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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических заданий предназначены для организации работы на практических занятиях по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык», которая является важной составной частью в системе подготовки специалистов среднего профессионального образования. Методические рекомендации разработаны для обучающихся с целью оказания им помощи при выполнении практических заданий. Практические задания являются неотъемлемым этапом изучения учебной дисциплины.

Содержание практических заданий направлено на:

- формирование практических умений в соответствии с требованиями к уровню подготовки обучающихся, установленными рабочей программой учебной дисциплины: – описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера;
- умение заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка, делать выписки из иноязычного текста
- умение читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;
- понимание относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;
- аудирование аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию, оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней;
- умение вести диалог в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства;
- умение рассказывать, рассуждать о себе, своих планах, своем окружении в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;
- новые значения изученных грамматических явлений в расширенном объеме (глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию);
- лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения, понимать тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальностям СПО

Целью выполнения практических работ является закрепление теоретических знаний и приобретение студентами практических навыков употребления грамматических правил английского языка.

Практические работы проводятся в учебном кабинете, в объеме, предусмотренном рабочей учебной программой, обязательным этапом является самостоятельная деятельность обучающихся.

ПРАВИЛА ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

Аудиторная практическая работа выполняется по заданию преподавателя, с/без его непосредственного участия.

При предъявлении видов заданий на аудиторную практическую работу преподаватель использует дифференцированный подход на индивидуальном уровне к студентам. Практическая работа может осуществляться индивидуально по группам обучающихся в зависимости от цели, объема, конкретной тематики, уровня сложности, уровня умений обучающихся.

Перед выполнением студентом аудиторной практической работы преподаватель проводит инструктаж по выполнению задания, который включает: цель задания, его содержание, сроки выполнения, ориентировочный объем работы, основные требования к результатам работы, критерии оценки. В процессе инструктажа преподаватель предупреждает студентов о возможных типичных ошибках, встречающихся при выполнении задания.

В качестве форм и методов контроля аудиторной практической работы студентов использованы: оценка результатов выполнения проверочных работ, защита реферата, устный опрос, письменная проверка.

С целью получения высоких результатов использованы следующие виды заданий, которые дадут полноценный результат: практическая работа с книгой, журналом, газетой; подготовка сообщений, докладов, рефератов.

При выполнении работ студент должен изучить методические рекомендации по выполнению практической работы; подготовить ответы на контрольные вопросы. Все задания выполняются письменно (или устно), ответы на теоретические вопросы даются устно (слабоуспевающим студентам можно дать ответить на контрольные вопросы письменно для того, чтобы лучше запомнить теоретический материал).

Изучая теоретическое обоснование, студент должен знать, что основной целью изучения теории является умение применять ее при выполнении письменных заданий.

После выполнения работы студент должен представить отчет о проделанной работе с полученными результатами и устно ее защитить.

Общие критерии оценки практической работы студентов:

Оценка «5» ставится тогда, когда:

- студент свободно применяет знания на практике;
- не допускает ошибок в воспроизведении изученного материала;
- студент выделяет главные положения в изученном материале и не затрудняется в ответах на видоизмененные вопросы;

на видоизмененные вопросы;

- студент усваивает весь объем программного материала;
- материал оформлен аккуратно в соответствии с требованиями;

Оценка «4» ставится тогда, когда:

- студент знает весь изученный материал;
- отвечает без особых затруднений на вопросы преподавателя;
- студент умеет применять полученные знания на практике;
- в ответах не допускает серьезных ошибок, легко устраняет определенные неточности с помощью дополнительных вопросов преподавателя;

помощью дополнительных вопросов преподавателя;

- материал оформлен недостаточно аккуратно и в соответствии с требованиями;

Оценка «3» ставится тогда, когда:

- студент обнаруживает освоение основного материала, но испытывает затруднения при его самостоятельном воспроизведении и требует дополнительных дополняющих вопросов преподавателя;

затруднения при ответах на воспроизводящие вопросы;

- материал оформлен не аккуратно или не в соответствии с требованиями;

Оценка «2» ставится тогда, когда:

у студента имеются отдельные представления об изучаемом материале, но большая часть не усвоена;

- материал оформлен не в соответствии с требованиями;

Тема 1.1. Добро пожаловать. Визит зарубежного партнера

Практические работы №1-3

Цель: Формирование навыков монологической и диалогической речи и перевода.

Содержание занятий:

Введение новой лексики

Работа с диалогами

Беседа по теме

1. Прочитайте следующий диалог и устно переведите его.

The Visit Of A Foreign Partner

John Cartwright, a Sales Manager of one of the British companies, has just arrived in Vnukovo Airport from London. He is visiting a Russian company that wants to buy equipment produced by his company. We are presenting here some dialogs between him and the staff of the Russian company.

— Excuse me... Are you Mr Cartwright?

— Yes.

- I'm Vladimir Ivanov, from TST Systems. How do you do?
- How do you do?
- Have I kept you waiting?
- Oh, no... the plane's just arrived. Thank you for coming to meet me.
- Not at all. Did you have a good trip?
- Yes, thank you. I was airsick a bit, but now I'm O.K.
- My car's just outside the airport. Shall my driver take your suitcase?
- Oh, yes... thank you.
- I'd like you to meet Mr Pospelov, our Director General.
- Glad to meet you, Mr Pospelov.
- So am I. Have you ever been to Moscow, Mr Cartwright?
- No, it's my first visit to Moscow.
- What are your first impressions of Moscow?
- I like Moscow, it's a very beautiful city and quite different from London.
- I hope you'll enjoy your visit, Mr Cartwright.
- I'm an engineer. But at Continental Equipment I work as a Sales Manager. Here's my card.
- Let's get down to business, Mr Cartwright. We're extending our business and want to buy equipment for producing in Ukraine some goods we are importing now from western countries. We know some companies, like yours, that produce the sort of equipment we need. Your company provides advanced technology and efficient service, which small companies can't provide. That's why we are interested in your equipment.
- Yes. I see. You'll be pleased to find out that service life of our equipment was considerably extended, moreover, we reduced its price.
- Would you mind speaking a bit slower, Mr Cartwright? I'm not very good at English.
- Sure. I said we had improved the performance of our equipment.
- It's very interesting. But first of all I would like to know if it's possible to adapt your equipment to our needs.
- To answer your question, Mr Pospelov, I have to visit your factory and study your requirements.
- I'll show you our factory tomorrow.
- What time?
- Let me see... I have an appointment with my lawyer at 9 a.m. How about 10?
- That's fine.
- Now we are seeking a Commercial Director for this project so in the future you'll have to deal with him. If we decide to buy your equipment, he'll visit your company and you'll discuss with him the main principles of the contract in detail.
- Fine. I've got some advertising materials so you'll be able to study the main characteristics of our equipment yourself.
- Thank you, Mr Cartwright. Our driver is at your disposal during your visit. His name is Oleg.
- Thank you very much, Mr Pospelov.
- Well. That's all... our driver's waiting for you. He'll take you to your hotel. You need a rest.
- Goodbye, Mr Pospelov.
- Goodbye, Mr Cartwright. See you tomorrow.

2. Составьте диалоги, используя следующий план:

1. Представьте, что Вы встречаете представителя английской компании. В аэропорту Вы увидели мужчину, внешний вид которого соответствует описанию того человека, которого Вы должны встретить. Выполните следующие действия:

- а) обратитесь к нему на английском языке и узнайте, тот ли это человек, который Вам нужен;
- б) представьте себя (назовите свое имя и фамилию, а также компанию, которую Вы представляете);
- в) извинитесь за свое опоздание;
- г) спросите, как он долетел;
- д) предложите ему пройти к Вашей машине;
- е) спросите его, не помочь ли ему донести его чемодан;
- ж) представьте себе, что этот человек оказался не тем человеком, который Вам нужен. Попросите

у этого человека прощение за беспокойство.

2. Представьте, что к Вам на предприятие приехал представитель иностранной фирмы. Выполните следующие действия:

а) представьтесь сами и представьте ему сотрудников Вашей компании с использованием следующих выражений:

Let me introduce myself. I am

Let me introduce my staff to you. This is He (she) is

I'd like you to meet... . He (she) is

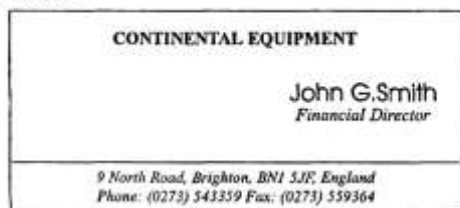
May I introduce ... to you. He (she) is

б) спросите у него, какую компанию он представляет, какая у него должность, из какого города он приехал;

в) спросите у него, не хотел бы он чего-нибудь выпить; предложите ему сигарету, чашку кофе, чая, сока и т. п.;

г) назначьте ему встречу на завтра и попрощайтесь с ним.

3. Познакомьтесь с визитной карточкой и ответьте на следующие вопросы:



Whose card is this?
Who is he?
What company is he from?
What city is he from?
What is his telephone number?
What is the address of his company?

Составьте визитную карточку на английском языке для себя. Обратите внимание, что в англоязычных странах адрес пишется в обратной по сравнению с нашей последовательности.

Тема 1.2. Мой родной край

Практические работы №4-5

Цель: Формирование навыков монологической и диалогической речи, развитие лексических навыков, навыков чтения и перевода

Содержание занятий:

Поиск дополнительной информации по теме

Чтение и перевод текстов

Презентация подготовленных сообщений

1. Прочитайте текст, выпишите основные достопримечательности пермского края

Perm Krai

Perm Krai is considered to be the most beautiful place in the Urals.

Perm Region is regarded as one of the most inviting territories of Russia. The terrain attracts keen travelers first of all with marvelous nature and individual history. Swift, full-flowing rivers, deep pure lakes, thick woods abounding in wild animals, and inevitably the Ural mountains – the heart of Eurasia or as we remember from school, that particular geographical border between these two continents, generally speaking the borderline between the East and the West. It cannot leave unfazed anybody who has ever experienced being here in the middle.

Perm Krai is a federal subject of Russia (a krai) that came into existence on December 1, 2005 as a result of the 2004 referendum on the merger of Perm Oblast and Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug. The city of Perm is the administrative center. Population: 2,635,276. Perm Krai is located in the east of the East European Plain and the western slope of the Middle Ural Mountains. 99.8% of its area are located in Europe, 0.2% - in Asia.

Have you ever made a list of the top visitor attractions of the place you live in? I hadn't before the idea of creating descriptions of tourist destinations of my homeland came to me. They are likely to get interest of other people. Nowadays many foreign tourists get more interested in travelling to my native place. Our life would be boring without travelling.

What traveling destinations should we show to our guests? What can attract tourists to the Urals?

Do my classmates know famous places of the Urals, that may be of great interest to foreign tourists? I asked them questions:

What traveling destinations should we show to our guests?

What can attract tourists to the Urals?

25 teenagers explained their opinions about the place they may put in the list of Perm wonders. Here are results of my survey «Young people's choice of places worth visiting in the Urals».

The top «must visit» places for the tourists in the Urals.

The Kungur Cave attracts 50% of young people for extreme and activity holiday.

Zhigalan Waterfalls, Plakun Waterfall, Kolpaki Mountain, Yermak Stone and Holy springs are great tourist attractions 30% of my classmates.

Painting from the Obva River and Mysterious sights of Perm Krai are extremely nice for 20% of young people.

So, I aim to write about my favourite places and things of my homeland. To achieve this aim I set the following tasks:

- to find information about interesting unknown and well known places of tourist attractions in Perm Krai

- to clear out if there are some unusual places in my district, that may be of great interest to foreign tourists.

- to translate the information into English, so it may be used by foreign tourists and in making holiday leaflets for travel agencies.

For gaining the mentioned aim we used the following methods:

- description

- observation

- critical study of regional media, literature and fiction, internet

- translating the information from Russian into English

Structurally the presented work consists of introduction, one chapter, conclusion and the list of literature.

The introduction reveals the survey of the whole work and determines the importance of treasures of our native place.

The main part deals with main wonders of Perm kraï that may be of great interest to tourists.

The list of literature comprises 8 sources.

Would you like to visit Perm Kraï?

Perm Kraï is the real place of wonders. You can see many interesting monuments, unique, the only in Perm Kraï, providing welcome enjoyment to tourists from Russia and abroad. Perm kraï is an amazing museum of national culture, mysterious monuments and a picturesque landscape as well as charming people.

My native place could be the best place for guests from Russia and abroad to visit.

Painting from the Obva River.

This style of painting got its name after the river Obva. The earliest finds in Perm Region are referred to the 19th century. Distaffs, barrels, toys, horse gear and even furniture were decorated with the Obva Rose. Very soon it became the favourite motive among peasants and later turned into the main symbol of this territory. The Obva painting artisans used wet colours which were blended on the object of work, creating soft conversions. The skilled use of whitewash helped to make prominent motives of leaves, flowers and berries. The main colours of background were cool: blue, dark-green, light-blue, etc. Composition consisted of two or three flowers ("roses") placed in the centre. Free space was filled with stalks, branches and berries. All the works created the image of the unusual tree that symbolized the tree of life or paradise garden. The Obva Rose can be interpreted as a solar symbol – the three flowers probably symbolize the Earth motion around the Sun. The left flower means the rising sun, the right one signifies the setting sun and the central one is the sun in zenith. For example, women were spinning in the late evening that is why the rose on the distaff was painted with blowing up petals – "the night sun". The obligatory element of the Obva painting is an eight-petal flower. The number of petals is related to the worship of Perun, the god of thunder and lightning in the Slavic mythology and Saint Elijah later. Peasants used an eight-petal rose in order to protect their houses from lightning strokes. Now Perm artisans try to preserve the old tradition of the Obva painting while modern designers use the Obva Rose motives for souvenirs.(supplement№2)

2.2 Kungur is the pearl of the Urals.

The region of Perm is very popular among speleologists as there are about 600 caves here. Among them, the most famous is Kungur ice cave near the old Ural town of Kungur. This treasure of nature is the sixth long among the world's gypsum karst caves. Total length of its known passages is more than 5 km. Kungur ice cave is the only one in Russia which is equipped for tourists' visits. The length of tourist path is 1.5 km. You will be amazed with magnificent ice crystals, gigantic stalagmites, pillars and sinter ice.

Kungur Ice Cave – the oldest in the world excursion gypsum cave with perennial glaciations. The Cave represents a labyrinth, which has origin in slope part of Sylva River valley and is mainly influenced by river water. The Caves length is about 5,7 km, height about 32 m, area about 65,0 thousands m. The Cave is one of the largest in length among gypsum caves in Russia and the largest in volume. The Cave is famous and contains the greatest variety of long-term ice formations of stalactites, stalagmites, icings and sublimation crystals. In Kungur Ice Cave there are about 70 underground lakes. Depth of the some lakes reach 5 m. Big underground lake in Friendship Grotto is a largest in the excursion part of cave; it has an area about 1460 m. There are 48 grottoes in the cave and more than 20 grottoes are in its excursion part. Dlinnyi Grotto is the longest one in the cave (about 197 m)? Vyshka is the biggest grotto in height (28 m). Velikan Grotto is biggest in volume. It is the less beautiful reserved part of Kungur Ice Cave that contain the biggest Geographoph Grotto and gypsum crystals that amaze with a their variety.

Another big tourists attraction in Kungur is the architectural composition “the centre of the Earth”. They call it “Пуп Земли” as the boundary of Europe and Asia stretches along this old town. Besides, it's interesting to learn that in the town four rivers flow from four parts of the word, despite the laws of nature. Enjoy a sightseeing throughout this ancient Russian town. (supplement№3)

2.3. The museum of wooden architecture "Khohlovka»

You will never regret of visiting museum “Khohlovka” which is probably the most interesting and the most beautiful museum in the region. On the picturesque high cape surrounded by Kamskoe artificial lake, you will see wooden houses of XVII-XX centuries, which were brought together from the territory of the whole region. You'll get acquainted to culture and life of peasants in Russian and Komi farmsteads. You will see everyday-life of peasants, their crockery and clothes, furniture and utensils. The most attractive sights of the museum are hunter's house, butteries on high poles and a fireplace (so called "nodya").

2.4. Mysterious sights of Perm Krai

One of many exciting and amusing attractions is the only monument of a UFO-man. Wherever you travel in the world, you are unlikely to see “the mysterious man” as you can in Molyobka. It was set up in the centre of the famous M-triangle in Molyobka, Kishertsky district in summer 2011. It is made of wood. The alien is visited by many tourists willing to see this “green man” and the mysterious unreal place. (supplement№4)

Mysterious forest. Long time ago Perm used to be pagan and violently resisted Christianity. Even now a lot of traditional beliefs, ancient gods worship and rites have preserved. Some people still believe that forests are full of creatures that are usually called evil power.

Strange people of the Chud. Usually “Chud” is a common name for the ancestors of Finno-Ugric peoples. However there is a popular opinion that the Chud had lived here long before the former came to Perm lands. Chud people are said to have very light eyes, that is why they were called “the white-eyed”. The Chud language was strange to everyone. As the sorrowful legend puts it, when Russians came and brought in Christianity, all Chud people buried themselves in the ground. In another myth Chud people are said to possess countless wealth which did not want to share with anyone, so they went into the parallel world with all their riches. And now any person can easily find the treasures with a secret word. Old villagers say that Chud can help the lost and even feed them with mushrooms. But sometimes they are suspected of kidnapping. Some people state that they still meet strange creatures with white hair and very light eyes in the forest.

Masters of the forest. There is a fairy-tale about the old witch Yoma who lives in the deep forest in an izba (small wooden house) on chicken legs. She has an acute sense of smell, iron nails and teeth, a long nose which is set against the ceiling and blind eyes. It is dangerous to meet her because she eats people. At first Yoma gives them some difficult tasks. If a person manages to solve a task Yoma presents what he or she has come for and sets the comer free, if not she fries him or her in the oven. Another master of the forest is a woodwose, whose name is Wor Mort in Komi-Permyak. He has no eyebrows that is his distinctive feature. In order to deceive him one should put the clothes inside out, otherwise Yoma can kill a person. Do not tempt fate trying to find these unfriendly creatures in the forest, visit the open-air museum of wooden sculptures in

Parmailovo, created by Egor Utrobin. There you can meet not only Yoma and Wor Mort, but also Chud people and other characters of local myths. (supplement №5)

2.5 Nature «monuments» of Perm Krai

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interest them – the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants; animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

Rich natural resources of the Perm area turned out to be potential impulse towards the development of «nature tourism» and become the tourist destinations. Besides, the advantageous geographical position fostered international merchantry and exchange, since Perm Region was situated at the intercrossing of trade routes.

My classmates would like to advise those who want to visit Perm Krai to begin their trip with the north of our region. It's nature is unique.

Yermak rock

The rock Yermak on the Sylva river is a very vivid and popular place among tourists. It's a place for mountain climbing training and competitions. Every year, May 9, the Perm city competition takes place there. The natural monument is a massive, which consists of three rocks, called Yermak, Yermachikha (Yermak's wife) and Yermachonok (Yermak's son). These rocks have different heights and are formed mainly from limestone. Maximum height of the rock is 40m.

Inside the rock there is a cave, by legend Yermak Timofeyevich spent the winter and hid his treasures there. There are other rocks: Bastions, Kamaiskie Teeth, Vostry Rock, Koronka. In the rocks and on the walls of Chikalinsky lime-pit there are remained seaweed and invertebrates that lived in the Perm Sea. This area is a habitat of rare plants, enlisted in the Red Book.

Yermak is easy to reach by car; it is situated in 8 km from Kungur up-stream the Sylva. Also visiting Yermak includes rafting on the Sylva which ends in Kungur.

According to the legend, Yermak took the Sylva river for the Chusovaya and went up the Kungur mount, where he spent the winter. Later local residents immortalized the memory about national hero calling one of the most beautiful rocks on the Sylva with his name.

Zhigalan Waterfalls

Experienced tourists say that you can not help but shout out of delight when you see Zhigalan waterfalls. The wild roar of the rushing water, the play of sunlight in the foamy streams, the bright colours of lichens on the stones, the flecks of sunlight, the fresh air filled with spray, the old trees- all these create the picture of «the place of power», as the phrase goes, which is very popular in the Urals.

Zhigalan is one of most picturesque waterfalls in Perm region. It is situated on the river of the same name which rises in the snows of Kvar Kush range Krasnovishersky area. The river is small, only 8 km long, but with such length the level difference of the riverbed is rather impressive 700 m. Due to the relief the river in itself represents a cascade of five waterfalls with a length of 550 metres. The waterfall is especially beautiful in the early hours when the sun lightens its valley.

The bottom level of the cascade is the most beautiful. The stream falls steeply into the valley from a height of 15 metres. Turbulent waters pierces huge rocks with deafening noise and splash like a sparkling transparent fan.

Kolpaki mountain

On the border of Europe and Asia, Perm region and Sverdlovsk region, mount Kolpaki is situated. The mount was called "Kolpaki" because of the odd shape of its top, which reminds of a cap, in Russian "Kolpak". Its height is 614m. On the top of it there is an equipped lookout with picturesque panorama. When the weather is good one can enjoy the view of the mountain ridge Basegi and the mountain Kachkanar.

The peculiarity of the stones is their shape, which was formed during the long time under winter and water influence. The stones awake the imagination and looking at the 20 metre-height columns can see silhouettes of animals and birds.

Kolpaki is one of the most popular routes at weekends in Perm region. Advantage of this route is a comfortable road junction, so the mount is accessible all year around.

At the foot of the mount near the village Promysel there is a monument to the first diamonds found in Russia.

Holy springs

There are a lots of holy springs in Perm region. All of them are related to the saints who are appreciated here very much such as St.Nickolas The Wonderworker, Paraskeva Pyatnitsa and Tryphon Vyatsky.

The icon of St.Nickolas The Wonderworker and the holy spring with the same name are situated in Koltsovo village (17 km from Perm). One spring of his name is in Solicamsk, in Bogoyavlenskaya church together with the main relic of Solikamsk- the icon of St.Nickolas The Wonderworker gifted to the people by Ivan The Terrible.

In Nyrob you will find Nikolsky spring as well. As the legend has it, in 1619 the people of Nyrob found St.Nickolas' icon deep in the woods, after a while a spring of healing water appeared in the same place. The icon was taken to Cherdyn many times but every time it came back. People built a Nikolskiy temple in that unusual place and a small chapel right above the spring. Here visitors drink water, plunge and pray to St.Nickolas The Wonderworker and hope for the healing of soul and body.

Another peculiar spring known by pilgrims is located in the suburbs of Saltanovo village of Cherdynsky area and has a name of Paraskeva Pyatnitsa, she was a great martyr honored be church. The spring with its life wonder-working water is attracting visitors and locals with the tunes it makes. Every night Friday after Easter there is a special service held to commemorate martyr Paraskeva. The spring site is decorated with birch branches and after blessing prayers people may plunge into a font. The water here is very pure and tasty.

One more spring is connected with the name Triphon Vyatsky who had great deeds in Perm region in 16th century. There is chapel and spring named after him in Svyato-Uspensky Triphon monastery in 70 km from Perm in Uspenka village.

Plakun waterfall

Waterfalls are uncommon for the Urals. That is why each of them is unique. One of such rare natural objects is situated on the right bank of the Sylva river in Perm region, not far from Suksun.

The waterfall Plakun (from the Russian plakat- to cry) is formed by numerous small stream that come out from under the ground to the surface. The waterfall is 7 metres. It is amazing that even in the hottest summer day the water temperature does not exceed +5,2 degrees Celsius.

There are beautiful legend that describes the spring's origin: a young lady was parted from her beloved man by force and put inside the mountain. Since that time the lady has been constantly crying because of her lost love and stream of her tears was so powerfull that it formed a waterfall. Falling from above the streams of water crash on the stones into millions of tiny splashes which resemble tears and it gives an impression that the slope is crying.

Orthodox Christians hold the waterfall in reverence as a sacred spring of Ilya. The water of Plakun is considered to be sacred and curing. According to an ancient belief, a sick person who dips into the water three times will be cured from diseases and acquire health and vital power.

Conclusion

To provide some welcome enjoyment Perm opens some places of interest to see. Perm Krai is unique. Perm Krai is my homeland. We are proud of Perm Krai.

We cannot but be proud of the fact that we may show many beautiful sights of our native homeplace. Overall, the Perm tourism agencies are optimistic about the numbers of visitors travelling to the Urals in the near future and beyond.

There are a lot of wonderful cities and towns, which I dream about such as Liverpool, New York and London . But only in my dreams! There is no place like home and I completely agree with the proverb: "East or West – Home is Best".

I feel excited to learn different unigue facts about my homeland, that may be interesting to foreign tourists, who can visit various tourist attractions in Perm krai.

I'm sure Russia is the best country in the world. Many famous people (sportsmen, scientists, writers) are from our country. I'm proud that I was born and live there. And, of course, the most beautiful places of interest are in our cities, villages and towns.

I live in Perm krai. It is situated in the eastern part of Russia. Not long ago, Perm krai celebrated its 8th anniversary. It was the holiday for all children, teenagers and adults. People in Perm Krai are great specialists

in different professions, and they work hard. Most of them are kind, hospitable and friendly and violence is something very alien to them. Besides they love their homeland and hope it will grow and thrive. In my opinion Perm Krai is the unique place of the Urals. There is so much to see there! I'm sure it is the best place to visit! Reading more additional literature about my homeland I have learnt a lot about our culture, traditions and talented people of Perm krai. I have learnt that there are lots of places of interest outside my village.

I am sure that foreign tourists will be impressed by the sights of my homeplace. They might go back to Perm Krai again someday. I hope so.

While planning a trip to Perm region no matter what season it is, allocate time to see the main tourist attractions. No one can stay indifferent after visiting the Kungur Ice Cave – the kingdom of amazing ice formations and sparkling crystals. You will admire the natural splendour and power of the Chusovaya river, the mysteries of the Stone Town and Usva Pillars as well as the famous Vishersky Nature Reserve – the beauty spot of the Northern Urals. Our catalogue can help you not to be lost in variety of natural sights and make up your own itinerary covering major natural attractions of Perm Region.

The most important places for me are situated in Perm krai. This krai is an important part of my life. I love it very much. There is no place like home, indeed.

Travelling is not just visiting new places all the time. When in your hometown you could also have a lot of wonderful impressions. As the saying goes, home, sweet home.

2. Подготовьте устное сообщение об одной из достопримечательностей Пермского края

Тема 1.3. Деловая поездка за рубеж. Современные средства коммуникации **Практические работы №6-8**

Цель: Формирование навыков чтения с извлечением необходимой информации

Содержание занятий:

Работа с лексикой

Работа с текстом, выполнение заданий

Выполнение лексических упражнений

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

Travelling.

Millions of people all over the world travel every day. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns. They travel to enjoy picturesque places just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can go hiking.

Of course, travelling by plane is the fastest, but is also the most expensive. The advantage of travelling by air is its speed but an expensive ticket is its disadvantage. The plane is indispensable for very long distances. If you are off in Perm you will land in Moscow in two hours and in four hours – in Germany or Finland. You must be in the airport at least two hours before the flight. This time is enough to check the luggage and pass through the customs. The stewardess checks your ticket, you fasten your seat belts and the plane takes off. If you get airsick it's better to choose another kind of transport.

Travelling by train is one of the most popular means of travelling. Trains go slower than planes, but you can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Travelling by train is cheaper. Modern trains are very comfortable and you can enjoy a splendid view of the countryside.

Travelling by sea is usually called a voyage or a cruise. On board large ships people can visit foreign countries and see their own country.

Many people prefer travelling by car. They don't have to buy tickets. They can stop wherever they wish and spend as much time as they like at any place.

I think travelling is the best way to spend your holidays. When we travel we can see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

Вопросы к тесту:

1. Why do people travel nowadays? What do they want to see?
2. What means of travelling do you know?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air?
4. Why do many people often choose to travel by train?
5. What is your favourite way of travelling?

2. Дайте совет вашему знакомому, который собирается ехать за границу, используйте модальные глаголы:

Modal Verbs:

must – должен **mustn't** - нельзя
should – следует **shouldn't** – не следует

Пример: "You must get a passport"
 "You shouldn't pack too many clothes"

- 1.....buy a round-trip plane ticket.
- 2.....make hotel reservation.
- 3.....get a vaccination.
- 4.....check the weather.
- 5.....carry lots of cash.
- 6.....get credit card.
- 7.....take a lot of luggage.
- 8.....check on visa.
- 9.....take identification with you.
- 10.....carry your wallet in your back pocket.

3. Прочитайте следующий диалог, выпишите незнакомые слова. Переведите диалог.

1. Immigration
 Иммиграционный контроль

Inspector: May I see your passport, please?
Passenger: Yes, here it is.
Inspector: Did you arrive on Japan Airlines?

Passenger: No, I arrived on Air France, Flight 365.
Inspector: And are you here on vacation?
Passenger: No, I'm on a business trip.
Inspector: And how long do you plan to be here?
Passenger: For about two weeks.
Inspector: Could I see your ticket, please?
Passenger: Here you are.
Inspector: You realize that you are not entitled to work while you are here.
Passenger: Yes, I realize that.
Inspector: Now, your visa is valid for a month. If you decide to stay longer, have it renewed at the immigration department.
Passenger: I see, thank you very much.

Vocabulary

Словарь

passport
 here it is
 here you are
 Japan Airlines
 arrive on Japan Airlines
 Air France

паспорт
 вот он
 вот, пожалуйста
 Японские авиалинии (название японской авиакомпании)
 прилететь на самолёте японских авиалиний
 Эр Франс (название французской авиакомпании)

flight
 on vacation
 on a business trip
 how long are you planning to be here? / how long do you plan to be here?
 For about two weeks.
 Could I see your ticket, please?
 you realize
 you are not entitled to work
 visa
 your visa is valid for a month
 to stay longer
 have it renewed
 immigration department

рейс
 на отдыхе
 в деловой поездке, в командировке
 как долго вы планируете здесь находиться?
 Около двух недель.
 Я могу посмотреть ваш билет?
 вы понимаете
 вы не имеете права работать
 виза
 ваша виза действительна в течение месяца
 остаться дольше
 продлите её
 департамент иммиграции, служба иммиграции

4. Прочитайте следующий диалог и ответьте на предложенные вопросы:

At the passport and customs desk

— Your passport, please. How long are you planning to stay in the country?
 — Three weeks. Could I prolong my entrance visa in case of necessity?
 — Sure. The receiving party shall take care of it.

— Can you put your bags on the table, and your customs form, please.

— How much do they weigh?
 — 23 kilos. I'm sorry, but you'll have to pay an excess luggage charge.

— Oh! It's only three kilos overweight.

— Yes, sir...that's £6... Thank you. Have you anything to declare?

— Pardon?

— Alcohol, cigarettes, fresh fruit, plants...?

— Uh, no.

— Open your suitcase, please. Any gifts?

— Only one bottle of vodka.

— All right. It's duty free. As you probably know, it's forbidden to bring in more than two bottles of alcohol and two blocks of cigarettes to England. And no limita-

У стола таможенного и паспортного досмотра

— Ваш паспорт, пожалуйста. Как долго Вы планируете находиться в стране?

— Три недели. Я могу продлить въездную визу в случае необходимости?

— Конечно. Приглашавшая Вас фирма должна позаботиться об этом.

— Пожалуйста, положите сумки на стол и предъявите Вашу таможенную декларацию.

— Сколько они весят?

— 23 кг. Сожалению, но придется доплатить за избыточный вес.

— О! Всего 3 кг лишних.

— Да, сэр... это 6 фунтов. Спасибо. Вы декларируете что-либо?

— Простите?

— Алкоголь, сигареты, свежие фрукты, растения...?

— О, нет.

— Откройте чемодан, пожалуйста. Какие-нибудь подарки?

— Только одна бутылка водки.

— Хорошо, это не облагается пошлиной. Вы, наверное, знаете, что в Англию запрещено ввозить более двух блоков сигарет и более двух бутылок

tions as to currency. Here's your form.

— Thank you.

— Not at all. Next please.

спиртных напитков. Что касается валюты, то ограничений нет. Вот Ваша форма.

— Спасибо.



















— Не за что. Следующий, пожалуйста.

Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

1. May I see your passport, please?
2. Did you arrive on Japan Airlines?
3. Are you here on vacation?
4. How long do you plan to be here?
5. Could I see your ticket, please?
6. Do you realize that you are not entitled to work while you are here?
7. What flight did you arrive on, please?
8. Can you tell me why you are visiting this country?
9. When does the course start?
10. How long do you intend to stay in the United States?
11. How long are you planning to stay in the country?
12. Could I see your return ticket, please?
13. Do you have any relatives in the United States?

5. Соотнесите символы, которые могут встретиться вам в аэропорту с английскими названиями:

Symbol Signs

1. 	11. 	a) Telephone	k) First Aid
2. 	12. 	b) Immigration	l) Mail
3. 	13. 	c) Taxi	m) Currency Exchange
4. 	14. 	d) Restaurant	n) Lost and Found
5. 	15. 	e) Baggage Lockers	o) Toilets
6. 	16. 	f) Stairs	q) Hotel Information
7. 	17. 	g) Information	p) Parking
8. 	18. 	h) Air Transportation	r) Waiting Room
9. 	19. 	i) Baggage Claim	s) Escalator
10. 	20. 	j) Beauty Salon	t) Customs

Подготовьтесь к дискуссии по теме «Современные средства коммуникации», ответив на следующие вопросы:

There are two types of people in the world: those who believe and those who do not. But when it comes to attitude to computers and new technology, adults appear to fall into two dramatically opposite groups. What type of people do you belong to? Answer the questions and prove your point of view using the following words and expressions:

What would you prefer:

1. Communicate with a person or a computer?
2. Learn a foreign language with the help of a computer or a teacher?
3. Have a diagnosis stated by a computer or a doctor?
4. Have your marriage arranged by your friend or a computer?

(to be against new technology, to increase unemployment, to have advantages, to be indifferent, to reduce the element of risk, to save time, to do calculations, to be dangerous for health, to waste a lot of time, to learn many things etc)

Тема 1.4. Прибытие в страну. Городской транспорт
Практическая работа №9

Цель: Формирование навыков монологической и диалогической речи и перевода.

Содержание занятий:

Работа с лексикой

Чтение, перевод текста с извлечением необходимой информации

Выполнение заданий по тексту.

1. Запишите виды транспорта и прочитайте лингвострановедческий комментарий:

Виды городского транспорта:

Electric railway	городская электричка
Tram	трамвай
Trolleybus	троллейбус
Bus	автобус
Double-decker	двухэтажный автобус в Англии
Coach	междугородный туристический автобус
Metro, underground, subway, tube (London)	метро
Taxi, cab	такси

2. Переведите письменно тексты и сравните виды транспорта:

There are many ways to travel from Heathrow Airport into the centre of town, by the Tube, Airbus, taxi or the Heathrow Express.

Comparing Transport

The Tube

Journey Time

From Heathrow to King's Cross takes approximately 1 hour. There are no traffic delays on the tube, but there are sometimes other problems and delays can occur.

Cost

From Heathrow to central London it costs £3.70 for an adult single fare, £1.50 for a child single fare.

Frequency

Trains leave every few minutes.

Comfort

The tube can be overcrowded, especially during the rush hour. There is limited space for luggage. Smoking is not allowed on the underground

2. Airbus

Journey Time

From Heathrow terminal 4 to London takes approximately 1 hour 45 minutes. (journey time is subject to delay due to traffic conditions).

Cost

From Heathrow to central London it costs £8.00 for an adult single fare, £4.00 for a child single fare.

Frequency

Coaches leave every 20 - 30 minutes.

Comfort

When you book your ticket you are guaranteed a seat. Modern air-conditioned, double-decker coaches. Smoking is not allowed on Airbus services.

3. Heathrow Express

Journey Time

From Heathrow to Paddington takes 15 minutes.

Cost

From Heathrow to Paddington costs £13.00 for an adult single fare, £6.00 for a child single fare. There is also a 10% discount for booking online.

Frequency

Trains leave every 15 minutes.

Comfort

Modern, air conditioned trains. Smoking is not allowed on the Heathrow Express. A special 'quiet zone' is available.

Taxi

Journey Time

The journey time obviously changes according to the time of day and traffic conditions (road works, diversions etc), but allow between 30 and 75 minutes.

Cost

Cost can vary according to which minicab company you use, but a typical fare is around £34.00

Frequency

There are usually lots of taxis available, but you may like to book in advance and be met at the airport.

Comfort

You may get talking to the cabby - London taxi drivers are famous for their ability to 'chat'.

3. Заполните таблицу словами, которые имеют отношение к транспорту. Некоторые слова могут относиться к нескольким видам транспорта.

Train	Car	Plane	Ship

Departure, steering wheel, platform, flight, harbour, deck, runway, check-in desk, crew, brakes, land, parking lot, seatbelt, stewardess, take off, voyage, speed limit, cruise, garage, sleeping car, buffet car, pilot, overtake, captain, airport, compartment, petrol station, terminal, air-traffic control, ticket inspector, cabin, disembark, duty-free shop, luggage claim area, non-smoking car, hand luggage, window seat, aisle seat, life jacket.

4. Закончите предложения, используя слова выделенные курсивом:

1. People travel onand for
2. They can their relatives and friends.
3. We travel by
4. All ways of travelling have their and
5. The fastest way of travelling is
6. The only thing we need on hike is
7. Hiking helps us to keep

visit, business, bus, plane, ship, train and on foot, advantages and disadvantages, in good form, by plane, a rucksack, pleasure

Тема 1.5. Быт и сервис

Практические работы №10-14

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных умений, восприятия английской речи на слух, навыков диалогической и монологической речи.

Содержание занятий:

Беседа по теме

Работа с текстом.

Диалоги по теме.

1. Выпишите незнакомые слова и выражения по теме «Гостиница»

Английский язык

make a reservation for a room

Перевод с английского языка

забронировать гостиничный номер

booking confirmation in advance discount	подтверждение бронирования заранее скидка
hotel facilities	комплекс услуг, которые предлагает гостиница (например, бассейн, салон-парикмахерская, фитнес-зал и т.д.) В стоимость включено: посещение сауны, спортивного
The rate includes sauna, gym, parking, safes, parking, deposit box.	возможность пользоваться сейфом для хранения ценностей.
check-in time	час, с наступлением которого возможно заселение в номер (устанавливается администрацией гостиницы)
check-out time	час, до которого необходимо освободить номер в день отъезда (в большинстве гостиниц - 12:00)
VAT - сокр. от value added tax pay for services payment in local currency pay cash cater available	налог на добавленную стоимость оплатить услуги оплата в местной валюте расплатиться наличными обслуживать имеющийся в наличии
At the moment there are no rooms available.	В данный момент свободных номеров нет.
Гостиничные номера:	
single room	одноместный номер
twin room	двухместный номер с двумя кроватями
double room	двухместный номер с одной двуспальной кроватью
Категории номеров (по комфортности):	
Standard room	стандартный номер
Superior room	номер повышенной комфортности
Junior suite room	номер "полулюкс"
Suite room	номер "люкс"
Классификация проживания по типу питания:	
B&B - bed and breakfast	питание: завтрак
HB - half board	полупансион (как правило, завтрак и ужин)
FB - full board	трехразовое питание
All Inclusive	питание по программе "все включено"

2. Заполните регистрационную карту:

Hotel Reservation Form

Imperial Hotel has following accommodation possibilities:

_____ Standard Room (single) EUR170

_____ Standard Room (double) EUR190

Particular Requirements _____

(Smoking/Non Smoking)

Prices are for accommodation with breakfast (service and tax included).

Name: _____

Company: _____ **Position/Title:** _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ **Fax:** _____

Arrival&Departure

Arrival Date: _____ **Departure Date** _____

(Check-In Time After 15:00)

(Checkout Time Before 12:00)

Date: _____

Signature: _____

3. Поставьте фразы в правильном порядке, чтобы получился диалог:

- Certainly. A single room or a double? Would you like a room with a shower or a bath?
- Just this one bag.
- Yes, sure. Do you want my address, too?
- Here is your key. Your room number is 311.
- Good evening. Can I help you?
- A shower. How much is the room?
- Yes, please. Could I have a room for the night?
- No, thanks. Just breakfast. Can I pay for credit card?
- Yes, of course. Could you sign the register, please?
- No, just a signature. Do you have any luggage?
- 72\$ for the room and breakfast. Would you like an evening meal?
- Thanks.

5.

3.6 Прочитайте список блюд и напитков и заполните таблицу.

Fresh carrot juice, fried chicken, bacon and cheese sandwich, fruit salad, chocolate cake, steak and mashed potatoes, cereal, fried eggs with sausages and toasts, wholegrained bread, spaghetti with cheese and ketchup, mushroom soup, bread rolls, nuts, chips, rice with vegetables.

Healthy food	Low-fat food	Fatty food	Junk food

6. Составьте свой диалог «В ресторане» по образцу, используя следующее меню:

Dinner Menu

Starters

Mushroom soup	\$4.95
Chef's salad	\$4.65
Seafood cocktail	\$6.30
Cream cheese tart	\$5.45

Main Courses

Roast lamb with steamed vegetables	\$11.65
Pasta with fresh tomato sauce	\$9.85
Spicy grilled chicken with fried potatoes	\$11.65
Baked salmon and egg pie	\$11.60

Desserts

Tropical fruit salad	\$4.85
Chocolate pudding	\$4.30
Strawberry and vanilla ice cream	\$3.45

Drinks

Fresh fruit juice	\$1.25
Mineral water	\$0.75
Soft Drinks	\$1.60
Tea or coffee	\$1.60

7. Выпишите новые лексические единицы:

bank- банк	cash a cheque- получить деньги про чеку
bank note- банкнота	cash dispenser- банкомат
currency- валюта	euro- евро
cash register- касса, кассовый аппарат	exchange office- обменный пункт

change- мелочь, сдача coin- монета exchange- обмен dollar- доллар cent- цент pound sterling- фунт стерлингов penny- пенни pence – пенни как сумма, pennies- пенни (мн. число)	foreign currency- иностранная валюта hard currency- твёрдая валюта payment- платёж rate of exchange- курс обмена ruble- рубль to change currency- обменивать валюту to get change for money- разменивать деньги
--	---

Полезные выражения

Where is the nearest bank (exchange) office? - Где находится ближайший банк (обменный пункт)?

Where can I change...? - Где я могу обменять...?

Do you cash traveler's cheques? - Вы обмениваете дорожные чеки?

What is the rate of exchange for US dollars? - Какой курс обмена долларов США?

How much is the commission? - Каков размер комиссионных?

Can you give me change for this fifty-dollar bill in five-dollar bills or smaller? - Вы можете разменять 50 долларов по 5 долларам или мельче?

May I pay by credit card? - Могу я расплатиться кредитной карточкой?

I'd like to change ... dollars, please- Я бы хотел разменять ... долларов.

Could I use my credit card to get some money, please? - Могу я воспользоваться кредитной карточкой, чтобы получить деньги?

8. Прочитайте лингвострановедческий комментарий и выпишите незнакомую лексику

3. Прокат автомобилей

В Англии автомобиль выдается напрокат лицам не моложе 21 года, имеющим водительский стаж не менее 1 года. Такие крупные фирмы, специализирующиеся на прокате автомобилей, как *Avis, Hertz & Mitchells* и т. п., имеют сеть агентств по прокату автомобилей по всей Великобритании. В Америке также автомобиль выдается напрокат лицам не моложе 21 года. В агентстве по прокату машин необходимо предъявить по крайней мере национальные водительские права. В некоторых агентствах требуют международные водительские права. При аренде автомобиля необходимо что-нибудь оставить в залог (например, кредитную карточку — *Master Card, Visa* или *American Express*).

Ограничение скорости:

а) в Англии — 112 км/час (на скоростных шоссе); 64, 80, 96 км/час (на обычных дорогах); 48 км/час (в населенных пунктах);

б) в США — 88-105 км/час (на шоссе); 40-48 км/час (в населенных пунктах);

в) в Канаде — 100 км/час (на скоростных шоссе); 80 км/час (на обычных дорогах); 50 км/час (в населенных пунктах).

9. Соотнесите английские выражения с русскими

Car Rental	Прокат автомобиля
------------	-------------------

1. rental car	a) Я хотел бы арендовать автомобиль стандартного размера.
2. compact	b) экономный
3. economy	c) суточная ставка
4. standard	d) стандарт
5. full size	e) спец.предложение выходного дня
6. luxury	f) Сколько стоит страховка автомобиля в день?
7. SUV (sports utility vehicle)	g) С какого возраста можно брать в аренду автомобиль?
8. pickup truck	h) роскошь
9. minivan	i) резервировать
10. car insurance	j) прокат автомобилей
11. daily rate	k) полноприводной внедорожник
12. driving record	l) подписывать договор об аренде
13. mileage limit	m) пикап
14. rental agreement	n) оставить залог
15. weekend special	o) осмотреть внешний вид
16. do a visual inspection	p) ограничения пробега
17. leave a deposit	q) минивэн
18. make a reservation	r) водительские права
19. pick up the car	s) компактный
20. return the car	t) Когда я должен вернуть автомобиль?
21. sign a rental agreement	u) забирать автомобиль
22. Do you have any cars available?	v) Есть ли у Вас автомобили в наличии?
23. I'd like to rent a standard-size car.	w) договор об аренде
24. How much is car insurance per day?	x) возвращать автомобиль
25. When do I need to return the car?	y) в полный размер
26. How old do you have to be to rent a car?	z) автостраховка

Тема 1.6. Англоговорящие страны. Культура и традиции

Практические работы № 15-19

Цель: Формирование навыков работы чтения и перевода текста страноведческого характера.

Содержание занятий:

Обсуждение проблемы с использованием новой лексики

Составление плана рассказа, исторической справки

Поиск информации, подбор иллюстративного материала

Прочитайте текст, выпишите в тетрадь географические названия и ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

London

London is the capital of the UK, it's political, economic and commercial centre. London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million. London is one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the world.

London was founded by the Romans in 43 AD. It was called Londinium. They built a town on the River Thames. In 61 AD the town was burnt down. Then Londinium was rebuilt by the Romans and surrounded by a wall. This wall is now called the City of London.

Sometimes there were fires in the city. On Saturday, 2nd September, 1666 the Great Fire of London took place. It started in the house of the king's baker, near London Bridge. The fire burnt for four days and destroyed 80% of the city. After the Great Fire people built a new city.

Traditionally London is divided into several parts. They are the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City is the heart of London. It is a financial and business centre of London. There are a lot of

banks, offices and firms there. For example, the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the Old Bailey. Few people live here but over a million people come to the City to work. There are some interesting places in the City. They are the Tower of London and one of the greatest English Churches St. Paul's Cathedral.

Westminster is the historical and political centre of London. There you can see Westminster Abbey, Westminster Palace or the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace. Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen. The British Prime Minister lives at number 10, Downing Street.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. It is the symbol of wealth and luxury. The best hotels, shops, restaurants, clubs and theatres are situated there.

Trafalgar Square is the centre of London.

The East End is the poorest district of London. There are a lot of factories, workshops and docks there. The streets are narrow, the buildings are unimpressive. The East End is densely populated by working class families.

Names

Londinium [lɒn'dɪniəm] – Лондиниум
 the Romans [rə'mænz] – римляне
 the Stock Exchange [stɜ:k 'ɛksʃeɪndʒ] – Лондонская фондовая биржа
 St. Paul's Cathedral [seɪ 'pɔ:l kəθi'drəl] – Собор святого Павла
 Westminster [wɛstɪmɪnstə] – Вестминстер
 Buckingham Palace [bʊkɪŋgəm 'pæləs] – Букингемский дворец
 Trafalgar Square [trə'fɑ:lɡə 'skweɪ] – Трафальгарская площадь

3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы к нему:

Read and answer the following questions:	Do you agree with the answers given below?
1. What is the climate like in America?	1. The climate is rather various. The USA is usually affected by different natural disasters like tornadoes, tropical cyclones, floods, and earthquakes.
2. Who is the head of the USA?	2. The head of the USA is the president.
3. How many people live there?	3. There are 298,444,215 people in the USA.
4. Who do you think is the most famous person in this country? Why?	4. There are a lot of famous people, e.g. Hollywood stars, pop stars, sportsmen and politicians. It's different to choose the one person. But as for me the most famous man is Bill Gates. He made a brilliant career and is known all over the world. He is the former chief executive and the current chairman of Microsoft. He is the wealthiest man in the world.
5. Would you like to visit the US? Why?	5. Of course I'd like to visit the US. It's the country with a rich history. I want to go there and see the main sights of that magnificent country.

4. Заполните следующую карточку. Распределите названия в нужные колонки:

Cities:	States:	Natural features:	Famous people:	Industries:

Florida, Henry Ford, machine-building, the Rocky Mountains, New York, Alaska, Washington, Dallas, San Francisco, the Great Lakes, radio & television sets, Kansas, Washington, Colorado, Marilyn Monroe, Charlie Chaplin, the Mississippi, the Missouri, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, the Columbia, the Colorado, the Appalachian Mountains, the Cordillera, Philadelphia, Detroit, Martin Luther King, Walt Disney, O. Henry, ship-building, cars, paper, furniture, cars Ernest Hemingway, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, aircraft, California,

Texas, Vermont, textiles, Utah.

5. Соотнесите поздравления с соответствующими событиями:

Christmas, New Year, accident, birthday, wedding, retirement, graduation, new born baby, anniversary

Season's Greetings	GOOD LUCK	All the best for the future
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Best wishes for your future together	Best wishes for a Happy New Year	Congratulations on the birth of your son
Many happy returns	Happy 21st	Well done!
Get well soon	Happy silver anniversary	Best wishes for a speedy recovery

Тема 1.7. Роль английского языка в мире

Практические работы №20-21

Цели: Формирование лексических и грамматических навыков

Содержание занятий:

Работа с лексикой

Чтение, перевод текста по теме

Выполнение лексических упражнений по тексту

1. Ознакомьтесь с содержанием предлагаемого текста.

It is only during the last hundred years that English has become one of the world's most important languages. In Shakespeare's days English as well as Russian was "a provincial language", a language of secondary importance. People spoke mostly French, Italian, German and some other languages.

Today English has become one of the most important and universal languages in the world. It is used in politics, economy, science, medicine, technology, business and trade, tourism and cultural relations.

A lot of various articles about important scientific discoveries and achievements are published in English. Great deal of information for computers (over 80%) is written in English. It is also the major working language of most international congresses and seminars, conferences and symposiums. In the total number of speakers, English holds the second place only to Chinese. It is the native language (or mother tongue) for many people from various countries. It is the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, Australia and Canada, Ireland, New Zealand and some other states. It is also spoken as the second official language by many people in India, Pakistan, numerous countries of Africa, to say nothing of the people all over the world, who know English as a foreign language. English holds the first place in the world among the foreign languages taught at schools, colleges, lyceums and higher educational establishments. To know English is now necessary to get a good job in many countries. Today English is the main means for various business and social contacts with numerous foreign partners. All English-speaking nations have one common language, English, but it is not the same with all of them. Languages are constantly changing and English is no exception. National features, historic and cultural changes in different countries brought changes into the language too. In some countries old English words got new meanings, while in others new terms were needed because there appeared new and un-English things. In addition, a lot of new words were borrowed from other languages: Indian, Eskimo, Gaelic and others, to say nothing of such languages as: Danish, French, German, Spanish, Greek, Italian and Latin. In fact, English has become a mixture of numerous languages. Nowadays there exist several variants of English on the Globe: British, American, Canadian, Australian, Irish, etc. There are numerous differences between them in intonation, pronunciation and grammatical constructions. However, the most noticeable difference is in the vocabulary. Among all these variants of English two ones occupy special places: the British English (as the standard literary language) and the American English (due to the USA great influence in the world).

1. Найдите в тексте предложения:

1. подтверждающие тот факт, что английский язык является одним из самых распространенных и важных языков в мире сегодня;

2. объясняющие причины изменений, происшедших в языке многих англоязычных стран;

3. содержащие информацию о существовании нескольких вариантов английского языка и различиях между ними.

2. Работа в парах: проверьте друг у друга перевод следующих речевых отрезков.

1) официальный язык страны; 2) самый важный/универсальный/распространенный язык на земном шаре; 3) язык науки/политики/коммерции; 4) не исключение; 5) говорить на общем языке; 6) по географической распространенности; 7) вносить изменения в язык; 8) заимствовать новые слова из других языков; 9) многочисленные/заметные различия; 10) необходимы новые термины; 11) значение слова; 12) исторические и культурные перемены; 13) англоязычные страны; 14) изучать восточные

языки; 15) необходимо знать язык для получения работы/образования; 16) рабочий/иностраный/официальный/родной язык; 17) язык конференций и семинаров; 18) не говоря о; 19) средство контактов; 20) зарубежные партнеры; 21) преподавать иностранный язык; 22) занимать первое место; 23) люди доброй воли во всем мире; 24) словарный состав/интонация/произношение; 25) стандартный литературный язык; 26) получать новое значение; 27) национальные особенности; 28) кроме того; 29) постоянно меняться; 30) смесь различных языков; 31) иметь очень большое влияние в мире; 32) выдающиеся достижения/открытия.

Тема 1.8. Искусство, музыка, литература, авторы произведений

Практические работы №22-24

Цель: Активизация речемыслительной деятельности обучающихся, развитие кругозора.

Содержание занятий:

Работа с лексикой по теме

Выполнение лексических упражнений

Работа над переводом с русского языка

Составление рассказа по теме

1.Задание на соотнесение.

1.	Charles	•	Chaplin
2.	Margaret	•	Christie
3.	John R.R.	•	Shakespeare
4.	Joseph	•	Defoe
5.	William	•	Darwin
6.	Daniel	•	Thatcher
7.	Agatha	•	Tolkien
8.	Charlie	•	Turner

Запишите, чем известны эти люди:

A. Christie	is famous for	the wonderful colours in his pictures
D. Defoe		his novel « Robinson Crusoe»
C. Chaplin		his films
J. Turner		her detective stories
W. Shakespeare		his books «The Hobbit», «the Lord of Ring»
J. Lennon		his theory of evolution
M. Twain		his songs
J. Tolkien		his poems and plays
C. Darwin		his books

2. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание.

The Russian Art Heritage

Art reflects feelings and emotions, brings delight and admiration. When speaking about the arts, we connect with culture. Russia is a country that can boast of its artistic and cultural traditions. Its museums attract tourists from all over the world.

The Hermitage is famous all over the world for its valuable rare collections of canvases and other art objects. It comprises masterpieces by Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens and others. People come to admire the collections of sculpture, tapestry, textiles, weapons, ivory, pottery.

We must also mention the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow. A Russian merchant and a connoisseur of art, Pavel Tretyakov founded this picture gallery in the 19th century. He was especially fond of the works of the Peredvizhniki – the artists who belonged to the Society of Travelling Art Exhibitions such as Kramskoy, Perov, Ghe and other great Russian painters. The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the whole history of Russian art. It has a rich collection of early Russian paintings and icons, including the world-famous "The Trinity" by Andrey Rublev.

Speaking about arts, we should not forget about music, especially classical music. Outstanding Russian composers have made the whole world admire their music. Everybody knows Tchaikovsky, Glinka and Rimsky-Korsakov.

Russia is world-famous for its literature. The "golden age" of Russian literature began in the 19th century when such outstanding masters of letters as Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenev and Dostoyevsky created their immortal masterpieces. Alexander Pushkin was the author of more than 700 lyrical poems. He wrote volumes of dramatic works, short stories and adaptations of Russian fairytales.

Russia is famous for its architecture. The real jewel of architecture is the Moscow Kremlin with its cathedrals, towers and red-brick walls. St Basil's Cathedral is one of the world's most astonishing buildings with eight domes of different designs and colours.

Russia is also rich in young talent. We can hear new voices in music and poetry, see new canvases by modern artists, works of great actors and film directors. All of them will make their contribution into Russian culture and art.

Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Art is a reflection of our feelings and emotions.
2. Russia is world-famous for its cultural heritage.
3. There is little young talent in modern Russia.
4. The Tretyakov Gallery was founded in the 19th century by one of the Russian artists.
5. The Tretyakov Gallery has a rich collection of tapestry, ivory and weapons.
6. The Tretyakov Gallery reflects the history of 19th-century Russian art.
7. Alexander Pushkin adapted more than 700 fairytales.
8. The real jewel of Russian architecture is St Basil's Cathedral in the Moscow Kremlin.
9. St Basil's Cathedral is one of the most astonishing buildings as it has ten domes.
10. Tourists from all over the world come to St Petersburg to admire the masterpiece by Andrey Rublev "The Trinity".

3. Подготовьте устное сообщение, используя следующие выражения

Russia is a country rich in . . . traditions.
Its . . . attract tourists from all over the world.
People come to . . . to admire collections of . . .
Everybody knows the masterpieces of outstanding Russian composers: . . .
Russian masters of letters created immortal works. Among them are . . .
Such plays as . . . are staged by many theatres of the world.
The real jewels of Russian architecture are . . .
There is also much young talent in Russia: . . . (*Anastasia Volochkova, a ballerina etc*).
All of them will . . .

Тема 1.9. Отъезд домой. Покупки, магазины Практические работы №25-27

Цель: Формирование коммуникативных умений письма, восприятия иноязычной речи на слух, навыков диалогической и монологической речи

Содержание занятий

Работа с лексикой

Чтение, перевод текста по теме

Выполнение лексических упражнений по тексту

1. Запишите выражения по теме:

Can I help you? / *Могу я вам помочь?*

How can I help you today? / *Как я могу сегодня вам помочь?*

Can I try it on? / *Я могу это примерить?*

The fitting rooms are over there. / *Примерочные кабинки там.*

How does that fit? / *Как сидит? (Как вам подходит?)*

I need a smaller (bigger) size. / *Мне нужен размер поменьше (побольше).*

Can you get me a 46? / *Вы можете принести мне 46-й размер?*

This color looks good on you. / *Этот цвет хорошо на вас смотрится.*

What color suits you best? / *Какой цвет вам больше всего идет?*

This color suits you perfectly! / *Этот цвет вам отлично подходит!*

Do you think this color would look good on me? / *Как ты думаешь, этот цвет будет хорошо на мне смотреться?*

2. Заполните пропуски подходящими фразами, запишите диалоги.

Заполните пропуски подходящими фразами из рамки.

What brand is it?	Do you want to try it on?	This tie is on sale.
What color do you have in mind?	I just changed my mind about this model.	I also need a T-shirt to match these jeans.
How do they fit?	Now it's only eighty-five.	They are very nice.
I want to return it and get a refund.	Take a look at this jacket here.	Will you, please, sign here?
It's too tight for me.	What size do you wear?	Can I try it on?
Will you pay cash or credit?	I'm looking for a nice ladies' leather jacket.	Was there any problem with the camera?
I'm looking for ladies' jeans.	I'm sorry, I don't have a 44 in red.	I see you used your credit card.
May I have your receipt, please?	Thank you and come again.	The fitting rooms are over there.
Do you think this color looks good on me?		

1. — Hello! Can I help you?

— _____ ?

— White or beige.

— _____ Do you like it?
— It's very nice. _____ ?
— Sure! _____

2. — Hello!
— Take a look at the model here. _____ I want to try them on.
— _____ ?
— The jeans fit me perfectly.
— How about the T-shirt? _____ ?
— Sure! _____ ?
— 42.
(LAW)
— The T-shirt is nice, but _____
— I'll get you a 44. Oh, _____ Pink only.
— _____ ?
— Pink suits you perfectly!

3. — I like the tie with blue stripes. _____ ?
— Amazing.
— How much is it? _____ It was one hundred
fifty dollars.
— Great! I'll take it. _____ ?
— _____
— I'll pay with my credit card.
— Will you, please, sign here? _____

4. — Hello! I bought this digital camera from your store two days ago.
?
 —?
 — No problem at all.?
 — OK.?
 — Here you are.
 — Thank you.
 May I have it, please?
 — Here you are.
 —? The amount
 is charged back on your card.

3. Выполните письменный перевод диалогов

Переведите с русского языка на английский.

1. — Здравствуйте! Я могу вам помочь?
 — Я ищу мужскую кожаную куртку.
 — Взгляните на эту куртку. Это новая коллекция.
 — Очень красивая. Я могу ее примерить?
 — Какой размер вы носите?
 — 48-й.
 — Вот, пожалуйста. Примерочные кабинки там. Как вам подходит?
 — Подходит прекрасно. Сколько стоит куртка?
 — 420 евро. Я могу дать вам скидку десять процентов.
 — Отлично. Я возьму эту куртку.
2. — Здравствуйте! Я бы хотела купить женские туфли.
 — Какой размер вы носите?
 — Европейский 38-й.
 — У нас есть разные модели и разные фирмы.
 — Мне нравятся вот эти туфли. Могу я их примерить?
 — Конечно! Как они сидят?
 — Туфли слишком узкие. Мне нужен размер побольше.
 — Я принесу вам 39-й.
3. — Здравствуйте! Мне нужна кофточка (футболка), чтобы подходила к этим джинсам.
 — Какой бы вы хотели цвет?
 — Оранжевый или красный. Я хочу что-нибудь яркое.
 — Какой размер вы носите?
 — Обычно 42-й.
 — Взгляните на эту футболку. Вам нравится?
 — Я хочу ее примерить.
 — Как сидит?
 — Отлично. Я куплю ее.
 — Вы будете платить наличными или кредиткой?
 — Наличными.
 — Вот ваша сдача. Спасибо. Приходите снова.

Тема 1.10. Загрязнение окружающей среды

Практические работы №28-30

Цель: Формирование навыков чтения с извлечением необходимой информации

Содержание занятий:

Введение новой лексики

Обсуждение темы

Работа над текстом по теме

1. Прочитайте текст и выполните письменный перевод

Animals in Danger

At present a thousand species are almost extinct because we hunt them or damage their environment. Here are some of the animals in danger. The World Wildlife Fund is fighting to save them.

The French priest, Pierre David, was the first European to see a giant panda in China in 1869. Today the giant panda is one of the rarest species in the world. There are perhaps only 300 of them left. It likes to live in bamboo forests, but these are slowly disappearing.

The giant panda can live for up to 20 years, and a big male can weigh 150 kilograms. A new-born panda weighs only 125 grams and measures less than 15 centimetres. The female panda is 800 times heavier than the baby at birth and the baby is 3 – 4 months old before it can crawl. It is pinkish-white at birth without dark markings and the familiar black eyes.

Fortunately the Chinese government now protects the panda, so it should survive. The World Wildlife Fund uses the panda as its symbol.

The story of the whale has been another great wildlife tragedy. Some of these are the largest animals that have ever lived. A blue whale can weigh over 125 tonnes. Whales are mammals, not fish and they are highly intelligent. They send messages to each other over very long distances with high-pitched sounds.

Whales are now in great danger because hunters have killed too many of them. Modern ships and machines have made it easy to hunt these animals, and they are often killed in a very painful and cruel way. Some countries have agreed to protect the whale, but others have not and still kill too many.

2. Вставьте пропущенные слова из рамки

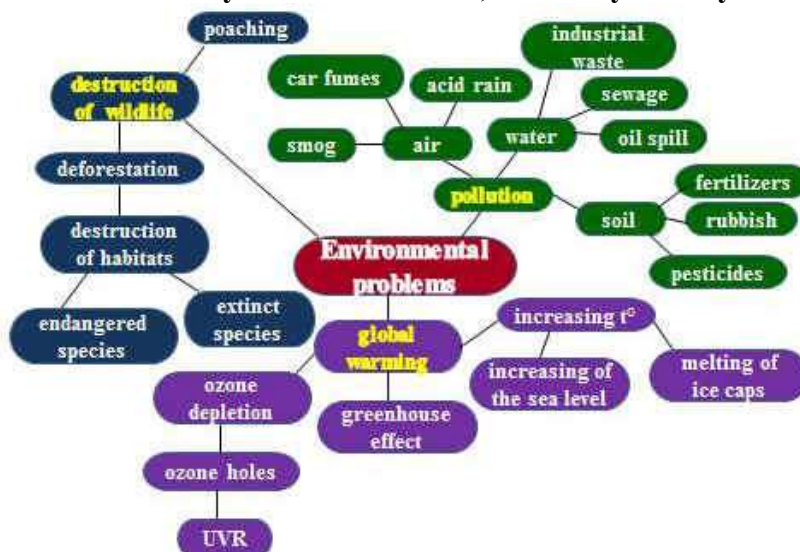
Greenpeace, oxygen, jungle rain forests, ecology, breathing, nature, wildlife, flora and fauna

WHO CAN SAVE OUR PLANET?

People depend on the planet, on the Sun, on animals and plants around them. People must take care of the Earth. Our becomes worse and worse with every new day. People destroy and cut down trees to make furniture. They forget that they can't live without trees and plants, because they fill the air with Oxygen is necessary for our We can't stay indifferent to these problems.

There are a lot of special organizations which are trying to save our nature. One of them is Their aim is to help to survive, to rescue animals, to save , which are in danger of destruction. We must find the right way to save our land, people and animals. We must take care of because we are a part of it.

3. Подготовьте устное сообщение, используя схему в качестве плана



Тема 2.1. Социальная сфера

Практическая работа №31

Цель: Формирование навыков чтения с извлечением необходимой информации

Содержание занятий:

Введение новой лексики

Обсуждение темы

Работа над текстом по теме

1. Распределите словосочетания по колонкам

We must	We must not

Be healthy; smoke; wash hands; clean the house; eat too much; drink the alcohol; eat the snow; breathe in fresh air; go in for sport; eat fruit and vegetables; do morning exercises; eat too many sweets; go to bed late; keep our body clean; be sleepy; sleep eight hours; visit the doctor regularly; clean the teeth; feel fine; feel sick; have headache; have a bad cold; drink very cold water.

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Healthy lifestyle

Nowadays our life is getting more and more tense. People live under the press of different problems, such as social, ecological, economic and others. They constantly suffer from stress, noise and dust in big cities, diseases and instability. A person should be strong and healthy in order to overcome all difficulties. To achieve this aim people ought to take care of their physical and mental health. There are some laws of health that people must follow.

First of all, fresh air is necessary for our health. We should tidy up our rooms; spend as much time as possible in the fresh air. Walking helps you to relax, to lose your weight, to breathe the fresh air. You have time not to be hurry, to think, to talk. It's very healthy to do it after dinner and before going to bed.

Airing the room helps you to avoid colds. Air your room for 15 minutes every day. If you have allergy do it twice a day with wet cleaning of your flat.

Our body should be clean. You should do water procedures every day. It makes you feel clean, better and healthier. If you are nervous take a warm bath. A warm bath or shower helps you to sleep. This is so hygienic and pleasant.

Late hours are very harmful too because they exhaust the nervous system. We should go to bed early and get up early. Healthy sleep is the best way of rest. You should sleep not less than 8 hours a day. Go to bed and wake up at the same time even at weekends.

Food is very important. People should be moderate in eating. We should have proper food at regular hours. The daily menu should include meat, fruit and vegetables, milk product, which are rich in vitamins, fat, proteins and etc.

Exercising is very important too. Nowadays our life is too dynamic and nervous and sport helps to relax. Even a little exercise each day will keep you fit. Sport makes people strong, disciplined. It builds character. The healthiest kinds of sport are swimming, running and cycling. At least everybody must do morning exercises every day.

In addition it is recommended to watch TV less, avoid anxiety and observe daily routine. Keeping of a day regime makes your life more regular. It helps you to organize yourself. You have more time for rest and leisure activities.

Certainly it's hard to follow all these recommendations, but every person has to choose between healthy life style and numerous illnesses.

3. Выполните лексико-грамматические упражнения по тексту:

Compare the columns (Соотнесите понятия и определения)

physical health	is the way we feel about ourselves and how we handle our problems.
social health	is a condition of our body.
mental health	is the way we build our relationships and establish contacts with people.

Ответьте на вопросы:

How do we ruin our health?
What is good health for you?
What are the main ways of keeping fit?
When can you exercise?
What famous proverb of Romans about health do you know? Do you agree with it?
How can you help yourself to keep fit?

Тема 2.2. В офисе. Устройство на работу.
Практические работы №32-37

Цель: Формирование у обучающихся самостоятельно работать с текстом, отработка навыков перевода профессиональных текстов.

Содержание занятий:

Работа со справочной литературой
Чтение и перевод специального текста
Выполнение заданий по тексту

Прочитайте и письменно переведите диалог - собеседование с работодателем.

Mr. Green: You are applying for a post here. I have read your letter, but now I want to ask you a few personal questions. First, how old are you?

Elizabeth: Twenty-four, sir.

Mr. Green: I see. So you left school about seven years ago. What were your best subjects at school?

Elizabeth: English and history. I liked French, too. And art. I didn't like mathematics or science much. Chemistry was my worst subject.

Mr. Green: Mathematics is sometimes very useful in office work.

Elizabeth: Oh, well. I can do simple arithmetic and I have studied bookkeeping,

Mr. Green: What have you been doing for the last seven years? I believe you have had some secretarial and, commercial training.

Elizabeth: Yes, I have. When I left school I went to Barsetshire Technical College and took a course in shorthand-typing, bookkeeping, office practice and some other subjects.

Mr. Green: How long was this course?

Elizabeth: One year.

Mr. Green: And what did you do when you left the technical college?

Elizabeth: I went to work in an insurance company in Liverpool.

Mr. Green: Did you stay there long?

Elizabeth: I have been there for six years. I'm still working there.

Mr. Green: You have been in the same office ever since you left the technical college?

Elizabeth: Yes, I have.

2. Определите, какие из нижеперечисленных пунктов могут быть наиболее пригодными для CV (т. е. curriculum vitae):

- Your name, address and telephone number.
- The title and reference number of the job.
- Your date of birth.
- Your marital status.
- The name and address of present (or last) employer.
- Your hobbies and leisure interests.
- The sports you play.
- Details of all the jobs you have had.
- The languages you speak, read or write.
- Details of the examinations you passed at school.
- Details of the professional diplomas or degrees you have gained.
- Details of training courses you have attended.
- Details of your achievements and responsibilities in your working career.
- Your suitability for the job advertised.
- Your reasons for applying for this job.
- When you are available for interview.

- Details of your present (or last) job.

3. Заполните основные пункты резюме по образцу в тетради

Resume (CV)

1. Personal Details

Name:

Date of birth:

Age:

Address:

Tel: e-mail:

Marital status:

2. Objective:

3. Education

Date:

Qualification:

4. Work Experience:

Date:

Company:

Position:

Responsibilities:

5. Skills:

Переведите предложения, запомните и используйте их для составления диалога:

The post is a demanding one. This position demands a high degree of integrity.

Mr. Brown has applied for a post with our company. He has given your name a reference. We should be grateful if you would give us information about him. Have you been satisfied with his services? We require someone adaptable (flexible). Your information will be treated in the strictest confidence. The position includes a company car. A housing will be provided free of charge by the company. We can offer you a 35-hour week, a 6-day week, 6-week paid holiday per year. A flexible time scheme is in operation. Applicants should be prepared to work overtime. There is a company pension scheme. Please, give the names of two people who would be prepared to serve as references. One of the references should be your present employer. We are prepared to pay a salary of at least.... They pay salary according to age and experience. Our salary is negotiable, but we can offer high salaries. Salary of no less than... per year (per month). The salary is ...net. A bonus is payable. Approximately ...% is deducted for tax. The salary is tax-free. We have vacancies for... To commence duties on... To replace our retiring export manager... I saw (knew) from your advertisement in... I wish to apply for this post. Please send me further details of the post. As you will see from the enclosed curriculum vitae... I have considerable experience in this type of work. I think I can meet the requirements of this post. I am currently working for an export firm. I am looking for a similar post. Now I wish to change my job. I speak fluent English. I have qualifications in... (a diploma in..., a degree in..., a basic knowledge of....) My typing speed (my shorthand speed) is ... per minute. I can operate the computer. I have used a word processor. My

minor is... Then I worked for ... years for a firm ... I spent ... years abroad. I was promoted to department manager in 2012. I was made redundant/ let go in 2011. I have been unemployed since then. I wish to work for a larger organization with international links. I am looking for a position with more responsibility (with better perspectives). I wish to improve my chances of promotion. I wish to make use of my knowledge of languages. I enclose copies of references from my last two employers, and copies of my diplomas. I enclose a stamped addressed envelope. I would be pleased to provide you with any future information you may require. I have applied for the post of... And I should be grateful if you would agree to act as reference on my behalf. Should you wish to invite me for an interview I can come to be interviewed at any time.

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