

Министерство образования Белгородской области  
ОГАПОУ «Старооскольский техникум технологий и дизайна»

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ  
ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ  
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ  
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

**Специальность 54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)**

2023 г.

Методические рекомендации по проведению практических занятий по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности разработаны на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта и рабочей программы учебной дисциплины для обучающихся по специальности среднего профессионального образования **54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)**.

РАССМОТРЕНО:

На заседании цикловой  
методической комиссии  
Протокол №1 от «31» августа 2023 г.  
Председатель ЦМК  
\_\_\_\_\_ Н.И. Лоптева

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Заместитель директора по УМР  
\_\_\_\_\_ А.Н. Гаранина

Организация-разработчик:

**ОГАПОУ «Старооскольский техникум технологий и дизайна»**

Разработчики:

**Лоптева Н.И., преподаватель ОГАПОУ «Старооскольский техникум технологий и дизайна»**

**Панкова Е.С., преподаватель ОГАПОУ «Старооскольский техникум технологий и дизайна»**

## 1. Пояснительная записка

Учебная дисциплина **ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности** является обязательной частью общепрофессионального цикла примерной основной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности **54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)**.

Целью практических работ по дисциплине **ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности** является проведение практических занятий и овладение фундаментальными знаниями, профессиональными умениями и навыками по профилю изучаемой дисциплины, закрепление и систематизация знаний, формирование умений и навыков и овладение опытом творческой, исследовательской деятельности.

Практические занятия содержат тематические текстовые материалы, упражнения на расширение словарного запаса и образование потенциального профессионального словаря, грамматические таблицы, тренировочные задания для активизации знаний грамматических форм и синтаксических оборотов.

### **Задачи практических занятий:**

- обобщить, систематизировать, углубить, закрепить полученные знания по изучаемым темам;
- формировать умения применять полученные знания на практике;
- выработать при решении поставленных задач таких профессионально значимых качеств, как самостоятельность, ответственность, точность, творческая инициатива.

### **Цель практических занятий:**

- формировать у обучающихся навыки устной речи по профессиональной тематике;
- развивать потребность и умение пользоваться справочной литературой;
- развивать умение высказываться целостно, как в смысловом, так и в структурном отношении;
- развивать навыки чтения с полным пониманием основного содержания текста;
- активизировать знание грамматических форм и синтаксических оборотов, употребительных в специальной литературе.

### **В результате обучающийся осваивает следующие общие компетенции:**

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие;

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами;

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;

ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях;

ОК 08. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности;

ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках;

ОК 11. Использовать знания по финансовой грамотности, планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере.

**В результате изучения в соответствии с ФГОС обучающийся должен**

**знать:**

- лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

**владеть:**

- навыками разговорно-бытовой речи (нормативным произношением и ритмом речи) и применять их для повседневного общения;

- понимать устную (монологическую и диалогическую) речь на профессиональную тему;

- активно владеть наиболее употребительной грамматикой и основными грамматическими явлениями, характерными для профессиональной речи;

- знать основную терминологию специальности;

- читать и понимать со словарем специальную литературу по профилю профессии (специальности);

- владеть всеми видами чтения литературы разных функциональных стилей;

- владеть основами публичной речи, делать сообщения, доклады и презентации (с предварительной подготовкой);

- участвовать в обсуждении тем, связанных со специальностью (задавать вопросы и отвечать на вопросы).

- иметь представление об основных приемах аннотирования, реферирования и перевода литературы по специальности.

Формы работы обучающихся включают в себя эссе, презентации, работа с конспектом лекции; составление таблиц для систематизации учебного материала; подготовка сообщений, составление тематического словаря и кроссвордов и др.

**Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины:**

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения тестирования и дифференцированного зачета, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, проектов, самостоятельных работ. Критериями оценки результатов работы студента являются: обоснованность и четкость изложения ответа на поставленные вопросы, оформление учебного материала в тетради для практических работ.

**Нормы оценок речевой деятельности обучающихся:**

Форма оценивания – традиционная.

**Тестирование:**

**Отметка «5»** ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся полностью поняли содержание задания, соответствующее программным требованиям по определённой теме.

**Отметка «4»** ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся полностью поняли содержание задания, соответствующее программным требованиям по определённой теме за исключением отдельных подробностей, не влияющих на понимание содержания задания в целом.

**Отметка «3»** ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся поняли только основной смысл задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

**Отметка «2»** ставится в том случае, если обучающиеся проявили полное непонимание содержания задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

**Дифференцированный зачет:**

**Отметка «5»** ставится в том случае, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, их устная речь

полностью соответствовала нормам иностранного языка в пределах программных требований для данного курса.

**Отметка «4»** ставится в том случае, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с незначительными отклонениями от языковых норм (ошибки в употреблении артиклей, предлогов, неправильное употребление падежных форм и т.д.), а в остальном их устная речь соответствовала нормам иностранного языка в пределах программных требований для данного курса.

**Отметка «3»** ставится в том случае, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с отклонениями от языковых норм, не мешающими, однако, понять содержание сказанного.

**Отметка «2»** ставится в том случае, если общение не осуществилось или высказывания обучающихся не соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся слабо усвоили пройденный языковой материал и выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с такими отклонениями от языковых норм, которые не позволяют понять содержание большей части сказанного.

### Тематический план практических занятий

Практические занятия по теме 1.1. «Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества)».....	6
Практические занятия по теме 1.2. «Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе».....	11
Практические занятия по теме 2.1. «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день».....	17
Практические занятия по теме 2.2. «Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни».....	24
Практические занятия по теме 2.3. «Дсуг».....	28
Практические занятия по теме 2.4. «Новости, средства массовой информации».....	33
Практические занятия по теме 2.5. «Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)».....	37
Практические занятия по теме 2.6. «Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование».....	42
Практические занятия по теме 2.7. «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники».....	49
Практические занятия по теме 2.8. «Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)».....	55
Практические занятия по теме 2.9. «Научно-технический прогресс».....	60
Практические занятия по теме 2.10. «Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм».....	65
Практические занятия по теме 2.11. «Искусство и развлечения».....	70
Практические занятия по теме 2.12. «Государственное устройство, правовые институты».....	76
Практические занятия по теме 3.1. «Дизайн: определение и характеристика».....	82
Практические занятия по теме 3.2. «Профессия дизайнер».....	84
Практические занятия по теме 3.3. «Элементы и принципы дизайна».....	87
Практические занятия по теме 3.4. «Промышленный дизайн».....	89
Практические занятия по теме 3.5. «Дизайн одежды».....	91
Практические занятия по теме 3.6. «Дизайн интерьера: стили и виды».....	96
Практические занятия по теме 3.7. «Физические компоненты дизайна интерьера»...	98
Практические занятия по теме 3.8. «Графический дизайн».....	103
Практические занятия по теме 3.9. «Ландшафтный дизайн».....	107
Практические занятия по теме 3.10. «Трудоустройство в России и за границей».....	112

## **Тема 1.1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества).**

### **Практическое занятие № 1. Роль английского языка.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### **Ход работы:**

##### **1. Прочтите и обсудите текст:**

#### **LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

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

Is the national language?

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

of the country and it has always been the strongest. English is the national language in all parts of Britain.

In the United States of America, the national language is also English. Four hundred years ago some English people sailed to North America to live there, and they brought the English language to this new country. Millions of people driven by poverty emigrated to the United States from different countries of Europe. They brought their own languages and cultures. That is why American English differs from British English. American people say and write some English words differently from how people do in England. So America is called a "melting pot" because it has become a complex of many Old-World cultures and languages. Canada is to the North of the United States. It is a very large country. In Canada, many people speak English because they also came from England many years ago. But in some parts of Canada, they speak French. The people who live in these parts came to Canada from France.

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

### **3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

### **4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

## **Практическое занятие № 2. Моя визитная карточка.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

### **1. Расскажите о себе, используя клише:**

1. My name is.....
2. My full name is .....
3. I was born on ..... of .....in .....
4. I am ..... years old.
5. From ..... till ..... I studied at school ..... in .....
6. I live in .....
7. From 2015, I studied at ..... in .....
8. My favourite subjects are .....
9. I will become a .....
10. My best friend .....

11. I have .... (about family)
12. My father is .....
13. He was born in .....
14. He works as a .....
15. My mother is.....
16. She was born in ....
17. She works as a .....
18. My address is ...

**2. Прочтите текст и выполните задание:**

**HARRY BARKER**

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

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

1. Harry's father was a ... .
2. When a young boy, Harry was interested in ... .
3. Harry's dream was to be a ... .
4. When Harry was 18, he went to ... .
5. Now Harry is a children's doctor in a ... .
6. His patients like Harry Barker because ....

**3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

**4. Переведите текст:**

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

**5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 3. Описание внешности и характера.**

**Цель работы:** употребление новых слов в составлении топика.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**



Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения: 2 часа.**

**Ход работы:**

**1. Из данных слов, составьте топик.**

Height (рост): tall, short, medium height.

Build (телосложение): frail, stocky, slim, thin, plump, fat, skinny.

Age (возраст): young, elderly, middle-aged, teenager.

Hair (волосы): fair, blond, red, grey, sleek (smooth), braids, bald, straight, curly, wavy.

Face (лицо): round, oval, square, wrinkled, freckled, sun-tanned, pale.

Complexion (цвет лица): dark, fair.

Skin (кожа): delicate, rough.

Forehead (лоб): broad, domed, high (tall), large (open), low, narrow.

Nose (нос): aquiline, flat, hooked, snub, fleshy, turned up.

Eyebrows (брови): arched, bushy, penciled, shaggy.

Eyes (глаза): big round blue eyes, hazel, small, kind/warm.

Eyelashes (ресницы): curving, straight, thick.

Cheeks (щеки): chubby, hollow, ruddy, dimples in one's cheeks .

Mouth (рот): large, small, vivid.

Lips (губы): full, thick, rosy, painted.

Teeth (зубы): close-set, even/uneven.

Smile (улыбка): charming, engaging, pleasant, sweet, cunning, sad, enigmatic.

Chin (подбородок): double, pointed, protruding, round, massive.

Hand (рука): puffy, soft .

Legs (ноги): long, short, slender, shapely.

**2. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 4. Мой лучший друг.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения: 2 часа.**

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите текст:**

**MY FRIEND**

Nobody can live in isolation. It is very important for every person to have a friend. You can be sincere and outspoken with your friend. He can help you in difficult situations and give an advice. Friends must share with you likes and dislikes. So friendship is a real treasure. But it is difficult to find a really devoted and reliable friend, who will never betray you. As for me, I have a lot of friends and all of them are very important to me. In fact, sometimes I wonder what I would do without them. Friends mean a lot to me because I think it is important to have people around you who you can talk to about personal issues and who you can trust. Of course, it's

also important to have friends with whom you can share new experiences and have fun with. We spend time together and like the same things and so we are not afraid to express our opinions with them. I've experienced a lot with my friends because I've known them for a long time and we have done a lot together. There is never a boring moment when I'm with my friends. For me a friend should be loyal, trusting and supportive.

## 2. Закончите предложение:

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

## 3. Прочтите список прилагательных:

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

academic – образованный, но далёкий от реалий жизни

outgoing – уживчивый, общительный, с лёгким характером

insensitive – равнодушный

active – активный, энергичный

athletic – спортивный

passive – пассивный

bored – скучный

patient – терпеливый

critical – критичный

pessimistic – пессимистично настроенный

flexible – гибкий, легко приспосабливающийся к переменам

punctual – точный

sad – грустный

funny – потешный, забавный, с чувством юмора

scared – напуганный

sensitive – чувствительный

happy – радостный, счастливый, довольный

shy – застенчивый

stubborn – упрямый

healthy – здоровый

sympathetic – сочувствующий, сострадательный

honest – честный

idealistic – верящий и стремящийся к идеалам

talkative – болтливый, разговорчивый

impatient – нетерпеливый

tardy – медлительный

kind – добрый

temperamental – неуравновешенный, с норовом

lazy – ленивый

tense – напряжённый, с натянутыми нервами

lonely – одинокий

loyal – верный, преданный

thoughtful – чуткий, внимательный

messy – неряшливый

moody – человек настроения

tolerant – терпимый

neat – аккуратный

weepy – слезливый

optimistic – настроенный оптимистично

worried – переживающий

## 4. Составьте рассказ о друге по шаблону:

My best friend's

name is \_\_\_\_\_

nickname is \_\_\_\_\_  
age is \_\_\_\_\_  
birthday is \_\_\_\_\_  
birthplace is \_\_\_\_\_  
My best friend's favorite  
food is \_\_\_\_\_  
hobby or interest is \_\_\_\_\_  
sport or game is \_\_\_\_\_  
type of book is \_\_\_\_\_  
kind of music is \_\_\_\_\_  
movie is \_\_\_\_\_  
subject at school is \_\_\_\_\_  
television program is \_\_\_\_\_  
My best friend  
likes to \_\_\_\_\_  
is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_  
gets mad when \_\_\_\_\_  
worries about \_\_\_\_\_  
is happy when \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Обсудите ответы со своим лучшим другом. Discuss your answers with your best friend to see how accurate they are.**

**6. Переведите письменно текст:**

#### **FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP**

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

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

**7. Расскажите о своем друге.**

**8. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

### **Тема 1.2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе.**

#### **Практическое занятие № 5. Моя семья.**

**Цель работы:** формирование лексических навыков.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

### Ход работы:

#### **1. Выпишите номера, под которыми, даны переводы следующих английских слов:**

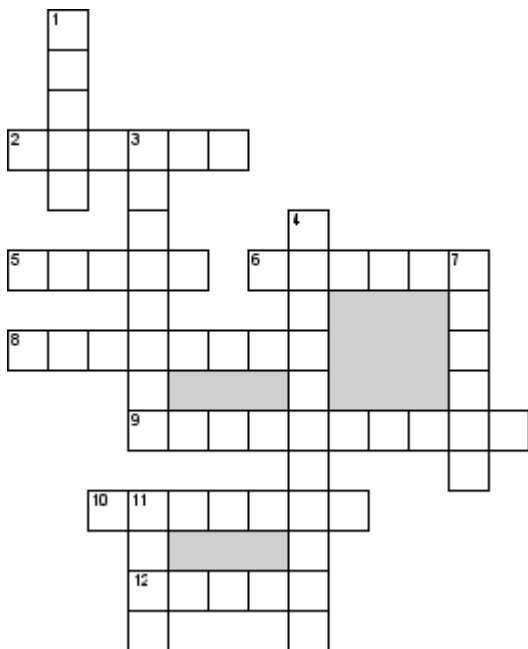
а) 1. surname; 2. parents; 3. grandfather; 4. member; 5. turner; 6. experienced; 7. part-time student; 8. full-time student; 9. to want; 10. to tell; 11. tall; 12. to come.

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

#### **2. Переведите предложения и отметьте предложения, соответствующие тексту "My Family":**

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

#### **3. Заполните кроссворд:**



#### **По горизонтали:**

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

#### **По вертикали:**

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

#### **4. Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме "Родственные отношения":**

- |   |                                       |                |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. I have an ....                         | У меня есть дядя.                     |                |
| a) uncle                                  | b) aunt                               | c) son         |
| 2. They have a ....                       | У них есть дочь.                      |                |
| a) daughter                               | b) son                                | c) grandmother |
| 3. My ... live in Samara.                 | Мои бабушка и дедушка живут в Самаре. |                |
| a) parents                                | b) grandparents                       | c) friends     |
| 4. His ... is a pensioner.                | Его дедушка - пенсионер.              |                |
| a) grandmother                            | b) father-in-law                      | c) grandfather |
| 5. Her... is fifty years old.             | Ее бабушке пятьдесят лет.             |                |
| a) grandmother                            | b) stepfather                         | c) stepmother  |
| 6. Their... is a student.                 | Их сын студент.                       |                |
| a) son                                    | b) nephew                             | c) niece       |
| 7. Do you have a ...? У тебя есть сестра? |                                       |                |
| a) brother                                | b) father                             | c) sister      |
| 8. She has... У нее есть брат.            |                                       |                |
| a) cousin                                 | b) brother                            | c) son         |

- |                           |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 9. I love my....          | Я люблю своих родителей.        |                 |
| a) parents                | b) relatives                    | c) grandparents |
| 10. His ... is a pupil.   | Его племянник – ученик.         |                 |
| a) niece                  | b) nephew                       | c) friend       |
| 11. What is their...?     | Кто их племянница по профессии? |                 |
| a) niece                  | b) girl-friend                  | c) mother       |
| 12. What are you ...? .   | Кто твоя мама по профессии?     |                 |
| a) stepmother             | b) father                       | c) mother       |
| 13. His ... is in Moscow. | Его отец в Москве.              |                 |
| a) grandfather            | b) great-grand mother           | c) father       |

**5. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

**6. Приведите антонимы:**

- a father – (a mother),
- a sister – (a brother),
- a dad – (a mum),
- a man – (a woman),
- an uncle – (an aunt),
- a son – (a daughter),
- a granddad – (a grandma),
- a nickname – (a real name),
- many children – (an only child)

**7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 6. Традиции и обычаи моей семьи.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

### Ход работы:

#### 1. Прочтите и переведите диалоги:

##### **GETTING READY FOR A PARTY. COOKING. SHOPPING**

Vlad's birthday is on the eleventh of October. His friends are coming to his place and they are going to have a party. In the morning on the tenth of October Vlad and his mother are talking in the kitchen.

**Mother:** Darling, will you help me with cooking?

**Vlad:** Sure. But aren't you afraid that I spoil everything? I am not much of a cook.

**Mother:** Actually, there is nothing you can spoil. Just take the carrot and four or five potatoes, put them into the pot, boil them for about half an hour. Then peel and dice them, then put all them into that blue bowl.

**Vlad:** What are these vegetables for?

**Mother:** They are for your favourite meat salad, of course. Then add pickles, peas, three boiled eggs and sausage.

**Vlad:** And mayonnaise, of course.

**Mother:** Ah, certainly. And we've run out of mayonnaise. When you and Dad go shopping don't forget to buy some.

**Vlad:** All right. And what about green peas? I don't see any in the fridge.

**Mother:** Don't you? I thought we had some left. Anyway, you can include a can of green peas in your shopping list.

**Vlad:** Mum, what are you going to cook for the main course?

**Mother:** I think beef stroganoff is a nice choice.

**Vlad:** Beef stroganoff? This is meat cooked in sour cream and served with rice, isn't it?

**Mother:** Exactly. How do you like this?

**Vlad:** You know, it is what I really like.

**Mother:** Of course, I know it very well. By the way, I don't think I'll bother about baking a pie. You will buy a nice cake and I'll bake some cookies.

**Vlad:** Certainly. Well, as soon as the salad is ready, Dad and I will go shopping.

**Mother:** All right, here is the shopping list.

##### **IN THE SUPERMARKET**

**Father** Let's begin from the very beginning. Do we have to buy any dairy products?

**Vlad:** Yes, we'll take half a kilo of sour cream and three hundred grams of mayonnaise.

**Father:** Do you want any cheese? There is no cheese in the list.

**Vlad:** What about taking some? Just to be on the safe side.

**Father:** How much shall we take, do you think?

**Vlad:** About four hundred grams. This piece will do.

**Father:** Right. Let's take a packet of milk as well.

**Vlad:** What about canned goods? We need a can of peas, a can of strawberry jam for the cookies and a litre of sunflower oil.

**Vlad:** Do we have to buy any meat?

**Father:** No, we don't. But we must buy some salami.

**Vlad:** Shall I ask the shop assistant to slice it?

**Father:** We'd better buy sliced salami in a vacuum package. It has a better taste, in my opinion. And what will you say about buying some smoked salmon?

**Vlad:** I'd love some. Take this pack, please, will you? Now let's go to the confectionery, I want to choose a chocolate cake!

#### 2. Запомните слова и выражения, которые необходимо знать по данной теме:

складывать – add, addition

делить – divide, division

вычитать – subtract, subtraction

умножать – multiply, multiplication

закуска – appetizer  
ветчина – bacon  
мясо – meat  
говядина – beef  
свинина – pork  
телятина – veal  
баранина – mutton  
курица – chicken  
индейка – turkey  
утка – duck  
печенье, крекер – biscuit  
варить – boil  
жарить на сковороде – fry  
тушить – stew  
жарить в духовке – roast  
мясной отдел – butcher's  
пирог, торт, пирожное – cake  
сыр – cheese  
шоколад – chocolate  
кондитерский отдел – confectionery  
повар, готовить – cook  
молочные продукты – dairy  
молоко – milk  
сливки – cream  
сметана – sour-cream  
масло – butter  
йогурт – yogurt  
фрукты – fruit  
яблоко – apple  
банан – banana  
груша – pear  
персик – peach

слива – plum  
абрикос – apricot  
продовольственный магазин – grocery store  
очищать от кожуры – peel  
овощи – vegetables  
картофель – potato  
морковь – carrot  
лук – onion  
капуста – cabbage  
огурец – cucumber  
помидор – tomato  
свекла – beetroot  
рис – rice  
продавец – shop assistant  
специя, пряность – spice  
приправа – condiment  
напитки – beverages  
супермаркет – supermarket  
тележка – cart  
корзина – basket  
первое блюдо (второе, третье) – the first course (the second, the third)  
праздничный обед – festive dinner  
вкусный – tasty, delicious  
броский, выдающийся – conspicuous  
примерочная – fitting room  
касса – cash desk  
носить – wear  
примерять – try (on)  
подходить (об одежде) – suit

### 3. Переведите на английский язык:

#### Translate into English.

- Мама, я иду в магазин. Что надо купить?
- У нас кончилось молоко. Зайди, пожалуйста, в молочный магазин и купи 2 литра молока.
- Что-нибудь еще?
- Можешь еще купить двести граммов масла и триста граммов сыра. Да, кстати, можешь взять еще килограмм помидоров для салата и огурцов, если будут свежие.
- Можно взять маринованных огурцов?
- По-моему, у нас еще остались, посмотри в холодильнике.
- Да, ты права. Но у нас нет майонеза. Пожалуй, я куплю немного.

### 4. Расскажите о традициях и обычаях своей семьи.

### 5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

## Практическое занятие № 7. Молодежь и молодежные проблемы.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и обсудите текст:**

**YOUTH PROBLEMS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**2. Соотнесите:**

<b>Grouping</b>	<b>distinctive features</b>
1. Football fans	a. Wear wide clothes, wear caps, wear metal chains, listen to rap (or read rap)



2. Punks	b. Brightly coloured hair, metal chains, aggressive music
3. Bikers	c. Collect information, listen to music, visit concerts
4. Rappers	d. Deep understanding of computers, sit at the computer from morning till night
5. Hackers	e. Long black clothes, interests about the life beyond the grave
6. Goths	f. Symbols of the favourite sport team, the anthem of the team, follow the favourite team
7. Music fans	g. Bike, leather jackets, army boots

### 3. Переведите письменно:

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN

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

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

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

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

### 4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

#### Тема 2.1 Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день.

#### Практическое занятие № 8. Мой рабочий день.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### Ход работы:

#### 1. Прочтите текст:

#### MY WORKING DAY

Hello. My name is Vlad Volkov and I am a college student. I am in my first year now. I want to tell you about my usual working day. It is 6.30 am and my younger brother Alexei is

knocking at the door of my bedroom. "Will you jog with me today?" he asks. Every morning begins this way for me. I went jogging last year but then I have become «lazier and Alexei uses every chance to mock at me. He goes jogging regularly and he is a «good sportsman by the way – so his coach says. Alexei goes in for tennis and he has been playing football since he went to primary school. He is the best forward in his team.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **2. Переведите текст на английский язык:**

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

Он сейчас на 2 курсе. Тони живет в английской семье. Их фамилия Томсон. Их пятеро: мистер и миссис Томсон, сын Эндрю, старшая дочь Джейн и младшая Мэгги. Их дом находится в Оксфорде. По утрам Тони идет на пробежку, затем завтракает. На завтрак он пьет стакан апельсинового сока и ест яичницу с ветчиной. Затем он идет в колледж. Как правило, у него 3 или 4 лекции или семинара. Потом он занимается в библиотеке вместе со своими друзьями. Он приходит домой в 5 часов и ужинает с Томсонами. По вечерам он ходит в спортзал и играет в баскетбол или волейбол. После ужина он готовит уроки на следующий день или идет гулять, если погода хорошая. Обычно он ложится спать в 11 часов.

Tony is Italian. He is a student at an English college and studies mathematics. He is in his second year. Tony lives in an English family. Their surname is Tomson. There are five of them: Mr and Mrs Tomson, their son Andrew, an elder daughter Jane and younger Maggy. Their house is in Oxford. In the morning Tony jogs, then he has breakfast. For breakfast he drinks a glass of orange juice and eats bacon and eggs. Then he goes to college. As a rule, he has 3 or 4 lectures or seminars. Then he studies in the library with his friends. He comes home at five and has dinner with the Tomsons. In the evenings he goes to a sport hall and plays volley-ball or basketball. After supper he prepares his homework for the next day or goes for a walk, if the weather is fine. Usually he goes to bed at eleven pm.

**3. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и словосочетания:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) я хочу рассказать вам о                    | 11) ездить на трамвае (троллейбусе, автобусе) |
| 2) быть студентом...                          | 12) опаздывать на занятия                     |
| 3) по будним дням                             | 13) заканчиваться поздно вечером              |
| 4) по рабочим дням                            | 14) пропускать занятия                        |
| 5) просыпаться                                | 15) сдать экзамены успешно                    |
| 6) вставать в 7 часов утра                    | 16) время от времени                          |
| 7) принимать душ                              | 17) подготовиться к занятиям                  |
| 8) чистить зубы                               | 18) как правило                               |
| 9) одеваться                                  | 19) уставать                                  |
| 10) у меня уходит час, чтобы добраться до ... | 20) свободное время                           |

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

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

**5. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 9. Мой выходной день.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

## Ход работы:

### **1. Прочтите текст:**

#### **MY DAY OFF**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **2. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

### **3. Переведите на русский язык:**

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

### **4. Измените предложения по образцу:**

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

1. Shall we walk home?
2. Shall we switch, on the radio?
3. Shall we buy something for dinner?
4. Shall we tidy up the room?
5. Shall we have dinner?
6. Shall we do the shopping on Monday?

7. Shall we go to the country on Sunday? 8. Shall we dust the books on the shelves? 9. Shall we air the room? 10. Shall we turn on the light?

**5. Переведите на английский язык:**

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

**6. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 10. Свободное время и хобби.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**YOUR PASTIME AND HOBBY**

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

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

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

**2. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

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

**3. Составьте глоссарий по теме:**

<b>ENGLISH WORD</b>	<b>ПЕРЕВОД</b>
<b>aircraft modeling</b>	авиамоделизм
<b>aquaria</b>	аквариумистика
<b>basejumping</b>	бейсджампинг
<b>basketball</b>	баскетбол
<b>billiards</b>	бильярд
<b>bowling</b>	боулинг
<b>break dance</b>	брейк-данс
<b>breeding animals</b>	разводить животных
<b>cards</b>	карты
<b>carving</b>	резьба по дереву
<b>cinema</b>	кино
<b>circus</b>	цирк
<b>chat</b>	общение в чате
<b>checkers</b>	шашки
<b>chess</b>	шахматы
<b>computer games</b>	компьютерные игры
<b>crosswords</b>	кроссворды
<b>collecting antiques</b>	коллекционирование предметов старины
<b>collecting knives</b>	коллекционирование ножей
<b>collecting pens</b>	коллекционирование ручек
<b>collecting stamps</b>	коллекционирование марок
<b>collecting vintage cars</b>	коллекционирование ретро автомобилей
<b>crosswords</b>	кроссворды
<b>cycling</b>	кататься на велосипеде
<b>diggerstvo</b>	диггерство
<b>diving</b>	дайвинг
<b>domino</b>	домино
<b>draw</b>	рисовать
<b>equestrian sport</b>	конный спорт

<b>feng shui</b>	Фэн-шуй
<b>fishing</b>	рыбалка
<b>fitness</b>	фитнес
<b>football</b>	футбол
<b>gardening</b>	заниматься садоводством
<b>graffiti</b>	граффити
<b>hockey</b>	хоккей
<b>hunting</b>	охота
<b>karting</b>	картинг
<b>learning foreign languages</b>	изучение иностранных языков
<b>motorcycle racing</b>	гонки на мотоцикле
<b>mountaineering</b>	альпинизм
<b>mushrooming</b>	собирать грибы
<b>music</b>	музыка
<b>parkour</b>	паркур
<b>photo</b>	фотография
<b>play the guitar</b>	играть на гитаре
<b>play the piano</b>	играть на пианино
<b>play the accordion</b>	играть на баяне
<b>reading</b>	чтение
<b>rock climbing</b>	скалолазание
<b>rollers</b>	ролики
<b>running</b>	бег
<b>sing</b>	петь
<b>scanwords</b>	сканворды
<b>shopping</b>	шопинг
<b>skateboarding</b>	скейтбординг
<b>skiing</b>	лыжи
<b>skydiving</b>	прыжки с парашютом
<b>sledge</b>	санки
<b>snowboarding</b>	сноубординг
<b>steam-bath</b>	баня
<b>swimming</b>	плавание

<b>tattoo</b>	татуировка
<b>tennis</b>	теннис
<b>theatre</b>	театр
<b>tourism</b>	туризм
<b>volleyball</b>	волейбол
<b>watch TV</b>	смотреть телевизор
<b>writing poetry</b>	писать стихи

#### 4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

### Тема 2.2. Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни. Практическое занятие № 11. Спорт в нашей жизни.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### Ход работы:

##### 1. Переведите текст:

#### SPORTS IN OUR LIFE

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

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

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

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

##### 2. Запишите и выучите слова по теме:

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. amateur – любительский                 | 6. facilities – оборудование |
| 2. attention – внимание                   | 7. fencing – фехтование      |
| 3. bodybuilding – культуризм, бодибилдинг | 8. figure skater – фигурист  |
| 4. compulsory – обязательный              | 9. gym – тренажерный зал     |
| 5. diving – дайвинг                       | 10. healthy – здоровый       |



11. high jumper – прыгун в высоту
12. indoors – в помещении
13. out-of-doors – на воздухе
14. professional – профессиональный
15. record – рекорд
16. roller skates – роликовые коньки
17. rowing – гребля
18. sailing – парусный спорт
19. skating – коньки
20. skating-rink – каток

21. skiing – лыжный спорт
22. sporting society- спортивное общество
23. swimming pool – плавательный бассейн
24. to be fit – быть в форме
25. to do sports – заниматься спортом
26. totally – полностью
27. tournament – турнир, чемпионат
28. weight lifting – поднятие тяжестей
29. weightlifter – тяжелоатлет
30. wrestling – борьба

### **3. Ответы на вопросы:**

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

**Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

## **Практическое занятие № 12. Олимпийские игры.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

### **OLYMPIC GAMES**

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 776 B.C. (before Christ) and took place every four years for nearly 1200 years at Olympia, the place in Greece. They included and boxing, wresting and the pentathlon. The Olympic Games stopped in 394 A.D. (Anno Domini). The temple at Olympia was destroyed. Many years passed until in 1894 a Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin persuaded people from 15 countries to start the Olympic Games again. 1896 is the year when the first of the modern series of the Olympic Games took place in

Athens, the capital of Greece. In 1908, the 4th Olympic Games took place in Great Britain. More than 2000 sportsmen came to London from more than 20 countries. Since then the number of competing athletes has increased each time. Moscow was the capital of the Olympic Games in 1980. They were really the holiday for all peoples of the USSR. During the world wars, the Olympic Games did not take place. It was in 1916, 1940 and 1944. Lausanne, a city in Switzerland, is the residence of the International Olympic Committee. The members of the Committee decide where each Olympic Games will take place. They ask a city (but not a country) to be host – one city for the winter Olympic Games and one – for the summer Olympic Games.

**2. Дайте правильный ответ:**

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

**3. Переведите письменно:**

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

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

**4. Переведите:**

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

**5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

## Практическое занятие № 13. Здоровый образ жизни и вредные привычки.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

### Ход работы:

#### 1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

##### **SPORT AND A HEALTHY**

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

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

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

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and go in for sports regularly. There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in. There are summer and winter sports.

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

#### 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

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

#### 3. Переведите письменно:

##### **ВРЕДНЫЕ ПРИВЫЧКИ**

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

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

In addition to smoking, we can name the other bad habit the drinking of alcohol. Very often, they combine with each other. Alcohol is a poison! Having penetrated into an organism, it

has destroyed the brain of the person for some months. A great man said that drinking alcohol is a voluntary mad. Under the influence of alcohol, the person can make rash actions. The matter is that alcohol is the drug, and drugs influence on the brains of the person. Especially alcohol is very dangerous for the young. In addition, the usage of drugs ... They ruin all human organs, so the drug addicts die young. Few of them live longer than several years after they have started taking drugs.

#### **4. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.**

### **Тема 2.3. Досуг.**

#### **Практическое занятие № 14. Телевидение.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### **Ход работы:**

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

#### **TELEVISION IN OUR LIFE**

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

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

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

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

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

##### **2. Прочтите по ролям диалог:**

– I assure you that TV has positive and negative influences.

– Certainly I am not opposed to this question. However, I think need not worry about it; the TV leadership knows its way about and can find a necessary way out.

– I will say this for TV it taught me a lot.

– Sure, some TV programmes are valuable. Nowadays cable television, satellite televisions are widely spread.

– I prefer current affairs and nature life programmes.

- I see as to me I am fond sports programmes and sitcoms.
- Of course TV has much positive influence. It is modern, can be portable, interesting and exciting.
- But from the other hand. TV becomes commercial; there are too many thrillers, soap operas much violence.
- And the screen time is too expensive.
- I am annoyed with the advertisement.
- So do me. I think they should reduce the time of the advertisement.
- No matter how negative TV seems to be it has great future.

**3. Проведите социологический опрос в группе:**

1) What is your favourite leisure activity?

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

2) How many hours do you watch TV daily?

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

3) What are your favourite TV programs?

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

4. Why do you watch TV?

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

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

**4. Проведите беседу о любимой телепередаче:**

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

**Sample answers:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**5. Прочтите текст о телевизионных пристрастиях американских подростков:**

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

Top choices among boys are animated programs, comedies and sports. Top choices among girls tend to be programs featuring people in supposedly realistic situations and often focusing on social relationships. The kids surveyed identified the news as one of their most disliked programs

but children of all ages watch it. A large majority agreed that the news makes them better informed. The primary qualities of feel - good shows seem to be heroism and overcoming the odds. Girls, choices emphasize adventure.

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

**6. Обсудите текст:**

1. According to the text, is playing computer games a more popular activity with boys or with girls?
2. What is the most popular activity with girls?
3. Have you seen the “Simpsons and friends”? “ Why do you think they are so popular?
4. According to the text who likes talk shows more: girls or boys?
5. Do American teenagers have the same/ different TV viewing habits as you? Why do you think that is so?

**7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 15. Книги.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**BOOKS IN MY LIFE**

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

**2. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. Are you fond of reading?

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

### **3. Выполните задания:**

#### **a. Say who wrote these books.**

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

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

#### **b. Say in what century these books were written.**

Gulliver's Travels, Jonathan Swift, 1726.

Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll, 1865.

Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain, 1876.

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

The Jungle Book, Rudyard Kipling, 1894.

Mary Poppins, Pamela Travers, 1934.

### **4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

## **Практическое занятие № 16. Музыка в культуре разных стран.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

### **Информационное обеспечение:**

#### **Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

#### **Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

### **Ход работы:**

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

### **MUSIC**

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

I think it is really does not matter what kind of music you prefer: rock, pop, classical, jazz. Some of them appeared long ago, and some are modern. Classical music is often associated with the music of the past. This style also includes music being written now, and we may speak of modern classical music. Rap is a modern musical style where the singer speaks the words to music. Rap was not new. It started in the 70th. It was the music of city streets. Heavy metal is very noisy. This music was loud, angry and ugly. Dance music is a music used for dancing in-

cluding jazz and pop music. Jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music. Jazz is a popular music first played by Negro groups in the Southern USA in the early 20th century. One kind of music is rock. It was born in the 50th in USA.

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

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

## 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Do you like music?
2. What kind of music do you like?
3. Are there many people fond of music?
4. Does music help you?
5. What are your favourite singers?
6. Did you go to the musical school?

## 3. Составьте глоссарий по теме:

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

## 4. Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме «Музыка»:

- |   |              |                |                |
|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Do you like to ... music?                | a) listen to | b) play        | c) hear        |
| 2. I prefer... music.                       | a) classical | b) folk        | c) pop-        |
| 3. She likes ... music.                     | a) classical | b) pop         | c) folk        |
| 4. She can play the...                      | a) violin    | b) piano       | c) flute       |
| 5. Can he play the ...?                     | a) guitar    | b) violin      | c) flute       |
| 6. Can she play any musical... ?            | a) choirs    | b) instruments | c) ensembles   |
| 7. He... music.                             | a) composes  | b) comprises   | c) consists of |
| 8. Musical... in schools is very important. | a) training  | b) tuition     | c) education   |
| 9. This is a very famous ... .              | a) orchestra | b) ensemble    | c) choir       |
| 10. Have you a school... ?                  |              |                |                |



- |                                  |              |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) orchestra                     | b) choir     | c) ensemble  |
| 11. Vera is a ....               |              |              |
| a) musician                      | b) performer | c) singer    |
| 12. What is your favourite ... ? |              |              |
| a) singer                        | b) musician  | c) performer |
| 13. I like to ... to music.      |              |              |
| a) reflect                       | b) sing      | c) dance     |

**5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Тема 2.4. Новости, средства массовой информации.**

**Практическое занятие № 17. Средства массовой информации.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**MASS MEDIA**

No doubt, is an important part of our life. People from different walks of life have become nowadays listeners, readers, viewers. Or in other words, reading newspapers and magazines, watching TV, listening to the news on the radio are our main means of getting information in all its variety. Newspapers with their enormous circulation report different kinds of news. They carry articles which cover the latest international and national events. Now people buy newspapers also for the radio and TV programmes which they publish. There are special newspapers which gave a full coverage of commercial, financial and publish affairs. There are newspapers and magazines for young people. They give a wide coverage of news, events and reports on education, sports, cultural life, entertainment, fashion. There are a lot of advertising programmes now, sensation material, too. They represent the views of today's youth. Radio broadcasts are valued mainly for their music programmes (Europa plus). TV, radio, press reflect the present day life. Their information may vary from social and economic crises, conflicts, wars, disasters, earthquakes, to diplomatic visits, negotiations, from terrorism, corruption, to pollution problems, strikes, social movements. Much information is published concerning official governmental decisions. TV is the most popular kind of mass media now. Viewers are fond of watching variety show, films, sports, plays, games, educational and cultural programmes. We have many different channels, including commercial channels. There are many interesting and exciting programmes, but at the same time too often very primitive films are televised. I mean horror films, thrillers, detective films with all their cool-blooded atmosphere of violence and endless crimes and murders. Our family is also a mass media consumer. I have a TV set in my room. The culture programmes like "Kultura" are my mother's favourite, my farther is a hockey fan, he likes to see sport programmes. I'm not keen on special programmes. I like to see a bit here and a bit there. Also, I can say I like programmes about travelling and traditions of another countries. Those programmes are educating and relaxing at the same time.

**2. Составьте мини диалог. Прочтите фразы. Подберите к каждой фразе подходящую ответную реплику:**

– Hello, Ann. Haven't seen you for ages. How are you getting on?

- (1)
- Why? Has anything happened? You look rather tired.
- (2)
- Have you changed your job? I remember you didn't have to get up at such an early hour of the morning.
- (3)
- Cheer up, dear. There are only 4 days left to the end of it.
- (4)
- (a) – I say, the problem is I have to get up very early these days and as you know I'm not an early riser
- (b) – Thank you. See you later
- (c) – Hello, Susan. Frankly speaking, so-so.
- (d) – Oh, no, certainly, not. But my boss has asked me to start my office hours at 7.45 this month.

**3. Составьте предложения из предложенных слов:**

1. Not far, we, from, the park, live.
2. Is, all, why, crying, the baby, time?
3. Talking, what, he, about, is?
4. To, how, she, go, does, work?

**4. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:**

Radio also introduced government regulation into the (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Early radio stations went on and off the air and wandered across different frequencies, often blocking other (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and annoying listeners. To resolve the problem, Congress gave the government power to regulate and license (3) \_\_\_\_\_. From then on, the airwaves — both (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and TV — were considered a scarce national resource, to be operated in the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ interest.

Stations, public, media, radio, broadcasters.

**5. Напишите своему другу по переписке e-mail сообщение (5-10 предложений) с описанием своего рабочего дня.**

**6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

### **Практическое занятие № 18. Современное телевидение.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### Ход работы:

**1. Прочтите и переведите. Подготовьте пересказ текста:**

TV-set has become a part of our lives many years ago. Watching TV, we learn a lot of information. The most important information coming from TV is certainly news. Thanks to the news we keep track of events of both domestic and foreign policy. However, not all programs are of use to us. Probably on the contrary – they only hamper our development, making us weak and inactive. Therefore, it's impossible to say that TV is 100% boon.

So "the idiot box" with TV shows, does it do more good or harm? Giving a clear answer is impossible. What will happen if we don't turn on TV at all? We won't be aware of what is

going on in the world and in the country. You can, of course, learn the news through the Internet, but there aren't many people who are used to doing so. Particularly it's true for people over 50.

Let us consider another situation. All day long a person lies on the sofa or sits in the armchair and watches the "box" round the clock. Who will like this kind of lifestyle of "couch potato"? Answer: nobody! However, this attitude to life also harms the main hero – lazy viewer. Why? Firstly, he is passive, which in future will lead to the deterioration of his health and quality of life. Secondly, he watches everything just channel-hopping. We all know that 90% of the information on television is neither educational nor cognitive. They aim simply to draw the audience attention, not to mention useless ads.

Телевизор стал частью нашей жизни уже много лет назад. Смотря телевизор, мы узнаем много информации. Самая важная информация, поступающая из телевизора, – это, безусловно, новости. Благодаря новостям, мы остаемся в курсе событий как внутренней политики, так и внешней. Однако не все передачи приносят нам пользу. Скорее всего, наоборот – они только препятствуют нашему развитию, делая нас немощными и малоактивными. Поэтому сказать, что телевизор – это 100% благо невозможно.

Так чего же приносит больше «ящик» с развлекательными программами – пользы или вреда? Дать однозначный ответ нельзя. Что будет, если мы вообще не будем включать телевизор? Мы не будем знать, что происходит в мире и в стране. Можно, конечно, узнавать новости с помощью интернета, но не многие люди привыкли это делать. Особенно это касается людей за 50 лет.

Давайте рассмотрим другую ситуацию. Человек целый день лежит на диване или сидит в кресле, и сутками напролет смотрит в «ящик». Кому понравится такой образ жизни лежебоки? Ответ: никому! Однако такое отношение в жизни также нанесет вред главному герою – ленивому телезрителю. Почему? Во-первых, он пассивен, что в дальнейшем приведет к ухудшению его здоровья и качества жизни. Во-вторых, он смотрит все подряд, переключая каналы с одного на другой. Мы все хорошо знаем, что 90% информации по телевидению не являются ни обучающими, ни познавательными. Они нацелены на то, чтобы просто привлечь внимание зрителя, не говоря уже о бесполезной рекламе.

### **TELEVISION**

Television nowadays has become one of the most important mass media. It informs, educates and entertains people. It influences the way people look at the world and makes them change their views. In other words, mass media, and especially television, mould public opinion.

Millions of people like to watch TV in their spare time. The TV set now is not just a piece of furniture. It is someone who is one of the families. There are two viewpoints on television. Some people think that television is doing a lot of harm. People begin to forget how to occupy their free time. It prevents them from communicating with each other, from visiting friends, or relatives. And indeed, people used to have hobbies, they used to go outside for amusements to the theatres, cinemas, sporting events. They used to read books and listen to music. Now all free time is given to television.

But there are a lot of people who consider TV to be helpful because it gives us a lot of information. We become better informed by watching documentaries, science programs and by learning the most important economic, social and political issues of the day. We can see famous people, great events that will pass into history. Television gives wonderful possibilities for education: you can take a TV course in history, economy, in learning foreign languages and in many other subjects.

Television brings the world in your living-rooms. We see people in our country and in other lands, and learn their customs, occupations, and problems. TV gives us opportunities to see the best actors and performances, to hear the latest news, to listen to political discussions. To crown it all, TV simply helps us to relax after a hard day's work, giving a great variety of entertaining and musical programs.

Still, it's not a good thing for children to be glued to the TV screen all day long. It's very harmful for their health and for developing personalities, because children prefer low-standard hits, horror films or banal serials. All this by no means contributes to what we call making a personality.

### ТЕЛЕВИДЕНИЕ

Телевидение в наше время стало одним из наиболее важных средств массовой информации. Оно информирует, воспитывает и развлекает людей. Оно влияет на мировоззрение людей и заставляет менять свои взгляды. Другими словами, средства массовой информации и, в особенности, телевидение формируют общественное мнение.

Миллионы людей любят смотреть телевизор в свободное время. Телевизор сейчас не просто предмет обстановки. Это как бы один из членов семьи. Есть две точки зрения на телевидение. Некоторые считают, что телевидение приносит много вреда. Люди начинают забывать, как можно заполнить свободное время. Оно мешает им общаться друг с другом, посещать друзей, родственников. И в самом деле, раньше люди имели хобби, ходили развлечься в театры, кино, на спортивные состязания. Они читали книги и слушали музыку. Теперь всё свободное время отдаётся телевидению.

И всё же есть много людей, которые считают телевидение полезным, так как оно даёт нам много информации. Мы становимся более осведомлёнными, когда смотрим документальные фильмы, научные программы, когда узнаём о наиболее важных экономических, общественных и политических новостях дня. Мы можем увидеть знаменитых людей, значительные события, которые войдут в историю. Телевидение даёт прекрасные возможности для образования: можно прослушать курс по истории, экономике, изучать иностранные языки и многие другие предметы.

Телевидение приносит целый мир в наш дом. Мы видим людей в нашей стране и в других странах, узнаём об их обычаях, занятиях, взглядах, проблемах. Телевидение даёт нам возможность увидеть лучших актёров и лучшие спектакли, услышать последние новости, послушать политические дискуссии. И, наконец, телевидение просто помогает нам расслабиться после напряжённой работы, предлагая широкий выбор развлекательных и музыкальных программ.

И всё же не очень хорошо, когда дети целый день "приклеены" к экранам телевизоров. Это вредит здоровью и развитию личности, так как дети предпочитают низкопробные боевики, фильмы ужасов или банальные сериалы. Всё это ни в коем случае не способствует тому, что мы называем формированием личности.

#### **2. Выучите диалог наизусть:**

- Are you a passionate TV viewer?
- I can't say so. In fact I only watch those programs that I find interesting and helpful.
- What are those programs?
- Well, I enjoy "The Travellers' Club" and "The World of Animals". They are regular TV programs. They help me to study history, geography, biology.
- And what about information programs?
- There are plenty of them now. It goes without saying, that I try to watch the most important of them, "Vesti", "Time" and others. They keep me informed in all the topical issues of the day.
- What TV programs do you watch for entertainment?
- I relax when I watch musical shows, humorous programs, TV games such as "What? Where? When?", "The Lucky Chance", "Brain Ring" and others.
- What is your attitude towards advertising on TV?
- I find it boring and annoying.

#### **Диалог:**

- Вы страстный телезритель?
- Я не могу так сказать. Вообще-то, я смотрю только те программы, которые считаю интересными и полезными.
- Что же это за программы?

- Мне нравится "Клуб путешественников" и "В мире животных". Это регулярные телевизионные программы. Они помогают мне изучать историю, географию, биологию.
- А как насчёт информационных программ?
- Их сейчас великое множество. Само собой разумеется, я стараюсь смотреть наиболее важные из них, "Вести", "Время" и другие. Они держат меня в курсе всех основных событий дня.
- Какие телепередачи Вы смотрите для развлечения?
- Я расслабляюсь, когда смотрю музыкальные шоу, юмористические программы, телевизионные игры, такие как "Что? Где? Когда?", "Счастливый случай", "Брэйв Ринг" и другие.
- Как Вы относитесь к рекламе на телевидении?
- Я считаю её надоедливой и раздражающей.

### **3. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

## **Практическое занятие № 19. Газеты и журналы.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

### Ход работы:

#### **1. Прочтите и переведите:**

### **NEWSPAPERS**

In the past people learnt about news from newspapers. Nowadays people usually learn what is happening in the country and in the world from TV or radio news programmes or from the Internet. Still we cannot imagine our life without newspapers. There are dozens of them on every news-stand. There are newspapers for professionals, for businessmen, for children and teenagers, for men and women, for sports fans, for those who are interested in gardening and for those who keep pets.

Some newspapers publish serious articles on politics, economy and finance, some aim to entertain their readers. Many newspapers express certain political opinion and people choose them according to their own political beliefs. In short, you can always find a paper which suits your interests. Besides, there are many free local newspapers which are put into your postbox whether you ask for it or not. Probably they are not interesting, because they consist mainly of advertisements, but you can find a lot of useful telephone numbers and addresses there.

My parents subscribe to Argumenty i Fauty. I also like this weekly. I don't read all the articles, but in every issue I find something interesting. I think that most articles are very well written, they give a detailed and well-balanced analysis of current events and trends in economy. I like to read articles on social issues, interviews, reviews of new books, plays and TV shows. One of my favourite columns is The Quotation of the Day, where they quote our popular politicians and give their comments. Sometimes it's very funny.

Quite often I buy Sovershennno Secretno (Top Secret) and practically in each issue there are some fascinating stories which you read like a detective story. Sometimes they uncover things I have not heard about, sometimes they show well-known events in a completely new light.

From time to time I read Moskovsky Komsomolets. It's one of the most popular daily papers, but I don't consider it serious. However, I never miss an article written by Minkin. I think he is a very good journalist. I also like Merinov's cartoons. Sometimes they publish good reviews of new films, new CDs and so on.

In short, I think that TV, radio and the Internet have their advantages, but nothing can substitute newspapers.

## **2. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

### **Тема 2.5. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология).**

#### **Практическое занятие № 20. Климат России.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### **Ход работы:**

##### **1. Прочтите и переведите:**

#### **GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE**

The Russian Federation occupies the largest part of Eastern Europe and North Asia, covering 17 million square kilometers. The length from west to east is 9,000 km, and from north to south the country's dimensions range from 2,500 to 4,000 thousand km. Russia borders 14 countries to the northwest, to the west, to the south and to the southeast. Russia's longest coastlines run along the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

Large plains constitute up nearly 70 per cent of Russia's landmass. The East European Plain stretches to the Ural Mountains, traditionally considered the eastern edge of Europe. East of the Urals lies the West Siberian Plain. Between the Yenisei and Lena rivers is the high Middle Siberian Plateau, which meets the Central Yakutian Plain to the east.

Mountains are found in eastern and southern part of Russia. To the south in the European part is the North Slope of the Big Caucasus Range, which includes Elbrus, the country's highest mountain peak at 5,642 m. A belt of mountain ranges stretches through southern Siberia. Along the Pacific coast are the mountains of Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands, which feature active volcanoes.

Russia has about 120,000 rivers, whose total length exceeds 2.3 million km. The largest rivers are the Amur (4,400 km), the Volga (3,530 km), the Yenisei (4,102 km), the Ob (5,410 km) and the Lena (4,440 km). There are about two million lakes and seas, the largest of which are Baikal, Ladoga, Onega and the Caspian Sea.

The climate of Russia varies from the sea climate in the far northwest to the sharp continental climate of Siberia and the monsoon climate in the Far East Region. Most of the country, however, enjoys a moderate continental climate, with cold winters and rather warm summers. The average temperature in January ranges from zero to minus five degrees C in the west and around the Caucasus, to minus 40 or minus 50 degrees C in Yakutia. Snow covers the land for 60 to 80 days in the south and 260 to 280 days in the far north. The average temperature in July is 24 to 25 degrees C near the Caspian lowland and one degree C in northern Siberia. Precipitation in the west comes primarily from the Atlantic Ocean and in the Far East from the Pacific Ocean, ranging between 100 mm a year in semi desert areas of the lowlands near the Caspian Sea to 2,000 mm in the Caucasus and Altai Mountains.

## 2. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

### Практическое занятие № 21. Климат Великобритании.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### Ход работы:

##### 1. Запишите и переведите слова:

1. cold	7. warm
2. frosty	8. hot
3. snowy	9. sunny
4. cloudy	10. foggy
5. cool	11. windy
6. rainy	13. stormy

##### 2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

#### CLIMATE OF GREAT BRITAIN

The climate of any country depends on its geographical position. Great Britain is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles lie to the west of the continent of Europe. The total land area of the United Kingdom is 244,000 square kilometers. The mountains are in the west and north of the country. There are lowlands in the south and east. There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not long. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea. The waters of the North Sea wash the eastern coast. The English Channel, which is 32 kilometers wide, separates the southeast of Great Britain from France. So Great Britain is surrounded by water. Not far from the British Isles, there is warm Golf Stream. All these facts influence the climate of the country. The climate of Great Britain is mild, temperate and wet. In the country, it is not hot in summer and it is not very cold in winter. Spring is very beautiful season because everything is covered with flowers. Autumn is wet and cool. In January, average temperature is from 3 to 7 degrees below zero and in July, it is from 16-17 degrees above zero. It often rains in Great Britain. It does not often snow in Great Britain. The weather changes very quickly. In the morning, it may be shining brightly and in the afternoon, it may rain. That is why radio and television inform people about weather forecast very often. The British joke, "In other countries it is climate, in Britain we have weather."

##### 3. Разыграйте диалоги:

###### 1.

– Hello, Charles.

– Hello, Dick, lovely day, isn't it?

– Absolutely wonderful, nice and warm. What is the weather forecast for tomorrow? Do you know?

– Yes, it says it will be bright and sunny.

– How nice. Nice weather for outing.

– You are right.

###### 2.

– Oh, that is you Tony. What is it like outdoors?

– It seems to be clearing up.

- What do you mean by clearing up?
- A big improvement on what we have been having. Quite different from the forecast.
- They say we are in for snow. It is supposed to cloud over this afternoon.
- Let's hope it keeps fine for the weekend.

#### **4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

### **Практическое занятие № 22. Проблемы экологии.**

**Цель работы:** совершенствование коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся по теме «Загрязнение окружающей среды».

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

#### **Информационное обеспечение:**

##### **Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

##### **Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### **Ход работы:**

##### **1. Повторите слова и словосочетания:**

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

##### **2. Переведите текст:**

#### **THE PROBLEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

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

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

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



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

**3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

**4. Разыграйте диалог:**

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

**5. Заполните пробелы:**

1. When we (pollute) the air, the climate (change).
2. Nature (damage) when people (throw) away plastic bottles.
3. Animals (hurt) when we (leave) litter in the forest.
4. When trees (break), birds (disturb).
5. When litter (throw) in the river, water pollution (cause).

**6. Ответьте в краткой форме:**

1. What environment groups/organizations do you know? (name at least three)
2. What was the first national park in the world?
3. What are the two aims of national parks?
4. What is the difference between a national park and a nature reserve?
5. What are the three R's?

**7. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

### OUR EARTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**8. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

**9. Закончите предложения:**

1. If you look down at the Earth from a plane, ... .
2. Everything what is alive on the Earth needs... .
3. People are concerned about... .
4. Many birds and fish die because... .
5. Polluted air destroys... .
6. Burning coal and oil leads to... .
7. Modern industry production is... .
8. Different organizations try to... .

**10. Правильно или неправильно:**

1. The area of land is the same as the area of water on our planet.
2. Technical progress pollutes nature.
3. People are concerned about the future of the Earth.
4. The most important pollution problem is the land.
5. The ozone layer protects the Earth from the Sun.
6. People know how to protect the air, the water and the land from pollution.
7. The greater part of pollution comes from cars.

**11. Работа с презентацией «Ecological problems».**

**12. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Тема 2.6. Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование.**

## **Практическое занятие № 23. Образование в России и Великобритании.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

### **EDUCATION IN RUSSIA**

Citizens of Russia have the right for education which is guaranteed by the Constitution. The public educational system in our country incorporates pre-school, general school, specialized secondary and higher education. Pre-school consists of kindergartens and creches. Children there learn reading, writing and arithmetic. But pre-school education isn't compulsory – children can get it at home. Compulsory education is for children from 6(7) to 17 years of age. The main link in the system of education is the general school which prepares the younger generation for life and work in modern production. There are various types of schools: general secondary schools, schools specializing in a certain subject, high schools, lyceums and so on. Tuition in most of them is free of charge, but some new types of schools are fee-paying. The term of study in a general secondary school is 11 years and consists of primary, middle and upper stages. At the middle stage of a secondary school the children learn the basic laws of nature and society at the lessons of history, algebra, literature, physics and many others. After the 9th form pupils have to sit for examinations. Also they have a choice between entering the 10th grade of a general secondary school and enrolling in a specialized secondary or vocational school. Persons who finish the general secondary school, receive a secondary education certificate, giving them the right to enter any higher educational establishment. Entrance examinations are held in July and August. Institutions are headed by rectors; the faculties are headed by the deans. One has to study in the institute for 5 years. Higher educational institutions train students in one or several specializations.

**2. Расскажите о системе образования в России.**

**3. Запомните слова и выражения, которые необходимо знать по данной теме:**

compulsory – обязательная

nursery school – детский сад

exam – экзамен

subject – предмет

university – университет

private – частный

opportunity – возможность

to award – давать, присваивать

bachelor – бакалавр

master – магистр

**4. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

### **EDUCATION IN BRITAIN**

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

#### **5. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. When does compulsory school begin?
2. How long does a child stay in compulsory school?
3. What subjects do children learn in Primary School?
4. What kind of exam do students have to take when they are 16?
5. Do students have to leave school at the age of 16 or to continue their studies?
6. How do private schools differ from the regular ones?
7. How many universities are there in England?
8. What is the Open University?
9. What kinds of degrees do universities award?

#### **6. Расположите следующие утверждения под соответствующим заголовком: GB, Russia:**

1. Children ages 6-7/17 attend school
2. Pupils do not wear school uniforms
3. Pupils have a lunch at school free of charge
4. School discipline is not very strict
5. Summer vacations from June to August

6. Education is divided into 4 stages
7. Children ages 5-16/18 attend school
8. Pupils have to wear school uniforms to school
9. Pupils eat a hot lunch at school
10. Pupils have exams at the ages of 7, 11, 13 and 16
11. There are state and private schools in the country
12. School discipline is very strict.

**7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 24. Образование в США.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Запомните слова и выражения, которые необходимо знать по данной теме:**

compulsory – обязательный

to involve – включать

schooling – обучение в школе

to be divided into – делиться на

trimester – триместр

quarter – четверть

respectively – соответственно

to vary – варьироваться

to consist of – состоять из

elementary education – начальное образование

secondary education – среднее образование

higher education – высшее образование

notion – понятие

preschool education – дошкольное образование

to get acquainted with — знакомиться с

nursery school – детский сад

to aim – быть нацеленным

to acquire the experience of association – получить опыт общения

grade – класс

General History – всеобщая история

sex and drug education – сексуальное образование и уроки, посвященные изучению социальной роли наркотиков

skill – навык

goal – цель

curriculum – расписание, учебный план

specific – конкретный, определённый

Social Studies – обществознание

opportunity – возможность

elective subject – предметы по выбору

according to – в соответствии с

guidance counselor – советник по профессиональной ориентации  
various – разнообразный  
freshman – новичок  
sophomore – студент второго курса колледжа или ученик 10-го класса средней школы  
junior – студент предпоследнего курса колледжа или ученик 11-го класса средней школы  
senior – студент последнего класса колледжа или ученик 12-го класса средней школы  
majority – большинство  
bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра  
master's degree – степень магистра  
to be engaged in – заниматься чем-либо  
research work – научно-исследовательская работа

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

### **EDUCATION IN THE USA**

Education in the United States of America is compulsory for children from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18). It involves 12 years of schooling. A school year starts at the end of August or at the beginning of September and ends in late June or early July. The whole school year is divided into three terms/trimesters or four quarters. American students have winter, spring and summer holidays which last 2 or 3 weeks and 6 or 8 weeks, respectively. The length of the school year varies among the states as well as the day length. Students go to school 5 days a week.

The American education system consists of 3 basic components: elementary, secondary and higher education. There is also such a notion as preschool education. At the age of 4 or 5 children just get acquainted with the formal education in a nursery school. The preschool education programme aims to prepare children for elementary school through playing and help them to acquire the experience of association. It lasts for one year. Then they go to the first grade (or grade 1).

Elementary education starts when pupils are 6 years old. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes the following subjects: English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work. The education is mostly concentrated on the basic skills (speaking, reading, writing and arithmetic). Sometimes children also learn some foreign languages, general history and such new subjects as drug and sex education. The main goal of elementary education is the general intellectual, social and physical development of a pupil from 5 to 12 or 15 years old.

Secondary education begins when children move on to high or secondary school in the ninth grade, where they continue their studies until the twelfth grade. The secondary school curriculum is built around specific subjects rather than general skills. Although there is always a number of basic subjects in the curriculum: English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Physical Education, the students have an opportunity to learn some elective subjects, which are not necessary for everybody. After the first two years of education they can select subjects according to their professional interests. The electives are to be connected with the students' future work or further education at university or college. Every high school has a special teacher – a guidance counselor who helps the students to choose these elective subjects. Moreover, he helps them with some social problems, too. The elective courses are different in various schools.

Members of each grade in high school have special names: students in the ninth grade are called freshmen, tenth graders are called sophomores, eleventh graders are juniors and as for twelfth graders, they are seniors.

After graduating from high schools the majority of the Americans go on studying at higher education establishments. In universities they have to study for four years to get a bachelor's degree. In order to get a master's degree they must study two years more and, besides, be engaged in a research work.

### **ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В США**

Образование в Соединённых Штатах Америки обязательно для детей от 6 до 16 (или 18) лет. Оно подразумевает 12 лет учёбы в школе. Учебный год в Америке начинается в конце августа или в начале сентября, а заканчивается в конце июня или в начале июля. Учебный год состоит из трёх триместров или четырёх четвертей. Зимние, весенние и летние каникулы длятся 2-3 или 6-8 недель соответственно. Продолжительность учебного года и учебного дня варьируется в зависимости от штата. Дети учатся 5 дней в неделю и добираются до школы, как правило, на школьном автобусе.

Американская система образования состоит из трёх основообразующих компонентов: начального, среднего и высшего образования. Помимо этого, в Америке существует понятие дошкольного образования. В возрасте 4-5 лет дети только начинают знакомиться с образовательным процессом в детском саду. Цель программы дошкольного обучения – методом игры подготовить детей к начальной школе, помочь им получить опыт общения. Когда им исполняется 6 лет, они поступают в 1-й класс начальной школы.

Учебная программа начальной школы включает в себя следующие предметы: английский язык, арифметика, география, история США, природоведение, физкультура, пение, рисование, трудовое обучение. В основном акцент ставится на обучении базовым навыкам – разговорной речи, чтению, письму и арифметике. Иногда дети изучают какие-либо иностранные языки и всемирную историю, а также такие предметы, как сексуальное образование, и уроки, посвященные изучению социальной роли наркотических препаратов. Главная цель начального образования – всестороннее интеллектуальное, социальное и физическое развитие ребёнка в возрасте от 5 до 12 или 15 лет.

Среднее образование начинается, когда учащиеся переходят в старшую школу, в 9-й класс; затем они продолжают обучение до 12-го класса. Расписание средней школы больше нацелено на обучение конкретным предметам, нежели общим знаниям. И хотя в расписании всегда имеется набор базовых предметов – английский язык, математика, естествознание, обществознание и физкультура, – ребятам предоставляется возможность изучать предметы по выбору, которые не являются обязательными для всех учащихся. После первых двух лет обучения они выбирают предметы в соответствии со своими профессиональными интересами. Такие предметы должны быть связаны с будущей работой учащихся либо с последующим обучением в университете или колледже. В каждой средней школе есть специальный учитель – советник по профессиональной ориентации. Он помогает учащимся определиться с выбором предметов, а также даёт советы, относящиеся к области социальных проблем. Курсы предметов на выбор различаются в зависимости от школы.

Учащиеся каждого класса старшей школы имеют свои особые имена: девятиклассники называются новичками, десятиклассники – второкурсниками, одиннадцатиклассники – студентами предпоследнего курса, а двенадцатиклассники – выпускниками.

По окончании старшей школы подавляющее число американцев продолжают обучение в высших учебных заведениях. В университетах молодые люди должны проучиться 4 года и сдать 4 зачёта, чтобы получить степень бакалавра. Для получения степени магистра нужно учиться ещё 2 года и заниматься научно-исследовательской работой. После этого студент может сделать ещё ряд необходимых работ, которые дадут ему возможность стать доктором наук.

### **3. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. At what age do American students start and finish their compulsory education?
2. How are the school years called in the United States?
3. The length of the school year varies among the states, doesn't it?
4. What are the basic components of American education?
5. Do all children have to attend a nursery school?
6. When does elementary education start?
7. What is the main aim of elementary education?
8. The secondary school curriculum doesn't imply a number of basic subjects, does it?

9. What are elective subjects?  
10. Who is a guidance counselor?

**7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 25. Интернет в нашей жизни.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**WHAT IS INTERNET?**

Nowadays more and more people are interested to be known about all events, in taking some information quickly. With the help of Internet, you can make it easily. Internet is a global network connecting millions of computers. More than 100 countries are linked into exchanges of information. Internet is accessed (доступен) by a user when there are computers connected by modems and telephone lines. There are several applications called Web browsers that make it easy to access доступ the World Wide Web. The most popular browsers are Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, Safari and Microsoft Internet Explorer.

**WHAT IS E-MAIL?**

E-mail is the abbreviation for electronic mail. Usually, it takes only a few seconds or minutes for mail to arrive. If you have any mailbox, you may have to check your electronic it periodically, although хотя many systems tell you when mail is received. After reading your mail, you can store хранить it in a text file, forward it to other users, or delete it.

**HISTORY**

It is hard to imagine our lives without Internet nowadays. It has become an important part of every person's life. It has drastically changed everything around. Originally, Internet was a military experiment in the USA of 60-s. Soon it became clear that everyone in the world could use it. Since the time of Internet appearance, many other media sources became unnecessary.

You can find the information you are looking for in 5 seconds. Just google it and here is the answer. It is very convenient for students, professionals, experts and all other people.

**2. Переведите текст письменно:**

Facebook – Social Network, founded in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg and his roommates while studying at Harvard University, including Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. Thanks to this site, Mark Zuckerberg became the youngest billionaire. At first website was named thefacebook.com, and was opened only to students of Harvard University, and then to other universities in Boston and then for students of all educational institutions of the United States. Beginning in September 2006 the site was opened to all users under the age of 13 years, having e-mail. Facebook has more than 600 million users. Facebook allows you to create a profile with photos, invite friends, communicate, and inform other users about statues. Facebook offers many features with which users can interact. Among the most popular – photo albums and a "wall" where friends can leave messag-





## Тема 2.7. Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники.

### Практическое занятие №26. Культура и традиции России.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### Ход работы:

#### 1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

##### HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA

There are many national holidays in Russia, when people all over the country do not work and have special celebrations. The main holidays are New Year's Day, Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day, and Independence Day.

The first holiday of the year is New Year's Day. People see the New Year in at midnight on the 31st of December. They greet the New Year with champagne and listen to the Kremlin chimes beating 12 o'clock. There are many New Year traditions in Russia. In every home there is a New Year tree glittering with coloured lights and decorations. Children always wait for Father Frost to come and give them a present. Many people consider New Year's Day to be a family holiday. Nevertheless, the young prefer to have New Year parties of their own.

A renewed holiday in our country is Christmas. It is celebrated on the 7th of January. It is a religious holiday and many people go to church services on that day.

On the 8th of March, we celebrate Women's Day when men are supposed to do everything about the house, cook all the meals and give women flowers.

The greatest national holiday in our country is Victory Day. On the 9th of May, 1945, our army completely defeated the German fascists and the Great Patriotic War ended. We will never forget our grandfathers and grandmothers who died to defend our Motherland. We honour their memory with a minute of silence and put flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Independence Day is a new holiday in our country. On the 12th of June, 1992, the first President of Russia was elected.

We also celebrate Day of the Defender of Motherland on the 23d of February, Easter, Day of Knowledge and many professional holidays, which are not public holidays and banks, offices, and schools do not close.

#### 2. Соотнесите даты и праздники:

a) 1 January	1. Russia Day
b) 7 January	2. Orthodox Christmas
c) February/March	3. Pancake week
d) 23 February	4. New Year Holiday
e) 8 March	5. Victory day
f) March/April	6. Day of people's Unity
g) 1 May	7. Easter
h) 9 May	8. International Women's Day
i) 12 June	9. Day of Spring and Labour
j) 4 November	10. The Motherland Defender's day

#### 3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are the three types of holidays in Russia?
2. What are family holidays? How does your family celebrate them?
3. What are the state holidays in Russia?
4. What is the major holiday in the country? What do Russians do on this day? What are the traditions of this holiday?
5. What is Victory Day and when is it celebrated?
6. What do religious holidays include?
7. What foreign holidays celebrations are there in Russia?
8. What are your favourite holidays?

**4. Заполните пробелы следующими словами и словосочетаниями:**

*flags and slogans / holiday / military parade / the 9th of May / the Great Patriotic War / the streets and squares*

1. In Russia and other countries Victory Day, or....., is one of the great holidays of the year.
2. It is the ..... of all people.
3. In all the towns there are. .... in the streets, in the shop windows and on the front of large buildings.
4. On Victory Day there are meetings and demonstrations of the veterans who fought in..... .
5. On that day there usually is ..... in all big cities of our country.
6. There are many people in ....., at theatres, cinemas and concert halls.

**5. Сопоставьте праздники и их описание:**

1. ... is a night when people have parties and stay up until midnight to see the New Year in.
 

a) New Year	b) Christmas	c) New Year's Eve
-------------	--------------	-------------------
2. ... is a very happy day with decorated fur-tree and presents.
 

a) Christmas	b) New Year	c) Easter
--------------	-------------	-----------
3. ... is a day when pupils and students start the new academic year.
 

a) Labour Day	b) Easter	c) The Day of Knowledge
---------------	-----------	-------------------------
4. ... is a religious holiday when people have parties, light candles and give each other presents.
 

a) New Year	b) Christmas	c) The Day of Knowledge
-------------	--------------	-------------------------
5. ... is a religious holiday when people have gatherings eating dyed eggs, pasha and kulich.
 

a) Christmas	b) New Year	c) Easter
--------------	-------------	-----------
6. ... is a day when people play jokes on friends.
 

a) New Year	b) April Fool's Day	c) Christmas
-------------	---------------------	--------------
7. ... is a holiday when people honour members of the armed forces.
 

a) Labour Day	b) Day of the Defender of Motherland	c) New Year
---------------	--------------------------------------	-------------
8. ... is a day when people honour women by giving those flowers and presents.
 

a) Women's Day	b) Labour Day	c) Easter
----------------	---------------	-----------
9. ... is a holiday when people have parades and ceremonies to honour those who died in the Great Patriotic War.
 

a) Women's Day	b) Victory Day	c) May Day
----------------	----------------	------------
10. ... is a holiday when people dress up in costumes of ghosts and witches and have fun.
 

a) Maslenitsa	b) Easter	c) Halloween
---------------	-----------	--------------

**6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 27. Праздники и обычаи в Великобритании.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

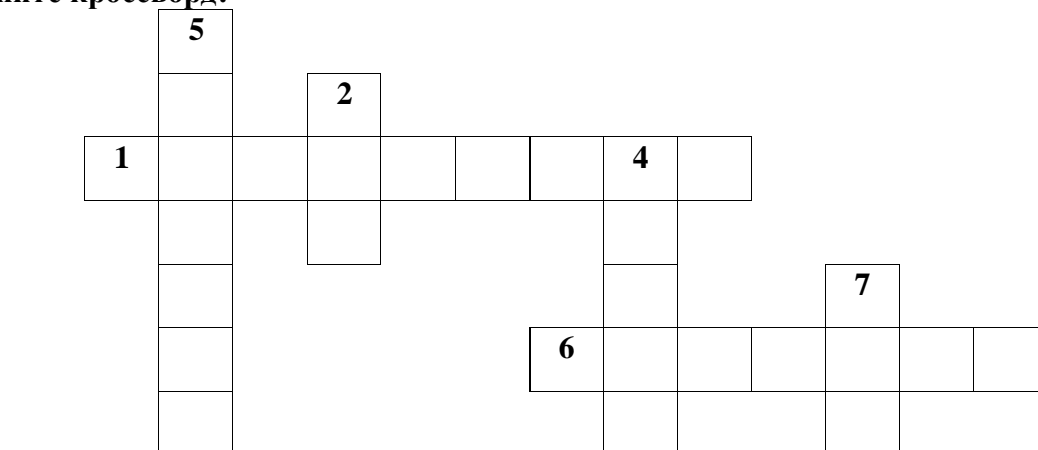
**Ход работы:**

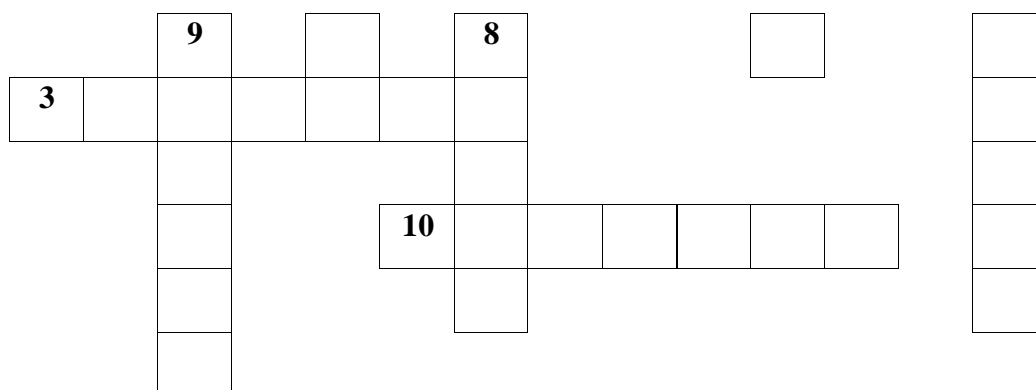
**1. Прочтите и переведите диалог:**

**CUSTOMS AND HOLIDAYS**

- I heard there are some interesting customs and holidays in Great Britain. I would like you to remind me of some of them.
- Why not tell you about Christmas. It is a wonderful holiday; I can tell you first, when is it celebrated? What is it taken up with?
- It is regularly celebrated on the 25th of December and it is taken up with the New Year coming.
- I guess it is not an ordinary holiday.
- Yes, you are quite right. Every Englishman is fussy about Christmas.
- You want to say that people lose their heads waiting for Christmas.
- That is it. Every family has a Christmas tree, prepares famous turkey and looks forward Boxing Day, it is on December 26. When everybody receives Christmas presents. Except this holiday there are some others in English speaking countries: Bonfire Night, May Day, Thanksgiving Day (in America) Independence Day etc. but as far as I am concerned Kazakhstan has also many customs and holidays? Can you tell me something?
- With pleasure. There are many of valued holidays in my country. One of them is certainly Nauriz.
- When did it come into existence?
- You see, it is a very ancient holiday. However, up to date we did not know much about it. Nevertheless, when our country received independence. Nauriz became one of the most well – known and favorite holidays in our Republic.
- When it is celebrated and what does it mean.
- It is celebrated on March 22 and means the spring coming.
- I am inclined to think, that there are some special preparations for it?
- You are quite right. The families get together, cook tasty national dishes, and organize different sport and music completions.
- What are the others customs and holidays. Are any of them?
- No doubt! They are Independence Day, The Day of Republic, interesting wedding customs, and others.
- Well, I see, our countries have many interesting events and to my mind. It is useful to exchange them.

**2. Заполните кроссворд:**





1. The main thing Englishman's house.
2. A popular English drink.
3. The most popular indoor activity in Britain.
4. For breakfast most people have ... .
5. The national flag of UK is called ... .
6. English people like to talk about it.
7. The most popular holiday in UK.
8. This word reminded that no fighting was allowed in the house.
9. Englishmen are very... .
10. A popular market in London.

**3. Заполните пробелы, используя слова из таблицы:**

<b>Britain</b>	<b>North Sea</b>	<b>Ben Nevis</b>	<b>constituent</b>
<b>Greenwich</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>units</b>	<b>part</b>

1. The United Kingdom is located between the Atlantic Ocean and the \_\_\_.
2. It is separated from the continent by the English \_\_\_, 34 km wide.
3. Its total area of 244,035 km<sup>2</sup> is shared by four \_\_\_ units.
4. The four constituent \_\_\_ are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
5. The distance from the southern coast to the \_\_\_ North of Scotland is less than 1000 km.
6. The widest \_\_\_ of Great Britain is less than 500 km.
7. The prime meridian of zero passes through the Old Observatory at \_\_\_, near London.
8. The highest point in the British Isles is \_\_\_.

**4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

### Практическое занятие № 28. Праздники и обычаи в США.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### Ход работы:

**1. Прочтите и переведите:**

#### HOLIDAYS IN THE US

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

## **January**

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

## **February**

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

## **March**

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

## **April**

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

## **May**

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

## **June**

Flag Day on June 14th is the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag in 1777. The third Sunday in June is Father's Day in the United States. This is a day when people remember their fathers with presents and cards.

## **July**

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

## **August**

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

## **September**

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

## **October**

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

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

## **November**

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

## **December**

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

**2. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

**3. Прочтите и закончите предложения:**

1. The United States' birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_
2. February 14 is \_\_\_\_\_
3. People remember George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in \_\_\_\_\_
4. Martin Luther King fought \_\_\_\_\_ against black Americans.
5. The first Monday in September is \_\_\_\_\_
6. People wear ghost costumes on \_\_\_\_\_
7. Americans eat pumpkin pie on \_\_\_\_\_
8. Columbus called Native Americans Indians because he thought he was in \_\_\_\_\_
9. Americans observe a moment of silence on \_\_\_\_\_
10. The last Monday in May is \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Тема 2.8. Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения).**

**Практическое занятие № 29. Магазины и покупки.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**SHOPPING IN THE USA**

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

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

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

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

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

## **2. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

## **3. Составьте кроссворд по теме.**

## **4. Переведите письменно:**

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

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

## **5. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание**

### **Практическое занятие № 30. Еда, прием пищи.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**



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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите текст:**

**MEALS**

There are four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and consists of porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs – boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. Instead of porridge, they may have fruit juice, or they may prefer biscuits.

The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. Then follows some meat or poultry with potatoes – boiled or fried, carrots and beans. Then a pudding comes. Instead of the pudding, they may prefer cheese and biscuits. Last of all coffee – black or white. Englishmen often drink something at lunch. Water is usually on the table. Some prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea. On the table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam. Friends and visitors are often present at tea.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together. Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables – potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, sweet pudding, fruit salad, ice cream or cheese and biscuits. Then after a talk, they have black or white coffee.

This is the order of meals among English families. However, the greater part of the people in the towns, and nearly all country-people, has dinner in the middle of the day instead of lunch. They have tea a little later – between 5 and 6 o'clock, and then in the evening, before going to bed, they have supper.

Therefore, the four meals of the day are either breakfast, dinner, tea, supper; or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

**2. Выполните тест:**

**Choose the wrong answer:**

1) English take four meals a day. 2) In England breakfast time is between 10 and 11. 3) Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. 4) The traditional British breakfast is porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs. 5) Tea is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea.

**Match the names of the Russian dishes with their descriptions:**

1. Pelmeni	a) Thin fruit jelly желе made from fruit or berry juice and potato flour.
2. Vinaigrette	b) Pudding is made of oats, rice, and buckwheat.
3. Shchi	c) Meat soup with fresh or sauerkraut квашенная cabbage.
4. Kasha	d) Small meat pies boiled in water.
5. Kissel	e) Russia salad; it is a mixture of vegetables, boiled and chopped.

**Choose the right translation of the Russian proverbs:**

**1. A spoon is dear when lunchtime is near.**

- a) Дорого яичко к Великому дню.
- b) Обед дорог, когда есть ложка.
- c) Дорога ложка к обеду.
- d) Завтраками сыт не будешь.

**2. One with a plough плуг, seven with a spoon.**

- a) Один с ложкой, а семеро – с поварёшкой.

b) Один с поварёшкой, а семеро – с ложкой.

c) Семеро одного не ждут.

d) Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь.

**3. A home is made by pies, not by walls.**

a) Дом украшают пироги, а не стены.

b) Дома и солома еда.

c) Изба красна не углами, а пирогами.

d) Первому гостю первое место и красная ложка.

**4. The first pancake is always a flop.**

a) Первый блин всегда комом.

b) Попытка не пытка.

c) Последняя капля переполняет чашу.

d) Слезами горю не поможешь.

**5. Every vegetable has its season.**

a) Каждый сезон имеет свой овощ.

b) Каждый купец свой товар хвалит.

c) Хрен редьки не слаще.

d) Всякому овощу своё время.

**4. Вставьте пропущенные буквы:**

Sup..er, afterno..n, sandwic..es, l..nch, s..up, me..t.

**5. Закончите предложения:**

1. In England breakfast ... nine.

2. Many English working ... in the daytime.

3. Some people ...

4. For dinner they ...

**6. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. How many meals do English take a day?

2. What meal is the biggest in any English families?

3. Have any English their dinner late in the evening?

4. What do any English eat for dinner?

**7. Согласитесь с данными высказываниями или опровергните их:**

1. The English take four meals a day.

2. In England breakfast time is between nine and twelve.

3. Some English working class families eat dinner in the daytime.

4. Lunch is the biggest meal of the day in all English families.

5. People in England never eat sandwiches.

6. English people have soup for breakfast.

7. It's good to have a walk after supper.

8. The English proverb says, "After supper sleep a while, after dinner walk a mile".

**8. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.**

### **Практическое занятие № 31. Планирование времени.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

### **Ход работы:**

#### **1. Прочтите переведите текст:**

##### **HOW I ORGANISE MY TIME**

It's of the vital importance for me to have a strict timetable and manage my time reasonably. So I have some methods of time budgeting and fitting all the things into my week.

Firstly, I don't rely on my memory alone. I always write a so-called 'to-do list' for each day, preferably the night before or the first thing in the morning. Then I decide on the best order to do things. I usually use numbers to signal which things on my list are the most urgent or important. And if there is a deadline, I always write the date of it. So I always try to finish the task by it.

I'd say that things don't always go according to the plan, that's why I allow myself to reconsider the numbers of things I'd hope to do originally. This allows me to do the plannings more realistically. Another thing is that if I'm really convinced that what I have to do is essential, it will be easier for me to say 'no' to things I'm not responsible for. The following thing is that I always remember that my energy level greatly depends on the time of the day. As for me, I'm a morning bird, so it's far easier to do important tasks in the morning. That's why I'm not too critical to myself in the evenings. And if I'm too bored or sick and tired of doing something, I try not to waste my precious time because perfection is an attainable anyway.

The next method is the following. If I can't fit all my activities into my timetable, I always try multitasking. I try to do the ironing while watching TV, study кцца my test while having a meal or I just mentally run through the things I'm trying to learn while I'm taking a shower. When there's a job I really dread doing, I don't keep putting it off. I often make so-called 'holes' in it by breaking it into smaller tasks and set a time limit.

So this is how I budget my time. It isn't difficult at all if you don't aim at being perfect and allowing some time for mistakes. Don't procrastinate and you'll succeed.

#### **2. Расскажите о том, как вы планируете свое время.**

#### **3. Прочтите и переведите диалог:**

##### **WEEKEND PLANS**

- Helen, do you know our office is organizing a trip to the island? Are you coming?
- Oh, that sounds great! Is it this weekend?
- No, the next one. Do you have any plans for the next Saturday and Sunday?
- What a pity! It's not possible. I already have some big plans.
- That's sad. So you won't be coming then?
- I'm really sorry but it's my sister's anniversary. She will be hosting a big party. We are expecting a big family gathering next weekend: grandparents, uncles and aunts, cousins, nieces and nephews.
- I understand. Well, have much fun then!
- Thanks. I hope so. And how about you, Mark? Are you going to the island?
- Sure. Most of our staff is going. And we'll miss you there.
- I'm pleased to hear that. And do you have any special plans for this weekend? Are you going to spend it with your family?
- Right you are. The weather is nice, so I think I'll take the kids to the beach on Saturday. We'll go swimming, make sandcastles and play volleyball. And I'm going to take my wife out to dinner at a very nice Italian restaurant in the evening.
- How sweet of you. Have a great time there!
- Thank you. On Sunday I'll take my kids to the zoo and we're going to spend the afternoon at the fun fair.
- That's fantastic! I am afraid my weekend will be much quieter. I'll do some shopping first and probably catch a movie with my friends on Saturday night. As for Sunday... well, I'm going to play tennis in the morning and then I'll go out for a drink with my sister. So, you see - nothing special at all.

- Your plans sound awesome, Helen! Enjoy your weekend!

### ПЛАНЫ НА ВЫХОДНЫЕ

- Хелен, ты знаешь, что наш офис организует поездку на остров? Ты едешь?
- О, здорово звучит! В эти выходные?
- Нет, в следующие. У тебя есть какие-то планы на следующие субботу и воскресенье?
- Как жалко! Это невозможно. У меня уже большие планы.
- Печально. Значит, ты не поедешь?
- Очень сожалею, но у моей сестры годовщина. Она устраивает дома большую вечеринку. Мы ожидаем большую семейную встречу в следующие выходные: бабушка с дедушкой, дяди и тети, кузены, племянницы и племянники.
- Понимаю. Что ж, желаю вам хорошо повеселиться!
- Спасибо. Надеюсь на это. А что насчет тебя, Марк? Ты поедешь на остров?
- Конечно. Большая часть коллектива поедет. И нам будет тебя не хватать.
- Приятно это слышать. А на эти выходные у тебя есть какие-то особые планы? Собираешься провести их с семьей?
- Ты права. Погода хорошая, поэтому думаю, что возьму детей на пляж в субботу. Пойдем поплаваем, будем строить замки на песке и играть в волейбол. И я собираюсь пригласить свою жену на ужин в хороший итальянский ресторан вечером.
- Как мило с твоей стороны. Приятного вам отдыха!
- Спасибо. В воскресенье я возьму детей в зоопарк, а днем мы будем в парке аттракционов.
- Фантастика! Боюсь, что мои выходные будут гораздо спокойнее. Сначала я займусь покупками и, наверное, успею в кино с подругами в субботу вечером. А в воскресенье... ну, я собираюсь поиграть утром в теннис, а потом мы сходим куда-нибудь с сестрой посидеть за бокалом вина. Видишь – совсем ничего особенного.
- У тебя классные планы, Хелен! Наслаждайся выходными!

**4. Составьте свой диалог о планах на выходные.**

**5. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.**

## Тема 2.9. Научно-технический прогресс.

### Практическое занятие № 32. Изобретатели и изобретения.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### Ход работы:

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

#### INVENTORS AND THEIR INVENTIONS

1. Shrapnel – kind of an artillery shell. It is named in honor of Henry Shrapnel (1761-1842) – British Army officer.
2. Hugo Schmeisser – a famous German arms designer. He designed automatic rifle StG 44 during the Second World War.
3. Sandwich was named after John Montagu, Earl Sandwich (1718-1792).
4. The saxophone was designed in 1842 by the Belgian Adolphe Sax music master and patented it four years later.

5. "Rubik's Cube" was invented in 1974 by Hungarian sculptor and professor of architecture Erno Rubik.
6. Belgian brothers Émile and Leon Nagant developed Nagant revolver. Nagant revolver was used in many countries at the end of XIX – the middle of the XX century.
7. Mauser K96 – German pistol, designed in 1895. In Russia, Mauser became very popular. Fidel Mauser headed experimental arms factory "Mauser".
8. The American gunsmith Maxim developed Maxim machine gun in 1883. Maxim machine gun was widely used during the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902, World War I and World War II.
9. Oliver Winchester – American businessperson. In 1855, he bought firm Smith & Wesson and switched to production of weapons, mostly hunting, which is often called by his name.
10. Whatman paper – white paper. Distinguished by high resistance to abrasion. James Whatman paper manufacturer made it in the middle 1750s in England.
11. An American colonel, a hero of the Civil War Berdan, developed Berdan rifle.
12. Strass – imitation gemstone made of glass, from the name of the inventor, the jeweler Georg Strasse (1701-1773).
13. Walter – a pistol, called by the name of the manufacturer.
14. Browning – gun manufacturing company of the same name, the name of its founder, Belgian gunsmith John Moses Browning (1855-1926).

**2. Заполните таблицу:**

invention	inventor	profession
1. the ball-point pen		
2. Rolls-Royce car		
3. pasteurization		
4. waterproof raincoat		
5. the bowler hat		
6. the pistol with a barrel		
7. the diesel engine		
8. the counter of radioactivity		
9. the telegraphic alphabet		
10. alphabet and font for blind person		

**3. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 33. Интернет.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Запишите и выучите слова и выражения, которые необходимо знать по данной теме:**

aircraft – самолет

amusement – развлечение

consider – считать, расценивать

correspondence – переписка

deliver – доставлять

delivery – доставка

destination – место назначения

exchange letters – переписываться, обмениваться письмами

global – всемирный

insert – вставлять  
international – международный  
message – сообщение  
package – посылка  
parcel – пакет, почтовое отправление  
post – почта, отправлять по почте

rapid – быстрый  
reliable – надежный  
track – отслеживать  
tracking number – номер слежения  
transactions – перевод  
vehicle – наземное транспортное средство

## 2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

### THE INTERNET

The Internet, or the Net, as it is more often called in the English-speaking countries, is considered to be one of the most important inventions of the twentieth century. Some people say that it is like having thousands of consultants who are ready to answer any of your questions.

It is a cheap and reliable source of information – and not only that. You can also send documents all over the world, sample new music, visit museums all over the world, read books, exchange letters with your friends in another continent and receive their answer in a quarter of an hour, sell and buy things, play games, read the latest news and do a lot of other things.

But one shouldn't treat the Net as means of amusement when there is nothing else to do. In fact, the Internet has nowadays become a very important means of business correspondence, financial transactions, marketing, and much more. In fact, in the nearest future it will become as (or more) important as fax or telephone.

*The Internet* stands for *international network* of computers that are linked together to exchange information. The computers are joined through high-speed connections. To get on the Net, all you have to do is to connect your PC to any of these networked computers via an Internet Access Provider. The Net has capabilities for cheap, global and immediate communication. It may grow to dominate areas of publishing, news and education, banking and customer support.

### ИНТЕРНЕТ

Интернет или Нэт, как его чаще называют в англо-говорящих странах, считается одним из наиболее значительных изобретений 20 века. Некоторые люди говорят, что это равносильно тому, что у Вас имеются тысячи консультантов, готовых в любую минуту ответить на любой Ваш вопрос.

Это надежный и дешевый источник информации, и не только. Вы также можете отправлять документы по всему миру, скачивать новую музыку, посещать музеи по всему миру, читать книги, обмениваться письмами со своими друзьями с другого континента и в течение четверти часа получать их ответ, покупать и продавать вещи, играть в игры, читать последние новости и делать множество других вещей.

Но нельзя рассматривать Интернет лишь как средство развлечения, когда Вам нечего больше делать. Фактически, в наши дни Интернет стал очень важным средством деловой переписки, финансовых транзакций, маркетинга и многого другого. Вероятно, в ближайшем будущем он станет таким же важным, как телефон или факс, а может и важнее.

Интернет это **интернэшнл** (всемирная) **нэтворк** (паутина) компьютеров, которые связаны вместе для обмена информацией. Компьютеры связаны высокоскоростными связями. Чтобы попасть в Интернет, все, что Вы должны сделать – связать свой персональный компьютер с одним из компьютеров всемирной паутины через Интернет – провайдера. Нет имеет возможности для дешевой глобальной и мгновенной связи. У него безграничные возможности в публикации новостей, образовании, банковской и таможенной службах.

## 3. Прочтите и переведите диалог:

### SENDING A LETTER

Not long ago Vlad applied for a grant from an American university. He was sure he had all chances to win this grant. Soon he got a message that the board at the University had sent him the application documents and forms to fill in. The letter having been posted by FedEx, the board

informed him about the tracking number. Vlad doesn't know what this means, so he asks Boris, his brother-in-law, about FedEx.

**Vlad:** Hi, Boris, I have got a little problem.

**Boris:** What is it? What is the matter?

**Vlad:** I saw you receive a parcel with a sign FedEx several times.

**Boris:** Well, I use their service quite often. Why are you asking?

**Vlad:** You see, I must get a letter sent by FedEx, and I don't know what I am to do.

**Boris:** You know, it is rather simple. FedEx is an American company specializing in delivering letters, parcels and goods. In fact, it is a carrier service, or an express transportation company. There are quite a lot of companies of this kind all over the world, say, DHL, FedEx, German Parcel, etc.

**Vlad:** Then, in what way are they different from traditional postal service?

**Boris:** In fact, there is a great difference. To begin with, they are more reliable than the regular post. Having something really important to be sent, you'd better use the service of such company, though their services are not cheap.

**Vlad:** Does FedEx deliver internationally, being an American company?

**Boris:** Of course, they do. If I am not mistaken, they have representative offices in more than 200 countries.

**Vlad:** Have they, really? Then, I think, I am sure to receive the documents very soon. But then there is one more question: they have supplied me with the tracking number. What is it needed for?

**Boris:** Oh, using this number you can track your letter.

**Vlad:** Where can I track it?

**Boris:** In the Internet, of course. Just go to FedEx homepage and insert the number you received. You'll get the complete information about where your package is and when it is going to be at your destination. It is interesting sometimes to see that your parcel travels through so many countries to reach you.

**Vlad:** Do you want to say that their delivery is slower than a usual post service?

**Boris:** Why do you think so?

**Vlad:** You said it travels to many countries ...

**Boris:** No, it is very fast. They choose the best way to deliver. They have their own aircraft and vehicles.

**Vlad:** It is really very interesting. I wish I knew this before. Now I'd better go and track my parcel.

## ОТПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПИСЬМА

Совсем недавно Влад послал свои документы на право обучения и получения стипендии в американский университет. Он был уверен, что имеет все шансы получить этот гранд. Вскоре он получил письмо о том, что руководство университета послало ему необходимые документы и анкеты для заполнения. Письмо было отправлено ФэдЭкс, руководство сообщило ему номер слежения. Влад не знает, что это такое и спрашивает Бориса, своего шурина, о ФэдЭкс.

*Влад:* Привет, Борис. У меня небольшая проблема.

*Борис:* Что такое? В чем дело?

*Влад:* Я видел, как ты получал посылки со знаком ФэдЭкс несколько раз.

*Борис:* Ну, я довольно часто пользуюсь этой службой. А почему ты спрашиваешь?

*Влад:* Видишь ли, я должен получить письмо, отправленное ФэдЭкс, но я не знаю, что я должен делать.

*Борис:* Ты знаешь, это очень просто. ФэдЭкс это американская компания, специализирующаяся в доставке писем, посылок и товаров. Фактически, это служба доставки или компания быстрой транспортировки. По всему миру довольно много таких компаний, скажем, ДХЛ, ФэдЭкс, Джеман Пасэл и другие.

*Влад:* Тогда чем же они отличаются от традиционной почты?

*Борис:* Фактически, есть значительная разница. Для начала, они более надежны, чем обычная почта. Если нужно отправить что-то действительно важное, лучше пользоваться услугами такой компании, хотя это недешево.

*Влад:* ФедЭкс доставляет по всему миру, будучи американской компанией?

*Борис:* Конечно. Если я не ошибаюсь, у них есть представительские офисы в более чем 200 странах.

*Влад:* Серьезно? Тогда я уверен, что очень скоро получу документы. Тогда еще один вопрос. Они сообщили мне отслеживающий номер. Для чего он нужен?

*Борис:* Ну, используя этот номер, ты можешь отслеживать свое письмо.

*Влад:* Где я могу его отслеживать?

*Борис:* В Интернете, конечно. Просто зайти на сайт ФедЭкс и введи номер, который ты получил. Ты получишь полную информацию о том, где твоя посылка находится и когда она прибывает в место назначения. Иногда так интересно наблюдать, что твоя посылка путешествует через много стран, прежде чем попасть к тебе.

*Влад:* Ты хочешь сказать, что эта служба медленнее, чем обычная почта?

*Борис:* Почему ты так решил?

*Влад:* Ты сказал, она путешествует через много стран...

*Борис:* Нет, она очень быстрая. Они выбирают оптимальный маршрут доставки. У них собственные самолеты и наземные транспортные средства.

*Влад:* Это на самом деле очень интересно. Жаль, что я не знал этого раньше. А сейчас я лучше пойду и отслежу свою посылку.

#### **4. Переведите диалог на английский язык. Translate into English.**

- Куда ты идешь?
- Я иду на почту. У меня есть подруга, которая живет в США.
- Вы давно переписываетесь?
- Уже год.
- Ты часто отправляешь ей письма?
- Довольно часто.
- А вы не пробовали переписываться с помощью Интернета? Это очень удобный способ передачи сообщений, быстрый и очень надежный.
- Неплохая идея, только у меня нет дома компьютера.
- Но ты можешь отправлять письма из компьютерного клуба.
- Хорошо. Надо будет узнать ее электронный адрес.
- Where are you going?
- I'm going to the post office. I've got a friend, she lives in the USA.
- How long have you been pen-friends with her?
- Already a year.
- Do you often send letters to her?
- Rather often.
- Did you try to exchange letters via Internet? It's very convenient means of exchange messages: fast and very reliable.
- It's not a bad idea, but I have no PC at home.
- But you can send letters from a computer club.
- OK. I need to know her e-mail address.

#### **5. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.**

### **Практическое занятие № 34. Освоение космоса.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**



Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

For thousands of years man dreamed of flying to the stars. On April 12 every year, the Russian people celebrate Cosmonautics Day in memory of the first space flight in the world, which was made by Russian citizen Yuri Gagarin.

Here are three main dates in the history of space exploration.

October 4 in 1957, the Soviet Union sent the first sputnik in the world into space. The Soviet spacecraft Luna-2 round the Moon in 1959. The same year Luna-3 photographed the far side of the moon. April 12 in 1961 the soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin went into space and makes one orbit round the Earth in his spaceship Vostok-1. Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman-cosmonaut to make a space flight. Aleksey Leonov walked in outer space 1965 "Voskhod-2".

On July 16, 1969 from Cape Canaveral launched the American ship "Apollo-11" with a crew of Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin. On July 21 in 1969, the American astronauts Armstrong and Alidrin land on the Moon. They remained on the lunar surface for 21 hours and 36 minutes. All time pilot Michael Collins was expecting them to lunar orbit in ship. Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. The USA has spent 5 successful expeditions to the moon.

Since Yuri Gagarin's flight, Russian space science and engineering have come a long way. Russian has launched more than 2300 different space ships. Unmanned sputniks are used in the exploration of outer space. It is well known that Russian cosmonauts hold the record for the longest time in space (Sergei Krikalev – 803 days for the six flights).

Space travel – a dangerous and difficult profession. Since the beginning of the era of space, travel in space and in preparation for space flight on Earth killed 22 cosmonauts and astronauts. Their names are: Valentin Bondarenko (USSR) – a member of the first group of cosmonauts (died in the fire for 20 days before Gagarin's flight 1961), Vladimir Komarov (USSR) – "Soyuz-1" (crashed while returning to Earth due to failure of the parachute system 1967), George Dobrovolsky, Viktor Pachaev, Vladislav Volkov (all from the USSR) – "Soyuz-11" (killed while returning to Earth 1971) and others.

Voskhod 2 – Pavel Belyayev, commander and Alexei Leonov, pilot. They spent three days in the forest, until they were found in March 1965.

**2. Переведите письменно:**

**YURI ALEKSEYEVICH GAGARIN**

He was a Soviet pilot and cosmonaut. He was the first human to journey into space on 12 April 1961. Gagarin became an international celebrity. Yuri Gagarin was born in the village near Gzhatsk on 9 March 1934. His parents worked on a collective farm. His father was a carpenter. Yuri was the third of four children. In 1951, Gagarin graduated from a vocational school in Lyubertsy near Moscow. Yuri Gagarin attended an aero club. Gagarin learned to fly a light aircraft. Then he entered military flight training at the Orenburg Pilot's School. While there, he met Valentina Goryacheva, whom he married in 1957. They had two daughters. In 1960, Yuri Gagarin was chosen with 19 other pilots for the Soviet space program. On April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin flew into space and spent 108 minutes there. It was the first time in history that the Russian spaceship "Vostok" with the man on board was in space. After his flight, he visited many countries and saw millions of people. On 27 March 1968, while on a training flight from Chkalovsky Air Base, he and flight instructor Vladimir Seryogin were tragically killed in a test plane MiG-15 crash.

### 3. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

#### Тема 2.10. Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм.

#### Практическое занятие № 35. Путешествия.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### Ход работы:

##### 1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

#### TRAVELLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### 2. Письменно перевести предложения:

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

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

### 3. Запишите и выучите слова:

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

### 4. Прочтите и обсудите текст:

#### BE A GOOD TOURIST

Tourism has developed much in the 20th century. The truth is that tourists who go to faraway or tropical countries often do nature much harm. Now the travelers are told to not only watch wildlife around them but also try to protect nature at the same time. Special guides are trying to teach lovers of nature how to behave. In the past, many travelers tried to shoot animals. Today they can only watch them and take pictures of them. Facts show, however, that even this is not always good for the animal world. For example, the people of Kenya have agreed to turn their land into animal reserves. Now it appears that the leopards in the parks cannot have a good rest at night because tourists drive in their cars late at night. The hotels on the Pacific coasts throw such bright light at night that big green turtles that come out from the sea cannot lay their eggs. Tourist hotels are sometimes built in the jungle and the monkey's jumps from the trees to hotel roofs. Beautiful butterflies in the Mexican highland make homes in the trees. Crowds of tourists come to look after the butterflies and trample the ground under the trees. Tens of thousands of Europeans come every year to the Canary Island to watch whales. Their boats frighten the whales that dive so deep that they often drown. The government has decided to limit the number of boats with tourists. They also try to make people understand that we can have more by protecting nature than by using it carelessly.

### 5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

#### Практическое занятие № 36. Путешествие в Лондон.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

#### 1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

LONDON



- a) Nelson's Column                      b) National Gallery                      c) Cenotaph  
 8. ... is a monument in London put up in memory of the people killed in the first world war.  
 a) Cenotaph                                  b) the City                                  c) Nelson's Column  
 9. ... is a group of ancient buildings.  
 a) Trafalgar Square                      b) Tower of London                      c) Bank of England  
 10. ... has been the scene of coronations for centuries.  
 a) Stock Exchange    b) Houses of Parliament    c) Westminster Abbey  
 11. The Prime Minister's residence is in ... .  
 a) Big Ben                                  b) Downing Street                      c) British Museum

**4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Практическое занятие № 37. Виды транспорта.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите текст о видах транспорта и способах путешествия и переведите:**

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are sleeping cars and dining cars which makes even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed. You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are interpreters that will help you. With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too.

As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish, and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country.

People began to travel ages ago. The very first travelers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else. Their journeys were very dangerous but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

**2. Дайте название каждой части.**

**3. Дайте название всему тексту.**

**4. Назовите основные виды транспорта.**

**5. Прочтите следующие предложения, определите к какому виду транспорта относятся эти высказывания:**

1. Do you think it'll be a rough crossing?

2. Excuse me, I think those seats facing the front are ours.

3. We are going to Market Street. Could you tell us when it's our stop?
4. Can you take us to the airport?
5. Can I take these bags on with me?
6. That's all right. You can keep the change.
7. Excuse me, are we landing on time?
8. No, no! He said turn left at the light, not right!
9. How do I get to Oxford Circus?

car bus taxi underground  
train plane ferry

**6. Вычеркните слово, не подходящее по смыслу в каждую группу:**

1. baggage, ticket, agency, station, hotel
2. taxi, car, plane, train, hiking
3. ranting, reserve, insurance, accommodation.
4. credit cards, tickets, exchange, money

**7. Прочтите диалог, который происходит в туристическом агентстве:**

**Travel agency:** Can I help you?

**Mr. Brown:** We'd like to arrange our holidays.

**Travel agency:** Have you got anything special in mind?

**Mr. Brown:** We are thinking of visiting Italy or Spain.

**Travel agency:** I think I've got a very attractive offer for you. It's Spain, in Costa Brava, in a hotel near the sea. You get seven nights full board for \$170.

**Mr. Brown:** That sounds very reasonable, but isn't it a crowded place in summer?

**Travel agency:** This hotel is in a small village and there aren't many tourists.

**Mr. Brown:** That's wonderful. How long does it take to get there?

**Travel agency:** It depends on the way you travel. You can go there by plane and then the flight only takes two hours. But it's cheaper to travel by coach, and then it takes eight hours. It is also possible to go by train: it's not as expensive as the plane and the journey is shorter than by coach.

**Mr. Brown:** I like going by train, it's the safest way of travelling. But do we have to change?

**Travel agency:** No, it's a through train, nonstop all the way.

**Mr. Brown:** What about the insurance?

**Travel agency:** It included in the price.

**Mr. Brown:** Darling, this trip is wonderful. Let's book the tickets in advance.

**8. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What are Mr. and Mrs. Brown want to visit?
2. Do they want crowded hotel or not?
3. What kind of transportation do they prefer?

**9. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

## Тема 2.11. Искусство и развлечения.

### Практическое занятие № 38. Театр.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**THE THEATRE**

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

## 2. Прочтите диалог в парах:

- Are you a frequent theatergoer?
- I cannot say I am. Still I try not to miss an opportunity to see the plays that are spoken of and are worth seeing.
- When did you visit the theatre first?
- It was some years ago. My mother took me to a morning performance of the ballet "The Sleeping Beauty".
- What were your impressions?
- It was great! The acting, the costumes, the music of the ballet was superb! The performance was a great success with the public.
- Have you ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre?
- Unfortunately, I have not. However, my mother happened to be there. She listened to the opera "The Queen of Spades" there. I cannot tell you what a treat it was for her.

## 3. Составьте глоссарий по теме:

a theatre	театр
a busy life	занятая жизнь
to have little time to spare	иметь мало свободного времени
to try one's best	стараться изо всех сил
to make use	использовать
rare	редкий
leisure	досуг
to go to the theatre	ходить в театр
an ancient kind of arts	древний вид искусств
to relax	расслабляться, отдыхать
to amuse	веселиться
to entertain	развлекаться
to have a good laugh	смеяться
to enjoy the acting	наслаждаться игрой
an actor	актер

an actress	актриса
a drama	драма
a musical comedy	музыкальная комедия
to be fond of	интересоваться, увлекаться
subtle	утонченный
a theatre-lover	театрал
ballet	балет
opera	опера
the Bolshoi Theatre	Большой театр
to be staged	быть поставленным на сцене
Ulanova	Уланова
Plisetskaya	Плисецкая
Maximova	Максимова
Vasiliev	Васильев
Arkipova	Архипова
Sotkilava	Соткилава
the Maly Theatre	Малый театр
the Satire Theatre	Театр сатиры
the Vachtangov Theatre	Театр им. Вахтангова
the Variety Theatre	Театр эстрады
a spectator	зритель
to attend	посещать
the Children's Musical Theatre	Детский музыкальный театр
the Puppet Theatre	Кукольный театр
willingly	охотно
to feel somewhat at a loss	быть в растерянности
to turn out	выясняться, оказываться
to consult	советоваться
a billboard	афиша
to find out	выяснить, узнавать
to face a difficulty	столкнуться с трудностью
to get a ticket	купить билет
to stand in a queue	стоять в очереди
a box-office	театральная/ билетная касса
to book beforehand	заказывать заранее
to vary	варьироваться
a seat	место (в театре)
in the stalls	в партере
in the dress circle	в бельэтаже
rather expensive	довольно дорогой
a box	ложе
to be short of money	иметь недостаточно средств
in the gallery	на галерке
in the balcony	на балконе
in the upper balcony	на верхнем балконе
an afternoon performance	дневное представление (спектакль)
an evening performance	вечернее представление

**4. Письменно переведите текст:**

**MOSCOW THEATRES**

For decades, Moscow has had a reputation as a city of theatres. The birth plays of the historic "Bolshoi", "Mali" and "Moscow Art" theatres the city has been and steel is a centre for the



development exploratory modern ideas in the dramatic art and is famous for its great number of highly gifted, interesting directors, actors, playwrights and artists.

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

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

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

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

## **5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

### **Практическое занятие № 39. Кино.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

#### **Ход работы:**

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

#### **CINEMA**

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

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

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

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

I like to watch films very much. I prefer thrillers, comedies and horror movies, but I do not like tragedies and melodramas very much, and I hate soap operas, although they are becoming very popular in our country. My favourite film is ... with ... starring. It is wonderful from the be-



## Практическое занятие 40. Музеи, экскурсии.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

### 1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

#### MADAME TUSSAUD

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

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

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

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

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

### 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Have you ever been to a museum or an art gallery?

2. Which of these museums is more interesting for you: a nature history museum, a war museum, a science museum, a history museum, a marine museum?

3. What things are usually collected in a museum?
4. What collections make a museum interesting in your opinion?
5. What famous museums in the world do you know?
6. What famous art galleries in the world do you know?
7. What famous painters do you know?
8. Have you ever tried painting pictures?
9. Why are museums and art galleries necessary and important?
10. Does understanding art need special preparation and education?

**3. Прочтите текст:**

**THE HERMITAGE AND ITS TREASURES OR ART**

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

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

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

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

**4. Ответьте на вопросы:**

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

**5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Тема 2.12. Государственное устройство, правовые институты.**

**Практическое занятие №41. Политическое устройство РФ.**

**Цель работы:** формирование лексических навыков.

**Оборудование:** карта Российской Федерации, раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Ответьте на вопросы. Проверка теоретической подготовленности по теме:**

1. When was the new Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted?
2. What is the Russian Federation State system according to the Constitution?
3. For how long is the President elected?
4. What is the structure of the Federal Government?
5. Is the legislative power represented by the Federal Assembly?
6. What chambers does the Federal Assembly consist of?
7. Whom does the executive power belong to?
8. Who is the head of the Government?
9. What is the judicial branch of power represented by?
10. Can you depict the State symbol of Russia?
11. What is the hymn of Russia?
12. What is the National Emblem of Russia?

**2. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**THE STATE POWER SYSTEM IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

In 1992 – shortly after the Soviet Union broke up – Russia established a transitional (temporary) government headed by Boris N. Yeltsin. Yeltsin had been elected president of the RSFSR in 1991. After the break-up of the Soviet Union, Yeltsin continued to serve as president of Russia. In December 1993, Russia adopted a new constitution that established a permanent government.

Russia is a democratic federative state based on rule of law and a republican form of government. State power in Russia is exercised by the President, the Federal Assembly, the Government and the courts.

One of the basic principles of constitutional government is the division of powers. In accordance with this principle, power must not be concentrated in the hands of one person or one institution, but must be divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. The division of powers requires that there be a clear delineation of responsibilities and a system of checks and balances so that each branch of power can offset the others.

The President is at the summit of the system of state power. He ensures that all the state institutions are able to carry out their responsibilities and keeps watching over them to ensure that no institution can encroach on another's prerogatives, attempt to usurp power in the country or take over another's powers.

The president of Russia is the government chief executive, head of state, and most powerful official. The president is elected by the people to serve a four-year term. The president, with the approval of the lower house of parliament, appoints a prime minister to serve as head of government. The prime minister is the top-ranking official of a Council of Ministers (cabinet). The council carries out the operations of the government.

Each institution of state power is only partially responsible for enforcing the Constitution. Only the President has the responsibility of safeguarding the state system, the state's sovereignty and integrity overall. This is the guarantee that the other state institutions and officials can exercise their powers in a normal constitutional fashion.

The President's place in the state power system is tied to his constitutional prerogatives regarding, above all, the executive branch of power. Legally, the President is distanced from all the branches of power, but he nonetheless remains closer to the executive branch. This closeness is reflected in the specific constitutional powers the President exercises as head of state.

The origins of this constitutional situation lie in the particularities of the way the government is formed in Russia. The Constitution does not link the process of forming a government to the distribution of seats in parliament among the different political parties and fractions. In other words» the party with the majority in parliament could form the government, but the government does not have to be formed according to this principle. Both approaches would be in

keeping with the Constitution. However, a situation where the government makeup does not reflect the parliamentary majority can be a source of problems for many aspects of the executive branch's work, especially law making. Such problems could reduce the effectiveness of the executive branch's work and make it unable to resolve pressing tasks.

In order to overcome such a situation, the Constitution gives the President a number of powers that he can use on, an ongoing basis to influence the government's work. These powers include approving the structure of the federal executive bodies of power, appointing deputy prime ministers and ministers, the right to preside government meetings, exercise control over the lawfulness of the government's action, and direct subordination of the security ministries to the President. The President has the right to dismiss the government or to accept the Prime Ministers resignation, which automatically entails the resignation of the government as a whole.

The President works with two consultative bodies – the Security Council and the State Council. The President chairs these two councils. The system of Presidential power includes the Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoys in the Federal Districts.

### **3. Переведите на английский язык предложения:**

1. Общая площадь Российской Федерации составляет более 17 миллионов километров.
2. В мире вряд ли есть еще одна страна с такой разнообразной флорой и фауной.
3. Озеро Байкал – самое глубокое озеро на земном шаре и служит предметом гордости россиян.
4. На территории Российской Федерации существует 9 часовых поясов.
5. Россия является конституционной республикой с президентской формой правления.
6. Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию, состоящему из двух палат.
7. В Российском парламенте представлены такие партии, как Единая Россия, КПРФ, Справедливая Россия, ЛДПР.
8. Законодательная и судебная власти прямо не подчиняются Президенту.

### **4. Просмотр презентации «Russia is my country».**

### **5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

## **Практическое занятие №42. Политическая система Англии.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 2 часа.

### **Ход работы:**

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

#### **POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. There are two heads in the country. One is the Queen, and the other is the Parliament. Almost all the power belongs to the Parliament, as the Queen is only a formal ruler of the country. In other words, Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the state but the Parliament has the supreme authority. An interesting fact is that Great Britain does not have any written constitution, but has only a set of laws made by the Parliament. Official residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace, in London. However, she has also some other residences in Britain. The Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of commons. The most important and powerful one is the House of Commons, which contains of 650

members. There are also a number of important political parties in Britain, such as the Conservative Party, the Labor Party, the Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party and others. Each political party has its leader, who takes part in elections. The one who wins becomes an MP (Member of Parliament). The party that holds the majority of seats in the Parliament usually forms the Government, with the Prime Minister at the head. The House of Lords consists of nearly 1200 peers. The head of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor. This House has no real power. The interesting fact about the House of Lords is that it is a hereditary chamber.

The system of political parties in the UK appeared in the 17th century. At first, there were two parties. Tory (the party that supported the King) and Whigs (who supported the Parliament). The word "Tory" means "an Irish robber». A "Whig" was a Scottish preacher who could preach moralizing sermons for several hours.

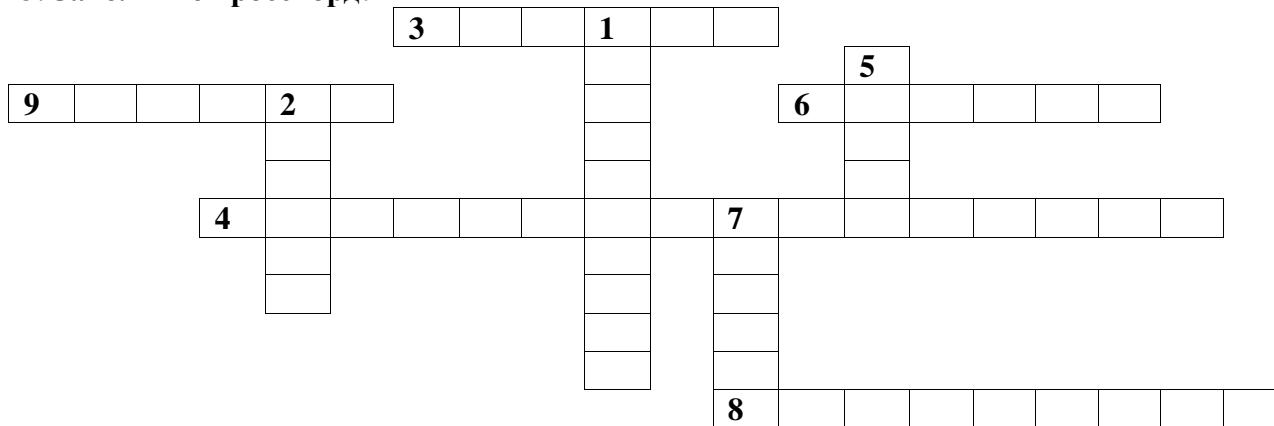
Now the main British political parties are the Conservative Party the Labor Party the Party of Liberal Democrats. Since 1945, two political parties constantly represent the British Government: Conservative (who are called "Tory" by their opponents) and Labor (called "Whigs").

In 1988, the Liberal Party made an alliance with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats was formed.

**2. Ответьте на вопросы:**

1. What form of Government is there in Britain?
2. What are the organs of the British Government?
3. What elements does the British Parliament consist of?
4. What is the legislature?
5. What does the executive consists of?
6. Where does the Government derive its authority?
7. How often must a general election be held?
8. Who becomes leader of the Opposition?
9. Is the British Constitution peculiar?

**3. Заполните кроссворд:**



1. This Palace is the London home of the Queen.
2. There is the London Zoo in this park.
3. It is one of the famous clocks in the world.
4. It is a Royal Church.
5. It was a fortress, a Royal palace, and it is a museum now.
6. This garden is a tourist shopping centre.
7. The widest river in Great Britain.
8. The modern centre of London.
9. The longest river in Great Britain.

**4. Выполните тест:**

1. Put the countries in the order according to their territory, from the smallest to the biggest.
  - a) Scotland
  - b) Wales
  - c) England
  - d) Northern Ireland
2. Match the country and its capital.

- 1) England
  - 2) Scotland
  - 3) Wales
  - 4) Northern Ireland
3. Match the country and its symbol.
- 1) England
  - 2) Scotland
  - 3) Wales
  - 4) Northern Ireland
4. Which country has the biggest population?
- a) England
  - b) Wales
5. Where is the home of the British queen?
- a) The Tower of London
  - b) Westminster Abbey
6. What is the national musical instrument in Scotland?
- a) the violin
  - b) the bagpipes
7. Where is the lake Loch Ness situated?
- a) Scotland
  - b) England
8. What is Eisteddfod?
- a) a musicians and writers competition
  - b) a sports competition
9. Say where in York you can:
- 1) see the famous colored glass windows
  - 2) find out (узнать) about the history of York
  - 3) see Viking ice-skates
  - 4) find out about the trains of the future
  - 5) go on a ghost walk at night
10. Say where in Bath you can:
- 1) see the first stamp in the world
  - 2) buy a book on the history of fashion
  - 3) enjoy tea with a famous bun
  - 4) go on a river trip
  - 5) drink water from the spring
11. Say true or false.
- 1) 350 million people speak English worldwide.
  - 2) Big Ben is the name of the big bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament.
  - 3) There is a museum about Sherlock Holmes in York.
  - 4) 5 million people live in Scotland.
  - 5) Belfast in Northern Ireland is the oldest capital in the world.
  - 6) Queen Elizabeth II son, Charles, is Prince of Scotland.

- a) Cardiff
- b) Edinburgh
- c) London
- d) Belfast

- a) a shamrock
- b) a daffodil
- c) a rose
- d) a thistle

- c) Northern Ireland
- d) Scotland

- c) Buckingham Palace

- c) the guitar

- c) Wales

- c) a culinary competition

- a) the York city walls
- b) York Cathedral
- c) the National Railway Museum
- d) the Jorvik Viking Centre
- e) Clifford's Tower
- f) Yorkshire Museum

- b) Sally Lunn's House
- c) the Bath Boating Station
- d) the Museum of Costume
- e) Bath Postal Museum
- f) Victoria Park

### **Практическое занятие № 43. Политический строй США.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

**Информационное обеспечение:**





- a) Thanksgiving Day                      b) Halloween                                      c) Independence Day
5. When did America become independent?  
a) 1776    b) 1676    c) 1767
6. When is Independence Day?  
a) 24 July    b) 4 July    c) 4 June
6. The first president of the USA was...  
a) Abraham Lincoln                              b) Jeffrey Jefferson                              c) George Washington
7. Which American state is situated 50 miles from Russia?  
a) Alabama    b) Alaska    c) Arizona
8. The largest state in the USA is ...  
a) Alaska    b) Texas    c) California
9. Which river did Native Americans call "the father of waters"?  
a) the Mississippi                                      b) the Colorado                                      c) the Missouri
10. Which state of the USA is situated in the Pacific Ocean?  
a) Idaho    b) Hawaii    c) Montana
11. The USA is a ... republic.  
a) Federal    b) Constitutional                                      c) Presidential
12. The US President's term is ...  
a) 4 years    b) 5 years    c) 6 years
14. The US Government has ... branches.  
a) three    b) four    c) five
15. Congress is made up of  
a) the House of Representatives and the House of Commons                      b) the House of Lords and the House of Commons                      c) the House of Representatives and the Senate
16. What is the favorite sport in the USA?  
a) baseball    b) cricket    c) rugby

**4. Дайте правильный ответ:**

- a) Philadelphia  
b) New York  
c) Chicago  
d) Washington, DC  
e) Los Angeles  
f) Boston

1. It is one of the main cities of the USA. It was the first capital of America from 1790 until 1800. The USA constitution the first written constitution in the world was adopted in this city in 1787.

2. This city is situated on the left bank of the Potomac River. It is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the USA. It has little industry. There are no skyscrapers. It was named after the first American President.

3. It is the largest city in the United States. It is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River. It is the world leader in finance, the arts and communications. There are many skyscrapers of fifty and more stories in it.

4. It is one of the oldest cities. It was founded in 1630. There are three universities in this city. The oldest university in the USA, Harvard University, was founded in 1636.

5. It is the second largest city in the USA after New York City. It is situated in Southern California. This city is known as a center of the American entertainment industry.

**5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

**Тема 3.1 Дизайн: определение и характеристика.**

## Практические занятия № 44 – 48. Понятие дизайна. История развития дизайна. Дизайн как процесс. Стадии дизайн-проектирования. Подходы в дизайн-проектировании. Дизайн и другие аспекты знаний.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 10 часов.

### Ход работы:

#### Vocabulary

1. **approximate** – приближенный, приблизительный, примерный;
2. **painting** – живопись: а) вид изобразительного искусства; б) (произведение) роспись; изображение, картина; в) занятие живописью; рисование;
3. **construct** – строить, сооружать; воздвигать; конструировать;
4. **planning** – планирование; разработка плана;
5. **handicraft** – 1) ремесло; ручная работа; 2) искусство ремесленника; 3) вещь ручной работы;
6. **production** – производство; продукция; изделия;
7. **manufacturing** – производство; изготовление; обработка;
8. **representative** – представитель; делегат; уполномоченный;
9. **electric staff** – зд. электродетали и оборудование;
10. **to widespread** – широко распространяться;
11. **promotion** – развитие; продвижение; содействие;
12. **ceramics** – 1) керамика, гончарное искусство; 2) керамическое производство, гончарное производство;
13. **furniture** – 1) мебель, обстановка; 2) принадлежности, аксессуары, фурнитура;
14. **textile** – 1) текстильный, ткацкий; 2) текстиль, текстильное изделие; ткань;
15. **Werklehre** – (нем.) производственное обучение;
16. **Kunstlehre** – (нем.) обучение искусству;
17. **tool** – (рабочий) инструмент; механизм; способ;
18. **metal-work technologies and treating** – технологии металлообработки;
19. **molding** – формование изделия;
20. **colour mixing perception** – цветовосприятие при смешивании красок;
21. **trend** – общее направление, тенденция;
22. **vital** – 1) жизненный; 2) (жизненно) важный, насущный, существенный; необходимый;
23. **application** – применение, использование, употребление; приложение; применимость;
24. **to brighten up** – прояснять(ся);
25. **to penetrate** – проникать внутрь, проходить сквозь, пронизывать;
26. **peculiarity** – специфичность; особенность, своеобразие, специфика.

#### 1. Read the following international words and guess their meanings:

direct	industrialist	president
translation	architect	ideal
term	economic	period
industrial	aesthetic	motor

firm (n)  
center  
graphics

information  
commission  
individual

decoration  
engineer  
technology

**2. Match the verb with its definition:**

<b>1. to paint</b>	a. to cover a surface with paint
<b>2. to create</b>	b. to make something new, especially to invent something
<b>3. to appear</b>	c. to become noticeable or to be present
<b>4. to design</b>	d. to join together as a group, or to make people join together as a group; to combine
<b>5. to unite</b>	e. to ask for something forcefully, in a way that shows that a refusal is not expected
<b>6. to demand</b>	f. to learn about a subject, especially in an educational course or by reading books
<b>7. to study</b>	g. to succeed in doing something, especially something difficult
<b>8. to manage</b>	h. to (make something) to become larger in amount or size
<b>9. to increase</b>	

**3. Choose the Russian equivalent:**

approximate	приблизительный	подходящий	существенный
painting	планирование	рисование	формование
handicraft	мастерская	рукоделие	ремесло
ceramics	керамика	ремесло	фурнитура
furniture	рисование	фурнитура	ремесло
textile	текстильное изделие	керамическое изделие	фурнитура
tool	оборудование	ремесло	керамика

**4. Read Text I, write down the sentences with Gerund construction and translate them.**

**TEXT I**

**THE HISTORY OF DESIGN DEVELOPMENT**

The term “DESIGN” appeared in our country not long ago. The direct translation of this term from English firstly gave us an approximate meaning of “painting”; but now we can use it also in the meaning of constructing or planning.

In 1907 there was founded an industrial union in Germany, which united industrialists, architects, artists and merchants. Its creation was demanded by economic and esthetic causes in order to win the international market. The founder, an architect German Mutezius, was there as a president of the union “Werkbund” till 1914.

As a goal the union wanted to reorganize the handicraft production into the industrial one and to create some common or ideal samples for manufacturing; they “led a struggle” with extra decoration of goods. Their program was devoted to using and selecting the best ideas and opportunities in art, trade, manufacturing in order to unite the largest industrial representatives. The most important event of that period was the invitation of Peter Berence as an art director to a great Electric Company that produced different electric staff: lamps, motors, tools. As the owner wanted the production to widespread all over the world market, so he was interested in creating a new image of his firm (that was an innovation in promotion of goods of that period).

In 1919 in a little German town Weiniar, there was founded a “Bauhous” – the first institution to train artists for the work in industry. The head of the establishment was Germanic architect Walter Gropius, a former Peter Berence's student. During a very short period “Bauhaus” managed to become a large design-training center.

The first year student had a specialized course to study ceramics, furniture, textile. The study included technical subjects – Werklehre and artistic course -Kunstlehre, also some knowledge in handicraft was necessary for a future designer. The Bauhaus goods differed in design and graphics. Technical training consisted of studying of tools, metal-work technologies and treating, etc. The students were taught all the peculiarities of molding and colour mixing perception. It was known as modern laboratory of industrial goods constructing. Having moved in Des-sau the college was given a building containing study-rooms, workshops and a hostel. During the

last years of studying the theoretical basis was increased in the study program. But after its Head had left for Russia in 1930 the college was closed.

**5. Reread Text I, answer the following questions:**

How do we understand the meaning of the word “design”?

What were the reasons of the industrial union foundation?

What was the goal of the industrial union?

When and where was the first institution training artists founded?

What did the students study in “Bauhaus”?

**6. Match these words and expressions with their meanings and try to memorize them:**

the meaning of constructing or planning	a) лучшие идеи и возможности
economic and esthetic causes	b) особенности отделки (декорирования)
the international market	c) смысл построения или планирования
the handicraft production	d) восприятие смешения цветов
common or ideal samples	e) экономические и эстетические причины
extra decoration of goods	f) продвижение товаров
the best ideas and opportunities	g) ремесленное производство
electric staff	h) эд. электроприборы
a new image	i) новый облик
promotion of goods	j) международный рынок
the peculiarities of molding	k) общие или идеальные образцы
colour mixing perception	l) дополнительное украшение товаров

**7. Look at the way the following words are used in Text I and then circle the relevant part of speech:**

meaning (par. 1)	participle	noun	gerund
causes (par. 2)	verb	noun	adjective
ideal (par. 3)	verb	noun	adjective
using (par. 3)	participle	noun	gerund
establishment (par. 4)	verb	noun	adjective
study(par. 5)	verb	noun	adjective
containing (par. 5)	participle	noun	gerund

**8. Read Text II to find answers to the given questions?**

**TEXT II**

**DESIGN DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA**

**a. What was the main goal of the special commission?**

The first information about design appeared in 1918, when Russian government put a task of industrial innovation according to new trends in art. So a special commission containing the heads and chief engineers from plants vital for the economy of the country was organized. The main goal of the commission was working out modern artistic ideas in building and industry and their immediate application in the production process. They wanted any everyday life thing people buy looked pleasant and attractive by appearance. They tried to brighten up even the rest to make it more comfortable and convenient.

**b. What was the principle of design development after 1920?**

By a special order of Sovnarcom in 25.12.1920 there were founded several Higher Artistic Technical workshops (VHUTEMAS). Each of them had to be an institution training arts connected with industry. Many architects believed they should destroy the previous understanding of culture and only on its ruins they could build a new culture of society. At the end of the 30s design started penetrating the field of ordinary goods: some qualified artists were invited to participate in designing the first Soviet telephone, a radio-set and furniture; later the spreading of design touched shipbuilding and automobile-production.

**c. What events play important role in popularization of Russian design?**

Now in our multinational country with a great number of religions and traditions there are lots of masters and schools dealing with design; specialists say that sometimes it is easy to rec-

ognize not only the nationality or even a master himself by certain peculiarities of a master's product. Also important role in popularization of Russian design play specialized fairs and exhibitions. Design has different aims according to the sphere of industry it is applied in (for example, plates, cups, soup-sets are projected by specialists in ceramics).

### **Тема 3.2 Профессия дизайнер.**

#### **Практические занятия № 49 – 51. Дизайнер и его сферы деятельности.**

#### **Профессиональная этика дизайнера. Личностные качества, необходимые для профессии дизайнера.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 6 часов.

**Ход работы:**

**TEXT ONE**

**Read the text and translate it.**

#### **BACHELOR OF APPAREL AND FASHION DESIGN: DEGREE OVERVIEW**

Bachelor's degree programs in apparel and fashion design can teach students to design and create various types of clothing, from swimwear and leather products to career wear and experimental styles. Fashion design is a competitive industry with a slow growth rate.

#### **Bachelor's Degree in Apparel and Fashion Design**

Postsecondary institutions that feature bachelor's programs in fashion design typically offer Bachelor of Fine Arts degrees, but some grant Bachelor of Arts degrees. Through required classes, students might learn about design processes, aesthetics, fashion history and garment construction. They can explore the latest fashion trends, create designs, construct items of clothing and participate in student fashion shows. Practical training experience with professional apparel and fashion designers is an important component of the learning process. Students assemble portfolios that showcase their design collections; this is a necessary tool for marketing one's talents to possible employers.

#### **Education Prerequisites**

Fashion design bachelor's degree programs typically require applicants to have a high school diploma or the equivalent for admission. Some schools require or encourage them to submit a portfolio to assist in placement decisions, enhance applications for competitive programs with limited enrollment or be considered for scholarships. These portfolios can include fashion drawings and other artistic samples to illustrate skills and knowledge level.

Some schools require applicants to earn an associate's degree in fashion design before applying to a 2-year bachelor's program. Design and sewing tests may be part of the application process at some schools.

#### **Course Topics**

Through coursework and studio practice, students learn skills that can prepare them for careers in fashion design. Some programs allow them to concentrate on one aspect of fashion design, such as knitwear, children's clothing or intimate apparel. Others incorporate merchandising, marketing and business knowledge into their curricula. Typical course topics include:

- drawing;

- fashion history;
- garment construction;
- textiles;
- computer applications;
- pattern making;
- sewing;
- shoe design;
- costume construction.

### **Continuing Education**

After getting a bachelor's degree, fashion design students can further their abilities by entering a graduate program in fashion design. Master of Arts and Master of Fine Arts (MFA) programs in fashion design are available; MFA programs may be more intensive. At the graduate level, students can expand their skills in fashion illustration and construction, focus on a specialty within the field and participate in independent study. They can conduct research and study and predict trends. Students interested in teaching fashion design may be qualified to work at the college level after completing a master's program.

- 1. What does bachelor's degree program in apparel and fashion design teach students?**
- 2. What do students learn at their classes?**
- 3. Why do students assemble portfolios?**
- 4. What are course topics?**

### **TEXT TWO**

**Read the text and retell in English.**

#### **THE FASHION STYLIST**

Fashion designers cannot work in isolation. They need the support of public relations, stylists and others in order to be truly successful.

The stylist in fashion is a fairly new phenomenon. Stylists for interiors and photographic shoot for magazines have existed for a long time but in fashion, until recently, were thought unnecessary. This was because the designer or fashion editor made the style decisions.

For fashion presentations, such as catwalk shows, accessories including hats, shoes, belts and bags and the general look were considered part of the designer's repertoire. Now stylists help produce catwalk shows where a much greater emphasis is placed on presentation techniques including make-up, accessorizing, models and music. Main branches such as Levis and Gap started to play large amounts of money to high profile stylists such as Melanie Ward, Katie Grand and others to enhance their large corporate brands with edgy, cool style. "Many successful 'designers' now are actually more like stylists than designers as they model 'looks' rather than create original designs", says Andrew Groves, former assistant designer to Alexander McQueen.

Even celebrities now use a fashion stylist rather than the advice of the designer to present themselves for a picture in a magazine or to receive an award. The choice of garment, make-up and accessories is left exclusively to the all-important and influential stylist.

### **TEXT THREE**

**Read the information about London College of Contemporary Arts. You would like to study there and you need more information.**

**Write a letter to the management of this college asking some questions.**

The School of Fashion & Design aims to develop fashion design skills through digital technologies, contextual studies, project design and visual communication techniques. It provides each student with an insight into the heart of the fashion world and successful brands, offering experience, work placements and inspirational guest speakers.

#### **• FASHION & TEXTILES**

This 2-year HND programme is designed to explore the fashion industry and emerging trends, develop essential skills of garment and accessory design, and gain a cultural understanding of the fashion retail environment. Students will also have the chance to learn about specific market sectors and manufacturing processes and the demands these have on fashion industry.

## • FASHION DESIGN AND LUXURY MANAGEMENT

Our 2-year Master's programme has been carefully designed to prepare you for one of the most exciting and fast growing industries in the world; the luxury brands and goods sector. You will learn and develop all the business and management skills required to be successful within the fashion and design industries, providing you with the competitive edge to drive your career forward.

This programme is delivered in partnership with London School of Business and Finance (LSBF) academic faculty and by Grenoble Graduate Business School (GGSB). You will have the opportunity to study in London with study trips to Italy and France.

### DIALOGUES

**Work in pairs. Read the following dialogues with fashion designers:**

#### COLLEEN McGUIRK

*J.* Why fashion?

*C.* I think that I was always going into the arts one way or another. I am very interested in fabric as a medium as well as the mechanical and technical aspects of fashion.

*J.* When and how did you first realize you had a passion for fashion?

*C.* When I was little, I would stop in the middle of any store at the mall and investigate different garments. The colours, textures, and embellishments really captured my imagination.

*J.* What college did you attend and what is your major?

*C.* I went to Virginia Marti College in Cleveland, Ohio. I majored in Fashion Design.

*J.* What are the top three reasons you chose to attend this school?

*C.* It was close to my home. It is a small private technical college with courses that are precision-focused on each major. The small class sizes — students really have the opportunity to dive deeply into any given subject with their instructors. The small class sizes really cultivate intellectual ties between the instructors, faculty and students.

*J.* What courses in your major have you found to be most valuable?

*C.* The design course focused mainly on drafting and draping theories — which is incredibly valuable. It has become the backbone to all of my technical knowledge. Thanks to that course, I can literally make anything — even from simply looking at a picture. I also found the Fashion Illustration courses to be important. These were probably the two most enjoyable classes I completed.

*J.* Besides your courses, what have you done to expand your knowledge and passion for fashion?

*C.* While I was at school, I volunteered to dress for some local fashion shows. I learned a lot during those events. Since I have graduated, I have been focusing more on the business end of being an independent designer. This means a lot of reading!

*J.* What advice would you give to someone hoping to attend this school in their major?

*C.* It is pretty intense. Be prepared to get little sleep. Also, much of what you learn and how is up to you. This is a school for adults.

*J.* What is next for you and what is your ultimate dream career?

*C.* I have been thinking about all of the things that I would like to learn and experiment with. I think I would like to get back into illustration (fashion and other things). That would probably be my dream job — Fashion Illustrator. I think that I would like to create cut and sew patterns — something that could equip people with the tools needed to make themselves a fine garment.

#### LAURIE MOFF

*C.* What is your job title?

*L.* Designer. I create clothes for women.

*C.* What was your career path to your current job?

*L.* I started studying when I was 16 in Austria, went for my BA to ESMOD in Berlin and finally did my MA at Central St Martins in London. School taught me to work hard.

*C.* What do you do on an average day?

*L.* I do lots of sketches, make a few phone calls and a little bit of design.

*C.* What are your normal working hours?



- L. 10 am to 9 pm.
- C. What are the essential qualities needed for your job?
- L. You must be very focused and well organized.
- C. What does fashion mean to you?
- L. A personality and being individual.
- C. What kind of team do you work with?
- L. The team consists of 11 people — some of them are students that are doing a work placement and the rest are people I have worked with since the beginning.
- C. What is the best bit about your job?
- L. The reward after such hard work.
- C. And the worst?
- L. There's no time to play around.
- C. Any advice you would give someone wanting to get a job in your area of fashion?
- L. Get internship and see if you are able to break into industry. Be honest with yourself and plan ahead.

### **GRACE WOODWARD**

- C. What is your job title?
- G. Stylist, fashion consultant. It is a relatively new job category. The reason why I started was because I believe what we wear tells a story about us. The reason why we put clothes on in the first place is not to cover our modesty, but to easily communicate ideas about ourselves. Frequently stylists work on instinct. Being a cultural sponge, most stylists will not just be able to answer, "Do I look good in this?" or "What's hot for next season?" Stylists create the "style" and so in a multitude of situations they will be guiding the hair and make-up artists, and even the photographer and the models' poses and attitudes.
- C. Who have you worked for?
- G. I work on a freelance basis. I consult and style many different brands, from New Look, their in-store and advertising images. Editorially, I work for many publications in and out of the UK, including the "*Sunday Times Style*" and "*Tank*".
- C. What was your career path to your current job?
- G. I studied Art Foundation at Camberwell, specializing in Textiles, and then went to the London College of Fashion to graduate in BA Fashion Promotion.
- C. What do you do on an average day?
- G. Research online and read as much as possible, or shoot.
- C. What are your normal working hours?
- G. As long as I can keep my eyes open.
- C. What are the essential qualities needed for your job?
- G. To be able to see the possibilities in everything, be inquisitive, be very thick-skinned and have strong arms.
- C. How creative a job do you have?
- G. If you work solely for commercial magazines, your creativity can be limited, but on the whole it's very creative - when you are actually working. In London, I think it is widely believed that poverty equals creativity. I'm not so sure about that.
- C. What kind of team do you work with?
- G. Set designers, prop stylists, hair and make-up teams, models, photographers and teams of assistants in a photo shoot. Most of which are indispensable.
- C. What is the best bit about your job?
- G. Doing what I have always wanted to do. People saying that they have seen it, still remember it and like it.
- C. And the worst?
- G. Returning all the stuff.
- C. Any advice you would give someone wanting to get a job in your area of fashion?
- G. Assist someone good and have some money behind you, preferably a lot.

1. **Reproduce the dialogues in pairs.**
2. **Give the main idea of each dialogue in your own words.**
3. **Comment on this.**

Vice President of a large fashion company gave advice to people who want a job in the area of fashion: “Be prepared to work really hard, develop a thick skin and a sense of humour.”

4. **Read the following text and add your pieces of advice to students who want a career in fashion:**

Fashion design is a combination of different elements; a good designer needs to understand his or her methodology and be able to communicate their ideas to others. He or she needs to have an understanding of the properties and the potential uses of fabric, and knowledge of how to make clothes with a view to what is or is not possible.

The way to improve as a designer is through practice and repetition, therefore increasing your knowledge and understanding of clothes. It is also important to get feedback about your work from someone working in the fashion industry. This may be from tutors or other designers, but is essential to a designer’s growth. Like any creative industry, fashion is about individuality, and you will succeed as an independent designer, or be employed in the fashion industry because of what you, and you alone, can supply.

Never be afraid to experiment. Fashion is constant change and without innovation it will devour itself, doomed to repeat trends over and over, as can be seen in its less inspired moments.

We hope you enjoy your future career in fashion.

5. **Revise fashion design terms. Fill in the blanks.**

*model; teacher of fashion design; fashion designer; stylist; pattern maker; dressmaker; custom clothier; textile designer; seamstress; tailor*

1. A ... conceives garment combinations of line, proportion, colour, and texture. He or she may or may not know how to sew or make patterns.
2. A ... drafts the shapes and sizes of a garment’s pieces with paper and measuring tools, and, sometimes, an AutoCAD computer software program, or by draping muslin on a dress form.
3. A ... makes custom designed garments made to the client’s measure.
4. A ... designs fabric weaves and prints for clothes and furnishings.
5. A ... is the person who co-ordinates the clothes, jewellery, and accessories used in fashion photography and catwalk presentations of clothes collections.
6. A... sews seams manually or with a sewing machine, either in a garment shop or as a sewing machine operator in a factory.
7. A ... teaches the art and craft of fashion in art schools and in fashion design school.
8. A ... makes custom-made garments to order, for a given customer.
9. A ... specializes in custom-made women’s clothes: day, cocktail, and evening dresses, business clothes and suits, sports clothes, and lingerie.
10. A... wears and displays clothes at fashion shows and in photographs.

### **Тема 3.3 Элементы и принципы дизайна.**

#### **Практическое занятие № 52 – 56. Элементы дизайна. Принципы дизайна.**

#### **Теория цвета в дизайне. Принципы качества, гармонии, баланса и контраста. Формы и архитектура в дизайне.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

#### **Информационное обеспечение:**

#### **Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 10 часов.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Read the text.**

What colors are the rooms in your house painted? Would it surprise you to learn that the colors around you can affect how you feel? Well, it's true, color can drastically affect your mood. So it makes sense to surround yourself with colors you like and ones that will put you into a positive frame of mind.

Red, for example, is a strong color, so too much of it in a room can be overwhelming. But, in small amounts, red is energizing and can make us feel active and excited. Red is best used outside or in a room where we spend a short amount of time each day.

Orange can make us feel enthusiastic and talkative. Extroverts usually prefer this color because it makes them feel adventurous. Orange stimulates our appetites too, so it would be perfect for the kitchen or dining room.

Yellow is an uplifting color and can make us feel cheerful and happy. However, it is a color that should be used sparingly because too much can make us feel impatient.

Blue is the color that is most universally preferred, and blue rooms instil peacefulness so it is a good choice for studies or doctors' waiting rooms. Blue can also help us feel calm and confident, but it suppresses our appetites so it's only a good choice for the kitchen if you are on a diet.

Green is often used in hospitals because of its soothing properties. It has the power to make us feel relaxed and refreshed. Therefore, don't paint a work area green because you won't get much work done. Green is a good choice for bedrooms.

White is often used in doctors' offices because it gives us an impression of cleanliness. However, it does nothing to relax us – we just feel cautious and nervous. It can also make us feel isolated and withdrawn.

Therefore, we should think carefully about our color schemes when the time comes to re-decorate because different colors can affect how we feel in a number of ways. That said, though, we should rely on our taste and surround ourselves with the colors we like and feel comfortable with. Use your favourite colors to create a color scheme you know you can live with.

**2. Vocabulary:**

drastically – круто, резко	to suppress - подавлять
a positive frame of mind – положительный настрой	soothing - успокаивающий
overwhelming - подавляющий	property - свойство
sparingly – скупое, нечасто	cautious - осторожный
impatient - нетерпеливый	isolated - изолированный
to instil – внушать, вселять	withdrawn – сдержанный, замкнутый
confident - уверенный	to rely on – полагаться, рассчитывать

**3. Find the English equivalents in the text:**

слишком много, разговорчивый, смелый (авантюрный), бодрый (веселый), всемирно предпочитаемый, внушать спокойствие, хороший выбор, подавлять аппетит, чувствовать себя отдохнувшим и посвежевшим, рабочая зона, впечатление чистоты, сочетание цветов, полагаться на собственный вкус, любимый цвет.

**4. True or false:**

1. Red color always makes us feel active and excited.
2. Orange can make us feel talkative.
3. Yellow is a color that can improve our mood.
4. Blue is the best choice for the kitchen.
5. Blue is the most universally preferred color.

6. Green would be perfect for a work area.

7. White helps to relax.

**5. What color would you paint these rooms? Why?**

**Example: I would paint a dining room orange because it stimulates the appetite.**

a dining room

a child's room

a play area

a living room

a bedroom

### **Тема 3.4. Промышленный дизайн.**

**Практические занятия № 57 – 59. Дизайн в промышленности. История развития дизайна в промышленности. Промышленный дизайн в 21 веке.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 6 часов.

#### **Ход работы:**

##### **1. Read the text**

**Industrial Design** is an applied art whereby the aesthetics it improves usability of products. Design aspects specified by the industrial designer may include the overall shape of the object, the location of details with respect to one another, colour, texture, sounds, and aspects concerning the use of the product ergonomics. Additionally, the industrial designer may specify aspects concerning the production process, choice of materials and the presentation of a product to the consumer at the point of sale. Industrial designers make exclusive the visual design of objects. An industrial design consists of the creation of a shape, configuration or composition of pattern or colour, or combination of pattern and colour in three-dimensional form containing aesthetic value.

The use of industrial designers in a product development process improves usability, lowers production costs and leads to the appearance of more appealing products. It is important that in order to be an *Industrial Design* the product has to be produced in an industrial way, for example, an artisan cannot be considered an industrial designer, although he may challenge the same aspects of a product.

Some industrial designs are viewed as classic pieces that can be regarded as much as work of art as works of engineering.

Industrial design has a focus on concepts, products and processes. In addition to aesthetics, usability and ergonomics, it can also include the engineering of objects, usefulness as well as usability, market placement and other concerns.

Product Design and Industrial Design can overlap into the fields of interface design, information design and interaction design. Various schools of Industrial Design and/or Product Design may specialize in one of these aspects, ranging from pure art colleges (product styling) to mixed programmes of Engineering and Design, to related disciplines like exhibit design and interior design.

**Definition of Industrial Design.** According to the ICSID (International Council of Societies of Industrial Design): “Design is a creative activity whose aim is to establish the multi-faceted qualities of objects, processes, services and their systems in whole life-cycles. Therefore, design is the central factor of innovative humanization of technologies and the crucial factor of cultural and economic exchange”.

**2. Vocabulary:**

artisan – кустарь, мастеровой, ремесленник

to specify – точно определять, устанавливать

concerning – касательно, относительно

to challenge – 1) ставить под вопрос, оспаривать;

2) бросать вызов, вызывать; провоцировать

usability – пригодность, применимость

to overlap – частично совпадать

**3. Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Прикладное искусство, форма объекта, расположение, производственный процесс, потребитель, пространственный (трехмерный), рисунок (узор), производственные цены, производство инженерного искусства, концентрируется на (обращает внимание на), творческая деятельность, жизненные циклы

**4. True or false?**

1) Industrial design can help to improve usability of products.

2) Industrial design has no aesthetic value.

3) There are not any works of art among industrial designs.

4) Industrial design pays much attention to the aesthetic value of products.

5) Pure art colleges usually do not have any specialized programme for industrial design.

**5. Answer the questions to the text:**

1) What is industrial design? What does it deal with?

2) What does industrial design help to improve?

3) What aspects does an industrial designer usually pay attention to?

4) What does industrial design have focus on?

5) Does industrial design concentrate only on aesthetic, usability and ergonomics?

**Тема 3.5. Дизайн одежды.**

**Практические занятия № 60 – 62. Одежда как объект дизайна. История дизайна одежды. Мода и ее виды.**

**Цель работы:** формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1 -B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 6 часов.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Try to recognize the international words without using a dictionary:**

decollete, decorative, display, Empire, epaulet, guide, harmony, modify, princess, respondent, talent, silhouette.

**2. Make sure you remember the following words:**

appearance, appropriate, behave, bodice, close *a*, coarse, create, development, elbow, fall (fell, fallen), fit, gather, ground, include, mirror, notice, overall, power, pattern, present, relate, ruffle, taste, tie, wrong.

### 3. Read the new words and word-combinations and memorize them:

- 1) apply *v* — использовать; касаться, относиться; накладывать, прикладывать; to apply for the job; to apply new methods and materials in the garment construction; the rule applies to...; to apply make-up; applied *a* — накладной; прикладной; applied decoration; applied pockets; applied art;
- 2) closing *n* — застежка; разрез для застежки; a centre back closing; the location of the closing;
- 3) couture *n* (*фр.*) — моделирование и пошив женской одежды высокого класса; *собир.* модельеры, дорогие портные; (дорогие) модные ателье; последний крик моды;
- 4) curve *n* — кривая (линия); изгиб; curve *v* — изгибаться; the curve of the sleeve; the curved seam of the waistline; body curves — формы тела;
- 5) dart *n* — вытачка; to make a dart; a double dart; a single dart;
- 6) design *v* — планировать, конструировать, проектировать; создавать рисунок, чертить; предназначать; design *n* — замысел; чертеж, эскиз; конструкция; рисунок, узор; фасон платья; structural design — структурный дизайн; приемы и средства проектирования форм; decorative design — декоративный дизайн; приемы и средства проектирования декора; designer *n* — конструктор одежды, модельер; проектировщик, чертежник; designing *n* — художественное проектирование (конструирование);
- 7) fit *n* — подгонка, посадка; to correct/to improve the fit of the garment; to be a poor/good fit — сидеть плохо/хорошо (об одежде);
- 8) fitted *a* — облегающий, прилегающий; well-fitted — хорошо посаженный/подогнанный; a well-fitted sleeve; a well-fitted skirt;
- 9) fitting *n* — примерка, пригонка;
- 10) close-fitting *a*, tightly-fitting — плотно облегающий, тесный, в обтяжку (об одежде);
- 11) semi-fitting *a* — полуприлегающий;
- 12) flare *n* — клеш (юбки и т.п.); flare *v* — расклешиваться; flared, flaring — расширяющийся (книзу); расклешенный; a skirt with a slight flare; flared legs of trousers. Flare is a portion of a garment that widens to the hem;
- 13) gore *n* — клин, ластовица; gore *v* — вшивать, вставлять клин, ластовицу; a two-gored skirt; a four-gored skirt; gored skirt sections;
- 14) measure *v* — снимать мерки, измерять;
- 15) lapel *n* — отворот, лацкан;
- 16) line *v* — класть на подкладку; to line a suit completely; a fur-lined coat;
- 17) panel *n* — полочка; вставка (в платье); a side panel; narrow panels;
- 18) trim *n* — отделка; trim *v* — украшать; отделывать; to trim a garment with embroidery; to trim a coat with fur; trimmings *n* — отделка, украшения;
- 19) tuck *n* — складка, сборка; зашип; tuck *v* — подгибать, делать складки, зашипы; заправлять (в юбку, брюки и т.д.); прятать; to make tucks; to tuck the shirt into the skirt or trousers. Pin tucks are very narrow;
- 20) tack *n* — стежок; наметка; сметывание на живую нитку; tack *v* (on, to, together) — прикрепить, приметывать, соединять; сметывать на живую нитку; to tack two pieces of cloth together before sewing;
- 21) waistband *n* — пояс (юбки или брюк); корсаж; a straight waistband; or contoured or shaped waistband;
- 22) welt seam — настрочный шов. The welt seam is popular in both coat and jacket designs;
- 23) zip *n* — застежка-молния; zip *v* — застегивать на молнию. In some styles of coats an extra lining is zipped in for warmth;
- 24) neither ... nor *cj* — ни ... ни; neither wide nor narrow;
- 25) once *cj* — как только; once you have put together your coordinated wardrobe...;

- 26) armhole *n* — пройма; to set the sleeve into the armhole;  
 27) chest *n* — грудная клетка, окружность груди; the narrow chest; to measure the body at the chest line;  
 28) firm *a* — твердый, устойчивый, плотный; a firm structure; firm materials. A hard-tailored suit has a firm shape;  
 29) fold *n* — складка, сгиб; fold *v* — складывать, загибать; to fold a piece of fabric; a fold line;  
 30) neckline *n* — вырез горловины; a round neckline; a V-neckline; a high or low neckline;  
 31) outline *n* — очертание, контур; an outline of the face; an outline shape of a garment;  
 32) slender *a* — тонкий, стройный, изящный; a slender girl; a slender waist.

**4. Define the meaning of the words in bold type.**

1. The **points** in a well-made collar are sharp. 2. Collars as well as lapels may be round and **pointed**. 3. Arrows **pointed** us the correct way. 4. **Gathers** are created to provide extra fullness in some section of a garment. 5. She bought a **full-gathered** skirt. 6. He **gathered** up the broken glass off the floor. 7. It's necessary **to gather** the dress at the waist. 8. I like the **design** of this coat. 9. The carpet has a geometrical **design**. 10. She wants **to design** dresses and accessories. 11. What's so special about haute couture **designs**? 12. Big hats are no longer in **fashion**. 13. She behaved in a strange **fashion**.

**5. Match each term and its definition. Make up sentences using the correct form of the verb to be:**

- 1) armhole; 2) to trim; 3) fitting; 4) dart; 5) waistband; 6) pleat;  
 a) a fold of fabric which provides controlled fullness; b) hole in a garment for the arm; c) to decorate; d) a band encircling the waistline on skirts or pants; e) a shaped tuck taken to fit garment to the figure; f) the process of making a garment conform correctly to the figure.

**6. Arrange a) synonyms and b) antonyms in pairs and translate them into Russian:**

- a) fashion, thin, key *a*, slim, to attach, trend, shape, slim, to join, basic;  
 b) shiny, light(2), coarse, simple, heavy, soft, complicated, upper, bottom, dark, matt, wide, narrow.

**7. Match the equivalent English and Russian word-combinations. Practise back-translation with your partner to memorize them:**

- 1) to drape a fabric; 2) to follow body curves; 3) the outline of the body; 4) the body of the dress; 5) a full-length mirror; 6) to give guidance; 7) to hold the shape; 8) applied decoration; 9) to enhance delicacy of the figure; 10) a one-piece dress;  
 a) цельнокроеное платье; б) накладной декор; в) сохранять форму; г) служить руководством; е) внешние формы тела; ф) подчеркнуть хрупкость фигуры; г) станочная часть платья; h) большое зеркало, в котором можно видеть себя в полный рост; и) собирать ткань в изящные мягкие складки; j) повторять очертания тела, плотно облегать (о платье).

**TEXT ONE**

**Read the text and translate it.**

**CREATIVE DESIGN FOR THE DRESSMAKER**

Part 1

1. Art and design are inseparable. Art involves not only the ability to paint a beautifully dressed body, or to make a sculpture of it; it also focuses on developing the talent to design and construct or to choose and assemble garments and accessories displaying imagination, creativity, and a sense of beauty.

2. A design is a well-considered plan for creating something beautiful. A designer is an artist who creates or modifies designs so that they can be reproduced on fabrics or on finished goods such as styles in apparel. Although each person is a potential designer, one learns to create beauty through order and harmony to be excellent.

3. All artists and designers work with the elements of line, space, texture, and colour. The elements are not used alone but are combined in useful, appropriate ways to produce different interesting effects. To achieve the desired artistic effect every artist has to absorb and apply the

basic principles of design. You should do the same. You should develop a range of colours and fabrics when designing. Any initial colour and fabric choices might need building on to fill in gaps. For example, a choice of five colours or fabrics may need an additional two to make the palette flow.

4. To make a garment successfully, fabric selection is important for it incorporates shade, texture and draping qualities. It will play a leading role in creating the silhouette of the garment. It is of fundamental importance for every designer to understand the properties and qualities of fabrics. When choosing a fabric consider its qualities in relation to the general lines of the style planned. The style must enhance the natural characteristics of the fabric. Fabrics must be chosen for their aesthetic value — the way they look and feel, their colour, pattern or texture. Consideration of colour is very important as this will be noticed first. It is a good idea to hold the fabric from the neckline in front of the figure standing before a full length mirror. The image presented will give a very good idea as to whether a colour is suitable or not. It is possible to wear a colour successfully for another colour is added around the neck area, for example, a blouse with an overdress or a scarf worn at the neckline.

5. Fabric behaviour must also be studied in relation to the body. Large figure types must avoid bulky fabrics, which will add to size, fabrics with a smooth, shiny surface which reflect light will also give an appearance of a larger figure. Tall, slender figure types must avoid too bulky or heavy fabrics, which may overpower the figure, and should select a fabric, which will drape to give a softly curved line. If the figure is tall and too thin, add roundness by avoiding clinging fabrics, which will show the thinness of the figure. If the figure is tall and heavily built, select a smooth texture with a matt surface, avoiding large patterned fabrics.

6. The short, slender figure must avoid overpowering the figure with coarse, heavy fabrics and fabrics with large pattern design. Soft fabrics and small patterned fabrics will enhance delicacy of the figure. Fabric choices are often dictated by the theme and season. The season you are designing for directs the weights and the textures. Lighter fabrics tend to be used more in Spring/Summer collections and heavier fabrics, suitable for outerwear, tend to be used more for Autumn/Winter. Season can also influence colour. Lighter colours are often used more in Spring/Summer and darker tones for Autumn/Winter. Each season tends to highlight specific fashionable colours. Trend forecasters predict which colours will be prevalent by analyzing catwalk shows and making an overview of that season most popular colours. Some colours are enduring, however. Black tends to be constantly in fashion as it is slimming and can easily be worn with other colours. Certain colour palettes become synonymous with certain designers. For example, Helmut Lang and Jil Sander typically use blacks, greys, muted colours and neutrals. Designers also make use of certain patterns as part of their signature.

7. Blues/greens are cool, receding colours. Red/oranges are advancing colours. Strong shades of advancing colours will make the figure appear larger.

*Note:* catwalk *n* — демонстрация моделей одежды.

**1. Practise reading the text aloud (paragraphs 1-3).**

**2. Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions:**

1. What is a design? (Find in the text two definitions of “design”.)
2. What elements do all artists and designers work with?
3. Why is fabric selection important to make a garment successfully?
4. How can a fabric behave in relation to the general lines of the dress style depending on its qualities?
5. What is the simplest way to learn whether a colour is suitable or not?

## **CREATIVE DESIGN FOR THE DRESSMAKER**

### Part 2

Every design is a carefully considered structure of lines and shapes. As the final dress will present three major sets of lines to the viewer’s eye (body lines, silhouette lines, and detail lines), its overall shape is the next consideration. The design of a garment involves two elements — structural and decorative design. These are often inseparable. Structural design includes the overall design of a garment — its outline shape or silhouette — plus all the structural lines with-



in it. The latter include all the seam lines involved in assembling the three basic units (bodice, sleeves and skirt) as well as darts, tucks, and pleats. The structural lines may also add a decorative quality — structural decoration — especially where they are emphasized by a line of topstitching, as on a welt seam or an edge. This may be given further emphasis by introducing thread of a contrasting colour.

Structural style lines play a part and should enhance the silhouette. Horizontal lines add width, for example, waistbands, jacket hem lines, horizontal pockets. Vertical lines add length, for example, princess seaming. The garment silhouette must be selected according to figure type and the image a fashionable woman is aiming to achieve.

Decorative design refers to decoration applied to a garment. It is not a necessary part of the structure. Applied decoration may include various types of trims, as braids, embroidery, buttons that do not fasten, and tack-on bows. Unless these are properly related to the structural design, the effect may be displeasing.

4. Correct balance is achieved by considering together overall shape, style lines, colour and texture.

**1. Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions:**

1. What two elements does the design of a garment involve?
2. What are structural lines?
3. What is structural decoration?
4. What is the function of topstitching?
5. What are the examples of horizontal/vertical lines in a garment?
6. What role do horizontal/vertical lines play in a garment?
7. What is decorative design?
8. What are the examples of applied decoration?
9. What are the main principles of dress design?
10. How is correct balance in a garment achieved?

**2. Write a summary of the text (10-12 sentences).**

**3. Speak about:**

1. Design and its principles;
2. Fabric selection in relation to the garment style;
3. Fabric selection in relation to the figure;
4. Structural and decorative designs.

**4. Brainstorming. Work in pairs and try to name the qualities that make a dress designer a top specialist.**

## TEXT TWO

**Read the text and translate it.**

### FASHION DESIGN

*Fashion is merely a form of ugliness so unbearable that we are compelled to alter it every six months.*

*Oscar Wilde*

Fashion is a constant search for the new. It is hungry and ruthless. But to be able to create clothes is also very exciting and very rewarding. Fashion design according to Vivienne Westwood is “almost like mathematics”. You have a vocabulary of ideas which you have to add and subtract in order to come up with an equation right for the times.

Fashion is everywhere: from ready-to-wear to designer collections, to red-carpet glamour. Fashion design is the art of application of design and aesthetics or natural beauty to clothing and accessories. Fashion design is influenced by cultural and social life, and has varied over time and place.

There are so many styles, that you can be bewildered. Is this an original design or is it a revival style, like Gothic or Neo-classical? Perhaps the two are mixed together and produced an unexpected material like leather or metal. Today there are an infinite number of possibilities as creative ideas can borrow from history, the sports field or the street. John Galliano, for example, has produced his version of Christian Dior’s famous 1947 New Look jacket, while Ferragamo has revived the original rainbow-soled sandals from 1938.

Fashion designers work in a number of ways in designing clothing and accessories. Some work alone or as part of a team. They attempt to satisfy consumer desire for aesthetically designed clothing; and must at times anticipate changing consumer tastes.

Fashion designers attempt to design clothes, which are functional as well as aesthetically pleasing. They must consider who is likely to wear a garment and the situations in which it will be worn. They have a wide range and combinations of materials to work with and a wide range of colours, patterns and styles to choose from. Though most clothing worn for everyday wear falls within a narrow range of conventional styles, unusual garments are created for special occasions, such as evening wear or party dresses.

Some clothes are made specifically for an individual, as in the case of haute couture or bespoke tailoring. Today, most clothing is designed for the mass market, especially casual and everyday wear.

There are three main categories of fashion design:

**Haute couture.** The type of fashion design which predominated until the 1950s was “made-to-measure” or haute couture (French for “high fashion”). The term “made-to-measure” may be used for any garment that is created for an individual customer, and is usually made from high-quality, expensive fabric, sewn with extreme attention to detail and finish, often using hand techniques. Look and fit take priority over the cost of materials and the time it takes to make. “Haute couture” is a protected term which can only be officially used by companies that meet certain well-defined standards.

**Mass market.** These days the fashion industry relies more on mass market sales, producing ready-to-wear clothes in large quantities and standard sizes. Cheap materials, creatively used, produce affordable fashion. Mass market designers generally adapt the trends set by the famous names in fashion.

**Ready-to-wear.** Ready-to-wear clothes are a cross between haute couture and mass market. They are not made for individual customers, but great care is taken in the choice and cut of fabric. Clothes are made in small quantities to guarantee exclusivity, so they are rather expensive. Ready-to-wear collections are usually presented by fashion houses each season during a period known as Fashion Week. This takes place on a city-wide basis and occurs twice per year.

**1. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the text?**

1. Fashion design is the art of application of design and aesthetics to clothing and accessories.
2. There are three main categories of fashion design: haute couture, mass market and ready-to-wear.
3. Fashion designers attempt to design clothes which are functional as well as aesthetically pleasing.

**2. Look through the text and say if the following statements are true or false:**

1. Fashion design is influenced by cultural and social life.
2. Fashion works in cycles and spirals.
3. Fashion designers try to satisfy consumer desire for aesthetically designed clothing.
4. Mass market designers generally adapt the trends set by the famous names in fashion.
5. All fashion development is the result of changes in practical needs.

**3. Read the text again, divide it into logical parts and entitle each part so as to make a plan.**

**4. Retell the text according to your plan.**

**5. Work in pairs. Discuss the three main categories of fashion design.**

**6. Do you think it is enough to follow a fashion trend to be up with the fashion? Give your reasons.**

**7. Explain how you understand Oscar Wilde’s words.**

**Тема 3.6. Дизайн интерьера: стили и виды.**

## **Практические занятия № 63 – 67. Дизайн интерьера: обзор. Стили интерьера. Интерьер жилых помещений. Интерьер административных помещений. Интерьер коммерческих зданий и сооружений.**

**Цель работы:** совершенствование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 10 часов.

### **Ход работы:**

#### **1. Get started**

Look at the key words and the title of the text. Can you guess what it is about?

Discuss your ideas with your group mates and be ready to express your points of view.

**Key words:**

Designing the interior

Exterior

A multifaceted profession

Conceptual development

Stakeholders of a project

Execution of the design

Manipulation of spatial volume

Surface treatment

Development of industrial processes

Pursuit of effective use

Functional design

Contemporary interior design

Interior Decorator

To discern details

Ventilation

Portico

Column

Loggia

Upholsterer

#### **2. Read the text and see if you were right or wrong:**

### **INTERIOR DESIGN**

Interior design is the art or process of designing the interior, often including the exterior, of a room or building. An interior designer is someone who coordinates and manages such projects. Interior design is a multifaceted profession that includes conceptual development, communicating with the stakeholders of a project and the management and execution of the design.

Interior design is the process of shaping the experience of interior space, through the manipulation of spatial volume as well as surface treatment.

In the past, interiors were put together instinctively as a part of the process of building. The profession of interior design has been a consequence of the development of society and the complex architecture that has resulted from the development of industrial processes. The pursuit of effective use of space, user well-being and functional design has contributed to the development of the contemporary interior design profession. The profession of interior design is separate

and distinct from the role of Interior Decorator, a term commonly used in the US. The term is less common in the UK where the profession of interior design is still unregulated and therefore, strictly speaking, not yet officially a profession.

In ancient India, architects used to work as interior designers. This can be seen from the references of Vishwakarma the architect - one of the gods in Indian mythology. Additionally, the sculptures depicting ancient texts and events are seen in palaces built in 17th century India.

In ancient Egypt, "soul houses" or models of houses were placed in tombs as receptacles for food offerings. From these, it is possible to discern details about the interior design of different residences throughout the different Egyptian dynasties, such as changes in ventilation, porticoes, columns, loggias, windows, and doors.

Throughout the 17th and 18th century, and into the early 19th Century, interior decoration was the concern of the homemaker or, an employed upholsterer or a craftsman who would advise on the artistic style for an interior space. Architects would also employ craftsmen or artisans to complete interior design for their buildings.

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

1. What is an interior design?
2. Why is Interior design a multifaceted profession?
3. What was the profession of interior design a consequence of?
4. What is the profession of interior design separate and distinct from?
5. Who used to work as interior designers in India?
6. What is it possible to discern details about the interior design of different residence from in ancient Egypt?
7. Whose concern was it throughout the 17th and 18th century, and into the early 19th Century?

### **4. Vocabulary notes:**

1. Designing the interior – проектирование интерьера
2. Exterior – внешний, наружный вид
3. A multifaceted profession – разносторонняя профессия
4. Stakeholders of a project – круг заинтересованных в проекте лиц
5. Execution of the design – выполнение проекта
6. Manipulation of spatial volume - манипуляции с пространственным объемом
7. Surface treatment – обработка поверхности
8. Pursuit of effective use – осуществление эффективного использования
9. Contemporary interior design - современный дизайн интерьера
10. Interior Decorator – художник по интерьеру, декоратор
11. To discern details – распознавать детали
12. Portico – портик, галерея
13. Loggia – крытая галерея, аркада
14. Upholsterer – обойщик, драпировщик

## **Тема 3.7. Физические компоненты дизайна интерьера.**

### **Практические занятия № 68 – 70. Полы как элемент дизайна. Стены как элемент дизайна. Окна и двери как элемент дизайна.**

**Цель работы:** совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

#### **Информационное обеспечение:**

##### **Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 6 часов.

**Ход работы:**

**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**PHYSICAL COMPONENTS OF DESIGN**

The foregoing section on aesthetic components stressed the fact that, in design, the whole or total effect is more important than the specific device or element used. The same is true of architectural components, and this should be kept in mind in the following discussion.

**Ceilings**

Although ceilings are in most interiors the largest unbroken surface, they are often ignored by amateur designers and even by professional designers. The result, especially in public and office interiors, is frequently a mass of unrelated lighting devices, air conditioning outlets, and the like. Ceilings were emphasized in the Baroque and 18th-century traditions: beautiful interiors of these periods had highly ornate, decorated ceilings, with painted surfaces or with intricate plaster details and trceries.

Few modern designers take advantage of the design possibilities offered by ceilings. One such possibility is the creation of textural effects with wood. Of course, one must respect the effect of a simple plaster ceiling in an otherwise well-designed interior; often the white plaster ceiling is needed to reflect light and to provide a calm cohesiveness to the space. Since most modern ceilings are low, a heavy texture or a strong colour could create a depressing feeling; hence, the popularity of a plain white ceiling. It is important for a plain ceiling to be just that: a surface without blemishes, without bumps, and without small unrelated areas of different height.

In contemporary public buildings there is frequently a “hung” ceiling below interior concrete structural slabs. The space between the slab and the “hung” ceiling is needed for mechanical equipment as well as to allow for the recessing of the lighting system.

An earlier section of this article discussed the variation of heights in relation to scale and space. It is important to keep such varying ceiling heights related to the plan of the room if such a device is to succeed. A lowered ceiling in a dining area, for instance, can be pleasant and intimate, but a lowered ceiling covering only part of the area can be most distracting.

**Floors**

Basically, there are two kinds of floors for interiors: those that are an integral part of the structure and those that are applied after the structure is completed. Interior designers working together with architects have the opportunity to specify flooring such as slate, terrazzo, stone, brick, concrete, or wood, but in most interiors the flooring is designed at a later stage and is often changed in the course of a building’s life. Sometimes it is possible to introduce a heavy floor, such as terrazzo or stone, in a finished building or during remodeling, but these materials, beautiful as they are, tend to be too costly as surface applications.

Man-made, or synthetic, floor coverings are usually classified as resilient floors. The oldest of this type is linoleum. The resilient flooring materials marketed in the late 20th century include asphalt, vinyl asbestos, linoleum, cork, and vinyl. Cork, which is not a synthetic, is handsome, but is difficult to maintain and is not exceptionally durable. Basically, other resilient floor tiles are excellent flooring materials that are both economical and easily maintained. They can be given almost any appearance, which is a temptation that manufacturers are unable to resist. When the tiles are plain, in good colours or textures, they are very attractive and appropriate, but often they are made to imitate stone, brick, mosaic, or other materials, and the results are generally of a less satisfactory nature. Pure vinyls are the most expensive of the resilient floorings and have been the most tortured in terms of “design.” The vinyls are the softest and most resilient of the tiles and are very easy to maintain. Asphalt tile is the least expensive and consequently the most widely used resilient flooring, although it is quite brittle and hard underfoot. Vinyl asbestos is somewhat softer underfoot and, being grease resistant, is easier to maintain

than asphalt, but its cost is generally higher. Linoleum, which ranges in cost between the asphalt and pure vinyl floorings, is strong and suitable for heavy-duty uses.

Ceramic tiles and quarry (unglazed) tiles are made not only for such areas as bathrooms but, particularly in the case of quarry tiles, are suitable for almost any space. Installation usually requires a cement bed over the existing subfloor, making this material difficult to use in existing buildings. Like other natural materials, quarry-tile floors possess a natural beauty and have the additional advantage of easy maintenance.

Wood floors still account for a very large percentage of all floors, especially in residences. In addition to the strip oak floors, the standard for many apartment houses or homes, many beautiful prefabricated parquet patterns are available in a variety of woods and in many shapes and sizes. These wood tiles can be installed, just like the resilient floor tiles, over existing floors. Wood floors have great warmth and beauty but have the disadvantage of needing more care than do some of the synthetic tiles or quarry tiles.

### Walls

Every wall is a material in itself; and ideally no material, if it is properly used, needs to be covered up. Some elegant buildings constructed since 1960 have used concrete in its natural texture - *i.e.*, showing the formwork left by wooden forms as a conscious expression of the material. During the 19th century, fakery in design was very popular, and part of the concern with the true expression of materials today is a revolt against the earlier tradition. In the 20th century, for instance, interior brick walls are considered very beautiful and desirable, yet many old townhouses have layers of plaster and paint or wallpaper on top of attractive brickwork.

It is not unusual for a decorative detail or device to survive long after the valid reason for it has disappeared. Wall panelling has been popular for hundreds of years, and, indeed, a natural wood texture adds warmth and elegance. The only way the craftsmen of earlier periods were able to apply wood panelling was in frames (stiles and rails) or wainscoting, since wood panelling was made of solid wood and had to be broken up into narrow dimensions in order to prevent warping and shrinking. Out of that need developed beautiful details of moldings, carved details, and carefully proportioned panelling. A similar art developed somewhat later in plaster. Obviously, 20th-century building costs and methods rarely permit real quality in elaborate panelling or highly ornate plasterwork, nor would this sort of imitative design be appropriate in a modern building. But wood panelling and plywoods in many beautiful veneers are readily available and provide a vast range of beautiful, if expensive, wall surfacing for important spaces. Prescored, pre-finished inexpensive plywoods, on the other hand, are often used as finishing materials for basement, recreation, or utility rooms in many homes in the United States.

The use of fake moldings, with printed moldings or panelling or with any of the countless imitation wall-surfacing materials from brick wallpaper to artistically poor wall murals, is the kind of decoration that a good designer avoids. Even so, not every interior should be a plain space with nothing but the natural walls. Highly decorative wallpapers have long been available in bold and exciting patterns. Often in 20th-century design a strong paper is employed on one wall only, instead of having the whole space surrounded by a dominant pattern. Many wallpapers, such as grasscloth and shiki silk papers from the Far East, have natural textures. For public spaces and for any space requiring easy maintenance and special cleanliness, a number of wallpapers have been developed that are completely washable and sanitary. Most of these are vinyl-coated fabrics, and some of them are extremely strong and durable and are particularly suited for such spaces as hospital or hotel corridors. Because these vinyl-coated wall fabrics are usually specified by designers and architects, the level of design is far superior to those made for the home.

There are many wall-surfacing materials using fabrics laminated to paper. These coverings provide warmth and texture, as well as acoustic properties. Fabrics in general have been used widely as wall-coverings in the past and continue to be popular.

A designer's imagination and the client's budget are the only limitation on the materials that may be used for wall surfacing. Some, such as ceramic or mosaic tiles, are extremely prac-

tical; some, such as cork, have excellent acoustical characteristics. For functional or for aesthetic reasons the designer may elect to use such materials as leather, metals, plastic laminates, or glass. No wall in itself should be designed or selected without relation to the total scheme.

### **Windows and doors**

Windows and doors in contemporary design are not placed as decorative elements or as parts of symmetrical compositions but are primarily considered as functional elements and are expressed as such. If windows are carefully designed and placed for light, for ventilation, for air, and for view, decorative treatment is often unnecessary and a simple device such as a shade or shutter will suffice to control light and privacy. Most buildings, however, need window treatments, since no particular care in the placement of fenestration was taken by the builders.

The most frequently used devices are curtains and draperies. Although semantically there is no clear distinction between the two, drapery implies more elaborate treatments with lining, overdrapes, valances, and tassels. A curtain, on the other hand, is lighter, more direct, less theatrical, and more functional. Frequently, a light material is chosen to provide privacy or light control with minimum emphasis. Curtains, however, offer only partial control over light, glare, and privacy; complete control or privacy often requires shades, blinds, or shutters. Window shades without overly ornate borders and tassels are a perfectly good device for those controls, and Venetian blinds are also a most acceptable treatment.

Since the 1960s designers have tried to simplify window treatments, and, if curtains, shades, or blinds were not deemed appropriate for functional or aesthetic reasons, devices such as chains or beads on windows or very simple sliding panels were found to be more effective than more elaborate treatments.

The essential considerations for windows must be based on the functional needs and on the overall aesthetic intent. If a space is well designed in architectural terms and presents a cohesive image, it rarely makes sense to feature a window or door. Poorly detailed windows in office buildings or apartment houses are often overcome or played down by using a simple curtain material covering a complete window wall. The wall-to-wall and floor-to-ceiling treatment of a window wall is frequently the only way to screen out unattractive details.

Doors must be carefully planned, relating the swing and location to the functional needs, and their heights, colour, material, or textures to the adjoining wall surfaces or design elements in the space. Most doors used in the 20th century are “flush” doors—that is, they have unbroken surfaces made of wood or metal; even where glass is used the attempt is usually made to have maximum glass area unbroken by frames and moldings. Sometimes the entrance doors to important spaces are designed or decorated as compositional focal points, but usually the emphasis is on excellence in detailing and hardware rather than on decorative surface designs.

## **2. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

### **Тема 3.8. Графический дизайн.**

**Практические занятия № 71 – 80. Влияние прошлого на настоящее. Графический дизайн. Графический дизайнер. Условия работы и профессиональная подготовка. Дизайн печатных изданий. Оформитель книжных изданий. Оформление обложки альбома. Брэнд-дизайн, разработка и продвижение. Товарные знаки и логотипы. Реклама и ее виды.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

**Информационное обеспечение:**

**Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

**Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 20 часов.

**Ход работы:****1. Read the text****GRAPHIC DESIGN**

The history of graphic design can serve as an excellent source of inspiration, especially if you study how art and technological developments influenced certain designers. While the entire history of graphic design is way too long, here are some interesting details to note.

Advertising existed in ancient times. Egyptians wrote sales messages and designed wall posters on papyrus, while politicians in Pompeii and ancient Arabia created campaign displays.

The lines between graphic design, advertising, and fine art often blurred together until the mid-1800s. At that time, Henry Cole explained the importance of graphic design to his government (in Great Britain) in the Journal of Design and Manufactures. Cole went on to become influential in the growth of design education.

You can see an incredibly successful example of a logo as far back as 1885, when Frank Mason Robinson created the classic Coca Cola logotype. Yet the actual term “graphic design” didn’t appear until 1922, when it was coined by the type designer, illustrator, and book designer William Addison Dwiggins.

Throughout the 20th century, new styles and technologies emerged rapidly, each one exerting some influence on graphic design. For instance, the Bauhaus movement embraced mass production and the new machine culture after World War I; after World War II photography began replacing illustrations in most graphic design, and post-modernism brought new materials, bright colours, and humour to design. And of course with computers came the digital revolution.

Hopefully you’ll look further into some of these design movements. After all, who says Art Nouveau can’t be used in a digital format, and computer fonts can certainly recreate ancient calligraphy. Perhaps graphic designs of the past can help enhance your own work in original ways today.

**Lexical exercises****2. Find in the text word combinations beginning with:**

1. excellent ..., 2. technological ..., 3. entire ..., 4. interesting ..., 5. ancient ..., 6. fine ..., 7. successful ..., 8. classic ..., 9. actual ..., 10. new ..., 11. mass ..., 12. bright ..., 13. digital

**3. Name in one word:**

- a) an act of moving or being moved =
- b) an identifying symbol used as a trademark =
- c) any stimulus to creative thought or acting =
- d) the art of decorative handwriting =
- e) the act of taking pictures by means of a camera and film sensitive to light =

**4. Grammar exercise****Do a grammar test**

- 1. Art and technological developments (to influence) certain designers.
- 2. Politicians in Pompeii and ancient Arabia (to create) campaign displays.
- 3. The entire history of graphic design (to be) way too long.
- 4. Photography (to begin) replacing illustrations in most graphic design.
- 5. Cole (to go on) to become influential in the growth of design education.
- 6. The actual term “graphic design” (not to appear) until 1922.
- 7. And of course with computers (to come) the digital revolution.
- 8. Art Nouveau (can be used not) in a digital format.
- 9. Art and technological developments (to influence) certain designers.
- 10. Computer fonts certainly (to recreate) ancient calligraphy.

**Reading comprehension**



### **5. Read the text once again and give the main idea.**

The text is about ..., the text covers the problems of ..., the text discusses the issues of ... etc.

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

1. When did the term “graphic design” appear?
2. When did Frank Mason Robinson create the classic Coca Cola logotype?
3. When did new styles and technologies emerge rapidly?
4. When did the digital revolution come?
5. Did advertising exist in ancient times?
6. When did photography begin replacing illustrations in graphic design?
7. What did post-modernism bring to design?

### **7. True or false:**

1. And of course with computers came the era of artificial intelligence.
2. Doctor Pemberton created the classic Coca Cola logotype.
3. Advertising existed in ancient times.
4. The term “graphic design” was coined by the type designer, illustrator, and book designer William Addison Dwiggins.
5. Egyptians designed wall posters on papyrus.

## **Тема 3.9. Ландшафтный дизайн.**

### **Практические занятия № 81 – 84. Современные тенденции в ландшафтном дизайне. Водные идеи в ландшафте: фонтаны, водопады, пруды.**

#### **Знаменитые ландшафтные дизайнеры. Эко проекты.**

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

#### **Информационное обеспечение:**

##### **Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

##### **Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 6 часов.

#### **Ход работы:**

### **LANDSCAPE DESIGN**

Designers, agronomists, builders, psychologists carry out a landscape project. This collective work comes to the excellent result in a landscape design.

There is an exhibition plot of land in Sheremetievo (12 km from Moscow), where customers can view the landscape design created and served by the company.

The company provides interior of landscape design for private and corporative customers.

Do you want to have a beautiful landscape design on your plot of land?

Firstly, a landscape project is to carry out. Their specialist will come to your plot to get an order and to form a sketch by hand, then this specialist carries out a landscape project by hand or visualization by computer (AutoCAD, PhotoShop, 3D Max). The next is the realization of landscape design on the plot.

Landscape design is a result of human’s activity on a plot of land for creating beautiful views.

Landscape design is a method of providing inside territories with artistic value.

Landscape design has some styles.

Landscape style is a style of landscape design based on natural views without geometric figures, with flexible forms of garden constructions: paths and walks, pavilion, pergola, arch, - with flexible forms of garden water features: garden reservoirs, ponds, - with flexible forms of groups of landscape plants: trees, bushes, flowers in flower bed.

The company uses a landscape plants from their nursery that makes the process of greenery very quick and simple. These elements are well based on the hedge and lawn.

Elements of landscape design:

- stony slope with garden or reservoir;
- area for the rest with garden pavilion or other constructions between trees;
- wall of stone with flowers or other rocks in a garden;
- garden water features: spring, stream and pond or reservoir with garden rocks on the banks and bushes, flowers between them.

Landscape project is an artistic passport of a plot.

It's important to project out beautiful views and isolate poor details, to take into account the wishes of the plot's owner and opportunity of maintenance of the landscape project. One can have got not many landscape plants: trees, bushes, flowers – or elements of landscape design in the garden: flower-bed, pavilion, garden reservoir or pond, garden rocks – but everything is to be in harmony with each other.

### Active vocabulary

**agronomist** [ə'grɒnəmɪst] n агроном

**carry out** v выполнять, проводить; to ~ out in (to) practice осуществлять, проводить в жизнь

**project** [ 'prɒdʒekt] n проект, план (строительства)

**plot** [plɒt] n участок (земли)

**customer** [ 'kʌstəmə] n заказчик, покупатель, клиент

**view** [vju:] 1. v осматривать, рассматривать

2. n вид, пейзаж

**create** [kri'eɪt] v творить, создавать

**serve** [sɜ:v] v обслуживать, управлять, снабжать

**sketch** [sketʃ] n набросок, эскиз

**visualization** [vɪzuəlaɪ'zeɪʃn] n отчетливый зрительный образ

**realization** [rɪəlaɪ'zeɪʃn] n осуществление, выполнение

**provide** [prɒ'vaɪd] v снабжать, обеспечивать

**value** [ 'vælju:] n смысл, значение, ценность

**flexible** [ 'fleksəbl] a гибкий, гнущийся

**path** [pa:θ, pl pa:ðz] n тропинка, дорожка, путь

**walk** [wɔ:k] n зд. аллея, тропа

**pavilion** [pə'vɪliən] n беседка, павильон

**pergola** [ 'pɜ:gələ] n беседка, крытая аллея из вьющихся растений

**arch** [a:tʃ] n арка, свод

**feature** [ 'fi:tʃə] n особенность, свойство, деталь

**reservoir** [ 'rezəvwa:] n водоем, бассейн

**pond** n пруд

**nursery** [ 'nɜ:srɪ] n рассадник, питомник

**hedge** [hedʒ] n изгородь

**lawn** [lɔ:n] n газон, лужайка

**slope** [sləʊp] n склон, скат

**rock** n 1) горная порода; 2) камень, булыжник; 3) скала

**stream** [stru:m] n ручей

**spring** [sprɪŋ] n источник, ключ, родник

**bush** [buʃ] n куст, кустарник

**project** v проектировать, составлять план

**account** [ə'kaunt] n мнение, оценка; to take into ~ принимать во внимание

**maintenance** [ 'meɪntənəns] n поддержка, сохранение, содержание

**harmony** [ 'ha:məni] n гармония, согласие

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### 1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

project, view, plot, to create, sketch, visualization, pavilion, pergola, path, arch, reservoir, pond, nursery, hedge, lawn, spring, bush

#### 2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations from the text:

designer, landscape project, exhibition plot of land, for private and corporate customers, to form a sketch by hand, on the plot, human's activity, with artistic value, garden reservoirs, stony slope, garden water features

#### 3. Find in text English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

коллективная работа, ландшафтный дизайн, на участке земли, красивые пейзажи, гибкие формы садовых конструкций, тропинки и аллеи, каменные склоны, крытая аллея из вьющихся растений

#### 4. Find in text synonyms to the following words:

to realize, plan, buyer, meaning, harbour, opinion, support

#### 5. Find in the text antonyms to the following words and word combinations:

the bad result, the destruction of landscape design on the plot, for creating awful views, with hard forms of garden, very slow and complicated, area for the work

#### 6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the active vocabulary:

1) The building work was ... .. by a local contractor. 2) Supermarkets use a variety of tactics to attract ... . 3) We had a spectacular ... of the mountains from our room. 4) He was only 22 when he ... this masterpiece. 5) The lecture ... him with an opportunity to meet one of his heroes. 6) The ring was of little ... . 7) Amy walked up the ... to the house. 8) If you take inflation into ..., the cost of computers has fallen in the last ten years.

#### 7. Give a written translation of the text. Arrange a competition for the best translation.

### Grammar Exercises

#### 1. Translate into Russian paying attention to the Participles:

1) We visited one of the largest nurseries making the process of greenery very quick and simple. 2) A broken cup lay on the table. 3) He is looking at the woman planting a rose. 4) Having plenty time we decided to walk to the exhibition plot of land in Sheremetievo. 5) Having worked in the nursery for many years he knew those plants very well. 6) The boy throwing stones into the pond is my brother. 7) The large building being built in our street is a new school-house. 8) Yesterday he told us about the flowers now being growing in his garden. 9) They sent us a list of plants imported by that firm. 10) A thermometer is an instrument used for measuring temperature.

#### 2. Translate the following sentences into English paying attention to the Modal Verbs:

1) Будучи очень усталыми, мы отказались идти гулять. 2) Продавцы отказались снизить назначенные цены, и покупатели отклонили предложение. 3) Мы послали цветы по указанному адресу. 4) Сказав это, он вышел из комнаты. 5) В настоящее время мы имеем очень ограниченное количество этих растений в нашем питомнике. 6) Он тихо закрыл дверь, не желая будить ее. 7) «Я должен идти», - сказал он, встав со стула. 8) Я посмотрел на присланный прейскурант. 9) На одной из осмотренных выставок заказчиком показали новые виды растений. 10) Большая ветка, сломанная ветром, лежала поперек дороги.

### Speech Exercises

#### 1. Answer the questions to the text:

Who carries out a landscape project?

What can the customers view in Sheremetievo?

What styles has landscape design?

Why is the process of greenery so quick and simple?

What elements of landscape design do you know?

Why did you decided to be a landscape designer?

Why is the profession of a landscape designer interesting?

What does the specialist do on your plot firstly?

## 2. Retell the text.

### THE PRINCIPLES OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Landscape design is similar to landscape architecture. But it focuses more on the artistic merits of design, while landscape architecture encompasses the artistic design as well as structural engineering. Landscape design and landscape architecture, both take into account soils, drainage, climate and other issues, because the survival of selected plants depends on those.

Landscape architecture may require a license depending on the country and region. Landscape designers may be required to have a license, depending on the level and detail in the design plan, as well as the location. Landscape design is concerned with small and large scale projects. Landscape design is almost synonymous with garden design.

Garden design is the art and process of designing and creating plans for layout and planting of gardens and landscapes. Garden design may be done by the garden owners themselves, or by professionals of varying levels of experience and expertise.

Elements of garden design include the layout of hard landscape, such as paths, walls, water features, sitting areas and decking; as well as the plants themselves, with consideration for their horticultural requirements, size, speed of growth, and combinations with other plants.

Landscape architecture and landscape design can and should embrace garden design, landscape planning etc.

Landscape planning is a branch of landscape architecture.

Unity should be one of your main goals in your design. Unity can be achieved by the consistency of character of elements in the design. A simple way to create unity in your landscape is by creating themes. And one of the simplest ways to create themes is by using a little décor. If you're into butterflies for instance, you could create a theme using plants that attract butterflies. Unity is achieved by repeating objects or elements that are alike. Too many unrelated objects can make the garden look cluttered and unplanned.

There's a fine line here. It's possible that too much of one element can make a garden or landscape uninteresting, boring and monotonous.

However, unity can still be created by using several different elements repeatedly. This keeps the garden interesting.

#### Active vocabulary

**similar** [ 'sɪmələ ] а подобный (to), схожий, похожий

**architecture** [ 'ɑ:kɪtektʃə ] n архитектура, строение, структура

**focus** [ 'fʊkəs ] v сосредоточить (внимание и т. п.; on – на)

**merit** [ 'merɪt ] n 1) заслуга 2) pl качества 3) достоинство

**encompass** [ ɪn'kʌmpəs ] v заключать в себе

**structural** а строительный

**engineering** n инженерное искусство, техника

**to take into account** v принимать во внимание

**drainage** [ 'dreɪnɪdʒ ] n канализация, нечистоты

**issue** [ 'ɪʃuː ] n проблема, результат, спорный вопрос

**survival** [ sə'vaɪvəl ] n выживание

**selected** а отобранный, подобранный

**require** [ rɪ'kwaɪə ] v требовать, нуждаться

**license** [ 'laɪsəns ] n лицензия, разрешение

**concern** [ kɒn'sɜːn ] v касаться, иметь отношение

**scale** n уровень, ступень, масштаб

**create** [ kri'eɪt ] v творить, создавать

**lay out** v разбивать, планировать (сад, участок)

**expertise** [ ɛkspɜː'tiːz ] n знания и опыт

**path** [ pɑːθ, pl pɑːðz ] n тропинка, дорожка, путь

**consideration** [kɒnsɪdə'reɪʃn] n рассмотрение, обсуждение

**horticultural** [hɔ:tɪ'kʌltʃrəl] а садовый

**embrace** [ɪm'breɪs] v включать в себя, заключать

**unity** ['ju:nəti] n единство, единение

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] v достигать, выполнять до конца, успешно выполнять

**consistency** [kɒn'sɪstənsi] n последовательность, согласованность

**décor** ['deɪkɔ] n оформление, декорация

**for instance** [fɔ:'ɪnstəns] adv например

**unrelated** [ʌnrɪ'leɪtɪd] а связанный, не имеющий отношения

**clutter** ['klʌtə] v приводить в беспорядок

**repeatedly** [rɪ'pi:tɪdli] adv повторно, несколько раз, неоднократно

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### 1. Practise the pronunciation of the following words:

architecture, to focus, survival, scale, to lay out, to create, path, to embrace, unity, décor, to clutter, repeatedly

#### 2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations from the text:

to be similar, the artistic merits, as structural engineering, to into account, the survival of selected plants, to depend on, to be concerned with, garden design, the garden owners, sitting areas, with consideration, a branch, the main goals, a little décor, a fine line

#### 3. Find in text English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

ландшафтный дизайн, художественный дизайн, различные уровни опыта и знаний, элементы садового дизайна, комбинации с другими растениями, возможно, скучный, неоднократно

#### 4. Find in text synonyms to the following words:

like, building, sewerage, to need, permission, knowledge, to contain, to reach, for example

#### 5. Find in the text antonyms to the following words and word combinations:

prohibition, to destroy, once, to expel, fire features, to separate

#### 6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the active vocabulary:

1) We have ... interests. 2) The church is a typical example of Gothic ... . 3) Attention to detail is one of the great ... of the book. 4) The term "world music" ... a wide range of musical styles. 5) Education was one of the biggest ... in the campaign. 6) These animals face a constant fight for ... . 7) Working with these children ... a great deal of patience. 8) The designers were allowed a lot of creative ... . 9) Several possibilities are under ... . 10) Most of the students ... high test scores.

#### 7. Give a written translation of the text. Arrange a competition for the best translation.

### Grammar Exercises

#### 1. Перефразируйте следующие предложения в косвенную речь:

1) She said: "I often plant the flowers". 2) She said: "I planted the flowers yesterday". 3) She said: "I will plant the flowers tomorrow". 4) She said: "I am planting the flowers now". 5) She said: "I was planting the flowers yesterday at 5 o'clock". 6) She said: "I will be planting the flowers tomorrow at 5 o'clock". 7) She said: "I have just planted the flowers". 8) She said: "I will have planted the flowers by 5 o'clock. 9) She said: "Do you like to plant the flowers?". 10) She said: "What flowers do you like to plant?". 11) She said: "Where is my flower?". 12) She said: "Don't forget to take the flowers."

#### 2. Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях:

1) Tom said he would go to see the doctor the next day. 2) He told me he was ill. 3) Annie said that she had planted the flowers several months before. 4) Boris told me that he wanted to build a radio set. 5) She said she had seen Mary that day. 6) Mother told me not to be late for dinner. 7) Nick asked Pete what he had seen at the museum. 8) The teacher asked who was ill. 9) I asked my aunt if she was going to her hometown for the holidays. 10) I asked my friend if he often went to England.

### Speech Exercises

### 1. Answer the questions to the text:

Is landscape design similar to landscape architecture?

What thing may landscape architecture require?

What is it the garden design?

What do the elements of garden design include?

What is it the landscape planning?

What is the simplest way to create unity in your landscape?

### 2. Retell the text.

## Тема 3.10. Трудоустройство в России и за границей.

### Практические занятия № 85 – 87. Поиск работы. Перечень профессий и должностей в сфере дизайна. Требования к претендентам на работу. Самооценка. Резюме и сопроводительное письмо. Собеседование при приеме на работу.

**Цель работы:** активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

**Оборудование:** тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

#### **Информационное обеспечение:**

##### **Основные источники:**

Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.

##### **Дополнительные источники:**

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

**Время выполнения:** 6 часов.

#### **Ход работы:**

##### **1. Познакомьтесь с формой резюме:**

В США резюме принято называть Resume, в Европе – CV (Curriculum Vitae):

- Личная информация (Personal Information)
- Цель (Objective)
- Опыт работы (Work Experience) если есть.
- Образование (Education)
- Специальные навыки (Additional Skills)
- Рекомендации (References)

##### **2. Выучите наиболее употребляемые слова:**

directed, led managed, supervised; achieved, delivered, drove, generated, grew, increased, initiated, instituted and launched; cut, decreased, reduced, slashed; accelerated, created, developed, established, implemented, instituted, performed, pioneered, planned, produced, reengineered, restructured, saved and transformed.

##### **3. Переведите резюме, составленного на определенное объявление о вакансии:**

###### **Объявление о вакансии**

Large European pharmaceutical company seeks for **Clinical Research Associate**

###### **The ideal candidate should have:**

Medical or pharmaceutical degree;

At least 1 year experience as researcher;

Fluent English;

Advanced computer skills;

Goodwill to learn and work hard;

References on request.

###### **We offer:**

Competitive package;

Trainings.

**Kindly send your CV to attention Recruitment manager fax 916 20 35**

**Резюме**

**DR. ALEXANDR IVANOVICH CHUTRENOV**

**Ul. Finnskaya, 31/2-34**

**Moscow, RUSSIA**

Tel: +7 (095) 874 2854

Email: a.chutrenov@moskdat.ru

**OBJECTIVE**

**Clinical Research Associate**

Having completed many years in my specialist field of treatment of leukemia, I have decided that the time is right for a change in area of specialization. Completing my Ph.D. was one of the most exciting and challenging periods of my life and I want to experience such a steep learning curve again in another medical field. The position of Research Associate would therefore be very suitable for me as I have many years' experience at prestigious medical institutes and have studied in Russia, Germany and in the United States. My level of language is therefore exceptional, and my communication skills have been thoroughly tested. I am looking to broaden my knowledge of medicine, to which I have devoted my life and feel that I would be a particularly suitable candidate for the position.

**PERSONAL DETAILS**

Date of Birth: 12 April 1969

Marital Status: Married

**EDUCATION**

1993-1996:

**New York University of Medicine**

– Major field of studies:

– Research into Pharmaceuticals of Treatment of Leukemia

1987-1993:

**Moscow State University (MGU)**

– Major field of studies:

– Medicine and Pharmaceutical Research

– Qualification: Doctor of Pharmaceuticals (PhD)

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

August 2002 –  
present:

**Pharmaceutical Researcher at Pfizer, UK**

– Research into the effective treatment of leukemia

– Focusing on the reduction of treatment side-effects

– Organizing personal funding of research and funding of departmental research

– Organizing pharmaceutical testing

– Liaising with other research departments

– Organizing interns and student work experience

Oct. 1996 –  
June 2002

**Research Assistant, Pfizer, Germany**

– Research into alternative therapies of renal cancer and leukemia

– Organizing departmental funding

Sept. 1993 –  
June 1995

**Research Assistant, New York, USA**

– Research into alternative therapies for cancer patients

**ADDITIONAL SKILLS**

Languages:

– English – Advanced Level / Cambridge Proficiency

– German – Advanced Level

Computer skills:

– Experienced with MS Word, Excel, Internet Explorer and Outlook Express, Turbo Cad, many analytic programs.

- Driving License: – Driving License Category A  
– Qualified and highly professional; highly motivated; enthusiastic; good communication skills; eager to experience and learn new skills.

**4. Составьте резюме, согласно следующим рубрикам:**

- a. Objective
- b. Qualification
- c. Education
- d. Language
- e. Work history
- f. Personal

**5. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):**

reference – отзыв, рекомендация

present a list of references – предоставить список отзывов

tense – напряженный

polite – вежливый

be confident – быть уверенным

persuade – убеждать

regular duties – обычные обязанности

be an asset for the company – быть приобретением для компании

give a good representation – хорошо представить

demand – требовать

appoint the date – назначить дату

**6. Прочтите и переведите текст:**

**INTERVIEW**

An interview is an important event in the life of every job applicant. It can be the last test on the way to a new position. That's why it's very important to be well prepared for an interview.

Come in time to the appointed place for an interview. Don't forget to take all the necessary documents for your better presentation (references, characteristics, diplomas).

Don't be nervous and tense with the interviewer, be polite and listen attentively to all the questions you are asked. If you are confident in what you talking about it will make a good impression on the interviewer. Try to give full and clear answers to the questions. Be ready to discuss the details of your future work. Try to persuade the interviewer that you are the best candidate for the chosen position and an asset for the company. Don't talk about personal questions if they are not connected with the future work.

Don't hesitate to describe fully your responsibilities and regular duties at the previous job if you are asked. Show that you are thinking ahead in your career development. Be ready to explain the reasons of your desire to change the work. Tell about your educational history and obtained degree. Don't forget to mention your computer skills, language fluency if it's required by the company.

At the end of the interview thank the interviewer for his/her attention. Don't demand the immediate answer about his/her decision, appoint the certain date for it.

**7. Найдите в тексте слова и словосочетания, эквивалентные следующим:**

кандидат; быть хорошо подготовленным к собеседованию; все необходимые документы; быть напряженным; производить хорошее впечатление; убеждать; обычные обязанности; причина; сведения об образовании; решение.

**8. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык:**

an interview; a new position; an appointed place; a reference; a characteristic; a diploma; to be polite; to be confident; to be an asset for the company; to hesitate; responsibilities and regular duties; in smb's career development; language fluency.



**9. Заполните пропуски следующими словами и словосочетаниями, употребив их в правильной форме: *a list of references, to be an asset, to be nervous, an interview, to appoint, to be impressed, to be confident.***

1. Did you present ... to the interviewer?
2. My friend has got ... for tomorrow that's why he is so nervous.
3. The interviewer ... by my experience in this field.
4. He was ... and they didn't hesitate to take him for this position.
5. What date was ... for your interview?
6. The interviewer told me that Mr. White ... for any company.
7. Did you understand all the questions during ...?

**10. Составьте предложения со следующими словами и словосочетаниями:**

to get an interview, to interview smb, an interviewer;

to be tense, tension;

to be confident, confidence;

regular duties, duty free, to be on duty;

to refer, reference, list of references.

**11. Продолжите диалоги и разыграйте их:**

1. A.: Well, I see you've already had quite a lot of experience in the food industry. Could you dwell on your regular duties at your recent job?

B.: Yes, I can tell you that ...

2. A.: You mentioned earlier that you liked the people you had worked with. What features do you appreciate in your colleagues?

B.: I think that ...

3. A.: It seems to me you had a pleasant place to work. I'm surprised you are going to leave.

B.: You are quite right, but ...

4. A.: You mentioned that you had attended special language courses. How do you think it will help you in the future work?

B.: I suppose that ...

**12. Прочтите и переведите диалог на русский язык:**

### **JOB INTERVIEW**



**Employer:** Good morning! How are you?

**Candidate:** Fine, thank you very much.

**Employer:** We made this appointment to speak about your personality traits and your professional skills. Please, tell us about yourself.

**Candidate:** I'm a very friendly person. Love to people helps me at solving different problems. I am responsible and diligent. I'm really good at working with personal computers and I'm very interested in programming (software engineering). When I was a university undergraduate I was twice awarded the second prize in the database programming competition.

**Employer:** Can you explain us, why should our company hire you?

**Candidate:** I can work very well with other people, because I'm a real team player. My qualification and professional skills help me to get any job done.

**Employer:** You mean you have never had a confrontation with your colleagues at your last place of work?

**Candidate:** No I haven't. I always resolved difficult problems without confrontation. I'm a very hard worker.

**Employer:** Tell us about your main negative and positive traits.

**Candidate:** I am outgoing optimist. I like people and I enjoy being around them. What about my negative traits... Well, I like to discuss the newest gadgets with my friend Paul very much, because they are a very important part of my life. Often we are fully unmindful of time and depress our relatives.

**Employer:** Maybe this side of your character exercises significant influence on your private life but it cannot be bad for your professional abilities.

### СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЕ ПРИ ПРИЕМЕ НА РАБОТУ

**Работодатель:** Доброе утро! Как Ваши дела?

**Кандидат:** Отлично, большое спасибо.

**Работодатель:** Мы назначили эту встречу, чтобы поговорить о Ваших личностных качествах и о Вашей профессиональной квалификации. Пожалуйста, расскажите нам о себе.

**Кандидат:** Я очень дружелюбный человек. Любовь к людям помогает мне решать разные проблемы. Я ответственный и исполнительный. Я действительно хорошо разбираюсь в персональных компьютерах и очень заинтересован в программировании. Когда я был студентом старших курсов университета, мне дважды присуждали второе место в конкурсе по программированию баз данных.

**Работодатель:** Вы можете нам объяснить, почему наша компания должна взять Вас на работу?

**Кандидат:** Я очень хорошо умею работать с другими людьми, поскольку я настоящий командный игрок (умею работать в коллективе). Моя квалификация и мои профессиональные навыки позволяют мне справляться с любой работой.

**Работодатель:** Вы имеете в виду, что у Вас никогда не возникало конфронтации с Вашими коллегами на прежнем месте работы?

**Кандидат:** Нет, никогда. Я всегда разрешал сложные проблемы без конфронтации. Я очень упорный в работе человек.

**Работодатель:** Расскажите нам о Ваших основных отрицательных и положительных качествах характера.

**Кандидат:** Я открытый и оптимистичный человек. Я люблю людей и с удовольствием нахожусь в их обществе. Что касается моих отрицательных черт характера... Что ж, мне очень нравится обсуждать с моим другом Полом самые последние технические новинки, поскольку они являются важной частью моей жизни. Зачастую мы совершенно забываем о времени и очень расстраиваем этим наших родных.

**Работодатель:** Возможно, Эта Ваша черта характера оказывает заметное влияние на Вашу частную жизнь, но Ваши профессиональные способности она никак ухудшить не может.

### 13. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. You are seeking a job for the first time. Is it necessary to prepare for an interview? Why do you think so? How will you do it?
2. Is it easy for you to present yourself fully in a short interview with an unknown person? If it is difficult, explain how you will overcome it. What or who will help you in this situation?
3. How do you imagine your future interview? What are the main rules of your behaviour?
4. How should you behave at the interview to achieve your goal? Demonstrate it: a) as an interviewer, b) as an applicant.

### 14. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

## ЛИТЕРАТУРА

### **Основная:**

1. Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования / Г.Т. Безкорвайная. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019. – 256 с.
2. Голубев А.П. Английский язык: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования / А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018. – 336 с.
3. Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для дизайнеров (B1-B2): учеб. пособие для СПО / Г.В. Шевцова, Е.Б. Нарочная, Л.Е. Москалец; под ред. Г.В. Шевцовой. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2022. – 288 с. – (Профессиональное образование).
4. Казакова Е.В. Английский язык в индустрии моды: учебное пособие / Е.В. Казакова, С.Г. Дружкова, Н.К. Юрасова. – Москва: Вузовский учебник: ИНФРА-М, 2022. – 224 с. – (Среднее профессиональное образование).

### **Дополнительная:**

1. Афанасьева, Дж. Дули, И.В. Михеева, Б. Оби, В. Эванс. – 2 изд. – М.: Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2014. – 248с.
2. Английский язык. 11 класс: учеб. для общеобразоват. учреждений / О.В. Афанасьева, Дж. Дули, И.В. Михеева, Б. Оби, В. Эванс. – 2 изд. – М.: Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2014. – 244с.
3. Карпова, Т.А. English for Colleges. Английский для колледжей: учеб. пособие. – 6-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Дашков и К, 2014. – 320 с.

### **Список используемых интернет-ресурсов:**

<http://www.abc-english-grammar.com>  
<http://www.lang.ru>  
<http://www.fluent-english.ru>  
<http://www.native-english.ru>  
<http://www.schoolenglish.ru>  
<http://www.englishforkids.ru>  
<http://www.englishclub.narod.ru>  
<http://www.english.language.ru>  
<http://lib.ru/ENGLISH/>  
<http://englishaz.narod.ru>  
<http://www.english.ru>  
<http://www.bilingual.ru>  
<http://denistutor.narod.ru>  
<http://www.homeenglish.ru>  
<http://www.websib.ru/noos/english/>  
<http://www.alex-ermakov.ru>  
<http://www.learn-english.ru>  
<http://www.mystudy.ru>  
<http://www.english4.ru>