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**Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ
по учебной дисциплине**

ОГСЭ.03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (английский)

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Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ предназначены для организации работы на практических занятиях по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)», которая является важной составной частью в системе подготовки специалистов среднего профессионального образования.

Методические рекомендации имеют практическую направленность и значимость. Формируемые в процессе практических занятий умения могут быть использованы студентами в будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов средних профессиональных учебных заведений, изучающих учебную дисциплину «Иностранный язык (английский)» и могут использоваться на учебных занятиях.

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Пояснительная записка

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ обеспечивают реализацию рабочей программы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)». Реализация программы обеспечит компетентность будущих специалистов в данной области как неотъемлемой части их профессионализма в период вступления в самостоятельную жизнь.

Целью практических работ 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.

Цели и 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.
- формировать у студентов 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.

Практические работы проводятся согласно календарно-тематическому планированию, в соответствии с требованиями учебной программы по дисциплине.

Преподаватель заранее информирует учащихся о графике выполнения этих работ.

Оценка за практическую работу выставляется каждому студенту, присутствовавшему на уроке, когда проводилась данная работа.

Практические работы могут проводиться как индивидуально, так и для пары или группы студентов.

Критерии оценивания практической работы.

Отметка "5" ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, студенты полностью поняли содержание задания, соответствующее программным требованиям по определённой теме.

Отметка "4" ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, студенты 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, студенты поняли только основной смысл задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

Отметка "2" ставится в том случае, если студенты проявили полное непонимание содержания задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

Перечень практических работ

- Практическая работа № 1 «Описание друзей, родных и близких» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 2 «Описание характера и личностных качеств друзей, родных и близких» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 3 «Межличностные отношения дома» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №4 «Межличностные отношения в учебном заведении, на работе» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 5 «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 6 «Учебный день» (1 ч.)
- Практическая работа №7 «Выходной день» (1 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 8 «Правила здорового образа жизни» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 9 «Спорт» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 10 «Жизнь в больших городах» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 11 «Преимущества и недостатки проживания в сельской местности» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 12 «Достопримечательности моего района» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 13 «Как отдыхает молодежь» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 14 «Если бы у меня было больше свободного времени...» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 15 «Новости» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 16 «Средства массовой информации» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 17 «Человек – часть природы» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 18 «Стихийные бедствия» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа № 19 «Образование в России» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №20 «Среднее профессиональное образование в России» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №21 «Среднее профессиональное образование за рубежом» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №22 «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники» (4 ч.)
- Практическая работа №23 «Жизнь в обществе» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №24 «Профессиональные навыки и умения» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №25 «Научно-технический прогресс» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №26 «Компьютер в нашей жизни» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №27 «5 вещей, без которых я не представляю свою жизнь» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №28 «Биография знаменитого ученого» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №29 «Профессии» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №30 «Почему я выбрал профессию экономиста» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №31 «Лучший отдых - это...» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №32 «Путешествие - способ убежать от реальности» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №33 «Творчество знаменитых людей» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №34 «Современная киноиндустрия» (1 ч.)
- Практическая работа №35 «Музыка - лекарство от грусти» (2 ч.)

- Практическая работа №36 «Описание любимой картины» (1 ч.)
- Практическая работа №37 «Государственное устройство в России» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №38 «Государственное устройство в Великобритании и в США» (1 ч.)
- Практическая работа №39 «Правовые институты в России» (1 ч.)
- Практическая работа №40 «Социальные отношения» (3 ч.)
- Практическая работа №41 «Производственные отношения» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №42 «Чувства, эмоции» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №43 «Деловые качества» (3 ч.)
- Практическая работа №44 «Образование, обучение» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №45 «Профессии, карьера» (3 ч.)
- Практическая работа №46 «Страны, народы» (3 ч.)
- Практическая работа №47 «История» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №48 «Туризм» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №49 «Достопримечательности моего края» (3 ч.)
- Практическая работа №50 «Планирование времени. Рабочий день» (3 ч.)
- Практическая работа №51 «Планирование времени. Досуг» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №52 «Экономика и финансы» (3 ч.)
- Практическая работа №53 «Экономическая политика нашей страны» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №54 «Документы» (2 ч.)
- Практическая работа №55 «Подписание и расторжение контракта» (3 ч.)

Практическая работа № 1. «Описание друзей, родных и близких»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (личные и объектные местоимения, порядок слов в английском предложении), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Описание друзей, родных и близких», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: местоимения, порядок слов в английском предложении.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

Вариант 1

1. Замените существительные на местоимения

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1. cheese | 6. policemen |
| 2. a fox | 7. grandmother |
| 3. stars | 8. a post-office |
| 4. people | 9. a son |
| 5. Robert | 10. a newspaper |

2. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями (I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, them).

1. I work for my mother. I help ... in the shop. And she gives ... some money.
2. We have two dogs. We often take ... for a walk. We also take a ball and our dogs like to play with ...
3. My brother works at the hospital. ... is a doctor.
4. My favorite subject is History. ... is very exciting.
5. Tom is a good lawyer. Do you know ...?

Вариант 2

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. teeth | 6. a king |
| 2. a wife | 7. Julia |
| 3. a tooth | 8. animals |
| 4. weather | 9. toys |
| 5. petrol | 10. a horse |

2. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями (I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, them).

1. Look at her. ... is so beautiful!
2. Where is my notebook? I can't find
3. We are going to the beach. You can join ...
4. I like Kate's hair. ... is so thick and long.
5. These are my souvenirs. ... bought ... in England.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Описание друзей, родных и близких».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст, озаглавьте его.

Every family where each member is responsible for its comfort, success in work, health and good spirits must be a strong unit. We ought not to forget that we are all members of society and the family is the most important thing for each of us. The children whose parents take proper care of them are very grateful to them either now or afterwards when they become grown-ups. Now I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is' quite large. I have a mother,

a father, a sister and a brother. There are five of us in the family.

First of all I'll tell you something about my parents. My mother is a teacher of biology. She works at school. She likes her profession. She is a good-looking woman with brown hair. She is forty-four but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is forty-six. My father often sings and when we are at home and have some free time I play the guitar and we sing together. My father knows all about new radio sets and likes to repair old ones. He is also handy with many things. When he was small he liked to take everything to pieces. My grandmother told me how my father once tried to «repair» their kitchen clock. He managed to put all the wheels and screws back again, but the clock didn't work. They had to give it to a repairman. But that happened a long time ago. Now he can fix almost everything: a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, a fridge and what not. He's got a few shelves where he keeps everything he needs. On the table there is always a radio in pieces.

Работа в парах. Подготовьте диалог в форме вопрос-ответ о своих друзьях, родных и близких.

Практическая работа № 2 «Описание характера и личностных качеств друзей, родных и близких»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (безличные предложения), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Описание характера и личностных качеств друзей, родных и близких», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: безличные предложения.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

Вариант 1

1. Распределите следующие безличные предложения на три группы: «Погода и явления природы», «Время и расстояние» и «Оценка действия, отношение к факту». Переведите предложения.

1. It always rains in autumn.
2. It was impossible to reach her by phone.
3. It snowed heavily last December.
4. It was six o'clock already.
5. It is much cheaper to get here by train.
6. It was getting cold.
7. It is early morning.

2. Ответьте на вопросы, используя подсказки в скобках. Обратите внимание на время глагола в вопросах.

1. How long will it take him to become a doctor? (six years) (Сколько времени потребуется на то, чтобы он стал врачом?)
2. How long does it take you to get to the restaurant? (40 minutes) (Сколько времени тебе нужно, чтобы добраться до ресторана?)

Вариант 2

1. Распределите следующие безличные предложения на три группы: «Погода и явления природы», «Время и расстояние» и «Оценка действия, отношение к факту». Переведите предложения.

1. It's quite expensive to buy a brand new car.
2. It's quite far from the post-office.
3. It will be 5 kilometres to the village.
4. It was quiet and mysterious up in the mountains.
5. It wasn't cloudy this afternoon.
6. It's noon.
7. It won't be easy to find an experienced baby-sitter.

2. Ответьте на вопросы, используя подсказки в скобках. Обратите внимание на время глагола в вопросах.

How long does it take your son to cook an omelette? (10 minutes) (Сколько времени нужно твоему сыну, чтобы приготовить омлет?)

How long did it take Bob to master English? (about 5 years) (Сколько времени ушло у Боба, чтобы освоить английский?)

Чтение. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Character

Character is a set of personal traits that help someone to live, love, choose, decide, communicate and even survive. The word "character" has a Greek origin and means a sign or distinguishing feature. It defines the features of behavior of a certain person and influences his relationships with others. Traits of a character are important as they determine the patterns of behavior and each individual's way of life. Professional psychologists outline four important groups of human nature: attitude to work, relation to others, attitude to things and attitude to oneself. Each group contains a number of positive and negative traits. For example, showing a strong character at work, one should be hard-working, responsible, reserved, creative and a good entrepreneur. Negative traits at work are arrogance, disdain and impoliteness. In relation to others strong people show kindness, respect, sociability, while negative signs include surliness, arrogance and rudeness. In relation to things, good-natured people show accuracy and gentle handling, while ill-bred people are careless and negligent. And, finally, in relation to oneself ideally a person should show self-esteem, modesty, adequate pride. Such personal traits as selfishness, arrogance, impudence and vanity are considered to be negative. Thus, everyone is different. Some people are more extrovert, some are introverted, but all of them have personal traits of characters which define their social behavior and mode of life.

Работа в парах. На основании прочитанного составить вопросы к тексту, затем озвучить в парах вопрос-ответ.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Прочитайте описания разных людей и на основании прочитанного заполните таблицу (поставьте галочку там, где прилагательное правильно описывает каждого человека).

Sarah's amazing. She always remembers people's birthdays. She even remembered Mum's birthday and bought her a big bunch of flowers and some of those really expensive Belgian chocolates.

I'm fed up with Paul. Yesterday we went out for dinner and I met an old school friend I haven't seen for years. So obviously we had a nice long chat. Paul just sat silently and got really angry. Then in the car he said he didn't want me to see my friend again!

This is typical of Bill. On Saturday we were going to visit some friends who live right out in the country. Anyway, we got lost and Bill was determined to find the place himself, so we spent an hour driving round in circles because he refused to ask someone the way!

Trish and I share a flat and we get on quite well but she's beginning to annoy me. I had some friends for dinner and washed up but didn't put the things away. In the morning she was quite angry. She said it annoyed her to see things lying around. Now she's started to organize the food cupboard. Can you believe it? Every shelf is labeled and we have to put the right things on the right shelf!

	1 Sarah	2 Paul	3 Bill	4 Trish
jealous				
tidy				
thoughtful				
stubborn				
generous				
fussy				
bad - tempered				

Фронтальная работа. Выберите слова, соответствующие определениям. Слова записаны на доске, определения зачитывает учитель.

Brave loyal stubborn thoughtful selfish serious generous fussy tidy optimistic jealous honest

Someone who:

- always remembers your birthday.
- is unwilling to change her / his mind.
- worries too much about details.
- only thinks about her /himself.
- always tells the truth.
- always supports her / his friends.
- is not frightened of anything .
- likes to keep things in their correct place.
- doesn't laugh or make jokes very often.
- wants what other people have got.
- always believes good things will happen.
- likes to give money, help or presents.

Практическая работа № 3 «Межличностные отношения дома»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (предложения с оборотом there is/there are), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Межличностные отношения дома», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: предложения с оборотом there is/there are.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

Вариант 1.

1. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения. Дайте правильный ответ.

Например: There are 50 minutes in one hour. – No, there aren't. There are 60 minutes in one hour.

1. There are 10 planets in the Solar system.
2. There are 7 days in a week.

2. Расставьте слова в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях по порядку.

1. a market – is – the river – there – near
2. TV – there – a good film – on – is

3. Переведите предложения.

1. Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.
2. На диване три кошки.
3. В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.
4. В корзине нет клубники.
5. На автобусной остановке есть люди?

4. Задайте к предложениям вопросы, начиная с предлагаемых слов.

1. There are four elephants in the zoo. (How many ...?)
2. There is a lot of snow in February. (Is ...?)

Вариант 2.

1. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения. Дайте правильный ответ.

Например: There are 50 minutes in one hour. – No, there aren't. There are 60 minutes in one hour.

1. There are 7 fingers on one hand.
2. There is one nose on the face.

2. Расставьте слова в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях по порядку.

1. in my coffee – is – sugar – any – there ?
2. sailors – are – in the boat – five – there

3. Переведите предложения.

1. В твоей сумке есть зеркало?
2. В этом парке нет туалета.
3. В нашем саду много цветов.
4. Под столом зеленый мяч.
5. За дверью никого нет.

4. Задайте к предложениям вопросы, начиная с предлагаемых слов.

1. There are no cars in the car park. (Are ... ?)
2. There are ancient walls around the city. (What ... ?)

Работа в парах. Задайте вопросы своему соседу по парте и на основании его ответов заполните таблицу.

	You	Your partner	Notes
Are you organized?			

Do you plan everything in advance?			
Are you honest?			
Do you think you are sociable and quiet?			
Do you trust people?			
Do you make decisions easily?			
Do you prefer to work alone or in a team?			
Are you good with money?			

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Ответить на вопросы теста, чтобы определить, насколько вы внимательный сын/дочь.

- 1) Can you say when your mother's (father's) birthday is?
- 2) Are you always polite and kind with your parents?
- 3) Do you lay the table?
- 4) Do you clean your room?
- 5) Do you go shopping?
- 6) Do you wash the dishes?
- 7) Do you feed your pet?
- 8) Do you make your bed?
- 9) Do you take care of your little brother (sister)?
- 10) Do you sometimes give presents to your mother?

8 - 10 "yes" - you are an ideal child; 6 - 8 "yes" - you are a good child; 4 - 5 "yes" you must try to be better; less than 4 "yes" - I'm sorry for your parents."

Практическая работа №4 «Межличностные отношения в учебном заведении, на работе»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (модальные глаголы), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Межличностные отношения в учебном заведении, на работе», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: модальные глаголы.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

Вариант 1

- 1) Перефразируйте предложения, используя модальный глагол might.
 1. Perhaps it will snow tomorrow.
 2. Perhaps I'll travel to the islands for my holiday.
- 2) Поставьте модальные глаголы have to, has to или had to. Переведите предложения.
 1. I can't see you quite well. I ... put on my glasses.
 2. In London we ... drive on the left side.
 3. Jack ... wear a suit and a tie to school.

Вариант 2

- 1) Перефразируйте предложения, используя модальный глагол might.
 1. Perhaps you'll get a brand new car for your birthday.

2. Perhaps she'll be late because of a traffic jam.

2) Поставьте модальные глаголы have to, has to или had to. Переведите предложения.

1. She ... go now or she'll miss the train.

2. If I lose my job, I will ... sell my diamonds.

3. She doesn't ... buy an expensive present.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Межличностные отношения».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Friendship

One of the most valuable things in life is friendship. It is extremely important for people to have someone, who they can trust. It isn't difficult to find friends, but not everyone can stay for a lifelong period. Those, who stay, become the closest people for us. Usually people meet, get acquainted, communicate and as a result become friends. However, only time can show, whether the friendship is strong or not. For me friendship is not only communication, but support, understanding and sympathy. If your friends are real, they never betray you, they never leave you in trouble, they always listen to your problems and try to help when needed. I have lots of good friends, but two of them are the best. Their names are Lana and Rita. I can always rely on them and share my thoughts with them. We spend lots of time together. I simply can't imagine life without these people. They make my life brighter and more interesting. When I'm bored, I can always phone my friends and ask them to come over. Sometimes we go to the cinema, sometimes to the theatre or to the museum. For me they are a part of my family. I fully trust them and I know that they would do anything for me. For example, Lana has once saved my life. When we were both twelve, we went to swim in the lake. While we were swimming, I had a leg cramp. Nobody noticed that I couldn't swim to the shore, but Lana did and she helped me to get out. Such things can happen to anyone, so we always try to be caring and attentive to each other. I know that it's not easy to find a real friendship. I have met lots of false friends as well. So, now I try to appreciate the relations I have with my true friends.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к прочитанному тексту и озвучьте в парах диалоги.

Практическая работа № 5 «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (имя существительное), развитие навыков монологической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: имя существительное.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант.

1. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных.

month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch.

2. Распределите существительные по колонкам в зависимости от того, как произносится окончание множественного числа.

Friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed.

[s]	[z]	[iz]
-----	-----	------

3. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных, оканчивающихся на – O.

Cargo, piano, video, zoo, potato, Eskimo, hero, dodo.

4. Образуйте множественное число существительных, оканчивающихся на –F/-FE.

Shelf, calf, grief, cliff, life, knife, proof, reef, sheaf.

2 вариант.

1. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных.

onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

2. Распределите существительные по колонкам в зависимости от того, как произносится окончание множественного числа.

Boy, hat, cap, tape, shop, brush, bench, box.

[s]	[z]	[iz]

3. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных, оканчивающихся на – O.

disco, cockatoo, tomato, volcano, mosquito, studio, photo, dingo.

4. Образуйте множественное число существительных, оканчивающихся на –F/-FE.

safe, gulf, self, elf, leaf, loaf, wolf, chief.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1. Составьте предложения из следующих слов.

- 1) at 10 p.m./Mike/ goes/to bed/
- 2) often/a bike/they/ride
- 3) washes/his face/ and/Sam/hands/ in the morning
- 4) usually/do/in the evening/we/our homework
- 5) Tom/with his friends/walks/in the park/every week
- 6) goes /to college/every day/she

2. Переведите предложения.

- 1) Моя мама всегда готовит завтрак по утрам.
- 2) Я часто играю в теннис с Мери после школы.
- 3) Мои друзья и я обычно ходим в кино каждый месяц.
- 4) Сэм часто катается на велосипеде.
- 5) Она встает в семь утра каждый день.
- 6) Ее брат каждый вечер играет на пианино.

Практическая работа № 6 «Учебный день»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (артикл), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Учебный день», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: артикл.

1 вариант.

1. Поставьте артикли a или an.

1. ... elephant 2. ... English dictionary 3. ... butterfly 4. ... German car 5. ... Italian bag 6. ... American college 7. ... Russian city

2. Поставьте артикли a/an или the там, где необходимо.

1. I'd like ... chicken sandwich and ... glass of ... mineral water.
2. Would you like ... banana or ... strawberries?
3. She always has ... apple, ... toast and ... cup of ... coffee for ... breakfast
4. The fly is on ... ceiling in ... kitchen.
5. My mother is ... accountant and my father is ... lawyer. They work in ... same company in ... centre of ... our town.

3. Поставьте артикли с именами собственными, если это необходимо.

1. ... Cairo is ... capital of ... Egypt.
2. It was so picturesque in ... Crimea ... last summer.
3. ... London stands on ... Thames.
4. I had ... my holiday in ... northern Italy ... last year but I'm going to cross ... Atlantic ocean and visit ... USA ... next year.
5. ... Moon moves round ... Earth.

2 вариант.

1. Поставьте артикли a или an.

1. ... French designer 2. ... Indian river 3. ... egg 4. ... notebook 5. ... elegant lady 6. ... ice-cream 7. ... Japanese phone

2. Поставьте артикли a/an или the там, где необходимо.

1. How much are ... her Italian lessons? – Ten dollars ... hour.
2. Where are ... dogs? – They are in ... garden.
3. ... cats like eating ... fish. ... cows like eating ... grass. ... birds like eating ... insects.
4. My favourite subjects are ... chemistry and ... biology.
5. There is ... parrot in ... cage. And there are ... pieces of ... fruit in it.

3. Поставьте артикли с именами собственными, если это необходимо.

1. ... Great Patriotic war started in 1941.
2. ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Russia.
3. ... Ukraine and ... Turkey are separated by ... Black sea.
4. My friend usually goes to ... Alps in ... spring by ... plane.
5. ... Urals are lower than ... Caucasus.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Учебный день».

Работа в парах. Составить диалоги о том, как прошел ваш вчерашний день. Примерные вопросы:

- | | |
|--|--|
| – What time did you get up yesterday? | – What time did you have breakfast? |
| – Did you do your morning exercises? | – What did you have for breakfast? |
| – Did you wash hands and face yesterday morning? | – What would you like to have for breakfast? |
| – Did you take a shower in the morning? | – What time did you go to College? |
| – Did you dress yesterday morning? | – What did you have for lunch? |

- What time did you come home?
- What time did you have dinner?
- What did you have for dinner?
- Did you help your mother about the house?

- Did you do your homework?
- Did you go for a walk?
- Did you watch TV?
- What did you have for supper?
- What time did you go to bed?

Практическая работа №7 «Выходной день»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Выходной день», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Выходной день».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Составить рассказ о том, как ваша семья проводит выходные дни (10-15 предложений).

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

My name is Catherine. I'm fifteen years old. I've moved to St. Petersburg recently. I study six days a week that's why I try to spend my only day off merrily and interestingly. In the morning I wake up later than usual. I like to lie slugging a bed and to watch TV. Television shows many interesting programmes on Sunday. My mother cooks something delicious at the weekend. She bakes cakes or sweet buns. We have breakfast together and then walk around the town. I'm fond of painting that's why I like to visit art exhibitions. In the evening I meet with friends and we go to the cinema. After the film we spend time in any cafe or McDonalds and compare notes. Sometimes I can't meet with friends and then I spend the whole evening with my parents and elder sister. We go to the theatre or to the concert hall together. I love my day off very much because I can have a good rest and collect my strength for a whole week.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа № 8 «Правила здорового образа жизни»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (числительные), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Правила здорового образа жизни», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: числительные.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

Задание 1. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. The 23rd of April 1987.
 - a) The twenty-three of April one thousand nine hundred eighty-seven
 - b) The twenty-threed of April nineteen eight seven
 - c) The twenty-third of April nineteen eighty-seven
2. There are ... people in the restaurant.
 - a) sixteen b) sixteenth c) sixteenths

3. Your second book is worse than
 a) first b) the first c) one
4. Olivia found this quotation on ... page.
 a) the forty-fifth b) forty-fifeth c) forty-five
5. I need ... peaches for a pie.
 a) three b) the third c) threety

Задание 2. Запишите словами следующие количественные числительные и образуйте от них порядковые:

1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 11; 12; 14; 15; 21; 25; 28; 30; 52; 67; 74; 83; 99; 100.

Задание 3. Запишите по-английски:

1. 245; 533; 816.
2. 3,562; 7,324.
3. Сто книг; сотня страниц; сотни людей.
4. Тысяча машин; тысячи людей; миллион книг.
5. $2+3=5$; $7-4=3$; $3 \times 5=15$; $10:2=5$.
6. 1 Января; 8 Марта.
7. Глава 5; автобус 6.
8. 3.45; 8.09, $2/3$; $4/5$.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Правила здорового образа жизни».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Nowadays healthy life-style is gaining more and more popularity. Lately people have finally realized that whatever a person would do and whatever post he would hold, health is the most valuable wealth in our life. (*The greatest wealth is Health).

People became more health-conscious. Now everyone understands that healthy nutrition is not a mere name. Even developing countries began to take GMO, colorings and unnatural additives with caution. Now buying only organic and healthy food, eating more fruits and vegetables, as well as going in for sports and keeping fit are in.

Sport is as important as the quality of food. Many people are still lazy and do not want to take up any sports, because they think that sport is only weights and bulky exercise equipments. In fact, sport is an active approach to life and desire to improve a body. We are not talking only about the gyms and professional sports centers. The alternative of any exercises can be dancing, walking and jogging in the open air.

Healthy lifestyle is not only a sound body but also a sound mind. Faith, optimistic approach to life, ability to keep even temper and calm - these things are also equally important.

Работа в парах. Придумайте заголовок к прочитанному тексту. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа № 9 «Спорт»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (побудительные предложения), развитие навыков монологической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Спорт», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: побудительные предложения.

Индивидуальная самостоятельная работа.

Вариант 1

1) Прочитайте нижеследующие побудительные предложения и распределите их по группам:- предложения, выражающие приказание;- предложения, выражающие просьбу;- предложения, выражающие приглашение.

1. Let's talk about art.
2. Help yourself.
3. Meet Oleg t the airport at 2.
4. Close the textbooks.
5. Don't stay here.
6. Come in please.

2) Перепишите побудительные предложения в отрицательной форме.

1. Speak Russian at the lesson.
2. Tell him about our visit.
3. Take this chair to that room.
4. Put you thing here.

Вариант 2

1) Прочитайте нижеследующие побудительные предложения и распределите их по группам:- предложения, выражающие приказание;- предложения, выражающие просьбу;- предложения, выражающие приглашение.

1. Come to see me on Sunday.
2. Please sit down.
3. Don't open the window.
4. Speak louder please.
5. Rewrite this text again.
6. Tell me about it please.

2) Перепишите побудительные предложения в отрицательной форме.

1. Leave me here alone.
2. Take little Mike with you.
3. Show me city now.
4. Discuss these questions with Mr. Brown.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Спорт».

Фронтальная работа. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы.

1. Why is sport so important in our life?
2. Do all the people need exercise?
3. What should people who suffer from general tiredness do?
4. How does exercise change you?
5. What kind of exercise is the best?
6. What sports are popular in our country?

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Sport is probably as old as the humanity itself. It has been developing with the developing and growth of the mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games.

Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. It makes for a healthy mind in a healthy body. Sports help people to keep in good health.

We all need to exercise. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest.

Exercise makes you feel and look better.

The best exercise is one which involves in repeated movements, those are: walking, jogging or swimming. Bending and stretching will add flexibility and feeling of lightness.

Among the sports popular in our country are football, basketball, swimming, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. A person can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

Вариант 1

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. Участвовать в спортивных соревнованиях:

A) to take part B) to keep fit C) to compete

2. Парусный спорт:

A) a skating B) a swimming C) a sailing

3. Мастерство:

A) a sense B) a skill C) an injury

4. БЫТЬ ВЫНОСЛИВЫМ:

A) to be tough B) to be self -confident C) to be competitive

5. Побить рекорд:

A) to win B) to break a record C) to throw

2. Поставьте глагол в подходящую форму:

1. Sport (to teach) _____ you to win and to lose.

2. The Olympic Games (to dedicate) _____ to the Olympian Gods.

3. The Olympic Flag (to be) _____ the symbol of the Olympic Games since 1920.

4. The first Modern Olympic Games (to take) _____ place in Greece in 1896.

5. By about 650 BC the Games (to held) _____ over five days.

3. С вашей точки зрения:

1) Sport takes a lot of time and energy.

2) Sport makes people strong and healthy.

3) Sport develops a sense of coordination.

4) Sport is dangerous.

5) Sport teaches to be competitive.

4. Запишите ваш любимый вид спорта: _____

5. Выпишите одно слово, которое по каким-либо признакам выпадает из логического ряда:

-football

-skiing

-basketball

-volleyball

-tennis

6. Прочитайте текст.

For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.

Подберите заголовок к тексту.

-Difficult task

-Shopping in comfort

-Digging for the past

- Shopping from home
- Risky sport

Вариант 2

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. Быть бодрым и здоровым:

- A) to take part B) to keep fit C) to compete

2. Плавание:

- A) a skating B) a swimming C) a sailing

3. Участие в группе поддержки:

- A) a cheerleading B) a skill C) an injury

4. Быть уверенным в себе:

- A) to be tough B) to be self -confident C) to be competitive

5. Победить:

- A) to win B) to break a record C) to throw

2. Поставьте глагол в подходящую форму:

1. The first Modern Olympic Games (to take) _____ place in Greece in 1896.

2. Sport (to teach) _____ you to win and to lose.

3. The Olympic Games (to dedicate) _____ to the Olympian Gods.

4. The Olympic Flag (to be) _____ the symbol of the Olympic Games since 1920.

5. By about 650 BC the Games (to held) _____ over five days.

3. С вашей точки зрения:

1. Sport takes a lot of time and energy.

2. Sport makes people strong and healthy.

3. Sport develops a sense of coordination.

4. Sport is dangerous.

5. Sport teaches to be competitive.

4. Запишите ваш любимый вид спорта: _____

5. Выпишите одно слово, которое по каким-либо признакам выпадает из логического ряда:

-football

-skiing

-basketball

-volleyball

-tennis

6. Прочитайте текст

For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.

Подберите заголовок к тексту.

-Difficult task

-Shopping in comfort

-Digging for the past

-Shopping from home

-Risky sport

Практическая работа № 10 «Жизнь в больших городах»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (сложносочиненные предложения, глаголы в Present, Past, Future Simple), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме

«Жизнь в больших городах», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: сложносочиненные предложения, глаголы в Present, Past, Future Simple.

1 вариант

1) Завершите предложения, используя глагол в скобках в правильном времени - Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Next Thursday Charlie ... to London. (go)
2. My brother usually ... early. (get up)

2) Вставьте вспомогательный глагол в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

1. Lily ... go to the cinema last week. She stayed at home.
2. What time ... you usually go to bed?

3) Переделайте предложения в соответствии с информацией, данной в скобках.

Пример: Our friends come to see us every Friday. (last Friday) - Our friends came to see us last Friday.

1. Every day the shop closes at 7 p.m. (yesterday)
2. I will help you tomorrow. (yesterday)

4) Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. He drink/drinks milk every day.
2. I read/readed that article a week ago.

2 вариант

1) Завершите предложения, используя глагол в скобках в правильном времени - Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. I ... coffee every morning. (drink)
2. I ... to him a week ago. (speak)

2) Вставьте вспомогательный глагол в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях.

1. ... you watch the news last night?
2. Nick ... know Jack. They haven't met before.

3) Переделайте предложения в соответствии с информацией, данной в скобках.

Пример: Our friends come to see us every Friday. (last Friday) - Our friends came to see us last Friday.

1. My sister went on holiday a week ago. (next month)
2. We will have a meeting in two weeks. (two weeks ago)

4) Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I doesn't trust/don't trust this kind of people.
2. My son didn't go/didn't went swimming yesterday.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Жизнь в больших городах».

Фронтальная работа. Учащиеся отвечают на вопросы:

Do you like your Samara? Why?

Do you know the history of Samara well?

What historical facts of the city do you remember?

Do you know the main sights of Samara?

What makes the country ideal for living in it?

What should the place have to satisfy its citizens?

What makes people love their native cities?

What are the people dissatisfied with? (authorities; lack of order; bad work of police; lack of good doctors and other specialists; a few kindergartens and children's playgrounds; litter; unemployment; bad roads; undeveloped tourist system and infrastructure of several regions; problems with housing and communal services, etc.)

What should people do to solve these problems? (to be interested in politics and economics; to vote in elections (especially local ones); to enter political parties and social organizations; to participate in meetings or strikes; to send letters to higher authorities; to take part in political and social life of the city; to be polite, tolerant and kind; to participate in cleaning days; to protect historical and architectural monuments, etc.)

Игра "Fast Pictures". Ученикам предлагается посмотреть на изображение в течение нескольких секунд и попытаться запомнить как можно больше деталей. После этого учащиеся описывают ситуацию на фотографии, опираясь на наводящие вопросы преподавателя.



Практическая работа № 11 «Преимущества и недостатки проживания в сельской местности»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Преимущества и недостатки проживания в сельской местности», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Преимущества и недостатки проживания в сельской местности».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Заполните таблицу, используя слова: a field, a capital, people, a park, small houses, a horse, a bridge, an apple tree, a Zoo, a river, a cinema, sheep, a supermarket, a farm, a car, a cow, tall houses, a hill.

city	countryside

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

A country is a perfect place to live in for some people. However, there also those, who consider living in the country a very bad idea. It is impossible to define who is right, because different thoughts exist, you can find pros and cons of living there.

We chose a place to live in according to the certain reasons. First of all, we try to look for the place, where we will have an opportunity to develop ourselves and use all the available possibilities. It can be a prestigious place to study, a well developed firm or, for example, a farm where we will have an opportunity to grow fruits and vegetables and keep animals. If you want to make a career, a country is not suitable place to live in, but if you want to be a farmer and keep your own garden, a village would be an ideal place to choose.

There is a big plus of living in the village – fresh air and beautiful nature. There are people who are tired of noisy cities, overcrowded streets and roads. Such people want to live in a quiet place where there is a high level of privacy, a place, where they can heal the soul and find a harmony with nature. In such a case, a countryside will suit the best.

While talking about the disadvantages, you will have some difficulties if there is a need to commute. It may also happen that there will be no transport routes or no proper public transport. People, who live in the countryside and daily commute to a working place, can be very disappointed. However, if you have your own car, it will not become a problem for you.

A countryside is a perfect place for old people and children. Old people can improve their health conditions or just have a rest there. They can also find some activities not to be bored at their age. They can organize a walk in the woods, to enjoy beautiful landscapes, to grow fruits or vegetables. There is a lot of freedom for children in the village. They can safely ride a bike or play outdoor games. In summer, they can swim in the river and sunbathe, in winter it is possible to play snowball fights. A countryside is quite a safe place as there are no cars and highways; there are no crowded streets, where they can be lost.

If you want to live in the rural area very much, you can find an alternative. For example, you can look for a countryside, which is situated not far from a big city. It will give you an opportunity to study or work in the prestigious place, but you will live in the quiet and peaceful area. If you find a place, where your heart belongs, there will be no difference for you, whether it has many disadvantages. It is just very important to learn how to turn them into the advantages or just look for the alternative ways.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа № 12 «Достопримечательности моего района»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Достопримечательности моего района», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Достопримечательности моего района».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

The History of the Samara region

More than two million seven hundred twenty thousand one hundred seventy one persons Russian - the basic population of the Russian Federation live in the Samara Region. The formation of the Russian population of the Samara area occurred in the sixteenth - nineteenth the centuries for the account of a resettlement from the other places. The first constant settlements in Zavolzhje have appeared after building a fortress Samara on the left coast of the Volga river in fifteen eighty six

under which protection there were Russian settlements on Samara Luka. The peasants running to the Volga became founders of these villages in the central districts of Russia. The first Russian villages trebled, as a rule, under the aegis of large proprietors - church feudal lords and merchants - industrialists.

Large and small villages were the earliest Russian settlements in the territory of the Average Volga region. The last population was formed near the strengthened lines and fortified cities. The most widespread type of rural Russian settlements was a village with a small amount of yards. While increasing in number of inhabitants and occurrence of churches rural area was renamed into a village. Names of settlements had a various origin. On an environment the Samara region can be divided into northern and southern parts which natural watershed is the river Samara. In a northern part prevailing soil is the fertile chernozem with clay, limestone and quarts breeds, in a southern part - loam with the same sort.

The basic systems of land tenure in the Samara province is tryokhpolie, prevailing in northern and northern parts of the province, and a refalse system extending in its southern parts.

Traditional instrument of labour was a plough, a heavy wheel plough - caban, a horse plough and a frame harrow. The heavy plough to which were put three-four, and sometimes five steams of an oxen, was available only in an economy of prosperous peasants, the horse plough was more universal and thus equally well overturned and loosened the earth.

The basic agricultural crops in territory of the Samara were the rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, peas, and also flax and hemp (for clothes manufacturing).

In the twentieth century there was a number of settlements where a down - knitting craft has been extented. Rod weathing of furniture and house utensils has been developed in the Samara province.

The Samara province is known for the house carving which has had especial development in northern areas.

The traditional national suit of Russian settlement of the Samara province prior to the beginning of the twentieth century represented three ethnographic groups: northern, southern and average.

The main element of a North Russian complex of Russian national suit is a sundress in a combination to a shirt, a headdress and a short breast clothes which has had various names (epanechka, korotyona, pyoruskry).

Today`s inhabitants of the Samara region remember different /stories of our settlements and carefully store a sacred precept of our ancestors: to live in peace consent and respect.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Чтение монологов. Учащиеся зачитывают подготовленные заранее короткие сообщения о достопримечательностях Богатовского района (Святое озеро, Кутулукское водохранилище, Бузулукский бор, храмы Богатовского района и т.д.)

Практическая работа № 13 «Как отдыхает молодежь»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (придаточные предложения времени и условия if, when), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Как отдыхает молодежь», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: придаточные предложения времени и условия if, when.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Заполните пропуски союзами when или if.

1 вариант

1. ... I go home tonight, I'll have a bath.
2. ... there is a good programme on TV, I'll watch it.
3. ... there's nothing in the fridge, we'll eat out.
4. ... you can't do your homework, ask for help.
5. I'll give the money back to you, ... I see you next time.
6. I'll come to bed ... this programme ends.
7. ... anyone phones me, tell them I'm out.

2 вариант

1. We'll go skiing next winter ... we have enough money.
2. ... it's a nice day tomorrow, we'll go swimming.
3. I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll phone you ... I arrive.
4. Come on! ... we hurry, we'll catch the bus!
5. ... I play tennis with Justin, he always wins.
6. The shops are full of things to buy ... Christmas comes.
7. «I've lost my bag.» — «... I find it, I'll let you know.»

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Досуг».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Определите, какой жанр музыки соответствует каждому определению. Используйте слова: Rap, opera, jazz, punk, heavy metal, blues.

1. _____ Rock music that is played in a fast, loud, and aggressive way. It was very popular in the late 1970s.
2. _____ A style of music invented by black American musicians in the early part of the twentieth century. It has a strong rhythm and often involves improvisation. Famous musicians include Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday and Miles Davis.
3. _____ A type of music in which singers don't sing but speak the words quickly, in a rhythmic way.
4. _____ It's like a play in the theatre, but people sing the words.
5. _____ A type of very loud rock music, with lots of guitars and a strong beat.
6. _____ A type of music developed by black American musicians in the southern United States. It is slow, often sad, and with a strong rhythm.

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Free Time

Most people have hobbies and interests which they prefer doing in their free time. As for me, I don't get much free time, especially on weekdays. However, at weekends I try to do the activities I like most of all. They are bowling, dancing, swimming, reading, listening to music and playing chess. Football playing is something that I have taken up recently and I quite enjoy it. Swimming is my all time favourite activity. For bowling and singing I need a company. Sometimes me and my friends go to the nearest disco and dance there. The ground floor has bowling alleys, so we can combine these two activities. When I have spare time I love reading books, especially romantic novels and detective stories. When I want something relaxing, I listen to music. My favourite band at the moment is Linkin Park. Occasionally I go for a walk with my best friends. We chat about everything, and sometime we even gossip about other classmates. I plan my weekends in advance. If I don't have my own plans my friends usually offer me something exciting: rock climbing, diving or snowboarding. Speaking of hobbies, I'd like to tell you about my collection of coins. I collect coins from all over the world. My father often travels and he

brings me many different coins. I know that teenagers have many other leisure activities, such as playing football, snowboarding, rock climbing, drawing, windsurfing or travelling, and else.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа № 14 «Если бы у меня было больше свободного времени»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Если бы у меня было больше свободного времени», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Если бы у меня было больше свободного времени».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

Do you have a hobby?

What is your (your mother's, your father's, your sister's, your brother's, your friend's) hobby?

How often do you do it?

When do you do it?

Who do you do it with?

Работа в парах. Прочитать диалоги. На этих примерах составить собственные диалоги.

Диалог №1. P1: Do you have a hobby?

P2: Yes? I do. My hobby is fishing. What about you?

P1: Have a hobby too. My hobby is sport. I like sport very much.

P2: That's great.

Диалог №2. P1: Have you got a hobby?

P2: Yes, I have. My hobby is dancing. And, I hope, you have a hobby too. What is your hobby?

P1: I'm fond of playing football. I like football very much.

P2: That's wonderful.

Фронтальная работа. Учитель зачитывает описание различных хобби. Учащиеся отвечают, о каких хобби идет речь.

1. Some people like to visit different cities, towns, historical places, some visit other countries. They can travel by car, by train or by bus. This hobby helps them to learn history, geography, traditions of different people and countries. (travelling)

2. Some people play football, swim very well. They often go to the stadium or the sports ground. (sports)

3. Last Sunday my mother enjoyed the performance greatly. There was a storm of applause; she saw the stage and the scenery very well. So she promised to take me to the opera next time. (going to the theatre)

4. My friend likes to plant beautiful flowers and grows many plants in her ground. (gardening)

5. My cousin is fond of travelling and two weeks ago he bought a new camera. He is proud of his collections of photos. (taking photos)

6. When I come to visit my brother, he shows me new coins, badges and stamps on the theme he specializes in. (collecting)

7. Jane has got a puppy, she feeds it, takes her puppy for a walk, teaches to do tricks. Jane wants to have a parrot as well. (keeping pets)
8. Bob's mother and father spend much time in the nature. They go to the river to catch fish. (fishing)
9. Mary Watson goes to Music school where her teachers teach her to play the piano. So she is fond of playing ... (playing musical instruments)
10. My grandmother has got a big collection of books. I often buy new detective stories for her. (reading)
11. Some people like to sing songs. They sing them at home, at the parties, listen to songs with great pleasure. (singing)

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Составить рассказ о своем хобби на основе плана:

My hobby is ...

It helps me...

I can...

My hobby is very interesting because ...

I think it is ...

Практическая работа № 15 «Новости»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (Present Continuous), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Новости», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: Present Continuous.

1 вариант.

1. Переведите предложения в настоящем продолженном времени.

1. Хелен покупает помидоры на рынке.
2. Маленький Том плачет в спальне.
3. Идет дождь.
4. Мы играем в теннис с друзьями.
5. Мама готовит куриный суп.
6. Обезьянки едят бананы на дереве.
7. Мой брат учит стишок.

2. Составьте из слов предложения.

1. Anna – juice – is – orange – drinking.
2. not – sun – shining – the – is.

2 вариант.

1. Переведите предложения в настоящем продолженном времени.

1. Что ты читаешь?
2. Почему он спит сейчас?
3. Где играют твои дети?

4. Поезд не движется.
5. Мальчики не танцуют.
6. Джек и Джейн не помогают мне.
7. Учитель не смотрит на нас.

2. Составьте из слов предложения.

1. dress – she – long – is – a – today – wearing.
2. we – playing – not – violin – are – the.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Новости».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Mass media is a broad concept. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, Internet and else. It's hard to imagine life without mass media nowadays. Media plays very important part in everyday life. It informs us about current affairs in the world. It educates us, gives a possibility to learn something new. It certainly entertains us in different ways. Mass media influences the way people dress, eat, communicate and many other parts of our lives. It can often make people change their views on different matters. Millions of people watch TV every day, listen to the radio in cars, read newspaper and magazines. Everyone finds something interesting through means of media. Of course, not all that we see, hear or read is objective. Sometimes the information can be altered. However, I believe that good reporters try to deliver us only reliable information. My favourite types of media are TV and Internet. I often watch interesting films on TV or educational channels, such as Animal Planet and National Geographic. As for Internet, it probably unites all media sources nowadays. So I can easily watch the same films or channels online. Besides, Internet is also used for mass communication, so I use it to talk to my friends. I don't usually listen to the radio but if my parents turn it on in the car, I enjoy it. We also buy sometimes newspapers and magazines from kiosks.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа № 16 «Средства массовой информации»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (местоимения: указательные, притяжательные), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Средства массовой информации», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: местоимения: указательные, притяжательные.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант.

1) Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. This is Ben's room. | 4. Nick's mother is an economist. |
| 2. This is Helen's hat. | 5. Where is my brother's bag? |
| 3. Here is my parents' house. | 6. I like Helen's car. |

2) Измените предложения по образцу, употребляя указательные местоимения во множественном числе.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. This book is French. | 3. That map is old. |
| 2. This girl is in the garden. | 4. This student is from Great Britain. |

2 вариант.

1) Замените выделенные слова притяжательными местоимениями.

1 This student's sister is my friend.

4. Ann's brothers study at the university.

2. My sister's house is not far from Ben's house.

5. These boys' fathers don't work at the factory.

3. Where is the children's room?

6. Here is my sister's flat.

2) Измените предложения по образцу, употребляя указательные местоимения во множественном числе.

1. This is my bag.

3. That room is nice.

2. This is a French text.

4. This film is interesting.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Средства массовой информации».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

What kind of mass media do you prefer?

Do you use it for entertainment or education?

Where do you usually get news from?

Can we believe in everything written in newspapers?

What source of information helps you in studying?

Работа в группах. Обсудить позитивные и негативные стороны каждого вида средств массовой информации.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Подберите слова к каждому определению.

- a) Television
- b) Newspaper
- c) Advertisement
- d) Quiz
- e) Tabloid
- f) Talk show
- g) The Internet

- h) Handbook
- i) Radio
- j) Music programme
- k) Soap opera
- l) Sports news
- m) Encyclopedia

- 1. A small book giving useful facts
- 2. A book giving information about everything
- 3. A TV or radio programme or an article giving information about sports competitions
- 4. The process of sending and receiving messages through the air
- 5. A serial about relationships between people especially about love usually with a happy end
- 6. A way to communicate with your partner who might be a thousand miles away using the computer
- 7. A TV programme where people discuss different problems expressing their opinions
- 8. Broadcasting programmes for people to watch on their television sets
- 9. A set of questions on different subjects to be asked
- 10. A paper printed and sold usually daily or weekly with news, advertisements
- 11. A newspaper with rather small pages, many pictures and little serious news
- 12. A short film or a short article which gives us information about an object and makes us buy it
- 13. A programme which gives us information about the modern trends of music and lets us listen to it

Практическая работа № 17 «Человек – часть природы»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (Present Perfect), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Человек – часть природы», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: Present Perfect.

1 вариант.

1) Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Perfect.

1. John (write) his name. 2. I (draw) a picture. 3. Tom (blow out) the light. 4. The cat (drink) its milk. 5. The tree (fall) across the road. 6. John (give) his bicycle to his brother. 7. You (make) a mistake.

2) Сделайте данные предложения отрицательными

1. Jack has washed the dog. 2. Father has already cleaned his car. 3. Mr Snowdon has made a speech at the conference. 4. Granny has bought me some cakes. 5. They have painted their old house. 6. Liz has bought some flowers. 7. My sister has just cooked breakfast for the family. 8. The cat has already eaten fish. 9. Mrs Gracy have gone to London. 10. I have never been to India.

2 вариант.

1) Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Perfect.

1. We (eat) our dinner. 2. The train just (go). 3. I just (tell) the answer. 4. George never (be) in Australia. 5. John and Richard just (go away). 6. The baker (sell) all his cakes. 7. I (read) this book.

2) Сделайте данные предложения отрицательными

1. She has just broken a vase. 2. We have cleaned the room. 3. Cris has phoned his friend. 4. The train has just arrived. 5. It has just started to rain. 6. Kelly has gone to America. 7. We have left our books to school. 8. The stree has changed a lot. 9. You have worked here for a long time. 10. Mandy has been to Greece.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Человек – часть природы».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

How do you understand the topic of the lesson? Why does man depend on nature?

Why are scientists so worried about the greenhouse effect and the process of global warming? Do you think it is caused by human activities?

Can you name some of the disasters which are not always controlled by people?

Have you heard about huge tornado in America and flood in Russia?

Are people able to resist natural disasters and survive?

Some people believe that the Earth is being damaged by human activity. Others feel that human activity makes the Earth a better place to live. What is your opinion?

Have you ever thought about your future?

Do you think the people of tomorrow will be happier than we are?

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Nature is all around us. We see it every day. It's the sunset, the sunrise, the song of birds, the blooming of flowers, the wind that blows, etc. These signs are an integral part of our lives. On

the one hand we cherish these natural blessings, on the other hand – we don't appreciate fully their importance. Thus, our future generations can be cut from these treasures. They might see less of natural wonders, because the humanity gradually destroys forests and kills some species of animals. It all happens due to industrial revolution and the growing number of chemical plants. Humans are the only species on our planet that consciously manipulate the environment. Unfortunately, we are poor leaders in this hierarchy, if we can't increase the awareness of ecology. People are too self-centered to notice how badly they treat the surrounding environment. For thousands of years they lived in harmony with nature till the development of civilization. They could use the natural riches limitlessly, while today we have to use all the resources sparingly. Pollution is another threat to nature. So many cities today are trapped in air and noise pollution that comes from motor vehicles and factories. That's why some people tend to live in the countryside, where the air is much cleaner and fresher. World industries throw about 1000 million tons of dust and harmful substances into atmosphere. As a result many rare species of animals and plants die out, lakes dry up, forests disappear. Obviously our nurtured nature is in danger. And if people don't take serious measures to save it, our planet can soon become lifeless.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Распределите следующие высказывания в две колонки: 1) what people can do to protect our planet (что люди могут сделать для защиты планеты); 2) what they are not allowed to do (что люди не должны делать), в этом случае используйте слово don't.

1. ask your governments to make laws to protect air, water and soil.
2. develop international cooperation to solve ecological problems.
3. waste water, gas, energy, natural resources.
4. turn the planet into a pile of rubbish.
5. save water, gas, energy and other natural resources.
6. dump or pour industrial waste into rivers, lakes, seas and oceans.
7. put poisons into the water, air and soil.
8. keep your towns, cities and countryside clean.

Практическая работа № 18 «Стихийные бедствия»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (сложноподчиненные предложения), развитие навыков монологической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Стихийные бедствия», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: сложноподчиненные предложения.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант.

1. Образуйте сложное предложение, соединив два простых предложения подходящим союзом "and – but – or – so – because" (возможны несколько вариантов).
1. The taxi stopped. The passenger got out.
2. The taxi stopped. The passenger stayed in the car.
3. My brother is married. He lives in Italy.
4. My brother is married. My sister is single.

5. It rained yesterday. We stayed at home.
6. I bought a magazine. I haven't read it yet.
7. They've got a nice house. They haven't got a garden.
8. Mary often goes to the theatre. She loves operas.
9. Are you going to make a cake? Have you already made it?
10. Our neighbors were very poor. They never asked for help.

2. Поставьте but или so.

1. We were late, ... we missed the train.
2. I live in Oxford, ... I work in London.
3. The hotel is very expensive, ... only rich people stay there.

3. Выберите подходящий союз.

1. Some of my friends have found the work ... (after – while – before) others are still unemployed.
2. I agree with the idea, ... (since – although – before) I don't think it's quite practical.
3. You should brush your teeth ... (after – before – while) have finished your meal.
4. Let's go home ... (after – before – while) it starts raining.
5. The storm started ... (after – before – while) the kids were playing in the yard.

2 вариант.

1. Образуйте сложное предложение, соединив два простых предложения подходящим союзом “and – but – or – so – because” (возможны несколько вариантов).

1. We opened the window. It was too hot inside.
2. The sea was cold. We didn't go swimming.
3. I was so tired. I went to bed.
4. Tim doesn't like Moscow. It is very noisy and big.
5. It was a difficult exam. I passed it.
6. They wanted to eat sushi. There wasn't any Japanese restaurant nearby.
7. Gordon worked hard. She could make a lot of money.
8. Joanna is fond of tennis. She plays really well.
9. To get to town you can take any bus. You can just walk.
10. I needed some help with French. I took private lessons.

2. Поставьте but или so.

1. He lost his laptop, ... he went to the police station.
2. The hotel is very expensive, ... only rich people stay there.

3. Выберите подходящий союз.

1. Give this book to Sam ... (since – when – until) you see him.
2. He has ridden a horse ... (since – when – until) he was a little boy.
3. The first jeans were designed for workers, ... (since – although – before) today they are worn all over the world.
4. The sun is quite warm today, ... (after – while – before) the air is still chilly.
5. ... (Unless – When – While) they help me, I won't be able to finish the report on time.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Стихийные бедствия». Просмотр презентации об экстремальных природных явлениях.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Заполните пропуски, используя глаголы в скобках в Past Simple. Переведите текст.

On December 26th 2004, no one 1) _____ (expect) that a terrible disaster 2) _____ (have to) take place. At 8:00 am local time, an undersea earthquake 3) _____ (occure) off the west

coast of Sumatra, Indonesia. The natural tremor 4) _____ (result) in a destructive tsunami which 5) _____ (hit) Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and Thailand. The force from these massive waves 6) _____ (cause) roads to crack and buildings to collapse. Despite the fact that several countries quickly 7) _____ (send) rescue teams to the area to search for and treat survivors almost 230,000 people 8) _____ (die) that day.

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Natural disasters such as flood, fire, tornado, earthquake, tsunamis are becoming more and more frequent on our planet. In short description a natural disaster is a result of a natural hazard, which has a negative effect on human beings. These geologic processes can lead to serious consequences such as loss of life, property damage, economic problems. Certain areas are more exposed to natural disasters. For example, most of New Zealand's coastline is exposed to tsunami hazard, while the Far East region is exposed to floods. Being aware of possible dangers, people should be prepared to protect themselves, their families and communities. Two important preparation steps are the developing of emergency plan and assembling a supply kit. However, all the known disasters have unique nature and should be approached separately. Some of the common natural hazards are as follows: earthquake, flood, drought, heat wave, hurricane, volcanic eruption, hailstorm, tornado, tsunami, landslide, wildfire, blizzard. I'd like to tell you a bit more about floods, hurricane and earthquakes. A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land. In severe cases it can result in human and animal deaths. Very often the crops are destroyed, which brings famine. A hurricane is a severe tropical cyclone or storm that often occurs in certain parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This destructive hazard can lead to changes in weather and economy. It can also result in heavy rains, thunderstorm, flood or even tornado. An earthquake is the result of a sudden collision among the tectonic plates of the Earth. Such collision leads to massive and occasionally deathly vibrations. However, learning about these specific threats and the measures, which should be taken, can save many lives.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа № 19 «Образование в России»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (согласование времен, косвенная речь), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Образование в России», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: согласование времен, косвенная речь.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант

Упражнение 1.

Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

Пример: The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents, please". – The teacher asked me to hand that note to my parents.

1. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert.
2. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow."

Упражнение 2.

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

Пример: He said "I have just received a letter from my uncle." – He said he had just received a letter from his uncle.

1. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me.
2. I said to them: "I can give you my uncle's address."

Упражнение 3.

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

Пример: Tom said he would go to see the doctor the next day. – Tom said: “I shall go and see the doctor tomorrow”

2. He told me he had fallen ill.

2. They told me that Tom had not come to school the day before.

Упражнение 4.

Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.

Пример: Mother said to me: “Who has brought this parcel?” – Mother asked me who had brought that parcel.

1. He said to her: “Where do you usually spend your summer holidays?”

2. Ann said to Mike: “When did you leave London?”

Упражнение 5.

Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи, начиная каждое предложение со слов, данных в скобках.

Пример: Where did I put the book? (I forgot ...) – I forgot where I had put the book.

1. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know ...)

2. Where can I buy an English-Russian dictionary? (He asked me ...)

Упражнение 6.

Передайте следующие общие вопросы в косвенной речи.

Пример: I said to Mike: “Have you packed your suitcase?” – I asked Mike if he had packed his suitcase.

1. I said to Kate: “Did anybody meet you at the station?” 2. I said to her: “Can you give me their address?” 3. I asked Tom: “Have you had breakfast?”

Упражнение 7.

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

Пример: I asked him if he was going to a health resort. – I said to him: “Are you going to a health resort?”

1. I asked him if the doctor had given him some medicine. I asked him if he was feeling better now.

2. I asked the man how long he had been to St. Petersburg.

2 вариант

Упражнение 1.

Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. “Please bring me some fish soup,” he said to the waitress.

2. “Please don’t mention it to anybody,” Mary said to her friend.

Упражнение 2.

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. Misha said: “I saw them at my parents’ house last year.”

2. “I don’t go to this shop very often,” she said. .”

Упражнение 3.

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. He told me he was ill.

2. I told my sister that she might catch cold.

Упражнение 4.

Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.

1. She said to Boris: “When will you be back home?”

2. I said to Nick: “Where are you going?”

Упражнение 5.

Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи, начиная каждое

предложение со слов, данных в скобках.

1. Where is he going? (He didn't tell anybody ...)
2. Where is he? (Did you know ...)

Упражнение 6.

Передайте следующие общие вопросы в косвенной речи.

1. Mary said to Peter: "Have you shown your photo to Dick?"
2. He said to us: "Did you go to the museum this morning?"

Упражнение 7.

Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

1. I asked my friend if he had a headache.
2. I wanted to know when he had fallen ill.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Образование в России».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Education in Russia

Education is an important part of modern life.

Originally Russian education starts from the early age. Children can start going to kindergarten from the age of two, but this is not a compulsory education. It depends on parents' decision and child's wish to attend this institution.

In the Russian Federation the school education is compulsory. Pupils start going to school from the age of seven and till 16.

Mandatory education in Russia is presented by three types of schools: primary, secondary and high.

The primary school teaches its pupils elementary skills, such as reading, writing, counting. Many schools also offer foreign languages or some other special disciplines at this age.

The most important period is the secondary school, which starts from the 4th or 5th grade, depending on school. This is the time when children start learning Biology, Geography, Chemistry, Physics, Computing, and many other new subjects.

At the 9th grade children face a very important period in their life. They have to choose whether to continue school education, or to leave for other types of educational institutions, such as college, specialized schools and else. If the pupil decides to continue studying in high school, which lasts for two years, he can enter the university after school graduation.

Of course, it's only the general pattern of education in Russia, but there can also be some exceptions nowadays. For example, there are lots of special schools, where they pay attention only to particular subjects. Also, apart from state schools, there are a number of private schools, where education is not free of charge.

When they complete high grades they can either continue to study at school for more 2 years, or go to a professional school where they study not only main subjects, but are able to learn some profession. When school pupils leave school they can try to continue their education in institutes or universities.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №20 «Среднее профессиональное образование в России»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (имена прилагательные и наречия в сравнительной и превосходной степенях), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Среднее профессиональное образование в России», развитие интереса учащихся к

изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: имена прилагательные и наречия в сравнительной и превосходной степенях).

1 вариант.

1. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. A train is _____ than a bus.
2. This text is the _____ of all.
3. I was ill last week but today I am _____
4. Park Street is _____ than Market Street.

2. Вставьте more или less.

1. People are _____ intelligent than monkeys.
2. Summer holidays are _____ splendid than winter holidays.
3. Maths is _____ important than English.
4. Books are _____ interesting than films.

2 вариант.

1. Вставьте подходящее прилагательное в нужной степени.

1. This jacket is small for me. Show me a _____ one.
2. What is the _____ thing in life?
3. A crocodile is _____ than a water snake.
4. Helen is the _____ girl in our class.

2. Вставьте more или less.

1. Writing in English is _____ difficult than speaking.
2. Parents are _____ helpful than teachers.
3. Reading is _____ useful than watching TV.
4. Food is _____ expensive than clothes.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Среднее профессиональное образование в России».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Education in Russia

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life.

The literacy rate in Russia is almost 100%. Half of Russia's adults has at least college education. So Russia has the highest college-level education in the world.

Russia has pre-school educational system. About 2/3 of children aged 5 attend kindergartens. Since the age of 6 or 7 children attend school. Eleven-year secondary education in Russia is compulsory. School term has 3 stages: elementary (grades 1-4), middle (grades 5-9) and senior (grades 10-11) classes.

Before 1990 the course of school training was 10-years, but since 1990 school study lasts for 11 years. Education in state schools is free. Male and female students have equal rights in all stages of education.

The school year starts in September 1 and finishes in May. It is divided into four terms. Study programme in schools is fixed. It means that schoolchildren can't choose subjects they want to study.

When children finish school, they have to pass the Unified state examination (USE). It's the set of standardised tests.

University level of education in Russia is high. The country inherited a system of high level of education from the Soviet Union.

A student can continue his/her education in colleges and universities.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №21 «Среднее профессиональное образование за рубежом»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (неопределенные местоимения), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Среднее профессиональное образование за рубежом», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: неопределенные местоимения.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

1 вариант.

1. Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?
2. You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.
3. Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?
4. We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
5. I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.

2 вариант.

1. I think ... (something/anything) is burning.
2. ... (Somebody/Anybody) told me about his job.
3. I couldn't find my umbrella ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere).
4. Sorry, I can do ... (someone/anyone/nothing) for you.
5. There was ... (something/anything/nobody) to answer the phone in the office.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Среднее профессиональное образование за рубежом».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The system of education in any country is aimed at developing a personality for the good of the individual and society as a whole.

Pre-school education in England begins at the age of 3 or 4. Around half of the children at this age attend nursery schools or playgroups mostly organised by parents. Children of this age need care as well as education. That's why kids play a lot, learn to listen attentively and to behave.

Compulsory primary education begins at the age of five in England, Wales and Scotland and at four in Northern Ireland. Children start their school career in an infant school. Lessons start at 9 a. m. and are over at 4 p.m. They are taught «3 R's»: Reading, wRiting, aRithme-tic. Pupils have a lot of fun at school, drawing, reading, dancing or singing.

When they are 7 pupils move to a junior school, which lasts four years till they are 11. They study a lot of subjects: English, Mathematics, Science, History, Geography along with Technology, Music, Art and Physical education.

Most of children (over 90 per cent) go to state schools where education is free. Only a small proportion of them attend private (Public) or independent schools. Parents have to pay for the education at these schools. The fees are high and only some families can afford it. So such schools are for the representatives of the high class of England. The most notable Public schools are Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby.

Secondary education begins at 11. The majority of secondary schools are Comprehensive schools where boys and girls study together. Besides, parents can take their sons and daughters to Grammar schools or Secondary Modern Schools.

Grammar schools provide an academic course from 11 to 18. They prepare pupils for colleges and universities.

Many children of working class families go to Modern schools. They give a very limited education. Pupils get instruction in woodwork, metal work, sewing, shorthand, typing and cooking. After finishing such a school a pupil becomes an unskilled worker.

The Comprehensive Schools have their own «Grammar school» classes and «Modern classes».

Every pupil has to choose a set of subjects to learn. If he takes up Art he will study English Literature, Music, Art, Drama and foreign languages. If he is good at exact and natural sciences, he will learn Science: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry. Biology. Geography, Economics and Technical Drawing.

The British government encourages careers education in the country. That's why secondary schools try to break down the barriers between education and business. They set up close links with firms to allow their students to take part in business activities.

At around 16 years old teenagers take some exams and coursework to get General Certificate of Education. Those who choose to stay on at school usually study for two further years to pass A level (Advanced level) exams. These exams will give them a chance to enter the university.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Отметьте, какие из высказываний правильные, а какие нет. “true” or “false”.

1. Schools which State does not control are private schools. (T)
2. Children went to different schools at the age of 14. (F)
3. British children don't need to stay at school until they are 16. (F)
4. Boys and girls who are interested in working with their hands go to modern schools. (T)
5. Boarding schools are the places, where pupils don't pay for education. (F)
6. In technical schools children study mostly rechnical subjects. (T)
7. Students study at colleges at the age between 15 and 17. (T)

Практическая работа №22 «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (глаголы в страдательном залоге), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: глаголы в страдательном залоге.

1 вариант.

1. Напишите вопросы в страдательном залоге. Некоторые из них в настоящем времени, некоторые – в прошлом.

1. Ask about the telephone. (when/invent?) *When was the telephone invented?*

2. Ask about glass. (how/make?) How _____?

2. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужном времени (present или past) и залоге.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people *are employed* (employ) there.

2. Water _____ (cover) most of the Earth's surface.

3. Most of the Earth's surface _____ (cover) by water.

3. Сделайте из предложений в действительном залоге предложения в Present Perfect Passive.

1. They first made cognac in 1643. *Cognac has been made* since 1643.

2. People drank wine over 5,000 years ago. _____ for over 5,000 years.

3. They first brewed beer near Munich almost 1,000 years ago.
_____ for almost 1,000 years.

2 вариант.

1. Напишите вопросы в страдательном залоге. Некоторые из них в настоящем времени, некоторые – в прошлом.

1. Ask about silver. (what/use for?) _____?

2. Ask about television. (when/invent?) _____?

2. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в нужном времени (present или past) и залоге.

1. The park gates _____ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.

2. The letter _____ (post) a week ago and it _____ (arrive) yesterday.

3. The boat _____ (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody _____ (rescue).

3. Сделайте из предложений в действительном залоге предложения в Present Perfect Passive.

1. People first bought beer in cans in 1935. _____ since 1935.

2. They first produced whisky more than 700 years ago. _____ for over 700 years.

3. People first sold Coca-Cola in 1886. _____ since 1886.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What holidays do people celebrate in our country?

2. Tell me what is your favorite holiday?

3. What British holidays do you know?

4. The British have got many celebrations?

5. What British celebrations do you know?

6. When do British people celebrate New Year?

7. 2. When do British people celebrate Christmas?

8. 3. When do Russian people celebrate Christmas?

9. 4. When do children dress up as witches and ghosts?

10. 5. On what day do people in many European countries send special cards to someone they love?
11. 6. Do we have the same tradition in Russia?
12. 7. What other Russian holidays can you name?
13. 8. What do you know about Victory Day?

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

There are fewer public holidays in Great Britain than in other European countries. They are Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Years Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, and Summer Bank Holiday. Public holidays in Britain are called bank holidays, because the banks as well as most of the offices and shops are closed.

The most favourite holiday is Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present. It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in the Trafalgar Square.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house to house. They collect money for charities and sing carols, traditional Christmas songs. Many churches hold a service on the Sunday. before Christmas.

The fun starts the night before, on the 24th of December. Traditionally this is the day when people decorate their trees. Children hang stockings at their beds, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and fill them with toys and sweets.

Christmas is a family holiday. All the family usually meet for the big Christmas dinner of turkey and Christmas pudding. And everyone gives and receives presents. The 26th of December, Boxing Day, is an extra holiday after Christmas. Its the time to visit friends and relatives.

New Years Day is not such favourable in Britain than Christmas. But in Scotland Hogmanay, New Years Eve is the biggest festival of the year.

Besides public holidays, there are some special festivals in Great Britain. One of them takes place on the 5th of November. On that day, in 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill King James I. He didn't succeed. The King's men found the bomb, took Guy Fawkes to the Tower and cut off his head.

Since that day the British celebrate the 5th of November. They burn a dummy, made of straw and old clothes, in a bonfire and let off fireworks. This dummy is called a "guy" (like Guy Fawkes).

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Подготовить небольшой рассказ о том, как вы отмечаете свой день рождения.

Практическая работа №23 «Жизнь в обществе»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (инфинитивные обороты), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Жизнь в обществе», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: инфинитивные обороты.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант.

1) Найдите в предложениях ошибки, если они имеются.

1. The teacher made John to apologize. (Учитель заставил Джона извиниться.)

2. What are you planning to eat for lunch? (Что ты планируешь съесть на обед?)
3. That old car may not cost much. (Та старая машина не может стоить много.)
4. I don't want to wait any longer. (Я не хочу больше ждать.)
5. My father promised to buy new shoes for me. (Мой папа пообещал купить мне новые туфли.)

2) Переделайте предложения, используя инфинитив.

1. I have only two stylish outfits for the party between which I can choose.
2. This is not the coat you should wear.
3. This shop is the only one where you can choose proper accessories for your outfits.

3) Переведите на английский

1. Я сняла шелковое платье в вешалки, чтобы примерить его. 2. Мы остановились, чтобы разглядеть красивый вязаный свитер. 3. Чтобы носить такие джинсы, тебе надо немного похудеть. 4. Мне так понравились перчатки и шарф, что я не могла не купить их. 5. Было слишком жарко, чтобы надевать пальто и берет.

2 вариант.

1) Найдите в предложениях ошибки, если они имеются.

1. I would like to try this shirt on. (Я бы хотел примерить эту рубашку.)
2. We must to hurry up. (Мы должны поторопиться.)
3. Mark was unable to do anything else. (Марк был не в состоянии делать что-либо еще.)
4. They couldn't to fall asleep till midnight. (Они не могли заснуть до полуночи.)
5. Sheila refused delete files and folders about cooking. (Шейла отказалась удалять файлы и папки о кулинарии.)

2) Переделайте предложения, используя инфинитив.

1. I've got a lot of sweaters to match with these flares.
2. The trousers were very expensive. He couldn't afford them.
3. The skirt is too loose. I can't wear it.

3) Переведите на английский

1. Было достаточно тепло, чтобы гулять просто в джинсах и майке. 2. Ей придется сильно похудеть, чтобы носить эту юбку-стретч. 3. У меня не слишком много времени, чтобы мерить все пиджаки в магазине. 4. Он надел модный галстук, чтобы выглядеть стильно. 5. Где Аня? – Она пошла покупать шляпку и перчатки.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Жизнь в обществе».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Составить рассказ о традициях приема пищи в вашей семье, используя следующие выражения:

Our usual meals are ...

The chief meal of the day is ...

My usual breakfast is ...

I generally have lunch at ... o'clock, in ...

I usually have ... at lunch.

We have dinner at ...

It consists of ...

At weekends we ...

For festive dinners we cook...

Our special dish is ...

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Many things have changed over the past decades. Same can be said about the life of modern teenagers. Today teens are more independent, have other interests, and are definitely lazier than before. Computer is the root of most changes in the society. Modern teenagers spend almost all their free time online, playing computer games, chatting with friends, surfing social networks, instead of going out and doing some outdoor activities. If you ask a teenager what the life was like twenty or thirty years ago, he won't answer, because he doesn't know. Modern children simply can't imagine their life without cell phones, tablets and MP3 players. These gadgets have gradually replaced the whole world of childish games and live communication. Previous generations of teenagers could still be seen in the streets jumping, running around and playing active games. Today, teenagers are mostly seen online. From the one hand, it's certainly not good. From the other hand, this can be understood. How can children avoid electronic toys if they are everywhere? Other than that, the life of teenagers is not easy. They have a number of problems, which they don't want to discuss with adults. Chatting with friends, at least they can share with them. Being online, they can also find answers for many urgent questions or problems. Modern teenagers are luckier than other generations for having the freedom of choice and life full of possibilities. It's a "computer-based" generation. Even their homework is done with the help of computers and the Internet.

Работа в парах. Озаглавьте текст. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №24 «Профессиональные навыки и умения»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (окончание -ing), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Профессиональные навыки и умения», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: окончание -ing.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Используйте инфинитив (частица to) или герундий (окончание -ing), чтобы предложения получились грамматически правильными.

1 вариант.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)

2 вариант.

1. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
2. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
3. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
4. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
5. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Профессиональные навыки и умения».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Работа с текстом. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы теста.

Kate: I am dreaming of becoming a pop star. My mom thinks I've got a good voice so maybe I could do it, but my friends don't really care. I don't think there's any set job just for men or just women. Sometimes men get more money than women for doing the same job. I don't think it's fair. I believe if you do the same job, then you should get the same money. I wouldn't like to be a doctor because I don't like blood and I don't like seeing the insides of people. But I do want to earn lots of money! Did you see in the newspapers about Jennifer Lopez getting two million dollars for a two-hour show? I'd like to be on that sort of money. Of course, I would feel more comfortable with a job that I enjoy, but for me, the money's more important, so I would have to go with that, even if it was cleaning toilets!

1. Kate has a good voice
a) True b) False c) Not stated
2. Kate would like to be a doctor.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
3. Kate wants to earn lots of money.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
4. Kate would like to work flexible hours.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
5. She doesn't mind cleaning toilets if it is well-paid.
a) True b) False c) Not stated

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

My Future Profession

Centuries ago there were only a few jobs: people were farmers, bakers, butchers or salesmen. Today there are thousands of different kinds of jobs, and new ones are constantly appearing. And the problem of choosing the future profession has always been very important and difficult matter because it determines our future life in many ways. It is one of the most important decisions for every person.

As for me, I had decided to be a teacher, so last year I entered Irkutsk State Teacher Training University. Our University is situated in the centre of Irkutsk; it is rather small building, but very comfortable. Students say that our building is the best and it is quite easy to find different classes.

As for subjects – we have ten. They are: English practice, grammar and phonetics, Russian, Survival Science, Pedagogic science, Medicine, History, Physical Education and others. I find my subjects quite amazing because they help me to understand the way of teaching other people and to learn some more information, I have never known before.

As I've told before – I chose to be a teacher of English as a second language because it will be a chance to fulfill my dream of helping people to learn the foreign language. I think I possess the qualities necessary for being a good teacher. I am hard-working, kind-hearted, and broadminded. I want to devote myself to teaching different people, especially children. It will be a very challenging work for me – I will need to use all my knowledge, skills and imagination to find the right approach for every single student and make the process of studying as creative and interesting, as possible. So, I think that I have made the right choice.

Работа в парах. Озаглавьте текст. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №25 «Научно-технический прогресс»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (предложения с союзами *neither...nor*, *either...or*), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Научно-технический прогресс», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: предложения с союзами *neither...nor*, *either...or*.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант.

1) Выберите из скобок подходящий вариант.

1. We have asked them both but ... (neither/both) of them knows his address.
2. He has lived in Milan and Madrid but he didn't like ... (either/neither) of the cities much.
3. She is very slim. I think she is ... (either/neither) a sportsman ... (or/nor) a model.
4. Anna never works all day. She works ... (either/neither) in the morning ... (or/nor) after lunch.
5. He has 2 cars, but I don't like ... (either/neither) of them.

2) Дайте краткие ответы, используя *neither* и слово в скобках в качестве подлежащего.

Пример: I don't eat garlic. (Mary) – Neither does Mary. (Я не ем чеснок. – И Мэри тоже.)

1. I cannot understand him. (we)
2. We are not from Brazil. (I)
3. He didn't go to the movie. (William)
4. I will never talk to him. (my Mum)

2 вариант.

1) Выберите из скобок подходящий вариант.

1. She couldn't choose between them, she liked them ... (both/either).
2. You can take ... (either/neither) a bus or a train to get to Oxford.
3. Would you like fish or chicken? - It doesn't matter. ... (Either/Both) will do for me.
4. Would you like apple juice or orange juice? - ... (Either/Neither), thanks. I don't like juice.
5. Would you like some salad or some steak? - ... (Either/Both). I'm so hungry.

2) Дайте краткие ответы, используя *neither* и слово в скобках в качестве подлежащего.

Пример: I don't eat garlic. (Mary) – Neither does Mary. (Я не ем чеснок. – И Мэри тоже.)

1. He hasn't bought a present yet. (I)
2. I haven't got any sisters. (my friend)
3. I don't enjoy horse-riding. (we)
4. I am not going to Moscow. (Jack)

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Научно-технический прогресс».

Фронтальная работа. Продолжить высказывание «Computers are used for...»

Примерные ответы:

1. searching for information
2. typing and keeping information
3. listening to music
4. reading books

5. downloading information
6. watching films
7. printing documents
8. using e-mail
9. chatting with friends and relatives
10. using social networks...

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Why I hate smartphones

First of all, very few teenagers really need a smartphone. If you need to call your friend or use the internet, a normal mobile phone or computer is good enough. A smartphone is a status symbol. Teenagers like being seen with one- they think it makes them look important and successful. It is also very fashionable nowadays. People buy them, in the same way as they buy the latest trainers or jeans, and very often don't use most of the functions.

In addition, teenagers can waste a lot of time and money on smartphones instead of doing more interesting and healthy things like sport. As well as this, it can actually be dangerous in some situations to use a smartphone, even when just walking about with one. According to the police, a lot of accidents happen when people concentrate on their smartphones and don't notice what is happening around them. Also, teenagers often get their expensive smartphones stolen.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Ответить на вопросы по тексту письменно.

1. If the article did not have the title, would it be clear from the text that the author really hates smartphones? Why?

2. Do these paragraphs sound more like somebody' opinion or like an argument against smartphones?

3. Imagine that this is not a magazine article, but an opinion essay with the question "Smartphones are becoming very popular with young people. Is a smartphone the gadget every teenager should have? What is your opinion?"

Do you think these paragraphs would get a good mark? What is missed in them?

4. How can you make this text sound like an opinion essay? Rewrite part A or B so that it sounds like your opinion. Use the functional phrases.

Functional phrases: *In my opinion/view I think/believe that... I don't think It seems to me that... I'm sure that...*

Практическая работа №26 «Компьютер в нашей жизни»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (Past Perfect), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Компьютер в нашей жизни», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: Past Perfect.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант.

1) Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Perfect.

1. He never ... (be) to Oxford before. (Он никогда раньше не был в Оксфорде.)

2. When I found my camera the butterfly already ... (fly away). (Когда я нашел фотоаппарат, бабочка уже улетела.)
3. Sandra ... (suffer) from pneumonia for many years. (Сандра страдала от пневмонии в течение многих лет.)

2) Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Simple и Past Perfect, обращая внимание на последовательность действий.

Пример: When my mum ... (appear), my father already ... (start) the car. – When my mum appeared, my father had already started the car. (Когда мама появилась, мой папа уже завел машину.)

1. When the police ... (arrive), we already ... (catch) the thief.
2. Jack ... (finish) the test before the bell ... (ring).
3. When Anna ... (come) to say good-night, her children already ... (fall asleep).
4. Scott already ... (prepare) the dinner when her husband ... (get) home from work.
5. When Brad and Susan ... (get married), they ... (know) each other for 3 years.

2 вариант.

1) Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Perfect.

1. Tony ... (not appear) on TV before that. (Тони никогда раньше не появлялся на ТВ.)
2. My cousin ... (buy) the tickets before we came. (Мой кузен купил билеты до того, как мы пришли.)
3. I was too tired because my working day ... (start) at six. (Я слишком устал, потому что мой рабочий день начался в шесть.)

2) Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Simple и Past Perfect, обращая внимание на последовательность действий.

1. She ... (not enjoy) the film because she ... (read) the book before.
2. Our apartment ... (be) in a mess because I ... (have) a birthday party the night before.
3. We ... (not go) to a restaurant because we ... (spend) all our money on clothes.
4. Mary ... (can't go) skating after she ... (break) her leg.
5. Larry ... (be late) because he ... (get stuck) in a traffic jam.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Компьютер в нашей жизни».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

Do you have a computer at home?

How often do you use it?

What computer terms do you deal with when you use a computer?

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1. Догадайтесь, о чем идет речь:

1) a portable computer

2) it is used for storing data or to transport to another PC

3) a device for taking pictures or videos

4) a device for typing instructions for computer

5) it is used to produce audio output

6) the biggest worry for computer companies, they crack the password and steal the secret data

7) a computer component where the visual information is placed

2. Найдите слова с одинаковым значением:

data	to keep
an icon	to choose
dependent	Computer thieves
hackers	information
a display	addictive
to select	a sign
to store	a screen

3. Какие из утверждений – о достоинствах компьютера, а какие – о недостатках?

1. They make our life easier.
2. It is a good way to entertain oneself and not feel bored.
3. The computer users become addictive .
4. It improves communication, saving time and money
5. They emit dangerous rays.
6. They are bad for your eyes.
7. They make people more isolated and inactive.

Практическая работа №27 «5 вещей, без которых я не представляю свою жизнь»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (Past Continuous), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «5 вещей, без которых я не представляю свою жизнь», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: Past Continuous.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Поставьте глаголы из скобок в форму Past Continuous. Переведите предложения.

1 вариант.

1. I ... (live) in Mexico in June, 2010.
2. When I entered the bathroom he ... (shave).
3. When she met him, they ... (work) for the same company.
4. What you ... (do) last night?
5. I showed him my new dress, but he ... (not look) at it.
6. When it started to rain, they ... (sit) on the grass.
7. Which hotel Anna ... (stay) when she lost her credit card?

2 вариант.

1. Doctor Fleming discovered penicillin while he ... (study) influenza.
2. Sam ... (stand) under the tree because it ... (rain).
3. When the teacher came into the classroom, the children ... (run) and ... (scream).
4. While Bob ... (chop) the meat, his wife ... (peel) potatoes.
5. When I arrived at the party, all the guests ... (dance).
6. The waiter cut his finger while he ... (pick up) the broken glasses.
7. What you ... (wear) when he met you?

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «5 вещей, без которых я не представляю свою жизнь».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

What does word “gadget” mean?

Name electronic gadgets that you have at home. (варианты ответов: PC (personal computer), laptop, mobile phone, MP3 player, digital camera, i-pad, TV-set, smart phone, i-pod, game console, e-book, play station, headphones, tablet, etc)

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

Догадайтесь, о чем идет речь:

1. It is a *small electronic* gadget for playing music. It was made by the Apple computer company. You can carry it around with you and it can store a lot of music files which you get from the Internet. (It is an I – Pod).
2. It is a small portable computer. You can carry it around with you and it can sit on your lap. You can use it to connect the Internet, send e-mails, store information. (It is a laptop).
3. It is a *small mobile* device that we use to call other people, take pictures, send text messages, connect the Internet, store information. (It is a smart phone).
4. It is a small mobile computer device that was made by the Apple computer company. You can hold it in your hands and carry around with you. It is bigger than a smart-phone but smaller than a laptop. We use it for entertainment (listening to music or playing games...) (It is an i – Pad).
5. It is a small electronic device that we use to read stories in different languages, make notes and translate words. (It is an electronic book).

Работа в парах. Составить несколько предложений о том, как вы используете следующие гаджеты: камеру, компьютер, смартфон, современный телевизор. Использовать слова: store music files, take pictures, talk to friends and parents, send text messages, send e-mails, surf the Net, read electronic books, watch films, listen to music, play computer games, store information.

Практическая работа №28 «Биография знаменитого ученого»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (Future in the Past), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Биография знаменитого ученого», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: Future in the Past.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Поставьте данные в скобках глаголы в нужную временную форму, соблюдая правило согласования времен.

1 вариант.

1. They promised that they (bring) _____ us all the necessary books.
2. He did it better than I (expect) _____ he would.
3. He said that the tractors (be) _____ there soon.
4. I think it all happened soon after the meeting (end) _____.
5. He said that he (can) _____ not do it without my help.
6. The astronomer told us that the Moon (be) _____ 240,000 miles from the Earth.
7. We asked the delegates whether they ever (see) _____ such a demonstration.

8. It was decided that we (start) _____ our work at four o'clock.

2 вариант.

1. I told you that I (leave) _____ town on the following day.

2. I did not know that you already (receive) _____ the letter.

3. The boy did not know that water (boil) _____ at 100 degrees.

4. He wanted to know what (become) _____ of the books.

5. I was told that the secretary just (go out) _____ and (to come back) _____ in half an hour.

6. We were afraid that she not (be able) _____ to finish her work in time and therefore (offer) _____ to help her.

7. He said we (may) _____ keep the book as long as we (like) _____.

8. When I called at his house, they (tell) _____ me that he (leave) _____ an hour before.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Биография знаменитого ученого». Просмотр презентации.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Заполнить таблицу.

The name of scientist	His invention
Johann Mendel	
	radium
Ivan Pavlov	
Albert Einstein	
	paper
Alexander Popov	
	discovered magneto-electricity
Rudolf Engine Diesel	
	x-ray
Alexander Graham Bell	
Louis Pasteur	
	table of chemical elements
Galileo Galilei	
	three laws of mechanics

Практическая работа №29 «Профессии»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (Indefinite Passive), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Профессии», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: Indefinite Passive.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант.

1) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. My question (to answer) yesterday.
2. Hockey (to play) in winter.
3. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
5. His new book (to finish) next year.
6. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
7. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
8. Bread (to eat) every day.
9. The letter (to receive) yesterday.
10. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.

2) Переведите на английский язык выделенные глаголы:

1. A lot of houses (построено) in Moscow.
2. When (было написано) this letter?
3. Many places of interest (посещаются) by tourists.
4. When (была переведена) this article?

2 вариант.

1) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.

1. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday.
2. Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
3. This work (to do) tomorrow.
4. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
5. These trees (to plant) last autumn.
6. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.
7. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
8. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
9. Lost time never (to find) again.
10. Rome (not to build) in a day.

2) Переведите на английский язык выделенные глаголы:

1. English (говорят) in many countries of the world.
2. The student (задают) many questions by the teacher now.
3. The film (показывали) when we entered the hall.
4. The device (был протестирован) by last month.

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Профессии».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

- What is your father (mother)?
- Is your mother a doctor (nurse)?
- Where does your mother work?
- Does your father work in a hospital?
- What do you want to be?

- Do you want to be a dentist?
- Was your grandmother a teacher or a doctor? etc.
- Were your grandparents doctors?
- Who works in a field?
- Who works with computers?
- Who helps sick animals?
- Who helps children to learn?
- Who takes pictures of famous people?
- Who makes new cars?
- Who flies in a spaceship?
- Who helps doctors?
- Who flies in airplanes?
- Who can play tricks?

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Заполните пропуски, используя слова: fights, drives, work, helps, bakes, brings, flies, protects, play, take care of.

1. A postman ... letters.
2. Clowns ... tricks in the circus.
3. A policeman ... people.
4. A fireman ... fires.
5. My mother ... cakes well.
6. His father ... a car.
7. I ... my teeth.
8. An astronaut ... in a spaceship.
9. Teachers ... at school.
10. A vet ... sick animals.

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

An Important Decision

Choosing a future profession is one of the most important decisions in a person's life. If you spend eight hours a day five times a week at the place you hate, your whole life can be spoilt only because of your job.

So, it is a question of satisfaction with the career. Besides, a future income depends on the type of work a person will do. It should be enough to correspond to his needs and ambitions.

How to Make a Right Choice?

Those people who manage to choose a prosperous and satisfying career are lucky. But, most young people are not quick in making a right decision because they do not have enough life experience.

First, estimate your own abilities and talents. Most likely, your favourite subjects at school or your hobbies will build up a strong basis for your future professional field.

Secondly, it is good to ask for advice from working professionals and visiting them at work. Try to visit different places, compare what you see, analyse if it your cup of tea or not. Moreover, parents and teachers are always ready to help, ask them.

Finally, look inside yourself. See how ambitious you are, what kind of character and temper you have, what your tempo of life is. Your future job should be corresponding to your nature.

Popular Professions among the Modern School-leavers

Professional preferences of school-leavers change from generation to generation. Scientific progress, fashion and economic situation in the country play a great role in choosing definite professions.

Modern teenagers want to be engineers, policemen, doctors, lawyers. Among the least popular are scientists, teachers, and artists.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №30 «Почему я выбрал профессию экономиста»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических и грамматических знаний (систематизация знаний о сложносочиненных и сложноподчиненных предложениях), развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Почему я выбрал профессию экономиста», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение грамматического материала: сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1 вариант.

1) Используйте глаголы в правильной форме.

1. If I ... him I will invite him to join us.

a) will see b) see

2. We'll be late unless we

a) will hurry b) hurry

3. If it ... fine tomorrow, we'll go for a picnic.

a) is b) will be

4. If I see him, I ... him that book.

a) will give b) give

5. If he ... all these apples, he will be ill.

a) eats b) will eat

2) Завершите предложения:

1. If I go to the USA this summer, I will visit

2. If I feel hungry this evening, I will eat

3. If I have time next weekend, I shall go

4. If I have to write a story for homework, I will write about

5. If you come to my home, you will see

6. If it is cold tomorrow, I will put on

7. If we finish early today

2 вариант.

1) Используйте глаголы в правильной форме.

1. If you ... away, I'll call my brother.

a) will not go b) do not go

2. If he ... late, we'll go without him.
a) will be b) is
 3. If he ... hard today, can he have a holiday next week?
a) works b) will work
 4. If you ... this magazine, I'll bring you another.
a) will not like b) do not like
 5. If he ... university now, he will be sorry afterwards
a) leaves b) will leave
- 2) Завершите предложения:

1. If I lose my keys
2. If we get too much homework
3. If my friend gets into trouble
4. I'll eat my hat if
5. We will be very happy if
6. I will be angry with my friend if
7. Will you help me if ... ?

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Профессия экономиста».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

My Future Profession Is An Economist

My name is Ilya and I'm 15 years old. I'm often asked these days what I want to become in the future. It's not an easy question to answer, because there are so many interesting professions. My parents tell me I should choose what's best for me. At school I'm rather good at algebra, geometry, computer science and PE. Perhaps, computer programming would be a good choice in the era of computing, but I've decided to become an economist. In my opinion, it's one of the most demanded and prestigious professions nowadays. It involves lots of self-education, research and analyzing, which can be interesting for me. Studying economics I can learn a lot about current state of our country in the world market. Things have changed in this field lately and I want to stay up-to-date and well-informed. Economists exercise many useful functions. For example, they can calculate costs and probable profits, provide business forecasts, monitor taxation levels, determine enterprise structures, investigate international economic situation, etc. All these activities seem to be rather exciting. I understand that I need some personal qualities to succeed in this profession, such as analytical mind, logical thinking, ability to be concise both in writing and speaking. Thus, I will work hard to achieve better results. If I get a chance, I will spend a year abroad doing the internship program. It can be good experience for me. Moreover, knowledge of foreign languages, especially of English is appreciated in the field of economy.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №31 «Лучший отдых - это...»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Лучший отдых – это...», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Лучший отдых – это...».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

- Where would you like to travel?
- What kind of transport do you prefer?
- Do you like to go to the sea?
- What sport do you prefer?
- Where do you play this game?
- Do you like any other game?
- Do you like to go to the cinema?
- Do you like to go to the park?

Работа в группах. 1 группа – те, кто любит путешествовать.

2 группа – те, кто любит заниматься спортом.

Задача – доказать, почему именно этот вид отдыха самый лучший. Каждая группа составляет рассказ и затем зачитывают.

Примеры текстов:

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

For some people there is nothing so exciting as traveling, and I'm not an exception. And I'm happy that I have traveled a lot and I hope that every my journey wasn't the last one. First of all, the members of our family usually have long walks in the country. During such walks we see a lot of interesting places, sometimes we meet interesting people. It's useful for all members of our family. At this time we don't think about tickets and there is no need to hurry up.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different interesting places/

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. 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 also sleeping cars and dining cars which make 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.

Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many sanatoriums and tourist camps there. Sometimes, we can place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long.

As a rule, I make new friends there during the trip. In the day-time with new friends we play volleyball, tennis, swim in the warm water of the sea. I like to sit on the beach watching the sea and enjoying the sunset. I'm fond of mountaineering. So I do a lot of climbing together with my friends. Time passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home sunburnt and full of impressions.

Sometimes I travel by ship. It's wonderful to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face, hear the cry of the seagulls. Of course, the voyage isn't exciting for those who are sea-sick.

But I repeat again - the cheapest and enjoyable way to travel - is walking the forest, country. I love travelling!

Sport in My College

If you want to keep fit you must go in for one kind of sport or another.

Sport is an essential part of my daily life. Every morning all the year round I do my morning exercises. Almost every day I do some training. In summer I go swimming or rowing. During my summer holidays I go on hikes. I usually spend my winter holidays in the country where I ski, skate or toboggan. I also go in for track-and-field (athletics) events.

Different sports and games are popular with my classmates. All my friends go in for different kinds of sport, such as water polo, gymnastics, horse-riding, wrestling, fencing, weightlifting, boxing, ice-hockey, speed-skating, figure-skating, football, basket-ball, volley-ball, etc. We have fine teams at our school and different kinds of competitions take place there. The boys of my school are crazy about football, they play football and the girls are football fans. The girls never miss a single match played by school teams.

And now a few words about our physical training lessons. In winter our physical training lessons are held out-of-doors. We go skiing or skating. When it is cold outside P.T. lessons are held indoors, in our school gymnasium. We play different team-games such as basket-ball or volley-ball. Besides we have some training in gymnastics.

In autumn and in spring, when the weather is warm we have P.T. lessons at our school stadium. My school has a sports day once a year in late spring. On this day we have no lessons. All the competitors change into their sports clothes, the spectators find their seats round the track ready to cheer. All the events take place at the same time. This day is a great success every year. Even if the weather is not warm, we enjoy ourselves just the same.

Практическая работа №32 «Путешествие - способ убежать от реальности»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Путешествие - способ убежать от реальности» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Путешествие - способ убежать от реальности».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

What are your associations with the word “summer”?

What countries do you know?

How can we travel?

Работа в группах. Каждой группе выдается изображение флага и 2-3 достопримечательностей определенной страны. Задача – составить небольшой рассказ о путешествии в эту страну, не называя ее. Задача остальных учащихся – догадаться, о какой стране идет речь.

План описания путешествия:

We go to...

We can see...

We can visit...

We take...

We go there by...

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

I like to travel. First of all, the members of our family usually have long walks in the country. Such walks are called hikes.

If we want to see countryside we have to spend a part of our summer holidays on hikes. During such hikes we see a lot of interesting places, sometimes we meet interesting people.

It's useful for all members of our family. We take our rucksacks. We don't think about tickets and there is no need to hurry up.

As for me, it's more comfortable to travel by train and by plane. But it's difficult to buy tickets for the plane. That's why we buy our tickets beforehand.

When I travel by plane, I don't spend a lot of time going from one place to another, I like to fly. If I travel by train or by plane my friends see me off at the railway station or in the airport.

I like to travel by car. It's interesting too, because you can see many things in a short time. When we go by car, we don't take tickets. We put all things we need in a car. We don't carry them.

Sometimes we go to the seaside for a few days. As usual the weather is warm and we can swim. It's a pleasure to watch white ships.

So I can say that I enjoy all kinds of travelling very much.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Ответить письменно на вопросы к тексту.

1. Do you like to travel?
2. How do you like to travel?
3. Do you prefer to travel by sea or by plane?
4. Whom do you like to travel with?
5. Why do we buy tickets beforehand?

Практическая работа №33 «Творчество знаменитых людей»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Творчество знаменитых людей» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Творчество знаменитых людей».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

1. What kind of music do you like?
2. Do young people like classical music?
3. Can you play any musical instruments?
4. Who is your favourite singer?
5. Which composers do you know?

Чтение монологов. Учащиеся зачитывают заранее подготовленные сообщения о биографии и творчестве музыкантов: Моцарта, Прокофьева, Вивальди, Баха, Чайковского.

Пример:

Wolfgang Mozart is a famous Austrian composer, Mozart was born in 1756 in Salchburg, Austria. His father, a violinist and a composer, noticed wonderful talent of his son and taught him how to play musical instruments and to compose.

Being 4 years old Mozart played the clavier. When he was 5 or 6 years old he started composing music» At the age of 8— 9 Mozart created his first symphonies, and at the age of 10-

11 his first creations for musical theatre.

When he was 6 years old his father decided to take him and his sister to the big cities of Europe. Two children gave concerts in Germany, Austria, France, England, Switzerland» The audience was delighted to see such a small boy playing the clavier.

When he was 14 he was invited to Italy. He could not imagine his life without music.

By the age of 19 he was the author of ten major musical works.

At the age of 26 he moved from his native town to Vienna. Though he didn't have a great success as a composer in Vienne, Mozart wrote many songs, serenades, symphonies.

Burdens of life, poverty and disease speeded up his death. He died at the age of 35.

The real fame came to Mozart only after his death. Many people now know and like his music.

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы к сообщению.

1. When was Mozart born?
2. How old was he when he started to play musical instruments?
3. When did he start to compose music?
4. What countries did young Mozart visit?
5. When did the real fame come to Mozart?
6. When did he die?

Практическая работа №34 «Современная киноиндустрия»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Современная киноиндустрия» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Современная киноиндустрия».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

- 1) Разделите слова на три группы: жанры, профессии, прилагательные для описания фильма.

Impressive, producer, wealth, magnificent, sound film, stuffed with, actor, boring, shoot, stunt man, corporation, entertainment, audience, melodrama, western, success, comedy, fights, thriller, unreal things, mystery, suspense, story line, musicals, director, astonishing, costumier, lousy, lose, sound film, sound engineer, aggression, action films, mysterious, screenwriter, rotten, cartoon, cameraman, romantic, documentary, historical films.

- 2) Соотнесите слова и определения:

Western	a film with lots of music and dance.
Fantasy	a film in which unnatural and frightening things happen, such as dead people coming to life, people turning into animals, etc.
Thriller	an action – film about cowboys, horses and gunfights.
Comedy	a film about space travel or life in an imaginary future.
Horror	a film made by funny pictures.
Cartoon	an action film full of violence and crime.
Musical	

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

1. Do you like watching films?
2. Do you go to the cinema?
3. Do you watch films on TV or on a computer?
4. What genres do you know?
5. What is your favourite genre?
6. Do you like love story?
7. What is your favourite love story?
8. Did you watch the new Russian film “Вий”?
9. What is **the** genre of this movie?
10. What do you think about films of different genres?
11. What is your favourite genre and why?
12. Определите жанр фильмов: Titanic, “War And Peace”, Harry Potter, Star Wars, Wild west, Batman.

Чтение. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:

Everyone loves a good blockbuster film. They are exciting to watch and often use incredible special effects. Many of the greatest box office hits (кассовые хиты) of all time were made in the 1990s. They include *Toy Story 2* (1999), *Titanic* (1997), and *Jurassic Park* (1993), to name a few. These films had huge budgets and took time to make. However, they also made a lot of money both for the studio and for the actors who starred in them. Russell Crowe was paid \$15 million for his role in the 2000 blockbuster, *Gladiator*. After he won the Best Actor Oskar, he was able to demand as much as \$20 million per film.

1. When were many of the greatest box hits made?
2. What box hits do they include?
3. What film was a blockbuster in 2000?
4. Who played the main role in this film?
5. What prize did Russell Crowe win?

Практическая работа №35 «Музыка - лекарство от грусти»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Музыка – лекарство от грусти» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Музыка – лекарство от грусти».

Фронтальная работа.

1) Ответить на вопросы:

Do you agree with the words of one of the greatest Russian composers?

What sorts of music do you know?

What is your favourite style/singer/group?

Which great composers do you know?

2) Назвать инструменты по картинкам презентации (скрипка, гитара, фортепиано, барабаны и т.д.).

Чтение монологов (заранее подготовленных) о музыкальных инструментах по плану:

1. I like the sound of (a musical instrument).
2. When I hear the (the musical instrument) playing I feel.
3. The instrument was invented by (appeared in).
4. The famous musician who plays(ed) it is (was) .

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Music is the universal language of the world with some meaning at least for the immense majority of people. It is the mirror of our lives and life problems. People can't live without music.

It is everywhere at home, in a concert hall, in parks at the seaside and even in the forest. Nowadays it thunders out of every high-street shop, hotel, restaurant, public transport.

Music is an art, which reflects life, people's ideas and emotions. There are different musical genres: symphony, concerto, opera, ballet and others.

Some music is difficult to understand, but other's types are not very difficult. Some people have an idea of classical music as of complicated art it's difficult to find the way into it.

As a result of changing times many young people today are gravitating towards new rhythms and new styles. Music is simple, cheerful and up-to-date now. While listening to such music you can dance or just talk to friends.

Music affects our bodies. Some music promotes loving feelings, other – hate. Susan Burghardt said that all music can be divided into 3 types. The 1st is low-energy music that makes you feel bad. The next category is high-energy music that makes you feel better and it can help to normalize heart rate. The 3d category is prayerful music that is the most healing of all. Music is being used in hospitals, and doctors have found that 20 min. of soothing music is often effective than sleeping pills.

Different people prefer different kinds of music. As for me I listen to different kinds, but most of all I prefer pop music.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №36 «Описание любимой картины»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Изобразительное искусство» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Изобразительное искусство».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Запишите предложения, используя образец: Gainsborough was a brilliant portraitist.

Bryullov, Shishkin, Surikov, Vasnetsov, Aivasovski

Was a brilliant, Painter of, Nature, Sea-scape, Genre scenes, Battle scenes

Работа в парах. Составить описание определенной картины, используя выражения: the picture belongs to the brush of ...;

to be executed with great skill;
one could feel the painter's palette;
the picture conveys to me the idea of ...;
it's hard to take one's eyes away from the picture;
the landscape has caught my fancy;
to give food for thought;
to serve to create.

Чтение монологов. Учащиеся по очереди читают заранее подготовленные сообщения о биографиях великих художников. Остальные задают вопросы к сообщениям.

Практическая работа №37 «Государственное устройство в России»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Государственное устройство в России» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Государственное устройство в России».

Чтение. Прочитать и перевести.

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 R.S.F.S.R. 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's 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. But a situation where the governments 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.

Работа в парах. 1) Составить вопросы к тексту и озвучить вопрос-ответ в парах.

2) Составить схему государственной системы нашей страны.

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

1. The head of the state is _____.
2. How is the political system called?
3. The head of the government is _____.
4. The term (срок) of office of the president is _____.
5. Legislative power consists of _____.
6. Executive power consists of _____.
7. Judicial power consists of _____.

Практическая работа №38 «Государственное устройство в Великобритании и в США»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Государственное устройство в Великобритании и в США» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Государственное устройство в Великобритании и в США».

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1) Заполнить таблицу.

	Russia	The USA	The UK
1. The head of the state			
2. How is the political system called?			
3. The head of the government			
4. The term (срок) of office of the president			
5. Legislative power			
6. Executive power			
7. Judicial power			

2) Выбрать правильные ответы:

1. In Great Britain is the head of state.

a) the Prime Minister b) the Monarch c) the President

2. In the USA..... is the head of state.

a) the President. b) the Prime Minister c) the Vice President

3. In Great Britain is the head of government.

a) the Monarch b) the Prime Minister c) the President

4. In the USA is the head of government.

a) the Vice President b) the Prime Minister c) the President

5. In Great Britain..... represents the legislative branch.

a) the Cabinet b) the House of Commons c) Parliament

6. In the USA..... represents the legislative branch.

a) the Administration b) Congress c) the Senate

7. In Great Britain..... represent(s) the executive branch.

a) the Prime Minister with cabinet and non-cabinet ministers

b) the House of Commons

c) the House of Lords

8. In the USA represent(s) the executive branch.

a) the Senate b) the President and his Administration c) Congress

3) Заполните пропуски:

1. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the ... of Lords and the ... of Commons
2. The ... power is exercised by Prime Minister and his Cabinet
3. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the Conservative (the Tories) and the ...
4. The job of Congress is to make laws. The President can ... a bill.
5. The Congress can declare ...
6. The judicial branch works together with the legislative and executive branches to ... the Constitution and the ... rights of people

Практическая работа №39 «Правовые институты в России»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода по теме «Правовые институты в России» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского

языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Правовые институты в России».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Legal system of Russia — set of the national law system and international legal obligations of the Russian Federation, the legal culture of Russian society, and the prevailing legal practices.

Sources of law are the Constitution, Federal constitutional laws, Federal laws, decrees and orders of the President of the Russian Federation, decisions and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation, departmental acts of Federal bodies of Executive power, the Constitution (statutes) of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, acts of the Executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, acts of local governments; the sources of law are international treaties and agreements, if they were duly ratified.

The Constitution is the primary source of law in Russia, the principles which must comply with all other legal norms (part 1 of article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation). Any act contrary to the Constitution null and void in the part of conflicting rules and should be either repealed or modified.

Institutions of law of the Russian Federation:

civil (civil law)

criminal (criminal law)

constitutional (constitutional law)

administrative (administrative law)

Работа в парах. Составить вопросы к тексту и озвучить вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №40 «Социальные отношения»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Социальные отношения» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Социальные отношения».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

About relationships

Every day we meet new people and every time we take out something important for ourselves. Any person isn't met by us in vain. Someone tests us, someone gives us a lesson, someone helps to receive new skills and knowledge, and someone makes us to become better and this is the most valuable thing.

In the relationships we receive as much as we can give. If you want understanding, try to understand. Everything comes back is a simple formula which works at all times.

It isn't also necessary to fight for a place in human life. Love can't be ordered, but many people forget this simple and a very wise truth. Never try to win the space in life of other person. After all you can't know for certain, whether it is necessary or not.

Building the relationships is always a hard work as well as their further development. They demand active participation of all involved parties. Sincerity, reciprocity and respect are those bases without which any relationships will fail.

It is necessary to be able to forgive. Many people consider the forgiveness as a sign of weakness. But words «I forgive you» do not mean that at all. They mean more – «I won't allow the past to spoil the future and the present therefore I forgive you and I release all offenses».

Работа в парах. Составить вопросы к тексту и озвучить вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №41 «Производственные отношения»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Производственные отношения» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Производственные отношения».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

At Work

My name is Martha Glass. I'm thirty-nine years old and I'm a doctor. I chose the medical profession because I wanted to help people and at the same time make good money. When I was younger I wanted to become a teacher or a nurse, but I soon realized there wasn't much money in either of those professions.

My parents almost didn't help me, because they didn't want me to have a career at all. They wanted me to do what so many other girls did. They wanted me to become a secretary, marry the boss, have kids and stay at home. Well, I got married, and I had kids, but I have my career as well.

Hi. I'm Billy. I left school when I was sixteen. I didn't have any qualification. I just wanted to earn some money. I got a job in a factory. I didn't mind being a blue-collar worker. All I wanted was enough money to take my girlfriend out on a Saturday night. But then they got robots in to do my job and I was out of work.

I was out of work for sixteen months. It's terrible being unemployed. The days seem so long. I finally got a job as an unskilled labourer, working for a builder. I'm twenty-five now. I suppose I should go to night classes and get some extra training so that I can earn more money as a skilled worker can.

My name is George Rushton. I'm a businessman. I'm fifty years old and I've been working for the same company for twenty-five years. I think I've had a very successful career. I started work with the company as a poorly paid clerk. I was one of those nine-to-five white-collar office workers who spend all day with a pencil in one hand and a telephone in the other.

I hated it. So I was transferred to sales and became one of the company's sales representatives. I travelled all over the country selling the company's products and became the most successful salesperson on the staff. In ten years I have been promoted to manager of the sales department. In another ten years I hope to retire with a good pension.

Фронтальная работа. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Do your parents have a job? What do they do?
2. What are some good jobs to have and why?
3. What are the worst jobs?

4. What job would you like to have?
5. Would you rather have an uninteresting well-paid job or an interesting but poorly paid job?
6. Are there many unemployed people in your country? Who? Young? Old?
7. How can they find a job?

Практическая работа №42 «Чувства, эмоции»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Чувства, эмоции» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Чувства, эмоции».

Работа в парах. Глядя на репродукции картин известных художников, составить диалог, используя модель:

- How are you feeling when you are looking at this picture?
- When I am looking at this picture I am feeling ... because ...

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

Распределить прилагательные на 2 группы: 1) описывающие положительные эмоции; 2) описывающие отрицательные эмоции.

sad, happy, angry, tired, scared, proud, worried, silly, fun, excited, cranky, upset, curious, bored, energetic, amused.

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

I believe that most things in our life happen for a reason. However, it's up to us to find out which reason exactly. Once I was going through a very strange day. Since early morning I had a series of failures. At first, I spilled the entire cup of coffee on a sofa. Then, I got stuck in the lift and one of our neighbors had to call the technician. On the way to school I was hit by a bike. Consequently, I arrived late for the first lesson and was punished by our senior teacher. At the lesson of geography I got a bad mark. After all, I thought this day was never going to end. All I wanted is to get back home as soon as possible and to watch my favourite TV show. My friends noticed I was rather weird that day and asked whether everything was all right with me. I told them about the series of mishaps, which were chasing me since early morning. Hearing that, my friend Lisa said that she also had such an upsetting morning, but the day changed to better closer to the evening. She also said I just had to stay calm and ignore these mishaps. As the lessons were over, I hurried home. My parents were still at work, so no one would distract me from watching the "The Big Bang Theory". As I was trying to unlock the front door, I heard a strange sound, like mewing. At a closer look I saw a middle-sized box next to the lawn with a small, cute kitten in it. I was lost in admiration. I had long dreamt of having a kitten but nobody would present me one. This was such an unexpected surprise. In a flash I forgot about all the incidents that I had during the day. All I wanted is to wait for my parents and thank them for a lovely present. When they returned from work, they were also shocked. Surprisingly, they didn't buy me a kitten and we never found out who did.

Работа в парах. Подберите прилагательные, описывающие эмоции героя рассказа в течение дня.

Практическая работа №43 «Деловые качества»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Деловые качества» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Деловые качества».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Looking at the pundits of financial operations of the world, I once realized that what those people do is exactly what I would want to be preoccupied with for the rest of my life. Just the idea of being able to be involved in economic affairs makes me feel enthusiastic and ready to study all sciences that are related to economics: math, statistics, political science, computer science, and many others.

With much introspection, I tried to make an attempt to analyze my desire to dedicate my life to economics. I came into conclusion that unlike many people who want to become economists because they are simply attracted to money, I tend to want that way in my life for a completely different reason.

The thing is that I am very excited to implement the rules of numbers and make them work in real life in order to gain benefits. It takes an entirely special way of thinking that most people do not have. Since I found it in me, I feel lucky and also being obliged to use my talent.

Being an economist is supposedly very hard. After all, it is not one of those jobs in which people are always happy. On the contrary, after doing some brief research I found out that there is a high incidence of depression disorders among economists.

I believe that happens due to people's wrong choice of their profession. Many want to revolve in the realm of economics for the purpose of financial gain. I am different which is why I hope to find myself being a happy economist in the future.

Работа в парах.

- 1) Составить вопросы к тексту и озвучить вопрос-ответ в парах.
- 2) На основании прочитанного текста подберите прилагательные, описывающие деловые качества, которыми должен обладать экономист.

Практическая работа №44 «Образование, обучение»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Образование, обучение» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Образование, обучение».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life. During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality. A person becomes a highly

qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Education develops different sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

Работа в парах. 1) Придумать заголовки к тексту.

2) Составить вопросы к тексту и озвучить вопрос-ответ в парах.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Составьте рассказ о том, в каких образовательных учреждениях вы учились и учитесь.

Практическая работа №45 «Профессии, карьера»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Профессии, карьера» развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Профессии, карьера».

Самостоятельная работа с текстом. Учащиеся читают тексты на английском языке, где говорится о разных профессиях. Они должны угадать, о какой профессии идёт речь. Ответы произносят обучающиеся, используя выражения:

To my mind this is a profession of...

I think...

It seems to me...

- a). This profession requires special education; the person should be kindhearted, careful, courageous, sensitive to the need of others; should be sympathetic to the pain of other people; should be very handy, devoted to this duty, selfless.
- b). This profession requires special education; the person should be kind, generous, strict and just; should love children; should possess deep and broad knowledge of a subject; should be responsible, honest, tactful, reserved, patient and tolerant.
- c). This trade requires special qualities; the person should be careful; should have quick reactions; should have vision and hearing; should know and observe the traffic rules; should be a good mechanic.
- d). This profession requires special education and physical qualities; the person should be very well educated in physics, mathematics, astronomy; should have perfect health; should have good endurance and the ability to stand great strain and the state of weightlessness; should be courageous and daring.
- e). This profession needs special qualities; ability to stand heights or depths, extremes of heat or cold, courage, curiosity, the sense of duty, the ability to risk, good health, devotion to one's idea, confidence in success.

f). This profession needs the following qualities; enterprise, the ability to foresee, to analyze and to risk; the ability to keep promises; the person should be disciplined, well behaved, communicative; should know foreign languages; to be a good psychologist.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Психологический тест «К какой группе профессий ты относишься?»

	Yes	No
Do you like to travel?		
Do you prefer to work indoors?		
Do you like talking to people?		
Do you prefer to work alone?		
Are you energetic?		
Do you like organizing things?		
Are you patient?		
Do you like animals?		
Are you noisy?		
Do you like to work with your hands?		
Are you artistic?		
Do you like working with numbers?		
Do you like children?		
Do you like looking after people?		
Are you calm?		
Are you musical?		
Do you like sport?		
Do you like working at night?		
Do you mind seeing blood?		
Do you like talking on the telephone?		

	Yes	No		Yes	No
1.	10	5			
2.	10	5	11.	5	5
3.	10	10	12.	2	2
4.	2	2	13.	2	5
5.	20	5	14.	10	2
6.	1	0	15.	2	10
7.	5	0	16.	4	2
8.	4	3	17.	5	4
9.	0	5	18.	5	7
10.	1	2	19.	1	4
			20.	5	4

Результаты.

If your score is between 5 and 45:

You enjoy working with people and helping them. You are also a practical person. One of these careers will suit you: teacher, doctor, nurse, social worker, psychologist, zoo keeper, policeman, policewoman.

If your score is between 45 and 90:

You like to work quietly and concentrate on the task. You prefer to work on your own. One of these careers will suit you: laboratory technician, librarian, artist, bank clerk, hairdresser, architect.

If your score is between 90 and 135:

You like to be very busy. You like to be with people and you like organizing things for them. One of the following careers will suit you: travel agent, journalist, hotel manager, flight attendant, bus conductor, salesperson, fireman/woman.

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

My Future Profession (Business Economics)

There are many interesting and useful professions and it is really not an easy task to choose the right one.

I began to think about my future profession at the age of 15. My favourite subjects at school were mathematics and English. My teachers were well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects. They encouraged me in my desire to become an economist. Now I know well what I'm going to do after leaving school. I didn't make a blind choice. It was not a sudden flash either. I opted for a career in business economics. I came to this decision little by little. It was my father who aroused my interest in that field. You see, he is a chief economist at a large plant and I often saw him work at home and discuss business matters with his colleagues. Later I got interested in the matter.

Economics is the science of making choices, which is based upon the facts of our everyday life. Economists study our everyday life and the system, which affects it. They try to describe the facts of the economy in which we live and to explain how the system works. The science of economics is concerned with all our material needs and wants.

To become a good specialist in economic matters and business one must know many sciences, such as business economics, finance and credits, statistics, history of economic theory and philosophy, mathematics, as well as economic management, trade business and, of course, marketing, which is a modern philosophy of business.

It is very important for a specialist in business matters to be a skilful user of computers and to speak at least one foreign language. It should better be English as it is the most popular language of international business communication. You'll be able to follow business developments in the world by listening to radio and TV news, by reading newspapers or magazines, or by getting in contact with your business partners abroad.

If I pass my entrance exams successfully and enter the University I'll try to study to the best of my abilities to achieve my life's ambition and to justify the hopes of my parents. I also hope that I'll never regret my choice and get a well-paid and interesting job afterwards.

Maybe I should consider a job in a world of banking. There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from, in the financial world. For example, I could work for a big international company, run my own company, write about economics as a financial journalist, run my own International Business Research Agency, raise money for charities or just sell famous paintings...

Работа в парах. Составить вопросы к тексту и озвучить вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №46 «Страны, народы»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Страны, народы», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка,

формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Страны, народы».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы:

- What countries is the UK made up of?
- Where is Great Britain situated?
- What parts is Great Britain divided into?
- What is the capital of England (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)?
- What do you imagine when you think of England (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)?

Чтение монологов. Учащиеся зачитывают заранее подготовленные монологи о различных странах (Россия, Великобритания, США, Франция, Германия, Австралия, Китай). Остальные задают вопросы.

Фронтальная работа.

Let's have a talk about Scotland.

Have you ever been to Scotland?

Would you like to visit it one day?

Have you seen any films about the country?

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Scotland

Today Scotland is considered to be one of the most beautiful mountainous countries in the world. It is one of the four parts of the United Kingdom. It shares land borders only with England. Its capital and cultural center is Edinburgh.

The head of Scotland is the English monarch – Queen Elizabeth II. It has been in political union with England since the beginning of the 18th century.

The official flag of the country consists of a white cross on a blue background and is known as St. Andrew's Cross.

They say that Scottish towns differ from the English ones. Their distinct features are cobblestone streets, medieval style houses, green parks and plenty of historic architecture. The financial and industrial center of the country is Glasgow. Other major cities include Perth, Aberdeen, Livingstone and Dundee.

Scotland is well-known for its Loch Ness monster, delicious haggis and traditional festivals.

Perhaps, everyone in the world has heard of the famous writer and poet Robert Burns. He was the first person to write songs about the Scottish Highlands and their breathtaking views. It is significant that the highest mountain of the British Isles, Ben Nevis, is also situated in Scotland.

Scottish people like all kinds of celebrations. Their most favourite public holidays are Christmas and New Year. On the last day of the year they celebrate Hogmanay. It used to be a pagan holiday to welcome the winter solstice.

There are many special customs and rituals for this holiday, among them fireball swinging, street carnivals, singing and dancing, storytelling and eating tasty goodies.

Every year thousands of tourists visit Scotland to see its sights and to participate in local festivals. It's a suitable country for students as well. Those, who study English, often participate in international exchange programs to learn more about the local peculiarities.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Составить и зачитать рассказ о Шотландии (3-4 предложения), используя выражения:

If we travel all over Scotland, we can see ...

The population of Scotland is...

There are many ...

The capital of Scotland is ...

Scotland is also the land of myths and mysteries.

Практическая работа №47 «История»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «История», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «История», «the Great Patriotic War».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

The Main Steps of Great Patriotic War

There were severe fightings during the Great Patriotic War. Some major battles took place near Moscow (December, 1941).

In 1942 took place Stavropol battle since June till July. This battle was failed. In September, 1942 started great fights for Stalingrad. This battle continued since July 1942 up to February 1943. The other not less important and bloody fight took place at the Arc of Kursk (July – August, 1943).

1944 was rather successful for soviet army. A number of cities such as Leningrad, Odessa, Kerch, the Crimea was liberated from Nazi troops. The most severe and the most heroic battle took place in April – May, 1945 for Berlin.

the Event (событие)	date (дата)
Beginning of the war	22.06.1941
Moscow battle	December, 1941
Stavropol battle	June – July, 1942
Stalingrad battle	July – February, 1942 – 1943
Battle at the Arc of Kursk	July – August, 1943
Liberation of Leningrad, Odessa, Kerch, the Crimea	1944
The End of the GPW	9 May 1945

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Работа в группах. Задача каждой группы – ознакомиться с текстом, затем пересказать на русском языке.

Текст №1.

Operation Barbarossa (German: Unternehmen Barbarossa) was the code name for Nazi Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union during World War II that began on 22 June 1941. It was the largest military offensive in history. In addition to the large number of troops, it also involved 600,000 motor vehicles and 750,000 horses. Planning for Operation Barbarossa started on 18 December 1940; the secret preparations and the military operation itself lasted almost a year, from spring to winter 1941.

Barbarossa's operational goal was rapid conquest of the European part of the Soviet Union west of a line connecting the cities of Arkhangelsk and Astrakhan, often called the A-A line. Adolf Hitler had not achieved the expected victory, but the Soviet Union's situation remained dire. Tactically, the Germans had won some resounding victories and occupied some of the most important economic areas of the country, mainly in Ukraine. Despite these successes, the Germans were pushed back from Moscow.

Operation Barbarossa's failure led to Hitler's demands for further operations inside the USSR, all of which eventually failed.

Текст №2.

At the beginning of The Great Patriotic War thousands of young soviet patriots have gone to fight against German invaders. The remarkable heroes came out of the young people and they conquered the profound love of all soviet people. The exploits of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Lisa Tchaikina, Uriy Smirnov, Nikolay Kuznetsov went down into the history of Russia. Patriotism, friendship of all soviet people contributed to the victory over the fascism.

The young patriots went to the front as volunteers. Komsomol mobilized about 900 000 komsomols during first three days of the war. They performed such exploits which all people admire. The first heroes of the Soviet Union were pilots-komsomols Stepan Zdorovtsov, Petr Kharitonov and Mikhail Zhukov. Over 3 000 000 of komsomols were honored with medals. Over 1 500 of young komsomols were honored with a title the Hero of the Soviet Union. The exploits of these heroes will always dwell in memory of our people and future generations.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Восстановите хронологию событий Великой Отечественной войны.

Beginning of the Great Patriotic War	9.05.1945
Liberation of major cities of the Soviet Union	Summer, 1942 Summer, 1943
Moscow battle	22.06.1941
Battle of the Arc of Kursk	1944
Stavropol battle	December, 1941
The end of Great Patriotic War	

Практическая работа №48 «Туризм»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Туризм», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Туризм».

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

-How do you like to travel?

What kinds of transport do you usually use and why?

Why is a sea voyage considered the most dangerous?

What was the most tragic travelling by sea?

Чтение монолога. Один из учащихся зачитывает заранее подготовленный монолог о Титанике.

The Titanic was the biggest ship in 1912. It was fantastic. There were rich people as well as third class passengers. At 11.40.on the 14th of April everybody heard a terrible sound. It was an iceberg. The panic began. At 2.20.on the 15th of April the Titanic sank and took 1500 lives. Only 700 passengers of the Titanic were survived.

The Titanic is one of the biggest ships that crashed into a huge iceberg. It sank in the Atlantic Ocean on its first sea voyage in 1912. The Titanic has 2 sisters: the Britannic and the Olympic. During the First World War the Britannic became the biggest floating hospital. But it sank because it was damaged by a German mine. The Olympic lived a long life – almost half a century.

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы.

When did the Titanic sink? What are its sisters? What ship was the biggest floating hospital?

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Определите, верны ли утверждения. Say TRUE or FALSE.

- 1.An independent tourism is organized by a travel agency. (F)
2. Travelling by train is the fastest. (F)
3. We can get to the USA only by plane. (F)
4. A bus is not convenient when the trip is long. (T)
5. You can get to London by car. (T)
6. Car rental is very cheap. (F)

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Напишите письмо англоязычному другу о своем путешествии в какую-либо страну.

Практическая работа №49 «Достопримечательности моего края»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Достопримечательности моего края», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Достопримечательности моего края».

Чтение монологов. Учащиеся зачитывают заранее подготовленные монологи о достопримечательностях Богатовского района и Самарской области. Остальные задают вопросы.

Примеры сообщений:

The bunker of Stalin

Initially, the bunker of Stalin only knew a few people. Later, in 1991, after the city acquired a new name (Samara) it was decided to declassify this room. To date, the Stalin's bunker is the deepest structure, built during the Second World war. Among foreigners coming to Samara, the Museum is very popular. Underground room of Stalin demonstrates the fact that in the case of capture of Moscow, the commander in chief would have gone to Samara.

Kutuluksky reservoir

Kutuluksky reservoir — an artificial lake created on the river Kutuluk, intended primarily for irrigation using the irrigation system.

In 1935, was designed by the new reservoir. In 1938 for the construction of a reservoir was created by construction organization "Catalogtree" under the leadership of A. E. Bochkin. In construction works was attended by 11 thousand farmers from 10 districts of the Kuibyshev region, near the inlet on the 1250, 578 vehicles, 120 engineers. In 1939, the construction of the reservoir was completed in 1941, began its content.

Практическая работа №50 «Планирование времени. Рабочий день»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Планирование времени. Рабочий день», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Планирование времени. Рабочий день».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

1) We are very fond of having picnics. On Sundays our family goes to some nice place in the country. We like to sit in the open air and enjoy nature. It's a pleasure to have lunch in a forest or near the water. We can also play ball or swim if the weather is fine.

2) My best friend and I often go to the discos. We listen to music and dance there. It's fun! Rock is our favourite type of music. And we enjoy listening to jazz.

3) We have two dogs. Their names are Terry and Rex. We love them so much! Every day we take them for a walk in the park. They are so polite and nice when they meet other dogs there. I think they say "Hello!" to them in their dog language.

4) All my friends love sport. Our favourite sports are horse riding, football and swimming. Every school and college has its own football team. We often have sport competitions at our school. It's great when your team wins!

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа.

1) Подберите к текстам заголовки. Один заголовок лишний.

- a We are fond of sports.
- b British weekend
- c How can we spend free time
- d Pet lovers
- e Most British are nice and polite.

2) Закончите предложения, используя информацию текста.

1. On Sundays the British like _____.
2. They think it's pleasant to _____.
3. Some boys often go to the disco to _____.
4. Many British families keep _____.

Работа в парах. Прочитайте три отрывка о рабочем дне девочки.

1) Расположите отрывки в таком порядке, чтобы получился рассказ.

1. At one o'clock Ann usually has lunch. After lunch she helps mother about the house. Ann doesn't like to wash the dishes but she enjoys shopping. Sometimes she doesn't remember what her mother told her to buy but she never forgets to buy some milk for her cat.

2. Ann can play the piano very well. Her friends often come to see her in the evening. They enjoy listening to music and sometimes Ann plays or sings for them. They always praise (хвалят) her singing. Sometimes they go out for a walk if the weather is fine and enjoy fresh air and a good company.

3. Ann often goes to bed late and she hates getting up early. Her mornings are very busy. She can't always find her things. She looks for her schoolbag everywhere and at last finds it under the sofa. Sometimes she doesn't have time to eat her breakfast and she is often late for school. I wonder why she never gets bad marks!

2) Отметьте буквой Т (true) информацию, соответствующую тексту, и буквой F (False) – не соответствующую тексту.

1. She is never late for school.

2. She always gets good marks.

3. She goes to bed early.

4. She enjoys shopping.

5. Sometimes she goes for a walk in the evening.

Практическая работа №51 «Планирование времени. Досуг»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Планирование времени. Досуг», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Планирование времени. Досуг».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

I am Alice. I am in my sitting room at home, talking to my teacher on the radio. Yes, I am at school! I live in the middle of Australia, a long way from any towns or cities, so I belong to the School of the Air. Students from all over Australia belong to such school. Every day, I start at half past eight. I have two hours of radio lessons and sometimes I watch lessons on TV. After that, I have three hours of homework, then I have free time. I don't mind going to school in the sitting room — it's fun! I like using the radio. I like Geography because I'm interested in learning about foreign countries and I like talking to my Geography teacher about her visits to Europe, Asia and America. I also like History lessons. Unfortunately, we don't have sport lessons.

Самостоятельная индивидуальная работа. Заполните таблицу.

	School 1 — Alice
Location	
Number of students	
Start and finish time	

Favourite subjects	
Opinion	

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Hobbies or leisure time activities are perfect for that. Unfortunately, I don't have much free time during the week, but when I do I try to spend it most usefully. My hobbies are tennis and swimming. Twice a week I go to the nearest indoor swimming-pool. In summer, I can swim with my friends at the lake, although the water is rather chilly in it. Speaking of tennis, I attend regular training since I've been seven. I have a talented coach who tells me I can be rather successful in tennis when I'm older. I especially like training at the outdoor court. One of my friends is also fond of tennis, so he joined me a year ago. Other than that, when I have free time I invite my friends over. We can play board games or have a pizza together. I'm always happy to have them around. On Friday night my parents take me and my younger sister to some restaurant. Last week, for example, we were at the Chinese place, where we ate noodles and fortune cookies. At weekends we visit some of our relatives and spend time with them. My uncle has two sons, who are a good company for me to play different games. My aunt has a three-year-old daughter and we sometimes babysit her. My leisure time somehow depends on the time of the year. For example, in summer I like attending the city museums and galleries. When we go to the seaside, of course, I spend most of the time swimming and playing beach basketball. In winter I prefer sledding and skiing with my classmates. From time to time, I go fishing with my father and uncle. It's also one of my favourite pastimes. All in all, I'd like to say that people should have leisure time. Otherwise life would be boring.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Практическая работа №52 «Экономика и финансы»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Экономика и финансы», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Экономика и финансы».

Работа в группах. Задача каждой группы – ознакомиться с текстом, придумать заголовок и пересказать на русском языке.

Текст №1.

Economics (from the Greek "household management") is a social science that studies the production, distribution, trade and consumption of goods and services.

Economics, which focuses on measurable variables, is broadly divided into two main branches: microeconomics, which deals with individual agents, such as households and businesses, and macroeconomics, which considers the economy as a whole, in which case it considers aggregate supply and demand for money, capital and commodities. Aspects receiving particular attention in economics are resource allocation, production, distribution, trade, and competition. Economic logic is increasingly applied to any problem that involves choice under scarcity or determining economic value. Mainstream economics focuses on how prices reflect supply and demand, and uses equations to predict consequences of decisions. The fundamental assumption underlying traditional economic theory is the utility-maximizing rule.

Текст №2.

Accountancy (British English) or accounting (American English) is the measurement, disclosure or provision of assurance about information that helps managers and other decision makers make resource allocation decisions. Financial accounting is one branch of accounting and historically has involved processes by which financial information about a business is recorded, classified, summarized, interpreted, and communicated. Auditing, a related but separate discipline, is the process whereby an independent auditor examines an organization's financial statements in order to express an opinion (with reasonable but not absolute assurance) as to the fairness and adherence to generally accepted accounting principles, in all material respects.

Practitioners of accountancy are known as accountants. Officially licensed accountants are recognized by titles such as Chartered Accountant (UK) or Certified Public Accountant (US).

Accountancy attempts to create accurate financial reports that are useful to managers, regulators, and other stakeholders such as shareholders, creditors, or owners. The day-to-day record-keeping involved in this process is known as book-keeping.

At the heart of modern financial accounting is the double-entry book-keeping system. This system involves making at least two entries for every transaction: a debit in one account, and a corresponding credit in another account. The sum of all debits should always equal the sum of all credits. This provides an easy way to check for errors. This system was first used in medieval Europe, although some believe that the system dates back to Ancient Greece.

According to critics of standard accounting practices, it has changed little since. Accounting reform measures of some kind have been taken in each generation to attempt to keep book-keeping relevant to capital assets or production capacity. However, these have not changed the basic principles, which are supposed to be independent of economics as such.

Текст №3.

A financial audit is the examination of financial records and reports of a company or organisation, in order to verify that the figures in the financial reports are relevant, accurate, and complete. The general focus is to ensure the reported financial statements fairly represent a company's stated condition for the firm's stakeholders. These stakeholders will be interested parties, such as stockholders, employees, regulators, and the like.

Doing a financial audit is called the "attest" function. The general purpose is for an independent party (the CPA firm) to provide written assurance (the audit report) that financial reports are "fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles".

Because of major accounting scandals (failure by CPA firms to detect widespread fraud), assessing internal control procedures has increased in magnitude as a part of financial audits.

Financial audits are typically done by external auditors (accountancy firms). Many organizations, including most very large organizations, also employ or hire internal auditors, who do not attest to financial reports. Internal auditors often assist external auditors, and, in theory, since both do internal control work, their efforts should be coordinated.

Практическая работа №53 «Экономическая политика нашей страны»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Экономическая политика нашей страны», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Экономическая политика нашей страны».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

The Russian Federation (or Russia), is a country that stretches over a vast expanse of Europe and Asia. With an area of 17,075,200 square kilometers, it is the largest country in the world by land mass. Russia shares land borders with the following countries (counter-clockwise from NW to SE): Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea.

Formerly the dominant republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Russia is now an independent country, and an influential member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, since the Union's dissolution in December 1991. Russia is considered the Soviet Union's successor state in diplomatic matters.

The Russian Federation stretches across much of the north of the super continent of Eurasia. Although it contains a large share of the world's Arctic and sub-Arctic areas, and therefore has less population, economic activity, and physical variety per unit area than most countries, the great area south of these still accommodates a great variety of landscapes and climates. Most of Russia is in zones of a continental and Arctic climate. Russia is the coldest country in the world.

Russia has a coastline of over 37,000 kilometers along the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, as well as more or less inland seas such as the Baltic, Black and Caspian seas. Major lakes include Lake Baikal, Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega. Russia has 13 cities with over a million inhabitants (from largest to smallest): Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Samara, Omsk, Kazan, Chelyabinsk, Rostov-on-Don, Ufa, Volgograd and Perm.

Despite its comparatively high population, Russia has a low average population density due to its enormous size. The Russian Federation is home to as many as 160 different ethnic groups and indigenous peoples.

The Russian language is the only official state language, but the individual republics have often made their native language co-official next to Russian.

The economic development of the country has been extremely uneven: the Moscow region contributes one-third of the country's GDP while having only a tenth of its population. Russia remains heavily dependent on exports of oil, natural gas, metals, and timber, which account for about 80% of exports. In recent years, however, the economy has also been driven by growing internal consumer demand, showing the strengthening of its own internal market.

Фронтальная работа. Ответить на вопросы по тексту.

1. How many people live in Russia?
2. What are the main problems that Russia faces nowadays?
3. What are the main products that Russia exports/imports?
4. Do you know the main political parties?
5. What are Russia's geopolitical advantages?

Практическая работа №54 «Документы»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Документы», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Документы».

Чтение. Прочитайте и переведите.

Negotiations are complex because one is dealing with both facts and people. It is clear that negotiators above all must have a good understanding of a subject. They must be aware of the company's general policy, initial bargaining position as well as fallback position.

However, awareness of these facts may not necessarily suffice to reach the agreement. The role of human factor must be taken into account. The approach and strategy in negotiations are influenced by cool, clear logical analyses. But the personal needs of the actors must therefore be considered. These needs might include the need for friendship, goodwill, credibility, recognition of status and authority, a desire to be appreciated and promoted as well as the need to get home earlier on Friday evening.

Researches, who have studied negotiations, recommend separate people from facts. Moreover, while negotiations indirect and impersonal forms should be used. Furthermore, a really tough negotiator should be hard on the facts but soft on the people.

Language also varies according to negotiating style adopted: it can be either a co-operative or a competitive mode. Cooperative style is based on win-win principles when both parties want to benefit from the deal. This style is often accepted within one company or between companies with longstanding relations when common goals are being pursued. Competitive negotiation style can be appropriate for one-off contracts when the aim is to get the best results possible without considering future relations and risks of the breakdown of negotiations. Moreover, the language can become hostile and threatening.

In reality negotiations are a complex mode of co-operative and competitive styles. Negotiating successfully implies dealing with four main components of negotiations: people, facts, co-operation and competition.

Работа в парах. Составьте вопросы к тексту и озвучьте вопрос-ответ в парах.

Деловая игра. Сюжет игры: фирма, производящая игрушки, заключает контракт с магазином о реализации продукции.

План игры:

1. Representations of the companies. (Презентация компании).
2. Advertising Campaign: TV advertisement for the newspaper, advertising letters. (Рекламная кампания).
3. Enquiry and offer. (Запрос и предложение).
4. Preliminary discussion. (Предварительное обсуждение).
5. Signing the contract. (Заключение контракта).

Практическая работа №55 «Подписание и расторжение контракта»

Цели и задачи работы: расширение и активизация лексических знаний, развитие навыков монологической, диалогической и письменной речи, чтения и перевода, по теме «Подписание и расторжение контракта», развитие интереса учащихся к изучению английского языка, формирование внимательности, трудолюбия, уверенности в себе, способности к самовыражению.

Содержание работы

Изучение нового материала. Знакомство с новыми лексическими единицами по теме: «Подписание и расторжение контракта».

Работа в группах. Каждая группа по образцу оформляет договор продажи продукции «своего» предприятия.

CONTRACT No.234/567	КОНТРАКТ № 234/567
Moscow	Москва
[Date] [Company Name], hereinafter referred to as the Sellers, on the one hand and [Company Name], hereinafter referred to as the Buyers, on the other hand have concluded the present Contract as follows:	[Дата] [наименование компании], именуемый в дальнейшем Продавец, с одной стороны, и [наименование компании], именуемый в дальнейшем Покупатель, с другой стороны, заключили настоящий контракт о нижеследующем:

1. Subject of the Contract	1. Предмет контракта
The Sellers have sold and the Buyers have bought the goods to the amount of ___ in the quantity, assortment, at prices and according to technical conditions as stated in Supplements No.1, 2... which are the integral part of the present Contract.	Продавец продал, а Покупатель купил товара на сумму ___ в количестве, ассортименте, по ценам и в соответствии с техническими условиями, указанными в приложениях №№ 1, 2..., которые являются неотъемлемой частью настоящего контракта.

2. Price and Total Amount of the Contract	2. Цена и общая сумма контракта
The prices for the goods are fixed in [Currency]. The Total Amount of the present Contract is ___.	Цены на товары устанавливаются в [валюта]. Общая сумма настоящего контракта составляет ___.
3. Dates of Delivery	3. Сроки поставки
Delivery of the goods under the present Contract should be effected within the dates stipulated in the Supplement No.___ to the present Contract.	Поставка товаров по настоящему контракту должна быть произведена в сроки, указанные в Приложении №___ к данному контракту.

4. Quality of the Goods	4. Качество товара
The quality of the goods should conform to the technical conditions stated in the Supplement No...	Качество поставляемых изделий должно соответствовать техническим условиям, указанным в Приложении №...
5. Packing and Marking	5. Упаковка и маркировка
Tare and inner packing should secure full safety of the goods and protect the goods from any damages during transportation by all kinds of transportation means taking into consideration transshipments. Each case is to be marked with indelible paint as following:	Тара и внутренняя упаковка должны обеспечивать полную сохранность и предохранять товар от повреждений при транспортировке всеми видами транспорта с учетом перевалок. На каждом месте несмываемой краской должна быть нанесена маркировка, содержащая следующие данные:
Case No.___ Contract No.___ Consignor___ Consignee___ Gross Weight___ Net Weight___	Место №___ Контракт №___ Грузоотправитель___ Грузополучатель___ Вес брутто___ Вес нетто___
6. Payment	6. Платеж
Payment for the goods delivered is effected in [Currency] under an irrevocable, confirmed divisible Letter of Credit established by the	Расчеты за поставленный товар производятся в [валюта] по безотзывному, подтвержденному, делимому аккредитиву, открытому Покупателем в

Buyer with the Bank [Bank Name]. The terms and conditions of the Letter of Credit should correspond to the terms and conditions of the Contract; the terms which are not included in the Contract to be not inserted in the Letter of Credit.	[наименование банка]. Условия аккредитива должны соответствовать условиям контракта; условия, которые не были включены в контракт, не должны быть включены в аккредитив.
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The Letter of Credit to be available against presentation of the following documents:	Платеж с аккредитива производится против документов:
1) Full set of clean onboard Bills of Lading;	1) полного комплекта чистых бортовых коносаментов;
2) Invoice in triplicate;	2) счета в трех экземплярах;
3) Specification stating Contract No.;	3) спецификации с указанием номера контракта;
4) Quality Certificate issued by the Seller in duplicate.	4) сертификата о качестве товара, выданного Продавцом в двух экземплярах.
The Sellers should submit the above-said documents to the Bank for payment within ___ days after loading of the goods.	Продавец обязан вышеперечисленные документы предъявить в Банк для оплаты в течение ___ дней после погрузки товара.
Should the Sellers fail to do this he is to bear the expenses for prolongation of the Letter of Credit.	В случае нарушения данного условия, Продавец несет расходы по пролонгации аккредитива.

7. Claims	7. Рекламации
Claims in respect of the quantity in case of shortage inside the case may be submitted by the Buyers to the Sellers not later than ___ days and in respect of the quality of the goods in case of non-conformity of same to that stipulated by the Contract not later than ___ days after the arrival of the goods at the port of destination.	Рекламации в отношении количества в случае внутритарной недостачи могут быть заявлены Покупателем Продавцу в течение ___ дней, а в отношении качества – в течение ___ дней с момента поступления товара в порт назначения.

Contents and ground of the claim should be certified either by Expert's Report or by a Report made up with the participation of a representative of an uninterested competent organization.	Содержание и обоснование рекламации должно быть подтверждено либо актом экспертизы, либо актом, составленным с участием незаинтересованной компетентной организации.
The Sellers should consider the received claim with in ___ days counting the date of its receipt. In case of no reply from the Sellers after expiration of the said date the claim will be considered as admitted by the Sellers.	Продавец обязан рассмотреть полученную рекламацию в течение ___ дней, учитывая дату получения. Если по истечении указанного срока от Продавца не последует ответа, рекламация считается признанной Продавцом.
The Buyers have the right to return to the Sellers the rejected goods for their replacement with the goods of proper quality.	Покупатель имеет право потребовать от Продавца заменить забракованный товар товаром хорошего качества.

8. Arbitration	8. Арбитраж
All disputes and differences which may arise out of the present Contract or in connection with the same are to be settled without application to State courts by the International Commercial Arbitration Court at Chamber of commerce, Moscow in accordance with the which are final and binding upon both Parties.	Все споры и разногласия, которые могут возникнуть из настоящего контракта или в связи с ним, подлежат рассмотрению, с исключением обращения сторон в общие суды, в Международном Коммерческом Арбитражном суде при Торгово-промышленной палате в г. Москве, в соответствии с Регламентом этого суда, решения которого являются окончательными и обязательными для обеих сторон.
9. Force-majeure	9. Форс-мажор
Should any circumstances arise which prevent complete or partial fulfillment by any of the Parties of their respective obligations under the present Contract namely: fire, acts of God, war, military operations of any kind, blockade, prohibition of export or import or any other circumstances beyond the control of Parties, the time stipulated for the fulfillment of such obligations shall be extended for the period equal to that during which such circumstances will remain in force.	При наступлении обстоятельств невозможности полного или частичного исполнения любой из сторон обязательств по настоящему контракту, а именно: пожара, стихийных бедствий, войны, военных операций любого характера, блокады, запретов экспорта или импорта, или других, не зависящих от сторон обстоятельств, срок исполнения обязательств отодвигается соразмерно времени, в течение которого будут действовать такие обстоятельства.
Should the above circumstances continue to be in force for more than ___ months, each Party shall have the right to refuse any further fulfillment of the obligations under the Contract and in such case neither of the Parties shall have the right to make a demand upon the other Party for the compensation of any possible damages.	Если эти обстоятельства будут продолжаться более ___ месяцев, каждая из сторон будет иметь право отказаться от дальнейшего исполнения обязательств по контракту, и в этом случае ни одна из сторон не будет иметь права на возмещение другой стороной возможных убытков.
The Party for whom it becomes impossible to meet their obligation under the present Contract, shall immediately advise the other Party as regards the beginning and the cessation of the circumstances preventing the fulfillment of their obligations.	Сторона, для которой создалась невозможность исполнения обязательств по контракту, должна о наступлении и прекращении обстоятельств, препятствующих исполнению обязательств, немедленно извещать другую сторону.
10. Other Conditions	10. Другие условия
All dues, taxes and customs duties levied in the territory of the Seller's country connected with execution of the present Contract are to be paid by the Sellers and for their account.	Все сборы, налоги и таможенные платежи на территории страны Продавца, связанные с выполнением настоящего контракта, оплачиваются продавцом и за его счет.
From the moment of signing the present Contract all the previous negotiations and correspondence connected with same are null and void.	С момента подписания настоящего контракта все предыдущие переговоры и переписка по нему теряют силу.

None of the Parties has the right to assign their right and obligations under the present Contract without written consent of the other Party.	Ни одна из сторон не вправе передать свои права и обязательства по контракту без письменного на то согласия другой стороны.
Any amendments and supplements to the present Contract are valid only if made in writing and signed by duly authorized representatives of both Parties.	Все изменения и дополнения к настоящему контракту будут действительны лишь при условии, если они совершены в письменной форме и подписаны уполномоченными на то лицами обеих сторон.
The present Contract is made up in two copies both having the same value.	Настоящий контракт составлен в двух экземплярах, причем оба экземпляра имеют одинаковую силу.
11. Legal Addresses of the Parties	11. Юридические адреса сторон

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2. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык. Для студентов средних профессиональных заведений. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2015.

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