: Enables us to sit on a chair without it squashing down, enables us to walk by applying a backward force on the ground, enables us to crack jokes about every action having an equal and opposite reaction. There are many more. If you think about it, everything around you works thanks to some physical phenomena or the other. These were just the ones I could think of, looking around me and contemplating on the fragility of life.

### Практическое занятие 33. Экономические и социальные проблемы.

#### Задание 1. Read the text.

#### Economic and Social Problems

Economic and social problems are **widespread challenges** that affect **communities**, nations, and the global **population**. These issues **encompass** a range of **concerns**, including **poverty**, **inequality**, **unemployment**, access to **healthcare** and education, environmental degradation, and political **instability**. Economic problems often stem from factors such as **insufficient** job opportunities, **low wages**, **inflation**, and economic **recessions**. Social problems, on the other hand, are characterized by issues such as discrimination, racism, gender inequality, and social exclusion.

Poverty remains one of the most **pressing** economic and social problems **globally**, with millions of people living in extreme poverty, lacking access to basic necessities such as food, **shelter**, and clean water. Economic inequality **exacerbates** these issues, with a small percentage of the population holding a **disproportionate** share of wealth and resources.

Unemployment **rates** contribute significantly to economic instability and social unrest, leading to social **tensions** and political **upheavals** in many countries. Moreover, inadequate access to healthcare and education **perpetuates** cycles of poverty and limits opportunities for social mobility.

Addressing economic and social problems requires a **multifaceted** approach involving government policies, community initiatives, and international cooperation. Efforts to reduce poverty and inequality, **promote** education and healthcare access, and create **sustainable** economic opportunities are essential for **fostering** inclusive and **equitable** societies.

#### Words and expressions to remember:

<b>Widespread</b>	широко распространен
<b>Challenges</b>	вызовы, проблемы
<b>Communities</b>	сообщества
<b>Population</b>	население
<b>Encompass</b>	охватывать
<b>Concerns</b>	обеспокоенность
<b>Poverty</b>	бедность
<b>Inequality</b>	неравенство
<b>Unemployment</b>	безработица
<b>Healthcare</b>	здравоохранение
<b>Instability</b>	нестабильность
<b>Insufficient</b>	недостаточный

<b>Low wages</b>	низкая заработная плата
<b>Inflation</b>	инфляция
<b>Recessions</b>	рецессии
<b>Pressing</b>	безотлагательные
<b>Globally</b>	глобально
<b>Shelter</b>	приют
<b>Exacerbate</b>	обострять
<b>Disproportionate</b>	непропорциональный
<b>Rates</b>	зд. количество
<b>Tensions</b>	напряженность
<b>Upheavals</b>	потрясения, бунты
<b>Perpetuate</b>	увечивать, закреплять
<b>Multifaceted</b>	многогранный
<b>Promote</b>	продвигать
<b>Sustainable</b>	устойчивый
<b>Fostering</b>	воспитание
<b>Equitable</b>	справедливый

### Задание 2. Match the words with their meanings

Word	Meaning
1. Poverty	a. The process of learning new theoretical and practical skills
2. Inequality	b. Unequal distribution of wealth and resources
3. Unemployment	c. Discrimination based on race, gender, or ethnicity
4. Discrimination	d. Lack of access to basic necessities
5. Education	e. Lack of job opportunities and employment

### Задание 3. True or False

- Poverty is the state of being extremely wealthy. (True/False)
- Inequality refers to the equal distribution of resources. (True/False)
- Unemployment is the lack of job opportunities. (True/False)
- Discrimination is the fair treatment of all individuals. (True/False)
- Education is essential for social mobility. (True/False)

### Задание 4. Complete the Sentences

- Poverty remains one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ economic and social problems \_\_\_\_\_.
- Unemployment \_\_\_\_\_ contribute significantly to economic instability.
- Addressing economic and social problems requires a \_\_\_\_\_ approach.
- Economic problems often stem from factors such as \_\_\_\_\_ job opportunities.
- Economic inequality \_\_\_\_\_ these issues.

### Задание 5. Questions

- What are some examples of economic and social problems?
- How does inequality contribute to social unrest?
- Why is unemployment a significant concern for societies?
- How does discrimination impact individuals and communities?
- Why is education important for addressing economic and social issues?

### Задание 6. Discussion

Discuss the impact of economic and social problems on individuals, communities, and societies. How can governments and organizations address these issues effectively? Share examples of successful interventions and strategies for promoting economic and social well-being.

## **Практическое занятие 34. Экологические проблемы.**

### **Задание 1. Read the text**

#### **Ecological problems**

Ecology is a scientific branch which studies interactions between organisms and their environment. It also studies the biodiversity of our planet. Earth is the only planet in the solar system where there is life. It is home to various kinds of plant and animal species. For centuries people lived in harmony with their environment until industrialization began. It brought human society into conflict with nature, which today has grown to a dramatic scale. Every year industrial waste pollutes surrounding atmosphere with millions of tons of dust and harmful substances.

The most acute problems include shortage of natural resources, global warming, acid rains, wildlife extinction, water and air pollution.

Air pollution is one of the most important and urgent problems. It is mostly caused by transport and factory fumes, which gradually destroy the ozone layer. Unfortunately, this can have dire consequences, as the ozone layer is there to protect our planet from sun radiation. Most aerosols which are used in daily life create large holes in this layer.

Water pollution also leads to numerous problems in natural environment. Many ships carry oil by sea. In case, there is a leakage, many fish die or get contaminated. It happens because their habitat gets polluted. People can also suffer if they eat such fish. Oil and other waste pollute beaches as well, which makes it difficult for holiday-makers to swim.

Acid rains lead to deforestation. Many forests disappear because of acid rains. It is especially true for tropical forests. Such rains kill nature in many ways: animals die out, climate changes along with ecosystem.

Wildlife extinction is no less acute. Many species of animals are in danger nowadays. For example, the blue whale, which is the largest water animal in the world, has been hunted for so long that it became a rare animal. The largest land animal is the African elephant, and it is also exposed to extinction. Even though they are strictly protected, these animals are still hunted for their valuable tusks. The only solution of this problem is wildlife conservation. It means opening more national parks, planting more new forests, and cutting down on industrial pollution.

Global warming has recently become a real threat. It is the rise in the average temperature of Earth's atmosphere and oceans, which brings tangible changes into world's climate. It is primarily a problem of too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. When we burn fossil fuels, such as coal or oil, carbon overloads and creates greenhouse effect.

Shortage of natural resources will definitely affect the future of our environment. It includes food and water shortage, fuel and non-fuel minerals shortage. These resources are not limitless and if people persist using them uncontrollably, the upcoming years will become extremely polluted, economically unstable and risky.

### **Задание 2. Найдите эквиваленты русских предложений в тексте:**

1. Экология – это научное направление, которое изучает взаимодействие между организмами и окружающей их средой. 2. Загрязнение воздуха является одним из самых важных и актуальных проблем. 3. Загрязнение воды также приводит к многочисленным проблемам в окружающей среде. 4. Кислотные дожди приводят к вырубке лесов. 5. Глобальное потепление в последнее время стало реальной угрозой. 6. Нехватка природных ресурсов, безусловно, повлияет на будущее нашей окружающей среды.

### **Задание 3. Укажите букву, если предложение:**

a. верно b. неверно c. в тексте не сказано

1. Air pollution is one of the most important and urgent problems.
2. Water pollution also does not lead to numerous problems in natural environment.
3. Many forests disappear because of acid rains.
4. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with tons of dust and other harmful things.

**Задание 4. Найдите все существительные в первом абзаце и выпишите их в тетрадь.**

**Задание 5. Подберите эквиваленты пословиц:**

1. Life begins the day you start a garden

2. As you sow, so shall you reap.

3. Never cast dirt into that fountain of which you have sometime drunk.

4. Nature provides a free lunch, but only if we control our appetites.

a. Не плюй в колодец, пригодится воды напиться.

b. Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.

c. Природа предоставляет нам бесплатный обед, но только если мы контролируем свой аппетит.

d. Жизнь начинается в тот день, когда вы начинаете сад сажать.

### **Практическое занятие 35. Экономика России**

### **Практическое занятие 36. Работа государственных учреждений**

#### **Задание 1. Read and translate the text.**

Modernization of the Russian economy

I stake my reputation on creating a crop of young innovators that will keep the country's economic engine humming.

D. A. Medvedev, President of the Russian Federation

While the Soviet economy was developing under Communist ideas for 75 years, capitalism in other countries modernized agriculture and industry allowing to create service-oriented economies that outstripped the Soviet state. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union Russia has undergone significant changes moving from a globally-isolated, centrally planned economy to a more market-

based and globally-integrated economy. But to boost growth and competitiveness it needs active introduction of innovation.

The President of the country has formulated top five priorities for Russian economy's modernization: energy efficiency, nuclear energy, information products both ground and space-based and pharmaceuticals. Let's consider them closely. Energy resources has always played the leading part in the economy of the country. In 2009 Russia was the world's largest exporter of natural gas and the second largest exporter of oil. Thus it was one of the hardest hit by the 2008-2009 global economic crisis as oil prices plummeted. Only in the second quarter of 2009 the GDP rose by 7.5 per cent indicating the beginning of economic recovery. But the situation shows insufficiency of the economy dependent on the raw materials. That's why now Russia's leadership has targeted its efforts at moving away from raw-material based economic growth and paying more attention to oil and gas refining and creating alternative sources of energy.

Another sphere of modernization, nuclear energy, has always been a trump card of Russia. With a total net nuclear energy capacity of more than 20,000 megawatts, the country is the largest producer of nuclear-generated electricity among the three former Soviet republics with operating plants. It provides nearly one third of European uranium needs and is also selling diluted ex-military uranium for civil use through the USA. Now the country is moving steadily forward with plans for much expanded the role of nuclear energy, nearly doubling output by 2020 For this purpose Russia is keen to be involved in various international projects.

The President has put great emphasis on cutting edge information products. Russia is now the world's third biggest destination for outsourcing software behind India and China. This is caused by a number of factors. One of them is the supporting role of the Russian Government. Numerous attempts to create IT-oriented technology parks (technoparks) and business incubators all over Russia have been made and recently the government has stepped up its efforts to create a high-tech hub in the Moscow suburb of Skolkovo, so-called Russian Silicon Valley. Another factor stimulating the IT sector growth in Russia is the presence of global technology corporations such as Intel, Motorola, Sun Microsystems, Boeing and others, which have intensified their software

development activities and opened their R and D centers in Russia. Thus the country is becoming a full-fledged participant in the global Information Revolution.

One can't also overestimated the role of domestic pharmacy industry as "we must produce our own medicinal drugs qualitatively and at affordable prices", says Medvedev. The new Pharma 2020 programme will give local companies more preferences as the government seeks to increase Russian firms' share of the market up to 50 per cent. Today it is also important for the country to have a good scientific and technological basis for the production of radiopharmaceuticals, many qualified professionals, and a positive experience with the most advanced diagnostic techniques and treatment. Russia still lags behind the global average in broad use of these techniques.

All the above mentioned changes in the Russian economy show that the country's modernization campaign is about putting it on an innovative technological track. Modernization needs to be rapid and of a high quality, and be attractive for ordinary people and for business. But while there are challenges to face, the Russian economy, with the one of the best educated labour forces in

the world and a good share of the world's energy and mineral resources, is certainly capable of growth in the long term.

### **Задание 2. Answer the questions to the text**

- 1 How can you characterize the economy of Russia in general?
- 2 What are top five priorities for Russian economy's modernization?
- 3 What does the Russian government pay attention to in the sphere of energy resources?
- 4 How can you describe the nuclear energy sector of the Russian economy?
- 5 How is the country trying to become a full-fledged participant in the global Information Revolution?
- 6 What is the new Pharma 2020 programme about?

### **Задание 3. Say whether the statements are true or false. If they are false correct**

- 1 The economy of Russia has become more market-based and globally- integrated.
- 2 The President of the country has put great emphasis on the creation of high-tech industries and advanced technologies.
- 3 Ordering "strategic resources" like oil and gas to be put back under partial state control has been very good for business.
- 4 The Russian economy is dependent mainly on the raw materials.
- 5 Pharmaceuticals have always played the leading part in the economy of the country.
- 6 The so-called Russian Silicon Valley is situated in Skolkovo.
- 7 Russia is now the world's biggest destination for outsourcing software.
- 8 The global technology corporations don't want to open R&D centers in Russia.
- 9 The new Pharma 2020 programme will give local companies more preferences.

### **Задание 4. Complete the sentences using the words from the text.**

- 1 The service-oriented economies of other countries ..... the Soviet
- 2 After the collapse of the Soviet Union the economy of Russia became ..... and .....
- 3 To boost growth and competitiveness the Russian economy needs active introduction of .....
- 4 ..... has always played the leading part in the economy of the country.
- 5 ..... has always been a trump card of Russia.
- 6 Russia is selling ..... for civil use through the USA.
- 7 A new high-tech ..... was created in the Moscow suburb of Skolkovo.
- 8 Some global technology corporations have opened their ..... and ..... centers in Russia.
- 9 Nowadays it is very important for the country to produce its own .....

10 The country's modernization campaign is about putting it on innovative .....

### Практическое занятие 37. Структура бизнес компаний

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова на русский язык без использования словаря:

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1) company;        | 16) position;        |
| 2) function;       | 17) activity;        |
| 3) business;       | 18) technique;       |
| 4) technical;      | 19) policy;          |
| 5) structure;      | 20) qualification;   |
| 6) aspect;         | 21) operation;       |
| 7) department;     | 22) professional;    |
| 8) personnel;      | 23) organization;    |
| 9) corporation;    | 24) characteristics; |
| 10) communication; | 25) effective;       |
| 11) nature;        | 26) candidate;       |
| 12) interview;     | 27) combination;     |
| 13) service;       | 28) resume;          |
| 14) vacancy;       | 29) situation;       |
| 15) manager;       | 30) career.          |

**Задание 2.** Найдите слова, близкие по значению:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) company;     | 1) company;     |
| 2) goods;       | 2) goods;       |
| 3) to head;     | 3) to head;     |
| 4) objective;   | 4) objective;   |
| 5) utilization; | 5) utilization; |
| 6) employee;    | 6) employee;    |
| 7) to recruit;  | 7) to recruit;  |
| 8) to evaluate; | 8) to evaluate; |

**Задание 3.** Прочитайте и переведите текст, составьте структуру компании в соответствии с описанием.

#### **Business Company Structure**

Each company has its business structure. Many companies have much in common in their structures. The number of departments in a company depends on the size of the company and on the nature of the goods and services it provides.

In most companies the activity of a manager depends on the level at which he/she is working. Top managers are involved in long range planning, policy making, and the relations of the company with the outside world. Middle management and supervisors make day-to-day decisions. Managers at this level spend a great deal of time communicating, coordinating and making decisions affecting the daily operation of their organization. Managers perform various functions, but one of the most important aspect of their job is proper utilization of people.

A good manager should be aware of the type of organization culture his/her corporation adheres to. There are now five broad fields of business that offer exciting careers: management, marketing, accounting, finance, and data processing. Within each of these fields there are specific jobs in which one can specialize.

**Board of Directors** is the highest level in the organizational structure of any corporation. In other types of ownership there won't be one (for example, partnership). Usually from five to ten owners with the largest number of shares get elected to the Board of Directors.

**Managing Director** is appointed by the Board of Directors for a certain period of time. He is responsible for managing the company, fulfilling the main strategy and developing business. He reports to the Board of Directors and shareholders.

**Financial Controller** is responsible for Finance and Accounting Function. This function is dealing with all aspects of reporting to authorities, shareholders and management of the company. They have to provide them with accurate and transparent financial and management reports in a timely manner. Managers use financial data for decision making purposes. Budget group develops plans and budgets. A corporation with many employees may need a personnel department. Personnel department recruits new employees and organizes training courses. Personnel Manager is the Head of the Personnel Department. The Personnel Department is dealing with issues of personnel training, hiring policies, and defining reward systems for people from different departments and divisions. A qualified personnel manager should possess good communication skills. He/she should be able to chair a meeting, to conduct an interview with job applicants.

**Manufacturing Manager** is responsible for managing production, quality control and research and development. Heads of workshops usually report to him. Information regarding new market trends comes from the Marketing Department to the Research and Development Division where they improve existing products or develop new ones. Quality Control Division is dealing not only with quality of products but also with quality of business processes. So they check both quality of products and business processes.

**Sales and Marketing Manager** is always a very hard and artistic job to do but it gives more satisfaction than any other works within the company. Sales and Marketing Department is responsible for sales of products, promotion and advertising, market research, developing product and market strategies, concluding contracts with clients and many other things (from the way packaging should look to organization of presentations and shows).

**Purchasing Manager** is working closely with Manufacturing Function because the Purchasing Department is responsible for purchasing materials, low value items and all the assets for Production. They have to find the best quality materials at the lowest price.

**Задание 4.** Переведите слова в рамке и дополните ими предложения.

1) director	6) staff
2) subordinate	7) supervisor
3) middle manager	8) employee
4) colleague	9) superior
5) junior executive	10) work-force

- 1) The executives working below the top managers are generally called ....
- 2) Laura is an important person in our company. She is a member of the Board of ...
- 3) Peter has been with the firm for a year. He is at present a ... and is being trained for a managerial position.
- 4) Their ... is expanding rapidly. They now have over 5.000 employees.
- 5) At least 50% of our ... have been with the company over ten years.
- 6) We are a small group in the Research and Development Department. Fortunately, I get on well with all my ....
- 7) Our telephone operators work under the direction of a ....
- 8) I work under Mr. Brown. He is my ....
- 9) Sheila and Tom work under my authority. I am their boss and they are my ....
- 10) I am responsible for ... training and development.

**Задание 5.** Вставьте соответствующие предлоги из рамки.

with (2)	in	by	of	for	to (2)	on
----------	----	----	----	-----	--------	----

- 1) Senior managers are involved ... the running of the company as a whole.



- 2) The success of organization activity depends ... the qualification of its senior managers.
- 3) Senior managers are also responsible ... such areas as finance, human resources and marketing.
- 4) In terms of job skills senior managers should be aware ... chairing meetings, participating in meetings, negotiating, giving formal presentations and socializing.
- 5) Many of the comments on senior managers apply ... middle and junior managers.
- 6) Middle and junior managers are appointed ... senior managers.
- 7) Middle and junior managers work within a more closely defined area than senior managers and report ... them.
- 8) Middle and junior managers deal ... practical everyday matters.
- 9) They provide the organization ... everyday problem solving.

**Задание 6.** Представьте ситуацию: Mr. А является представителем компании Virgin, Mr. Б – компании Motorola. Задайте вопросы о деятельности компаний от имени их представителей, заполните карточки.

Mr. А
Virgin is a leading international company based in London. It was founded in 1970 by Richard Branson, the present chairman. The group has seven main divisions: cinema, communication, financial services, hotels, investments, retail and travel. Its retail segment is led by Virgin Megastores, a network of music and entertainment stores. Virgin operates in 23 countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, Australia and Japan. In 1999, the combined sales of the different Virgin holding companies exceeded £3 bn.

Mr. В
Motorola maintains sales, services and manufacturing facilities throughout the world, conducting business on six continents. Its major business areas are: advanced electronic systems, components and services, two-way radios, paging and data communications, automotive, defense and space electronics and computers. It has the largest portfolio in the world of cellular phones. The CEO is Christopher Galvin and the headquarters are situated in Chicago. Sales in 1999 were \$30.2 bn.

Name of company _____
Headquarters _____
Chairman _____
Business activities _____
Main markets _____
Sales in 1999 _____

**Задание 7.** Напишите профиль компании, используя краткую информацию, представленную в визитной карточке. Используйте пример в задании 6.

Name of company: TESCO
Established: 1924
Headquarters: Chestnut, near London, UK
Chairman: John Gardiner
Business activities: 1) Superstores and hypermarkets – food, toys, clothes.

2) Personal finance – banking, credit cards, loans, insurance.  
3) E-commerce – home shopping, books online, Internet service provider.  
Main markets: UK, Ireland, France, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, South Korea, Thailand (plans for Malaysia and Taiwan)  
Sales in 1999: £ 18,5 bn

**Практическое занятие 38. Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование.**

**Практическое занятие 39. Работа на производстве.**

**Практическое занятие 40. Конкурсы профессионального мастерства**

**Vocabulary:**

hand tools – ручной инструмент

tool kits – набор инструментов

tool box – ящик с инструментами

hammer – молоток

claw hammer – молоток гвоздодер

wrench – гаечный ключ

adjustable wrench (monkey wrench) – разводной гаечный ключ

screwdriver – отвертка

Phillips screwdriver – крестовая отвертка

Flathead screwdriver – плоская отвертка

long-nose pliers – длинноносые плоскогубцы

slip-joint pliers – плоскогубцы, пассатижи

diagonal cutting pliers – кусачки, бокорезы

rubber mallet – киянка резиновая

(blade) utility knife – складной канцелярский нож

tape measure – измерительная рулетка

flashlight – фонарь

screws – винты, болты

tapping screws – саморезы

nuts – гайки

bolts – болты, винты

nails – гвозди



**Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

### What is Simple Machines?

A simple machine is something that reduces the effort needed to do work. Machines come in all shapes and sizes and can be very basic; a bottle opener, a screw, and even your skeleton, work as machines. They magnify the effort that we apply to a task and enable us to do many things that our muscular strength alone could not manage. The amount of effort saved by using a machine is known as its mechanical advantage. The greater the mechanical advantage of a machine, the less effort is required relative to the load.

### Vocabulary:

advantage (advantaged; advantaged) – способствовать; (сущ.) преимущество

apply (applied; applied) – применять, наносить, обращаться

effort – усилие, попытка

enable (enabled; enabled) – позволять, запускать допускать, уполномочивать

load – нагрузка, заряд

magnify (magnified; magnified) – увеличивать

manage (managed; managed) – управлять, уметь, лечить

reduce (reduced; reduced) – уменьшать, понижать, сокращать

relative – относительный

required (required; required) – требовать, нуждаться

**Задание 2. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**Machine-tools** Machine-tools are used to shape metals and other materials. The material to be shaped is called the workpiece. Most machine-tools are now electrically driven. Machine-tools with electrical drive are faster and more accurate than hand tools: they were an important element

in the development of mass-production processes, as they allowed individual parts to be made in large numbers so as to be interchangeable.

All machine-tools have facilities for holding both the workpiece and the tool, and for accurately controlling the movement of the cutting tool relative to the workpiece. Most machining operations generate large amounts of heat, and use cooling fluids (usually a mixture of water and oils) for cooling and lubrication.

Machine-tools usually work materials mechanically but other machining methods have been developed lately. They include chemical machining, spark erosion to machine very hard materials to any shape by means of a continuous high-voltage spark (discharge) between an electrode and a workpiece. Other machining methods include drilling using ultrasound, and cutting by means of a laser beam. Numerical control of machine-tools and flexible manufacturing systems have made it possible for complete systems of machine-tools to be used flexibly for the manufacture of a range of products.

### **Vocabulary:**

machine-tools — станки

electrically driven — с электроприводом

shape — форма

workpiece — деталь

accurate — точный

development — развитие

to allow — позволять, разрешать

interchangeable — взаимозаменяемый

facility — приспособление

relative — относительный

amount — количество

fluid — жидкость

to lubricate — смазывать

spark erosion — электроискровая обработка

discharge — разряд

by means of — посредством

beam — луч

drilling — сверление

flexible — гибкий

range — ассортимент, диапазон

### **Задание 3. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

#### **Robots in manufacturing**

Today most robots are used in manufacturing operations. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories:

1. material handling
2. processing operations
3. assembly and inspection.

Material-handling is the transfer of material and loading and unloading of machines. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move materials or work parts from one to another. Many of these tasks are relatively simple: robots pick up parts from one conveyor and place them on another. Other transfer operations are more complex, such as placing parts in an arrangement that can be calculated by the robot. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize a robot to load and unload parts. This requires the robot to be equipped with a gripper that can grasp parts. Usually the gripper must be designed specifically for the particular part geometry.

In robotic processing operations, the robot manipulates a tool to perform a process on the work part. Examples of such applications include spot welding, continuous arc welding and spray

painting. Spot welding of automobile bodies is one of the most common applications of industrial robots. The robot positions a spot welder against the automobile panels and frames to join them. Arc welding is a continuous process in which robot moves the welding rod along the welding seam. Spray painting is the manipulation of a spray-painting gun over the surface of the object to be coated. Other operations in this category include grinding and polishing in which a rotating spindle serves as the robot's tool.

The third application area of industrial robots is assembly and inspection. The use of robots in assembly is expected to increase because of the high cost of manual labour. But the design of the product is an important aspect of robotic assembly. Assembly methods that are satisfactory for humans are not always suitable for robots. Screws and nuts are widely used for fastening in manual assembly, but the same operations are extremely difficult for an one-armed robot.

Inspection is another area of factory operations in which the utilization of robots is growing. In a typical inspection job, the robot positions a sensor with respect to the work part and determines whether the part answers the quality specifications. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides a substitute for human labour. There are certain characteristics of industrial jobs performed by humans that can be done by robots:

1. the operation is repetitive, involving the same basic work motions every cycle,
2. the operation is hazardous or uncomfortable for the human worker (for example: spray painting, spot welding, arc welding, and certain machine loading and unloading tasks),
3. the workpiece or tool is too heavy and difficult to handle,
4. the operation allows the robot to be used on two or three shifts.

#### **Задание 4. Answer the questions:**

1. How are robots used in manufacturing?
2. What is «material handling»?
3. What does a robot need to be equipped with to do loading and unloading operations?
4. What does robot manipulate in robotic processing operation?
5. What is the most common application of robots in automobile manufacturing?
6. What operations could be done by robot in car manufacturing industry?
7. What are the main reasons to use robots in production?
8. How can robots inspect the quality of production?
9. What operations could be done by robots in hazardous or uncomfortable for the human workers conditions?

**Практическое занятие 41. Достижения науки.**

**Практическое занятие 42. Современные информационные технологии.**

**Практическое занятие 43. ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности.**

#### **Vocabulary**

rapidly — быстро

general-purpose — универсальный, многоцелевой

device — прибор, устройство

vacuum tube — вакуумная трубка

several — несколько

multiplication — умножение

manually — вручную

to alter — изменять, менять

transistor -транзистор

to create — создавать

to improve — улучшать, совершенствовать

expensive — дорогой, дорогостоящий

to build (past built, p.p. built) — построить

digital — цифровой  
conceptually — концептуально  
similar — похожий, подобный  
regardless — невзирая на  
nevertheless — тем не менее, однако  
desk-top — десктоп, компьютер настольного размера  
laptop — лептоп  
to fit — подходить  
briefcase — портфель, чемоданчик  
workstation — рабочая станция  
to enhance — улучшить, увеличивать  
capability — способность  
server — сервер  
enterprise — предприятие  
research establishment — исследовательское учреждение  
to be composed of — состоять из  
central processing unit — центральное вычислительное устройство  
distinct — разный, различный  
input device — устройство ввода информации  
memory storage device — устройство хранения информации  
output device — устройство вывода информации  
communication network — система коммуникаций  
to link — соединять  
external — внешний

**Задание 1.** Прочтите и переведите текст.

### **The History of Computer Development**

The rapidly advancing field of electronics led to construction of the first general-purpose electronic computer in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania. It was Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer or ENIAC, the device contained 18,000 vacuum tubes and had a speed of several hundred multiplications per minute. Its program was wired into the processor and had to be manually altered.

Later transistors appeared. The use of the transistor in computers began in the late 1950s. It marked the advent of smaller, faster elements than it was possible to create with the use of vacuum-tube machines. Because transistors use less power and have a much longer life, computers alone were improved a lot. They were called second-generation computers.

Components became smaller and the system became less expensive to build.

Modern digital computers are all conceptually similar, regardless of size and shape. Nevertheless, they can be divided into several categories on the basis of cost and performance.

The first one is the personal computer or microcomputer, a relatively low-cost machine, usually of desk-top size. Sometimes they are called laptops. They are small enough to fit in a briefcase. The second is the workstation, a microcomputer with enhanced graphics and communications capabilities that make it especially useful for office work. And the server computers, a large expensive machine with the capability of serving the needs of major business enterprises, government departments, scientific research establishments. The largest and fastest of these are called supercomputers.

A digital computer is not actually a single machine, in the sense that most people think of computers. Instead it is a system composed of five distinct elements: a central processing unit, input devices, memory storage devices, output devices and a communications network, called a «bus» that links all the elements of the system and connects the system itself to the external world.

Talking about a central processing unit or the heart of computer; I would like to add that there were several generations of microprocessors. The first generation was represented by processing unit Intel 8086. The second generation central processing unit was represented by processing unit Intel 80286, used in IBM PC AT 286. In the end of 80s such computer costs about 25-30 000 rubles in the former USSR. The third generation is represented by Intel 80386, used in IBM PC AT 386. The microprocessors of the fourth generation were used in computers IBM PC AT 486. There are also central processing units of the fifth generation, used in Intel Pentium 60 and Intel Pentium 66, central processing units of the sixth generation, used in computers Intel Pentium 75,90,100 and 133. Few years ago appeared central processing units of seventh and eighth generations.

Computer speeds are measured in gigahertz today. Recently, an optical central processing unit has been invented, which is capable of executing trillions discrete operations per second or it is as fast as the speed of light.

So, we are at the threshold of new computer era, when artificial intelligence could be invented. There are no questions with «if», the only question is «when». And time will show us either computers become our best friends or our evil enemies as it is shown in some movies.

**Задание 2.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. When was the first general-purpose electronic computer constructed?
2. When did the use of transistor in computers begin?
3. Are all modern digital computers conceptually similar?
4. What is laptop?
5. What is a server computer?
6. What is supercomputer?
7. How many elements can be distinguished in a computer?

**Задание 3.** Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

#### Computers in my life

Computer addicts are the minority of computer users but there is no doubt that more and more young people are computer literate. Computer studies is a subject in many schools and many young people have personal computers. About one in three hundred computer owners spend almost all their time using computers.

Ninety six per cent of them are males of all ages. All of them spend an average of twenty hours per week on home computers. The majority of the adults also use computers at work. All the computer addicts are very intelligent. They have been interested in science and technology from a very early age and they are usually very shy people who like being alone.

A survey in a school showed that fewer girls are interested in computers because girls are less likely to have a computer. Even if they have one, they use then less frequently than boys. Possibly it is because we think of computers as something to do with maths and science, which are traditionally 'male' subjects. Possibly it is because most of the computer teachers are men, who give the girls less attention. Possibly parents think it is less important for girls to have computer skills.

Computer addicts are usually very shy people. Using computers gives them confidence. They love debugging and solving problems, develop programs and love learning programming languages. They learnt to communicate with other users through computer networks and the people they met in school and work think of them as experts who could help and advise when they had problems with their machines. A few spend their time 'hacking' and one addict left a message on a computer of Buckingham House. Very few computer addicts play computer games, but many people use a computer exclusively for games.

Some parents worry about computer games because they think their children won't be able to communicate with real people in the real world. But parents do not need to worry. According to research computer addicts usually do well after they have left school. Parents also do not need

to worry that computer addiction will make their children become unfriendly and unable to communicate with people.

It is not the computer that makes them shy. In fact, what they know about computers improves their social lives. They become experts and others come to them for help and advice.

For most children computer games are a craze. Like any other craze, such as skate-boarding, the craze is short-lived. It provides harmless fun and a chance to escape.

If we didn't have these computer addicts, we wouldn't have modern technology. They are the inventors of tomorrow.

### **Vocabulary:**

addict — сильно увлеченный чем-либо, наркоман

minority — меньшинство

owner — владелец

male — мужчина; мужской

average — средний

majority — большинство

survey — исследование, обзор, опрос

confidence — уверенность

debugging — finding and removing problems in computers and computer programs; отладка (программы); наладка (машины или механизма); устранение неполадок, устранение неисправностей

'hacking' — gaining access to computers when it is not allowed

to do well — преуспевать

**Задание 4.** Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are computer addicts like?
2. Have you ever used a computer?
3. Why are computers used?
4. Why are more boys than girls interested in computers?
5. Is computer addiction harmful?
6. Do you use computers at school/university/work? What do you use them for?
7. Would you say you are computer-literate? Why?

**Задание 5.** Прочтите и переведите текст.

### **The Advantages and Disadvantages of Modern Technology**

Technology is known to impact the world to a startling degree. For example, businesspeople around the globe use computers to perform work-related tasks. Some of the impacts of modern technology are positive, but others are not. Person's looking at a list of the advantages and disadvantages of technology is useful because it provides a means by which an individual may assess whether technology implementation is worth potential risks.

An increase in technology generally means that tasks are completed faster and more efficiently. From the business standpoint, this is definitely an advantage, since increased productivity means better sales, services or manufacturing.

When an organization uses technology properly, the technology typically cuts the number of hours that need to be worked. This increases profit for the organization because it doesn't need to pay workers to remain on the job site. However, if the technology cut the number of hours drastically enough, some individuals might lose their jobs entirely because the technology essentially completed the tasks that the employee originally had done. Factories are the best example of this - as more and more robots complete assembly line tasks in an automated way, there's less of a need for physical workers. According to Small Business Bible, jobs are created by technology too, such as information technology specialist positions.



It is debatable whether or not technology is financially a disadvantage or advantage. On one hand, technology is cost effective, according to Small Business Bible - technology may boost revenue and profit through increased efficiency, productivity and limited man hours. However, a business may lose this revenue and profit simply because they have to support and update all of the technology they use. For example, a business might reduce the number of office employee hours with a handful of software programs, unless it then had to pay a technology consultant fees for installing and answering questions about how to use the programs.

An organization using technology to an excessive degree (e.g., when most operations are automated, more machines are used than employees, the majority of employees are in tech support, or everyone is required to use phones, computers, etc.), it may lose the personal appeal it had. Others may shy away from the organization because they want to do business or communicate with a real person and not a machine.

Technology may cause numerous health problems. For example, scientists, researchers and doctors are concerned about the links between technology, obesity/heart problems, eye strain, deafness and muscle issues. Waste from technology such as the used fuel and emissions from factory machines is considered to be the main source of polluting the environment, disturbing ecosystems and making people sick.

**Задание 6.** Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний: влиять/влияние, преимущество, точка зрения, сокращать, рабочее место, в значительной степени, сборочная линия, являться спорным вопросом, годовой доход, обновлять.

**Задание 7.** Найдите в тексте синонимы к следующим словам: rise, universe, to make, to evaluate, many, effectively, disputable, to promote.

**Задание 8.** Определите, соответствуют ли ниже приведенные высказывания прочитанному тексту: верно/неверно/в тексте нет информации:

1. Businesspeople around the world apply typewriting machines to perform work-related tasks.
2. All impacts of modern technology are positive.
3. When the tasks are completed faster and more efficiently it means that sales, services and manufacturing are better.
4. If the organization doesn't need to pay workers to remain on the job site, it will increase its profits.
5. The most important role for modern technology is played by automation.
6. They suggested that the question of applying the new means of communication should be discussed at once.
7. Without satellites and spaceships the investigation of outer space wouldn't have been carried out.
8. Provided you had used the satellite communication system, you could have hold a telebridge with the USA.
9. One of the characteristic features of the present century is the extent to which knowledge is used to serve various human purposes.
10. The expansion of scientific activities is known to open up prospects for the transformation of technology and production stimulated by science.

**Практическое занятие 44. Известные ученые и их открытия в России.**

**Практическое занятие 45. Известные ученые и их открытия за рубежом.**

### **Vocabulary**

break through - открытие, достижение, научный прорыв

common good - общее благо

crucial - важнейший, ключевой  
development - развитие  
to develop - развивать  
global - глобальный, всемирный  
to harm - вредить, наносить вред  
highly qualified - высококвалифицированный  
humanity - человечество  
to lead - вести к чему-то  
quantity - количество  
rapidly - быстро  
to regenerate - восстанавливаться, возрождаться  
software - программное обеспечение  
to solve a problem - решать проблему  
solution - решение  
source - источник  
survive - выживать  
transmit - передавать, переслать  
up-to-date - новейший, современный  
values - ценности  
high technologies — высокие технологии  
development of science and technology — развитие науки и техники  
become an inseparable part of our life — стать неотъемлемой частью нашей жизни  
imagine without various gadgets — представить без разнообразных гаджетов  
make more comfortable and safe — сделать удобнее и безопаснее  
scaring and unpredictable results — пугающие и непредсказуемые результаты  
consequences of modern science and technical progress — последствия современной науки и технического прогресса  
threaten life on the Earth — угрожать жизни на земле  
threaten the existence of our planet — угрожать существованию нашей планеты

**Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:**

**Scientific and technical progress**

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.

These processes affect social structures and values. It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine

calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises. But on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.

There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today. One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today. Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.

The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations. But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems. The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.

Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems. The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

## **Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?
7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?
8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?
13. Find in the text synonyms to the words «new», «fast», «important» and «to send». Can you think of other synonyms to these words?
14. Translate the underlined words and use them in your own sentences.

### **Задание 3. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

#### **Great Inventions**

##### **Television (1920s)**

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer John Logie Baird. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light.

##### **Motor Car (late 19th Century)**

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

##### **Electricity**

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

##### **Photography (early 19th Century)**

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

##### **Telephone (1876)**

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

##### **Computer (20th Century)**

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

##### **Aero plane**

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.

### **Задание 4. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

#### **Computer Revolution**

50 years ago people didn't even hear of computers, and today we cannot imagine life without them.

Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the revolution is still going on.

Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and earrings.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. They will contain electronic "neural networks". Of course, they'll be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

Some people say that computers are dangerous, but I don't agree with them.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library. On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

All in all, I strongly believe that computers are a useful tool. They have changed our life for the better. So why shouldn't we make them work to our advantage?

#### **Задание 5. Прочтите и переведите текст, выполните задания к тексту:**

##### **Computer is my friend, but not the best**

Nowadays we live in information era, when information is the key and engine of progress. Future is speed and power. Our society needs to develop means of information. The Internet, phones, telegraph, cell phones, radio, TV are all the means of communication. They are no longer symbols of prestige but tools, which let to use working time more effectively.

60 years ago people didn't even heard of computers, and today we can't imagine our life without them. Let's remember some facts from the history of computer development.

The first computer was made in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania. It was Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer or ENIAC. Its program was wired into the processor and had to be manually altered. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the computer revolution is still going on.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. They will contain electronic "neural networks". Of course, they will be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

Nowadays, practically everyone has a computer at home. Computers play a very important role in our life. They are used by people of all ages: from teens to professional businessmen. We can't imagine our modern school without using a computer. We can make projects, slide-shows and even films at our lessons with the help of computes. Pupils can use computes to prepare reports, to find information they need, to write compositions, to find new friends with the help of the Internet. The computer is also used as an electronic vocabulary. It is made for people who have no time to look up translations or explanation of words in the dictionary.

I think computers were invented as machines for business people not to waste their time. They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.

On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money.

E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

And now I want to tell some words about the Internet. To my mind, it's the greatest invention of humanity. The Internet is a global computer network. Nowadays million of people are already its active users.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war to get some information to anywhere. Public Internet began in the late 70's.

Today the Internet is very popular all over the world. A global Net has covered almost the whole planet. It has filled lives of people with joy. Firstly, because of the easiest way of getting information about every part of men's occupation.

Secondly, it is indispensable for people who communicate frequently with their relatives and friends from others counties. And also the Internet helps to make friends all over the world. You can virtually visit different countries, cities, museums. You can play games and take part in conferences together with people from different countries. The Internet can completely replace such communication facilities as telephony and mail.

But the Internet carries not only "pluses: There are some negative sides of the Web. First of all, it is connected with the health: The vision may decline, different measles of the back or joints may appear.

Some people may become nervous; lose their contacts with people surrounding them. They lose their conception of real life. Hackers arouse lots of troubles: the Internet hooligans are interfering in lots of programs, breaking computers, dilating viruses, breaking open even federal governmental sites.

The Internet and virtual reality on the whole will never be able to replace real relationships between people, to become a big part of people's life.

Many friends tell me that computer is their best friend. I can't understand how a nothing-feeling machine can be somebody's friend. As for me I enjoy reading books. I think by reading books we learn to think and to feel, we make our speech more eloquent.

I get pleasure in speaking to my friends, listening to what they say, looking into their eyes, following their impressions and feelings.

In conclusion, I'd like to say that computes and the Internet are splendid medium if getting information and communication but nobody and nothing is able to replace our devoted friends, family and other vital values.

#### **Задание 6. Answer the questions:**

1. What are the means of communication you read in this text?
2. What is the era we live? What is the key and engine of progress nowadays?
3. When was the first computer made? What was its name?
4. How can pupils, students, and teachers use computer in their studying?
5. What is on-line shopping?
6. What is the Internet?
7. When did the history of Internet begin?
8. How does the Internet help people to communicate?
9. What are health troubles connected with the Internet?
10. Can the computer the best friend? Why do you think so?

**Задание 7. Read the statements. Write they are TRUE or FALSE.**

1. The first computer was very little.
2. The computer is the best friend of all people. There is no better friend than computer.
3. The Internet is indispensable for people who communicate frequently with their relatives and friends from other countries.
4. The computer saves a lot of time.
5. Public Internet began in the late 60's.
6. The computers are used by only children, students and youth
7. Internet carries only "pluses": There are no negative sides of the Web.
8. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.
9. We can imagine our modern school without using a computer.
10. Nobody and nothing is able to replace our devoted friends, family and other vital values.

**3) Complete the sentences according to the text.**

1. Our society needs to .....
2. The Internet can completely replace such communication facilities as .....
3. . The Internet has covered .....
4. Nowadays ..... are already its active users.
5. Computers and the Internet are splendid .....

**4) Find these words in the text.**

человечество, готовить доклад, делать ошибки, диагностировать болезни, выжить, объяснение, словарь, в ручную, инструменты, экономить, тратить время впустую, представление, болезнь спины и суставов, красноречивый, необходимый, государственные сайты, бесчувственная машина, вирусы, вмешиваться, искать в интернете, пользователи, ядерная война.

**5) Write the advantages (преимущества) and disadvantages (недостатки) of the computer and the Internet.**

advantages	disadvantages
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**5. Ответьте на вопросы:**

**What gadgets and machines do people use?**

1. camera
2. a microwave oven
3. an electronic game
4. a TV set
5. a vacuum cleaner
6. a cordless phone
7. a talking alarm clock
8. a sewing machine
9. a computer
10. a solar powered calculator
11. a TV remote-control unit
12. a mower

13. a fax machine
14. a dishwasher

**Why do people use them?**

- a. to cut and collect the grass
- b. to wash the dishes
- c. to take photographs
- d. to cook, defrost, reheat pre-prepared food
- e. to receive or make calls around the home etc
- f. to perform everyday cleaning tasks from vacuuming to cleaning up liquids, dust and waste and shampooing carpets
- g. to not only sew but do embroidery and appliqué and sew on buttons
- h. to wake up people and tell the time
- i. to record a programme even when watching another on a different channel
- j. to have fun and entertain
- k. to send and receive urgent messages
- l. to operate the TV set from a distance
- m. to write programs, play games, find and use information.
- n. to do calculations in sunlight or daylight.

**6. Обсудите с одноклассниками следующие темы:**

1. How often are these inventions used?
2. Why do people use all these things?
3. Which things are the most or least useful in the home from your point of view? Why do you think so?

I think that ... is the most important thing in the home.

We can ...

Some of the inventions, for example ... is/are less important.

We do not often...

And I'm sure we can do without ...

**7. Закончите диалог и проигрывайте его:**

Shop assistant: Good morning, can I help you?

Customer: .....

Shop assistant: Right. What seems to be the problem?

Customer: .....

Shop assistant: Hmm ... perhaps the battery is flat?

Customer: .....

Shop assistant: Well, let's try a new one, just in case. Maybe there's a problem with your charger.

Just a moment, ... no, it still won't open. OK, well, we'll have to send it away to be repaired.

Customer: .....

Shop assistant: Well, the product is still under guarantee so provided you have your receipt it will be repaired free of charge.

Customer: .....

Shop assistant: Well, we have to send it away to the manufacturer so it could take anything up to three weeks.



Customer: .....

Shop assistant: Well, give us a call in two weeks and hopefully it will be ready by then!

**8. Посмотрите на эти слова. Что делает каждый элемент? Какой из них (ов) вы бы использовали для:**

camcorder laptop MP3 player digital camera Walkman video mobile phone  
PDA (personal digital assistant) radio cassette player Dictaphone TV

1. record your lessons at college?
2. tell the time?
3. send a picture message to a friend?
4. film a friend's birthday party?
5. listen to music?
6. send emails?
7. keep a record of your spending?
8. watch a DVD?
9. look up a friend's address
10. edit your essay on the bus?
11. do some Internet research for a project?
12. Show photos to your friends?
13. burn songs onto a CD?
14. listen to the news?
15. plan your day/week?

**9. Ответьте на вопрос, используя пример :**

What kinds of high tech gadgets do you own, e.g. PDA, iPod, portable DVD player, PlayStation, mobile phone, etc? What do you use them for?

Example:

A: I've got a PDA. I mainly use it to plan my week or keep a record of my spending.

B: I've got a PDA too, which I mainly use to look up my friends' addresses.

**10. Прочтите и переведите статью, Какие у людей интересы и увлечения? Как вы думаете, без каких приспособлений они не могли бы жить?:**

**3 things I could live without**

**Sarah Tyson (New Zealand), age 16, high school student, likes: shopping & friends** "I'm not really into computers, gadgets and things like that, but I have to admit I really can't imagine life without my iPod®! It's amazing being able to store the whole of your music collection on one tiny device. I like to listen to it when I'm walking to and from school. Also, I'd find it almost impossible to be without my mobile phone. I just couldn't organise my social life without it, and my parents only allow me to stay out late on Saturday if I keep calling them. They want to know where I am. I've just bought a digital camera with my birthday money. It's fantastic. I've taken so many photos of my friends. In fact, I'm even considering a career as a photographer."

**Andy Cooper (UK), age 19, Physics student, likes: music & video games** "I'm a complete techno freak, so it's hard to pick just three things I couldn't live without! Firstly, though, I guess

no one these days can survive without their mobile. Mine has got quite a good voice recorder on it so I often use it to record my university lectures so that I can listen to them again at home. It's really handy. The second thing I really love is the portable DVD player that I won in a competition last year. I'm studying at a university far away from my home town so it's really nice to be able to put on my headphones and watch movies on the long bus journey back. I'm a bit ashamed to admit it but I'm totally hooked on my PlayStation 2®! I know I'm 19 but I am still very keen on it. I can play for hours!

**Tina Appleby (USA), age 33, accountant, likes: cinema & photography** "I'm a businesswoman so I suppose it goes without saying that I really couldn't live without my laptop and PDA. I'm not a naturally organised person so my PDA in particular really helps me out. I use it as a diary, I change documents on it when I'm on the move and yes, I even play games on it on the underground on my way to work! It keeps my whole life together to the extent that I would feel quite lost without it! And my laptop allows me to store all the information my clients need. I don't have to carry lots of heavy files when I visit them. Apart from work, I've always had a passion for photography, so my absolute favourite gadget at the moment is my new digital camcorder. I'm having so much fun making home movies. I edit them using software on my laptop. It's a great pastime."

**Questions: Who (Andy, Tina or Sarah):**

1. Needs a particular gadget for his/her hobby?
2. Values something that they didn't buy themselves?
3. Isn't very keen on technology.
4. Uses a gadget to help with his/her studies?
5. Would feel disorganized without a particular gadget?
6. Feels embarrassed about something he/she likes?
7. Is allowed more freedom because of a gadget?

### **11. Проведите интервью:**

Work in groups of four. Take the roles of an interviewer and the people in the text. Conduct an interview about their favourite gadgets.

### **12. Обсудите с другом утверждения, С чем вы: согласны и не согласны?**

Do mobile phones give us more freedom or enslave us?

1. Technology is a part of modern life and children need to be familiar with it from an early age.
2. Fewer and fewer people are needed as more and more tasks are carried out by machines.
3. They cause disturbances in class.

### **13. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

#### **Mobile phones**

1. For several years now, schools have debated whether or not pupils should be allowed to bring their mobile phones to school. While there are some advantages to having mobiles at school, I personally believe that it is better for students to leave them at home.
2. First of all, they can be a serious distraction in classrooms. It is impossible for teachers and students to focus on classwork if there are constant interruptions from mobile phones ringing. Moreover, students cannot listen to the teacher and concentrate fully on their work if they are

sending text messages or playing games.

3. Secondly, there are possible risks to the safety and general welfare of students if they are allowed to bring their mobiles to school. There have been quite a few cases, for instance, of students being attacked and robbed of their phones on their way to and from school. In addition, the classroom should not be used as a place to show off possessions.

4. On the other hand, however, there are times when it can be useful for students to have mobiles at school. For example, some parents prefer their children to have their phones with them so that they can contact each other during the day in case of an emergency. All in all, although allowing mobiles in schools can be beneficial to a certain extent, it seems to me that they are an unnecessary distraction, especially in class.

#### **14. Подготовьте сообщение:**

Collect information about an inventor from your country using the Internet. Write a short text.

- Name of person
- What he/she was
- What he/she invented and when (40-60 words).

#### **15. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:**

##### **Internet and Modern Life**

The Internet has already entered our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundred of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war, when everything around might be polluted by radiation and it would be dangerous to get out for any living being to get some information to anywhere. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest and safest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the net will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology was called packet switching.

Invention of modems, special devices allowing your computer to send the information through the telephone line, has opened doors to the Internet for millions of people.

Most of the Internet host computers are in the United States of America. It is clear that the accurate number of users can be counted fairly approximately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet today, because there are hundred of millions of users and their number is growing.

Nowadays the most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. They can do it either they are at home or in the internet clubs or at work. Other popular services are available on the Internet too. It is reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP servers, etc.

In many countries, the Internet could provide businessmen with a reliable, alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems its own system of communications. Commercial users can communicate cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for international calls around the world, when you pay a good deal of money.

But saving money is only the first step and not the last one. There is a commercial use of this network and it is drastically increasing. Now you can work through the internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. Because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. But there are many encoding programs available. Notwithstanding, these programs are not perfect and can easily be cracked.

Another big and serious problem of the net is control. Yes, there is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net. It is like a tremendous library and market together. In the future, the situation might change, but now we have what we have. It could be expressed in two words — an anarchist's dream.

### **Vocabulary:**

network — сеть

to embrace — охватывать, окружать

user — юзер, пользователь

to design — задумывать, придумывать, разрабатывать

to survive — выжить

nuclear war — ядерная война

to pollute — загрязнять

dangerous — опасный

path — путь, маршрут

available — доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении, наличный

the net — интернет, сеть

packet switching — пакетное переключение

invention — изобретение

accurate — точный

to count — считать, сосчитать

approximately — приблизительно, примерно

to receive — получать

message — послание

to provide — снабжать, доставлять, обеспечивать

reliable — надежный

alternative — альтернативный

provider — провайдер, поставщик

security — безопасность

router — маршрутизатор

to intercept — перехватить (сигнал и т. д.)

to encode — кодировать, шифровать

notwithstanding — тем не менее, однако, все же

to crack — взломать

huge — большой, гигантский, громадный, огромный

to circulate — передвигаться/двигаться в пределах чего-то  
tremendous —разг. огромный, гигантский, громадный; потрясающий

**Questions:**

1. What is the Internet?
2. When and where did the history of Internet begin?
3. Why was the Internet designed?
4. What is modem?
5. Where are most of the Internet host computers?
6. What is the accurate number of internet users?
7. What is the most popular Internet service today?
8. What are other popular services available on the Internet?
9. What is the most important problem of the Internet?
10. Why is there no effective control in the Internet today?
11. Is there a commercial use of the network today?