бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

Вологодской области «Вологодский колледж технологии и дизайна»

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

приказом директора

БПОУ ВО «Вологодский

колледж технологии и дизайна»

от 31.08.2022 № 580

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ**

**ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ**

**ПО УЧЕБНОМУ ПРЕДМЕТУ**

**ОУДБ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (английский)**

Специальность:

54.02.01 Дизайн (по отраслям)

Вологда

2022

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических занятий по учебному предмету ОУДБ.03 Иностранный язык (английский) разработаны в соответствии с:

- федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего общего образования, утвержденным приказом Минобрнауки России от 17 мая 2012 года № 413 (с изменениями и дополнениями);

- методическими рекомендациями по реализации среднего общего образования в пределах освоения образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования на базе основного общего образования, утвержденными Министерством просвещения РФ 14 апреля 2021 г.;

- рабочей программой воспитания по специальности (профессии).

Организация-разработчик: бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Вологодской области «Вологодский колледж технологии и дизайна»

Разработчик:

Преображенская В.В., преподаватель БПОУ ВО «Вологодский колледж технологии и дизайна»

Рассмотрены и рекомендованы к использованию в учебном процессе   
предметной цикловой комиссией общеобразовательных учебных дисциплин, протокол № 1 от 31.08.2022

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| Пояснительная записка **Практические занятия** – одна из важнейших форм контроля самостоятельной работы обучающихся над учебным материалом, качеством его усвоения. Готовясь к практическим занятиям, обучающиеся должны изучить рекомендованную литературу: первоисточники, соответствующие разделы учебников, учебных пособий, конспекты лекций и т.д.  **Цель практических занятий –** формирование практических умений: выполнение определённых действий, операций, необходимых в последующей профессиональной или учебной деятельности. В связи с этим содержанием практических занятий является решение задач, выполнение вычислений, расчётов, работа с литературой, работа с лекциями, справочниками, инструкциями. Выполнению практических занятий может предшествовать проверка знаний обучающихся, их теоретической готовности к выполнению заданий.  **Формами** организации деятельности обучающихся на практических занятиях могут быть: индивидуальная и (или) групповая.  **Планируемые результаты освоения учебного предмета**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Коды результатов** | **Планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины включают** | | ЛР 01 | Российскую гражданскую идентичность, патриотизм, уважение к своему народу, чувства ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважение государственных символов (герб, флаг, гимн) | | ЛР 02 | Гражданскую позицию как активного и ответственного члена российского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, обладающего чувством собственного достоинства, осознанно принимающего традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие гуманистические и демократические ценности | | ЛР 04 | Сформированность мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанного на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире | | ЛР 05 | Сформированность основ саморазвития и самовоспитания в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества; готовность и способность к самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности | | ЛР 06 | Толерантное сознание и поведение в поликультурном мире, готовность и способность вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения, способность противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии, дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям | | ЛР 07 | Навыки сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности | | ЛР 08 | Нравственное сознание и поведение на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей | | ЛР 09 | Готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности | | ЛР 10 | Эстетическое отношение к миру, включая эстетику быта, научного и технического творчества, спорта, общественных отношений | | ЛР 11 | Принятие и реализацию ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни, потребности в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью, неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков | | ЛР 12 | Бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к физическому и психологическому здоровью, как собственному, так и других людей, умение оказывать первую помощь | | ЛР 13 | Осознанный выбор будущей профессии и возможностей реализации собственных жизненных планов; отношение к профессиональной деятельности как возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем | | ЛР 14 | Сформированность экологического мышления, понимания влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды; приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности | | ЛР 15 | Ответственное отношение к созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни | | МР 01 | Умение самостоятельно определять цели деятельности и составлять планы деятельности; самостоятельно осуществлять, контролировать и корректировать деятельность; использовать все возможные ресурсы для достижения поставленных целей и реализации планов деятельности; выбирать успешные стратегии в различных ситуациях | | МР 02 | Умение продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать в процессе совместной деятельности, учитывать позиции других участников деятельности, эффективно разрешать конфликты | | МР 03 | Владение навыками познавательной, учебно-исследовательской и проектной деятельности, навыками разрешения проблем; способность и готовность к самостоятельному поиску методов решения практических задач, применению различных методов познания | | МР 04 | Готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно-познавательной деятельности, владение навыками получения необходимой информации из словарей разных типов, умение ориентироваться в различных источниках информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников | | МР 05 | Умение использовать средства информационных и коммуникационных технологий в решении когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач с соблюдением требований эргономики, техники безопасности, гигиены, ресурсосбережения, правовых и этических норм, норм информационной безопасности | | МР 06 | Умение определять назначение и функции различных социальных институтов | | МР 07 | Умение самостоятельно оценивать и принимать решения, определяющие стратегию поведения, с учетом гражданских и нравственных ценностей | | МР 08 | Владение языковыми средствами – умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать адекватные языковые средства | | МР 09 | Владение навыками познавательной рефлексии как осознания совершаемых действий и мыслительных процессов, их результатов и оснований, границ своего знания и незнания, новых познавательных задач и средств их достижения | | ПРб 01 | Сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире | | ПРб 02 | Владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике страны/стран изучаемого языка и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка | | ПРб 03 | Достижение порогового уровня владения иностранным языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями изучаемого иностранного языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения | | ПРб 04 | Сформированность умения использовать иностранный язык как средство для получения информации из иноязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях |   **Критерии оценки результатов работ, выполняемых на практических занятиях студентами:**   * уровень освоения студентом учебного материала; * умение студента использовать теоретические знания при выполнении практических задач; * сформированность общеучебных умений; * обоснованность и четкость изложения ответа; * четкое и правильное выполнение заданий.   Критерии оценки результатов работы обучающихся:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Оценка | Критерии | | «Отлично» | Оценку «отлично» заслуживает обучающийся, обнаруживший всесторонние, систематические и глубокие знания теоретического материала, в соответствии с требованиями рабочей программы, выполнивший полностью задания практического (лабораторного) занятия. Допускаются единичные несущественные ошибки, самостоятельно исправленные студентом. | | «Хорошо» | Оценку «хорошо» заслуживает обучающийся, обнаруживший полное знание программного материала, умеющий пользоваться нормативной и справочной документацией, успешно выполнивший предусмотренные практические задания, допустивший неточности при выполнении заданий. Допускаются отдельные несущественные ошибки, исправленные студентом после указания на них. | | «Удовлетвори-тельно» | Оценку «удовлетворительно» заслуживает обучающийся, обнаруживший неполные знания программного материала, но умеющий пользоваться нормативной и справочной документацией, допустивший ошибки в выполнении заданий практического занятия. Допускаются отдельные существенные ошибки, исправленные с помощью преподавателя. | | «Неудовлетво-рительно» | Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, имеющему пробелы в знаниях программного материала по образовательной программе, допустившему существенные ошибки в выполнении практических заданий или не выполнивший их. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Наименование раздела | Практическая работа  (кол-во часов) | | Раздел 1. Вводно-корректирующий курс. Тема 1.1. Знакомство.  1.Приветствие, прощание, речевые формулы. Практическая работа №1  2-3. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. Составление диалога. Знакомство. Практическая работа №2 | 3 | | Тема 1.2. Семья. Семейные ценности  4-5. Домашние обязанности. Отношение поколений в семье. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №3  6-7. Семейные традиции. Связь с предыдущими поколениями. Рассказ на тему. Практическая работа №4  8-9. Общение с друзьями и близкими. Составление диалога. Практическая работа №5 | 6 | | Тема 1.3. Внешность человека. Описание характера  10-11. Описание внешности человека. Рассказ о друге. Практическая работа №6  12-13. Внешность и её изображение в портрете. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №7  14-15. Красота и её отображение в художественном творчестве. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №8  16-17. Описание характер. Рассказ о характере одного из члена семьи. Практическая работа №9 | 8 | | Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей.  Тема 2.1 Описание жилища  18-19. Адрес проживания. Описание здания. Интерьер. Составление рассказа. Практическая работа №10  20-21.Условия проживания. Бытовые услуги. Составление диалога. Практическая работа №11  22-23. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка. Составление доклада. Практическая работа №12 | 6 | | Тема 2.2 Рабочий день и свободное время  24-25. Рабочий день. Составление рассказа. Практическая работа №13  26-27. Досуг. Хобби. Составление диалога. Практическая работа №14  28-29. Активный и пассивный отдых. Составление диалога. Практическая работа №15  30-31.Молодежные субкультуры и организации. Составление доклада. Практическая работа №16 | 8 | | Тема 2.3 Городская и сельская жизнь.  32-33.34-35. Особенности проживания в городской и сельской местности. Составление рассказа. Практическая работа №17  36-37. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу. Составление диалога. Практическая работа №18  38-39. Моя малая родина. Составление доклада. Практическая работа №19 | 8 | | Тема 2.4 Покупки  40-41. Виды магазинов. Пересказ текста. Практическая работа №20  42-43. Ассортимент товаров. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №21  44-45. Совершение покупок. Составление диалога. Практическая работа №22 | 6 | | Тема 2.5 Еда  46-47. Способы приготовления пищи. Составление рассказа. Практическая работа №23  48-49. Традиции питания. Чтение и перевод текста. Практическая работа №24  50-51. В кафе, в ресторане, в столовой. Составление диалога. Практическая работа №25  52-53. Еда полезная и вредная. Составление доклада. Практическая работа №26 | 8 | | Тема 2.6 Здоровье и спорт  54-55. Здоровый образ жизни. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №27  56-57. Физическая культура и спорт. Практическая работа №28  58-59. Занятия физической культуры. Практическая работа №29  60-61. Посещение врача. Составление диалога. Практическая работа №30 | 8 | | Тема 2.7 Путешествия  62-63. Экскурсии. Путешествия. Правила этикета в разных странах. Пересказ текста. Практическая работа №31  64-65. Средства передвижения, транспорт. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №32  66-67. Достопримечательности. Составление диалога. Практическая работа №33 | 6 | | Тема 2.8 Российская Федерация  68-69. Географическое положение, климат, население. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №34  70-71. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №35  72-73. Основные достопримечательности. Москва – столица России. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №36  74-75. Мой город. Составление монолога. Практическая работа №37 | 8 | | Тема 2.9 Страны изучаемого языка  76-77. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство). Составление монолога. Практическая работа №38  78-79. Великобритания (крупные города, достопримечательности). Составление монолога. 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Приветствие, прощание, речевые формулы.** Практическая работа №1  Здесь приводятся некоторые темы, фразы из которых чаще всего включаются в диалог на английском: знакомство, приветствие, этикет. Приветствие и прощание. Любой разговор начинается с приветствия и заканчивается словами прощания. Так что важно знать хотя бы минимум, позволяющий поинтересоваться, как дела у собеседника, и ответить на подобный вопрос. Существует несколько основных словосочетаний и фраз для такого случая. Пример Hello, hi, hey! Привет! Неформальное приветствие, чаще всего употребляется в общении с друзьями и близкими.  Прочитайте фразы:  Hi, Ben! I'm glad to see you! Привет, Бен! Рад тебя видеть! Good morning (or afternoon, evening, night). Доброе утро (или день, вечер, спокойной ночи). Распространённое приветствие. Good morning, mister Perkins. Nice day, isn't it? Доброе утро, господин Перкинс. Прекрасный день, не так ли? Good bye, bye bye. Пока, до свидания. Часто употребляемые слова Bye bye, John, see you later. - Пока, Джон, увидимся позже. How do you do? Наиболее часто переводится, как "здравствуйте", "добрый день". - Hello, my dear friend! - How do you do! - Привет, мой дорогой друг! - Здравствуй! How are you? - Как поживаешь? How is your daughter (son, mother etc.) - Как поживает твоя дочь (сын, мама)? Very well. Not bad. - Очень хорошо Неплохо. Простые фразы, позволяющие узнать, как дела у собеседника или его родственников, друзей и знакомых. - Good morning, mister Brown. I haven't seen your family for a long time. How are your children? - Good morning, Mrs. Black. They are very good. Thank you. And how is your younger sister? - She's fine. Thanks. - Доброе утро, господин Браун. Я давно не видела вашу семью. Как Ваши дети? - Доброе утро, госпожа Блэк. С ними всё хорошо, спасибо. А как Ваша младшая сестра? - Спасибо, хорошо.  **2-3. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке. Составление диалога. Знакомство.** Практическая работа №2  Прочитайте, переведите диалог по теме. Составление диалога-рассуждения по теме, задать и ответить на вопросы по теме.  ПРИМЕРЫ ДИАЛОГОВ:  (Раздается звонок. Бетти открывает дверь и видит свою подругу Джейн)  Jane: Hello, Betty!  Betty: Oh, hello, Jane! It's lovely to see you! Come in!  Jane: Thank you. I'm glad you're at home. Is your mother in?  Betty: No, mummy's out. She and daddy are at auntie Margaret. But do come in and sit down.  Джейн: Привет, Бетти!  Бетти: О, привет, Джейн! Как я рада тебя видеть! Проходи!  Джейн: Спасибо. Я тоже очень рада, что ты дома. А твоя мама здесь?  Бетти: Нет, мамочки дома нет. Она с папочкой у тетушки Маргарет. Но что же ты стоишь? Проходи, садись.  Формы обращения к незнакомому человеку.  Вежливое обращение к незнакомому человеку начинается с извинения за причиняемое беспокойство. Затем, после извинения, можно обратиться с вопросом, просьбой, замечанием и т.п. В качестве извинения (которое здесь служит и формой обращения) употребляются обороты "Excuse me", "Pardon me" и "I beg your pardon". Смысловое различие между ними приблизительно такое же, как между русскими выражениями: "Извините", "Простите" и "Прошу прощения (Приношу Вам свои извинения)".  По приведенному выше образцу составьте свои диалоги по теме.  **Тема № 1.2 Семья. Семейные ценности**  **4-5. Домашние обязанности. Отношение поколений в семье. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №3  Cоставьте монолог «отношения в семье», опираясь на следующие опорные слова и выражения: own traditions, have dinner all together, not many families do so, have lunch with them, go to visit our grandparents, on this moment I feel so happy, very important to me, to celebrate every New Year, my family adores.  **6-7. Семейные традиции. Связь с предыдущими поколениями. Рассказ на тему.** Практическая работа №4  Прочитайте текст, выделите основные семейные традиции и составьтерассказ,добавив обычаи вашей семьи.  **Traditions Of My Family**  Family is an integral part of every person’s life. It is the most important social unit. A sense of stability and tradition, that family provides, can’t be replaced by anything or anyone. Perhaps, every family follows some special traditions that have been passed to them by former generations.  My family is not an exception. For example, in my family it is habitual to dine together. Every evening, when my parents come home from work, we have a nourishing family dinner. First of all, it lets us feel as a close unit. Secondly, we get to discuss the important events of the day. The same tradition can be seen in my grandparents’ house.  Other than that, we are used to share the household chores. Everyone has its own duties. For example, my mum is responsible for cooking, while my dad always does the shopping. I’m responsible for the pets and plants, while my older sister is responsible for washing the dishes and vacuum-cleaning.  In my opinion, we are a close-knit and friendly family. Each time there is an official holiday we invite the friends and arrange a posh feast. We especially like celebrating New Year and Christmas. The traditional New Year dishes in our home are a roast chicken, a couple of Russian salads and my mum’s specialty — a vanilla cake. We always prepare postcards and presents for everyone who visits us and for our family members. The presents are usually placed under the Christmas tree.  Other family tradition is going out on Friday nights. Every Friday we go out for a dinner. After that, we either come back home to watch a good movie, or we go to the cinema. There are lots of other traditions in my family, but these seem to be the most important ones.  **8-9. Общение с друзьями и близкими. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №5  Составьте диалог, используя следующие реплики:  -Hello, Kate, are you coming to my party today?  -Oh, my God, I completely forgot, sorry, of course, I’ll be there!  -On the occasion of my arrival from Spain.  -Lily, Marry, Jenny – you know them, and a couple of good-looking guys!  -Hello, on what occasion is the party?  -And who else is invited?  -We begin to gather at seven o’clock. Waiting for you!  -When can I come?  **Тема № 1.3 Внешность человека. Описание характера**  **10-11. Описание внешности человека. Рассказ о друге.** Практическая работа №6  Прочитайте и переведите текст, а также ответьте на вопросы после текста.  MY FRIEND AND HIS APPEARANCE.  My best friend's name's Nick. We made friends a few years ago. We are of the same age. We live in the same block of flats, so we see each other almost every day. Nick is a tall slender boy. He has got dark hair, large dark eyes, a straight nose and thin lips. He wears spectacles. He is a nice guy. He is very honest and just, understanding and kind. I trust him a lot and I'm sure that I can rely on him in any situation. He never lets people down. Nick is only 19 but he is very responsible — he finishes whatever he starts. He's got only one shortcoming - he is a bit stubborn. Nevertheless he is pleasant to deal with. Nick's an only child and his parents love him very much. His father is a lawyer. He is the most brilliant man I've ever met. He knows everything there's to know about the law. His mother is a music teacher. No wonder Nick is so talented. He's got a very good ear for music. He likes jazz and plays the piano very well. We spend a lot of time together. We often watch video or listen to music. Sometimes we go to the cinema or to the theatre, or walk around the centre of Moscow, visiting small cafes, museums, art galleries, shops. We talk for hours about all sorts of things (politics, love, teachers, girls). We discuss films, television programmes, books. I never quarrel with Nick. But if there's some misunderstanding between us we try to make peace as soon as possible. What I like best about him is that he is always willing to help and share his knowledge, thoughts and feelings. I respect him for his fairness, strong will, intellect and modesty. I miss Nick when we don't see each other for a long time. Without him I would feel lonely and uncomfortable. Our friendship helps me to feel strong and sure оf myself.  Questions  1. Have you got a lot of friends?  2. What is your best friend's name?  3. How long have you been friends?  4. Where does he (she) live?  5. Do you often see each other?  6. Where did you meet for the first time?  7. What do you do in your free time?  8. What do you usually talk about?  9. Do you quarrel?  10. What do you like best about your friend?  11. Has he (she) got any shortcomings?  12. Do you think friendship depends on shared interests — hobbies and leisure activities?  13. Does it mean that if two people don't have common hobbies they can't be real friends?  14. What features do you like (dislike) in people?  По приведенному образцу опишите внешность друга.  **12-13. Внешность и её изображение в портрете.** Практическая работа №7Опишите портрет, используя следующие выражения: a portrait: a family portrait, a group portrait, a ceremonial portrait, an intimate portrait, a self-portrait; ater-colour, acrylic, aerography,  gouache, oil painting, pastel, ink painting, encaustic painting, hot wax painting;  **14-15. Красота и её отображение в художественном творчестве.** Практическая работа №8Составьте и расскажите монолог о картине используя следующие выражения: a still life: a flower-piece, a fruit-piece; a landscape: marine art, a seascape, a utopian landscape; in the foreground, in the middle, in the central part, in the background, on the left side, on the right side, next to, in front of, behind, between, at the top, at the bottom, in the upper part, in the lower part.  **16-17. Описание характера. Рассказ о характере одного из члена семьи**. Практическая работа №9  Выберите из списка одного члена семьи **father, brother, son, nephew, uncle, grandfather, husband, groom, mother, sister, daughter, niece, aunt, grandmother, wife, bride** и расскажите кратко о нём, используя следующие выражения:  I have three siblings: two sisters and one brother, grandparents live in a small town, Ellie and her sister Anny are from Kansas, my grandfather taught me to play chess, his mother is the school principal, I have many distant relatives, mature, modest, motivated, observant, optimistic, organized, original, outgoing, patient, progressive, reliable, resourceful, romantic, shy, self-confident, hard-working, helpful, honest, independent, industrious, intellectual.  **Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей**  **Тема № 2.1 Описание жилища**  **18-19. Адрес проживания. Описание здания. Интерьер. Составление рассказа.** Практическая работа №10  Заполните пропуски, и переведите предложения:  There is a… in my study room (table, kitchen, desk)  Is there any … in that room (cooker, furniture, fridge)?  There is no … in the house, it is cold in winter (mirror, fireplace, telephone)  Is there … in your kitchen (hot water, garage, computer)?  There is no balcony in my … (garden, room, bathroom)  There are two large … in this sitting room (TV set, wardrobes, windows)  Is there a … in sitting room (bath, desk, TV set)?  We have a table and some… in the dining room (chairs, bookshelves, beds)  Составьте рассказ о своей квартире по плану: «Hello, my name is \_\_. Let me tell you about my apartment». Можно, например, сказать, что квартира находится в доме в столько-то этажей.  Какие есть комнаты, помещения. Называем, сколько комнат в квартире, перечисляем их. В наших реалиях это обычно bedroom или просто room — спальня, комната, living room — гостиная, зал, kitchen — кухня, bathroom — санузел.  Рассказываем о комнатах подробнее. Здесь можно использовать различные прилагательные вроде small/big — маленькая/большая, а также описать, какие вещи, предметы мебели (самые значимые) есть в комнате.  Можно добавить, чем домочадцы занимаются в этих комнатах. К примеру, в гостиной обычно смотрят телевизор.  Можно упомянуть домашних животных.  **20-12. Условия проживания. Бытовые услуги. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №11  В парах составьте диалог по образцу, данному ниже. Спросите друга о его квартире или доме.  Ask your friend about:  Does he (she) live in a new or old house?  Where is his (her) house situated?  How can he (she) get to his (her) place?  What kind of flat does he (she) live in?  What floor is the flat on?  Does he (she) have a telephone?  How is his living room, bedroom, kitchen furnished?  Образец диалога:  -I say, do you live in a flat or in a house?  -Yes, I do. I live in my parent`s flat, and I only have my own flat.  -What house do you live in?  -I live in a five-storied brick house.  -Is the flat large?  -No, it isn`t. We have a living room, a bedroom, a kitchen, a hall and a bathroom.  -Is your room cosy? What furniture do you have in your room?  -Yes, my room is rather cosy, but it is not large. There is a sofa on the left and small table near it. There is a desk at the window. And there is a wardrobe to the right. There is a computer on the table. There are three flowers on the window.  -I see. And is there a TV set in your room?  -No, it isn`t. There is a TV set in the living room. We usually watch TV programs in the evening ad discuss different problems. I like my room and I spend much time there.  **22-23. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка. Составление доклада.** Практическая работа №12  Прочитайте текст о колледже, ответьте на вопросы и составьте рассказ, опираясь на данные вопросы, добавьте интересные факты о своем колледже.  **My college**  After finishing secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of technical schools or colleges. Professional training makes it easier to get a higher education.  Fokino branch of Bryansk college of power engineering and radioelectronics named after M. A. Afanasyev is one of the oldest educational institutions in the city and in Russia.  It was founded in 1954. It is located near the picturesque forest, 20 km from Bryansk.  Our college is rich in its traditions. Among its graduates there are outstanding people, well-known in our region.  The classrooms in our college are comfortable and well-designed. They are equipped with computers and multimedia projection units. There are laboratories for studying physics, chemistry and biology. In our college there are 4 computer classrooms where students learn to use the Internet to create their first computer programs and projects in different subjects. On the second floor there is a library with a reading room. There is also a large Assembly hall for concerts and performances. One of the most popular places among the students is a canteen. Nonresident students can live in the hall of residence.  In our college there are good sports facilities: a large gym, a stadium and a fitness room  Today the college provides training in such specialties and professions as a welder, a car mechanic, a mechanic, an electrician and an accountant. Teaching practice takes place in the workshops. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops.  Our students are hardworking. They always take part in different educational programs, quizzes and competitions and therefore achieve good results. Many of them get a scholarship. Experienced teachers help to create a friendly atmosphere for learning. They prepare students for entering the best universities of our country. Studying at the college is a hard work but a real pleasure.  1. What is the official name of our college?  2. When was our college founded?  3. Are you a first year student?  4. What can you say about your teachers  5. Where is there your college?  6. Is your college old or modern?  7. What equipment can you see in the classrooms?  8. Where does teaching practice take place?  9. What sports facilities are there in our college?  10. Where can students live?  11. What is your future profession?  12. Who is the top manager of the college?  **Тема № 2.2 Рабочий день и свободное время**  **24-25. Рабочий день. Составление рассказа.** Практическая работа №13  1.Прочитайте текст, переведите, ответьте на вопросы после текста.  My working day  Usually I get up at 7 o clock on week-days. I do my bed and open the window. Sometimes I do my morning exercises, but not always. Then I go to the bathroom. There I wash myself and clean my teeth. Sometimes I take a shower. After that I go back to my bedroom, dress myself and brush my hair. In five minutes I am ready enough for breakfast. I always have a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. After breakfast I take my bag, put on my coat and go to the college.  I live not far from my college and it takes me only ten minutes to walk there. I am never late for the first lesson, because I come to the college a few minutes before the bell. I leave my coat in the cloakroom and go to the classroom. The lessons begin at eight o clock and at half past one they are over. Sometimes after the lessons I go to the library. I take some books. I usually do my homework at home . As a rule, I have no free time on my week-days.  Sometimes I have dinner at my college canteen. For dinner I usually have soup for the first course, meat or fish with some salad foe the second. I drink milk or a cup of tea.  Twice a week I go to the swimming pool. I play volleyball in the college team and we have our training at our big gymnasium.  In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have supper together, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. I like to read detective stories or books of modern writers. At about eleven o clock I go to bed.  2. Answer the questions:  1 When do you usually get up on your working day?  2 What do you do in the morning when you get up?  3 What do you have for breakfast?  4 How much time does it take you to get to your college?  5 Do you have dinner at home or at the college canteen?  6 What do you usually have for dinner?  7 Do you often go to the library?  8 When does your family have supper?  9 Do you go in for sports?  10 When do you usually go to bed?  3. Используя лексику текста и вопросы после него составьте свою тему «My Working Day».  **26-27. Досуг. Хобби. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №14  Составьте диалог, используя следующие выражения: Every person needs rest. I am the kind of person who is resting not only on the sofa doing nothing, active and passive rest, need to stay on the bed, relaxing and watching TV, likes to go fishing, camping or even do sport, sport is very healthy and helps to keep strong. football, volleyball, basketball and so on, you can go to the park, if you like horses maybe horse-riding is a great chance to rest, yoga, jogging, dancing gives great possibility to rest and stay fit at the same time, helps you to relax and forget about problems, one of them is reading a book, you can rest and learn some new information, I prefer to spend time with, watching movies or TV programs can be useful if they have some information, to take a nap.    **28-29. Активные и пассивные отдых. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №15  Прочитайте диалог, выпишите новые слова и выражения. Составьте собственный диалог, используя новые слова и выражения. Работайте в парах.  Tracy: Hello, Mark! How are you? Have not seen you for ages!  Mark: Hello, Tracy! Just wonderful! Glad to see you.  T: So do I. What are you doing here? I thought you had left the city after the exams.  M: I was going, but the plans have changed, and here I am.  T: It’s a surprise to see you in the Sports complex. I did not know that you are fond of sports.  M: And I'm not fond of it. I certainly do gymnastics and all that, but I'm not a big fan. And here I am because my girl goes in for figure skating. So I am waiting here the end of her training. And what are you doing here?  T: Shame on you, Mark. You forgot that I have been doing tennis for a long time.  M: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. And how are you getting on?  T: I’ve already participated in the city tournament and won the second prize.  M: Terrific! You're doing great! I was always surprised at people like you. How do you have enough willpower not to give up all these workouts?  T: It helps to spend free time and at the same time do something useful for your health. And what do you do when you have a free minute?  M: Well, I also found an interesting occupation for myself. I write poems. Even when I wait for my girl from training, and I have inspiration, I can write a couple of lines.  T: This is also an interesting way to spend time usefully. Something like training for the brain. Some time ago I also tried to write poems, but failed, so I fixed myself just on reading. And what else do you like to do? I mean active rest.  M: To talk about active rest, I love summer sports, such as diving. If I am lucky enough to have holiday in summer, then I certainly go to the place where I can dive.  T: That's not bad either. Well, I should go. My training is in 5 minutes. I was glad to see.  M: So was I. Good luck to you.  T: Thank you. You too.  **30-31. Молодежные субкультуры и организации. Составление доклада.** Практическая работа №16  Работа в группах. Составьте доклад. Выберите и опишите одну субкультуру из списка: “Healthy Living Guide”-здоровый образ жизни, “Only the Best только самое лучшее, “Without bad habits”-без вредных привычек.  We have got some information about subcultures for our newspaper “The North Ray”.  Imagine, this is a person.  And we must create an appearance, traits of character, values and beliefs.  The 1st is responsible for the appearance of our subculture.  The 2nd is responsible for the character.  The 3rd is responsible for values and beliefs.  **Тема № 2.3 Городская и сельская жизнь.**  **32-33. 34-35. Особенности проживания в городской и сельской местности. Составление рассказа.** Практическая работа №17  Прочитайте текст, сформулируйте основную идею:  Now, we are going read a story about a young couple who decided to change their life completely and removed to the countryside. But before we start, try to guess whether it was a positive experience or not.  From the City to the Countryside  Mikhail and Valeriya Bajan from Tver decided to settle in the countryside in 2012. The young couple with degrees in engineering and law realized that they got tired of that crazy city life in a small flat and that the only thing they needed was having a large house in the countryside and cultivating their own land.  For them country life presented a new romantic, though challenging, experience,so, having bought a land near Tver, they sold their flat never to come back to the city again.  Ответьте на вопросы:  - Who are Mikhail and Valeriya Bajan?  - What was the reason for their decision to move to the countryside?  - What did they do with their flat?  Спрогнозируйте, что произойдёт дальше, как местные жители отнесутся к переселенцам:  - What is going to happen next? How did the locals receive the young couple?  После того, как студенты сделали свои предположения, они получают листок с продолжением рассказа:  - Now, let’s see what really happened. To start with, the locals were suspicious of the young invaders of their peaceful utopia. But with time, they understood the Bajans' had a serious intent and began to support them.  Придумайте и составьте концовку рассказа.  **36-37. Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №18  Составьте диалог, используя следующие шаблоны.  *1. Как спросить дорогу?* Сначала мы привлекаем внимание прохожего с помощью фразы: Excuse me... Это то же самое, что русское "извините" - очень вежливый способ задать вопрос незнакомому человеку на улице. Далее, сам вопрос: How do I get to \_\_\_? Как мне добраться до \_\_\_? Where is the closest \_\_\_? Где ближайший \_\_\_? I'm looking for \_\_\_. Я ищу \_\_\_. Could you tell me where \_\_\_ is? Не могли бы вы сказать, где находится \_\_\_? Уточняющие вопросы, которые могут возникнуть по ходу объяснений: Is it far? Is it a long way? Далеко ли это? How far is it? Как далеко это находится?  *2.1. Как объяснить дорогу?* Начать объяснения можно одной из следующих фраз: You need to... Вам нужно... You have to... Вам придется... The quickest way is to go... Самый быстрый путь - это пойти... Чтобы указать направление движения, используйте следующие слова: а) go... ("идти") ...right "вправо, направо" ...left "влево, налево" ...straight ahead "прямо" ...down the street "вниз по улице" ...up the street "вверх по улице" ...along the street "вдоль улицы, по улице" b) take ("взять, езжать, воспользоваться, пойти по") Используйте take с названиями улиц или транспортом: Take the bus number 1. Возьмите автобус №1. Take the Arbatskaya street. Идите по Арбатской улице. С транспортом можно использовать "to", чтобы указать конечный пункт пути: Take the metro to Borovitskaya station. Езжайте на метро до станции Боровицкая. Take the red line to Sportivnaya station. Езжайте по красной линии до станции Спортивная. Take the bus to the Arbatskaya street. Езжайте автобусом по Арбатской улице. с) turn... ("повернуть") ...right "направо" ...left "налево" Turn right when you see a big sign. Поверните направо, когда увидите большой знак. You need to turn left at the corner. Вам нужно повернуть налево на углу. d) stop + at ("остановиться перед чем-либо") Stop at the traffic lights. Остановитесь перед светофором. Stop at the cafe and go into the alley. Остановитесь около кафе и идите в переулок. e) pass \_\_\_ ("пройти мимо") On your way you will pass a church. По дороге вы пройдете мимо церкви. Pass a supermarket and turn right after it. Пройдите мимо супермаркета и поверните вправо после него. f) cross the road("перейти дорогу") You need to cross the road and turn right. Вам нужно перейти дорогу и повернуть направо. Cross two roads and turn left. Перейдите две дороги и поверните налево.  **38-39. Моя малая родина. Составление доклада.** Практическая работа №19  Составьте рассказ о малой родине, опираясь на следующие вопросы, а также сделайте к рассказу презентацию:  What is little Russia and your hometown for you?  Do you value quiet dignity of country life?  Where can you find dreaming onion domes or dreaming spires?  Can your hometown be a five-star tourist destination for Russians and foreigners? Why/Why not?  What can scare off foreigners in Russia?  When will your hometown finally prosper?  Teacher evaluates the activity of the students and announces the next step – presentations.  **Тема № 2.4 Покупки**  **40-41. Виды магазинов. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №20  Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы после него. Подготовьте пересказ.  Shops  Shops are very important in our life because people cannot live without clothes and food. There are different kinds of shops.  In supermarkets people can buy all kinds of food, clothes, paper products, soaps and cleaners of all kinds, simple medicines. In supermarkets customer serves himself and pays the cashier on leaving the store.  Department stores carry clothing for men, women and children, pots and pans, china and glassware, silverware, some furniture. Department stores do not sell fresh food.  Small independent stores are owned and operated by local businessmen. You can buy dress, shoe, jewelry, drugs, books, grocery there.  Drug stores or pharmacies sell many things besides medical drugs. You can buy camera equipment, cosmetics, magazines, candies and greeting cards there.  Переведите предложения с русского на английский: 1. В нашем городе много различных магазинов: супермаркеты, один универмаг, аптеки, овощные магазины.  2. В супермаркете мы можем купить еду, чистящие и моющие средства, игрушки, книги.  3. В универмаге продают мебель, одежду, посуду.  4. В супермаркете покупатель обслуживает себя сам и платит при выходе из магазина.  5. В нашем городе есть два рынка.  6. Каждую субботу люди ходят на рынок, чтобы купить одежду, еду, обувь, мебель.  7. Я очень люблю делать покупки.  8. В булочной мы всегда можем купить свежий хлеб.  9. Я покупаю мясо в мясном магазине.  10. Я хожу за покупками в супермаркет.  11. В витрине универмага мы можем увидеть товары, которые там продают.  **42-43. Ассортимент товаров. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №21  Вы работаете в магазине. Подготовьте рассказ о вашем магазине, расскажите какие товары у вас имеются в наличии. Используйте следующие слова и выражения: greengrocer’s, ironmonger’s, baker’s, florist’s, butcher’s, off-license, chemist’s, newsagent’s, department store, fishmonger’s, poulterer’s, milkshop, confectioner’s, draper’s, dress shop, tailor’s, dressmaker’s, hosier’s, stationer’s, bookseller’s, jeweller’s, furniture shop, haberdasher’s.  **44-45. Совершение покупок. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №22  Работа в группах. Расположите реплики диалога в правильном порядке. Прочитайте диалог (Read the dialogue):   1. Yes, of course. 2. Here you are. Is that all? 3. Yes, please. I’d like a loaf of bread and 1 litre of milk. 4. Good afternoon. Can I help you? 5. OК. That’s 8.30. 6. Anything else, sir? 7. I’d also like 250 grams of butter and a kilo of sugar. 8. Can I pay by credit card? 9. No, one bottle of olive oil as well. Now that’s all.   Работа в парах. Вы и ваш друг в супермаркете, вам нужно купить продукты для праздничного ужина. Составьте диалог. (You and your friend are at the supermarket. You need to buy food for a festive dinner.) Make up and dramatize a dialogue.  **Тема № 2.5 Еда**  **46-47. Способы приготовления пищи. Составление рассказа.** Практическая работа №23  Ознакомьтесь со способами приготовления пищи.  Ways of cooking:  to boil – варить  to fry - жарить  to bake - выпекать  to roast - жарить в духовке  to grill - жарить на рашпере  to season - приправлять солью и перцем  to cube/dice - нарезать кубиками  to slice - нарезать тонкими слоями, ломтиками  to chop - нарубить, нашинковать  to whip - взбивать  to stir - размешивать, перемешивать  to steam – парить  to barbecue – жарить мясо целиком  to casserole – запекать  to pickle – засаливать  to be done to a turn – быть готовым до золотой корочки  to siv – просеивать  to whisk – взбивать  to grate – тереть на терке  to role out – раскатать  to sqeeze – отжимать  to sprinkle – посыпать  to dip – набирать половником  to spread – намазывать  Назовите своё любимое блюдо. Расскажите официанту, что бы Вы хотели заказать. Используйте фрагменты приведенного ниже диалога и лексику выше:  Waiter: What would you like?  Client: I would like … for a starter.  Waiter: Would you like some wine?  Client: No, thank you. I would like a glass of beer.  Waiter: Anything else?  Client: Salmon with cauliflower sauce, please  Waiter: Would you like a piece of cake?  Сlient: Yes, I’d love one.  Waiter: With black coffee?  Сlient: It looks lovely. Yes.  **48-49. Традиции питания. Чтение и перевод текста.** Практическая работа №24  Прочитайте текст и сравните традиции питания англоговорящих стран и своей страны.  Eating habits  Read these texts and say if it is the same in your country.  A. In the UK, afternoon tea is traditionally a rather formal meal where you drink tea and eat small sandwiches (especially cucumber sandwiches), scones, and cakes. Not many British people now have this type of meal at home, but it is still served in some hotels and in special tearooms that serve tea in delicate, finely painted cups.  B. Baked beans are a favourite food of many children in Britain. 'Sausage, beans and chips' is also a typical meal served in a café. Some people like to have beans on toast as a quick simple meal. Baked beans are considered by some people to be junk food, eaten by people who are lazy to cook something better, although other people think that they are good for you.  C. In Britain, people often eat cereals such as cornflakes with milk for breakfast. Some people like to have toast with marmalade or jam, and they drink a cup of coffee or tea, or a glass of orange juice. Some hotels, cafes, and B and B's serve a 'full English breakfast', a cooked meal consisted of eggs, bacon, and sausages with grilled tomatoes or mushrooms and sometimes baked beans. On cold days, some people like to have porridge for breakfast. Porridge used to be eaten mostly in Scotland, but it is now popular in all parts of the UK.  D. In the US, most people eat serials such as cornflakes with milk for breakfast and they drink a cup of coffee or a glass of juice. Toast, or toasted English muffins are also popular. In the winter, might have hot cereals such as oatmeal (=porridge) or cream of wheat. If someone wants a bigger breakfast, they might have eggs, bacon or sausages and sometimes hash browns. People in the US also eat eggs, bacon, and sausages with pancakes or waffles that are covered with butter and maple syrup and served on the same plate as the meat and eggs.  Дополните предложения:  1) In the UK, afternoon tea is traditionally a rather formal meal where you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  2) Baked beans are a favourite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  3) Baked beans are considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  4) Some hotels, cafes, and B and B's serve a 'full English breakfast':\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  5) On cold days, some people like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  6) In the US, most people eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  7) People in the US also eat eggs, bacon, and sausages with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **50-51. В кафе, в ресторане, в столовой. Составление диалога**. Практическая работа №25.  Прочитайте диалоги. Выпишите новые слова и выражения. Работая в паре, составьте собственный диалог по теме.  Waiter: Good afternoon, sir.  Tim: I would like a table for two.  Waiter: All right. Follow me, please.  Tim: Can we have the menu, please?  Waiter: Here you are, sir.  Tim: What would you like to eat, Katya?  Katya: I would like a vegetable soup and some grilled fish.  Waiter: Are you ready to order?  Tim: Yes, two vegetable soups and one grilled fish with salad and one roast beef. And two strawberry ice creams for desert.  Waiter: Would you like some bread?  Tim: Yes, please.  — May I take your order?  — Yes, please. For the appetizer, I'd like the shrimp cocktail.  — And what kind of salad would you like?  — I'll have the spinach salad.  — And for the main course?  — I'd like the baked chicken please.  — What side dish would you like with that?  — Hmm. I think I'll have rice.  — Would you care for some dessert?  — Yes. I'll have some apple pie.  **52-53. Еда полезная и вредная. Составление доклада.** Практическая работа №26  Заполните пропуски, используя следующие слова:  *Englishman, sociable sort of thing, steak, a boiled egg, “high tea”, mutton chop*  Some people also have … .  Sometimes people have a … or … and chips followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.  Afternoon tea you could hardly call a mean but it is a … as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea with cake or biscuit.  For a change, you can have … , cold ham or, perhaps, fish.  And that’s what and … calls a good tea.  Переведите следующие предложения:   1. Континентальный завтрак состоит из булочек с маслом и кофе. 2. Традиционный английский завтрак состоит из каши или кукурузных хлопьев со сливками, яичницы с беконом и тостов с маслом. 3. Лондонский бизнесмен идет на обед в кафе примерно в час дня, поскольку не может поехать домой обедать. 4. На обед англичане обычно едят котлету или бифштекс с жареной картошкой, салатом и маринованными овощами. 5. Иногда за обедом англичане выпивают стакан легкого пива. 6. Послеобеденный чай – скорее повод для общения, чем трапеза. 7. Обед или плотный ужин с чаем – главная трапеза английского дня. 8. С кофе или чаем англичане обычно съедают тост с маслом и сыром или джемом, печенье или пирожное.   Напишите, верны или неверны утверждения. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?   1. The Englishman never drink tea. 2. All Englishman breakfast eat only oatmeal. 3. People in Britain generally have lunch about one o’clock. 4. Bacon and eggs is the national food in Britain. 5. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day.   **Тема № 2.6 Здоровье и спорт**  **54-55. Здоровый образ жизни. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №27  Прочитайте текст и перескажите кратко его.  Healthy lifestyle  Nowadays our life is getting more and more tenser. People live under the press of different problems, such as social, ecological, economic and others. They constantly suffer from stress, noise and dust in big cities, diseases and instability. A person should be strong and healthy in order to overcome all difficulties. To achieve this aim people ought to take care of their physical and mental health. There are several ways to do it. The state of your body depends on how much time you spend doing sports. At least everybody must do morning exercises every day. The healthiest kinds of sports are swimming, running and cycling. Healthy food is also a very important factor. Overeating causes many dangerous diseases. The daily menu should include meat, fruit and vegetables, milk product, which are rich in vitamins, fat, proteins and etc. On the other hand modern diets are very popular especially among women. Diets may be harmful, if they are used in the wrong way. To be healthy, people should get rid of their bad habits. It’s necessary to stop smoking and drinking much. Everyone should remember that cigarettes, alcohol and drugs destroy both body and brain. Besides according to statistics most of crimes are committed by people under the influence of drugs and alcohol. In addition it is recommended to watch TV less, avoid anxiety and observe daily routine. Certainly it’s hard to follow all these recommendations, but every person has to choose between healthy life style and numerous illnesses.  Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты:  1. страдать от стрессов  2. переедание  3. разрушать мозг  4. под влиянием алкоголя  5. избегать вредных привычек  6. преодолевать трудности  7. делать утреннюю зарядку  8. заниматься спортом  9. соблюдать режим дня  10. богатый белком  **56-57. Физическая культура и спорт.** Практическая работа №28  Угадайте по описанию, о каком виде спорта идет речь.   1. Each team has eleven players. The players of the two teams wear clothes of different colors. Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with the hands. 2. Each team has up to eleven players, but only seven of them can play at the same time. The players have caps on. They mustn’t splash water into the face of opponent. 3. Each team has six players on the court. The player can hit the ball with the hand. She/he has to release the ball before hitting it. The players are not allowed to touch the net. 4. It is a team sport. Each team has up to ten players, but only five of them can play at the same time. The players must try for a goal within 30 seconds of possessing the ball. 5. Each team can have up to seventeen players, but only six can play at the same time. Players wear skates and helmets.   Сопоставьте вид спорта и его дефиницию: high-jump / karate / football / basketball / ice-hockey / boxing / golf / skiing / diving / tennis.   1. The sport of moving over snow on skis. 2. The sport of jumping into water or swimming under water. 3. The sport of fighting with your hands, wearing thick gloves. 4. A game for two teams of eleven players who try to kick a ball into a goal on a field. 5. A game for two or four players who hold rackets and hit a small ball over a net. 6. A Japanese sport where people fight with their hands and feet. 7. A game that two teams play on ice. 8. A sport where people jump over a high bar. 9. A game that you play by hitting a small ball into holes with a club. 10. A game for two teams of five players who try to throw a ball into a high net ring.   **58-59. Занятия физической культуры.** Практическая работа №29  Раскройте скобки. Вставьте глагол в Present Simple.  Alex 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to have) many hobbies. The boy 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to like) doing sports. He 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to play) soccer. He 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a forward in his team. Alex and his friends 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to play) baseball. Alex 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to throw) balls. He 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a pitcher. His friend John 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to catch) balls. John 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a catcher. Every summer the friends 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for a baseball tournament. The tournament 11 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to be) in June. Sometimes Alex and his friends 12\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to go) in for mountaineering. They 13\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to climb) mountains and rocks. It 14\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a risky but interesting sport. Alex 15\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to use) special ropes when he 16\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to climb) a rock.  Вставьте подходящие предлоги: for / on / of / at / in / between.  Kate is not very good \_\_\_\_\_ skiing.  The match was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wales and Scotland.  There was a crowd \_\_\_\_ 40 000 \_\_\_\_\_\_ the stadium.  Which team does he play\_\_\_\_\_?  A runner-up comes second \_\_\_\_\_\_a race or competition.  You use golf club to play golf \_\_\_\_a golf course.  She's the best player \_\_\_\_\_\_ the team.  The result \_\_\_\_\_the football match was a 1:1 draw.  Раскройте скобки, корректно образуя степень сравнения прилагательного.  Mary is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tall) girl in her volleyball team.  Do you really think that Tina is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than Sandra?  John’s results in tennis are getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) and \_\_\_\_\_\_ (good).  This exercise is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (difficult).  Our PE teacher is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (strong) of all our teachers.  Дополните текст подходящим по смыслу словом из рамки  pools / courts / stadium / rink / athletes / jumping / track / pitches / rings  Nick James is very happy because there is a big sports center near his home. There are football (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tennis and basketball (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, swimming (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a sports hall with two boxing (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and even a skating (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There is also a separate athletics (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where 30 000 spectators can watch track events on the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and field events, such as (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and throwing, in the grass center. The (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get ready in modern changing rooms. A huge scoreboard shows the results.    **60-61. Посещение врача. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №30  Составьте диалог «Прием у врача на английском языке», опираясь на следующие шаблоны:  *Самый обычный вопрос – «Как Вы себя чувствуете?» — можно услышать от врача в этих вариациях:*   * How do you feel (today)? * How are you feeling? * Is everything okay?   *На этот вопрос можно ответить медику по-разному:*   * I'm fine. – Я в порядке. * I feel sick. – Я болен. * Not so good. – Не очень хорошо. * Not very well. — Не очень хорошо. * I don't feel well. – Я плохо себя чувствую. * I'm sick. – Я болен.   *Услышав ответ о Вашем неважном самочувствии, доктор, вероятнее всего, спросит о причине Вашего недомогания:*   * What's the matter? * What's wrong? * What seems to be the problem?   *Симптомы и самочувствие на английском. Объясняем врачу*  *Чтобы объяснить врачу причину Вашего плохого самочувствия, Вам придется использовать следующие конструкции:*   * I have … (+ health condition) – У меня… * I've got … (+ health condition) – У меня… * I have a headache – У меня болит голова * I've got a sore throat. – У меня болит горло   *Какие симптомы / неудобства / ощущения / боли Вы испытываете? Иными словами, что поставить после have / have got?*  **Тема № 2.7 Путешествия**  **62-63. Экскурсии. Путешествия. Правила этикета в разных странах. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №31  Изучите лексику по теме:  to go on business – ездить в командировку  all over the world – во всем мире  to travel on business – путешествовать по делу  to board a plane/airliner – сесть на самолет  in advance – заранее, заблаговременно  hiking – туризм, пеший поход  experience – опыт  destination – место назначения, цель путешествия  to depart – уезжать, отбывать  to go abroad – ездить за границу  Прочитайте текст и сформулируйте основную идею.  Travelling  Modern life is impossible without travelling. The scientific and technological progress of the 20th century has allowed people to overcome time and distance. The whole world is open now. To begin with most of us in big cities travel every day to our schools, offices and factories. They go by underground, they change to a bus or they take a taxi. From time to time we have to go to another city or country on business. Then after a year’s work people go on holiday.  Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, to see different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.  People who wish to travel either for pleasure or on business have at their disposal various means of transport. If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible, the best way is to travel by plane. It is better to book tickets in advance. On the appointed day you go to the airport by car. Soon you’ll be boarding the big airliner and it will carry you to new lands.  Travelling by train is slower than by plane but it has its advantages. When on the train you can  always see the country side around you, so you are not simply travelling, but your holidays have already begun.  Travelling by sea is mostly for those who are going on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. On board a large cruise ship people traverse oceans and visit other countries.  Many people prefer travelling by car. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like and that you are not bound by any schedule. You start from your own front door and take any road you like.  Coach tours are not expensive and very popular. They are planned as holidays and there is a chance to do a lot of sightseeing and have a good rest at the same time.  One of the cheapest and the most popular ways of travelling is hiking. It is always a great experience for a lover of nature.  All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. People choose one according to their plans and destination. When travelling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.  Найдите следующие английские эквиваленты:  преодолевать время и расстояние; весь мир; ездить на метро; брать такси; командировка; открывать/обнаруживать; делать пересадку; ради удовольствия; средства транспорта; располагать чем-нибудь; заказать билеты заранее; пересекать океаны; расписание/график; автобусные туры; ходить в поход; цель путешествия; преимущества.  Заполните пропуски, используя предложенные выражения:  *business by plane to cross summer holidays to travel traffic lights get traffic car round left in advance right wrong to the left to the right*  1. I don’t like to go .., I prefer … by train.  2. Where are you going to spend your ..?  3. How do you … to your office? – I drive my own … .  4. He is going on a … trip on Monday.  5. It is safe … the road only where the … are.  6. It is a very busy street, there is always a lot of … .  7. When crossing the street, first look ..., then… .  8. It’s always good to book tickets … .  9. Where’s the nearest metro station? – It’s … the corner.  10. In Britain on the road the right side is the … side and the … side is the … side.  **64-65. Средства передвижения, транспорт. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №32  Заполните пропуски, используя предлоги, союзы и наречия: *about, and, by, considerably, due to, formerly, in, now, nowadays, of, on, or, than, to, with.*  Railway passenger cars (coaches) are … many different types … vary … … design … … the various kinds … traffic to be handled. …, all passenger cars were made … wood … equipped … hand brakes, coal … wood burning stoves … oil lamps. …, all coaches are made … steel. They are much safer … the old ones … carry a greater number … passengers. Comfort … sanitary conditions are … given great attention. A typical modern coach is … 25 m long, seats 48 passengers, weighs 50 tons, is carried … four wheeled trucks … is … steel construction. All coaches are fitted … a hot water heating system … lighted … electricity. Improved seats, pleasant interior … air conditioning systems have added … the comfort … railway travelers.  Прочитайте текст и перескажите его.  Travelling by Train in Britain  One of the first things a foreigner notices about British railways is the platforms. They are higher than in most parts of the world. The platform is almost on a level with the floor of the carriages. You do not, therefore, have to climb up into the railway carriage in Britain. This makes it a little easier to get in and out of the carriage with your luggage.  The trains that go to and from London are very crowded at the times when people are travelling to work, since about a million people travel to London to work each day. There are cheap tickets after a certain time of the day, usually about 9.30 when everyone has gone to work. These are called cheap day return tickets. It s often nearly 50 per cent cheaper to travel to London after 9.30 than before this time.  On many fast trains to London there is a dining car in which you can buy lunch, dinner or coffee. On others there is a buffet at which it is possible to buy snacks and drinks. Sometimes a waiter from the dining car brings round cups of coffee to the passengers.  There are only two classes in Britain – first and second. A first - class ticket costs 50 % more than a second class ticket. On long journeys, there is a ticket inspector, who visits every passenger to see if he has the right ticket and is not travelling in the wrong class.  In England train passengers seldom converse with their fellow-travellers even on a long journey – this is more a national custom than a matter of etiquette. When the passenger reaches the end of his journey and leaves the train, he has to give his ticket to the ticket collector at the exit before he can leave the station.  Назовите, верны или неверны следующие высказывания:  1. One of the first things a foreigner notices about British railways is the platforms.  2. The platforms in Britain is lower than in most parts of the world, that’s why you have to climb up into the railway carriage.  3. About fifty thousand people travel to London to work each day.  4. It s often nearly 50 per cent cheaper to travel to London after 9.00 than before this time.  5. On many fast trains to London there is a dining car.  6. There are only two classes in Britain – first and second  7. A first - class ticket costs 50 % less than a second class ticket.  8. On long journeys, there is a ticket inspector.  9. In England train passengers often converse with their fellow-travellers.  10. When the journey is over, the passenger has to give his ticket to the ticket collector.  **66-67. Достопримечательности. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №33  Добавьте свои реплики и разыграйте диалог «Sightseeing (Осмотр достопримечательностей)».  Natalie: Where are we going to?  Simon: We`re taking you first to Trafalgar Square. Trafalgar Square is the centre of modern London. Nelson`s Column stands in the middle of it. Admiral Lord Nelson is a British national hero. He destroyed the French Fleet in 1805 at the Battle of Trafalgar.  Natalie: How exciting! By the way, I heard a lot about Buckingham Palace. Shall we go there?  Simon:Of course, we shall. Buckingham Palace is the official residence of the Queen. Thousands of tourists from all over the world come to Buckingham Palace every day to see the traditional ceremony of Changing the Guards.  Natalie: Which river is this?  Simon: This is the Thames. London stands on the river Thames. And that is the Tower Bridge. It used to be a prison, but now it is one of the London museums.  Natalie: Are there many places of interest in London?  Simon: Certainly. London is one of the world`s cultural centres. Now we can go to see such places of interest as the British Museum, National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, Saint Paul`s Cathedral, Big Ben, a famous London landmark, and so on. We`ll show you everything you wish.  Natalie: Thank you. I think it is necessary to learn more about the culture of other countries.  **Тема № 2.8 Российская Федерация**  **68-69. Географическое положение, климат, население. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №34  Прочитайте текст и перескажите его, используя вопросы.  The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It lies both in Europe and in Asia. It covers almost twice the territory of such states as China and the United States. In the west the country has borders with Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine and Poland. In the south we have such neighbors as Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China and North Korea.  Russia is washed by twelve seas and three oceans.  The main regions of Russia are the East European Plain, the Ural Mountains, the West Siberian Plain, the Central Siberian Plateau, the Far East.  There are many rivers in Russia. They differ in size and importance.  Some of them are very small, some are very large and deep. The main rivers of Russia are the Volga and the Don, the Ob and the Yenisei. They have a lot of important ports and play a very important role in the transport system of the country. The Baikal is the deepest lake in die world which has the cleanest water.  Russia holds the sixth place in the world according to the size of the population. The main group of the population of Russia are die Russians, although there are about a hundred different nationalities in the country.  Each of them speaks its language and tries to preserve its traditions.  The highest population density is in the central part of the country, the Siberianregion is inhabited very insufficiendy, and there is almost no population in the Northern part of the country. It is closely connected with the severe climatic conditions.  The climate of Russia differs from one part to the other. For the most part it is continental with cold winters and warm summers.  1. Where is Russia situated?  2. Is it the largest country on Earth?  3. What countries does Russia border on?  4. How many seas and oceans is it washed by?  5. What are the main regions of Russia?  6. What are the main rivers of the country?  7. How many nationalities live there?  8. What is the most inhabited part of the country?  9. Why is there almost no population in the North?  The highest population density is in the central part of the country, the Siberianregion is inhabited very insufficiendy, and there is almost no population in the Northern part of the country. It is closely connected with the severe climatic conditions.  The climate of Russia differs from one part to the other. For the most part it is continental with cold winters and warm summers.  1. Where is Russia situated?  2. Is it the largest country on Earth?  3. What countries does Russia border on?  4. How many seas and oceans is it washed by?  5. What are the main regions of Russia?  6. What are the main rivers of the country?  7. How many nationalities live there?  8. What is the most inhabited part of the country?  9. Why is there almost no population in the North?  **70-71. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №35  Прочитайте про основные символы России, расскажите об одном из них, добавив дополнительную информацию.  State Symbols of Russia  The state symbols of Russia are the Russian flag, the hymn of Russia and the coat of arms (герб).  The State Russian flag is three-coloured. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe stands for the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one stands for liberty.  The national emblem of Russia is the double-headed eagle. It is the most ancient symbol of Russia. Originally, it was one of the symbols of the Byzantine Empire. It was introduced in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan III after he had married the niece of the last Byzantine Emperor, Sophia.  The Russian coat of arms consists of the double-headed eagle which has the figure of a horse rider who spears a viper upon its breast.  Another symbol of Russia is Spasskaya Tower, because the Kremlin clock is on it.  **72-73. Основные достопримечательности. Москва – столица России. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №36  Допишите и инсценируйте диалоги в парах:  1) A: Excuse me, sir, I’m a stranger here. Will you tell me how to get to the centre of Moscow?  B: There is an express bus that will take you to the nearest metro station.  A: How long will it take me?  B: About half an hour or so.  A: Can I take a taxi?  B: Certainly, you can. The taxi stop is over there, in the square.  A: Oh, thank you very much.  B: You are welcome.  2) A: Excuse me, where’s the nearest metro station?  B: It’s about 200 metres down the road.  A: And how do I get to Red Square?  B: I’m sorry. I don’t know, I’m a stranger here, too. Ask the policeman.  A: Thank you, anyway.  3) A: Excuse me, do you know where the State Tretyakov Gallery is, please?  B: Go straight down to the traffic lights, then turn left and it’s the second street on your right.  A: Thank you.  4) A: Does the tram go to the centre?  B: No, it doesn’t. You’ll have to change for No. 10. It’ll take you right to the centre.  A: Where is the tram stop?  B: It’s right in front of you, across the street.  A: Thanks a lot.  **74-75. Мой город. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №37  Составьте небольшое монологическое высказывание по теме «мой город», расскажите о его истории и основных достопримечательностях. Используйте следующие шаблоны:  This cathedral was built It is the tallest tower.  It is located in the centre of the city.  It`s the heart of…  It was built in…  This monument was designed to commemorate…  It was originally named after…  **Тема № 2.9 Страны изучаемого языка**  **76-77. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство). Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №38  Прочитайте текст и выделите интересные факты о Великобритании.  Great Britain  The official name for the country whose language we stydy is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.In everyday use, however, the word «Britain» is quite possible.  The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has several different names.  Some people say «Great Britain», or «Britain», or «the United Kingdom», or just «the U.K.» and «G.B.»  Great Britain is an island that lies off the north west coast of Europe. It is the largest island in Europe. It is 500 km wide and nearly 1000 km long.  The Atlantic Ocean is on the north of it and the North Sea on the east. The English Channel, which is about 21 miles, separates the U.K. from the continent. Its closest continental neighbours are France and Belguim. Recently the Channel Tunnel, which links France and England, has been built.  There are four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.  England, Scotland and Wales are three main parts of Great Britain. Scotland is in the north. Edinburgh is Scotland`s capital. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Britain. Wales is in the west. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.  Ireland, which is also an island, lies off the west coast of Great Britain. Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic (Eire) are on this island. Belfast is the largest city in Northern Ireland and its capital.  Great Britain, together with Northern Ireland, constitutes the United Kingdom (U.K.).  The capital city of Great Britain is London which is situated in the southeast of England. London is more than a thousand years old.    Закончите предложения.  1. Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  2. Recently the Channel Tunnel, which links \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  3. Belfast is the largest city in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  4. England, Scotland, Wales are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  5. London is more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **78-79 Великобритания (крупные города, достопримечательности). Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №39  Переведите информацию о городах Великобритании на английский язык, кратко перескажите.  Великобритания богата всемирно известными достопримечательностями. Конечно, среди них знаменитые университетские города Оксфорд и Кембридж, место рождения Шекспира Стрэтфорд-на-Эйвоне, города Кардифф, Эдинбург.  *Стрэтфорд-на-Эйвоне* - городок с населением около 20 тысяч. Он находится в 94 милях к северо-западу от Лондона. С этим городом связана жизнь Шекспира. На Улице Хэнли находится одноэтажный деревянный дом, в котором родился великий английский поэт и драматург. Сегодня этот дом принадлежит Британскому правительству. Королевский Театр Шекспира был открыт в Стрэтфорде в 1932 году. Здесь ставят только пьесы Шекспира.  Те, кто приезжает в Оксфорд, обычно больше всего интересуются его университетом. Он был основан в XII веке. Оксфордский университет - единственный в своем роде.  *Кардифф* - столица Уэльса и его главный порт. Кардифф также туристический центр, в котором есть свои достопримечательности: Замок, Национальный Музей Уэльса, Новый Театр, Уэльский Народный Музей. Валлийцы любят петь. Именно поэтому Уэльс называют «землей песен».  *Эдинбург* - город, в котором прошлое соседствует с настоящим. Посреди города находится большой холм - Скала. Эдинбургский Замок стоит на Скале. Это самое знаменитое здание в городе. Эдинбург знаменит своими фестивалями.  **80-81. США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство). Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №40  Прочитайте текст и выполните задания после него.  Geographical position of the USA  The USA is the 4th largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It is situated in central North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south and has a sea-border with Russia. It also includes Alaska and Hawaii.  The total area of the country is 9.4 million square kilometers. The enormous size of the country influences the diversity of landscape, climate and even people.  The West is a mountainous area of the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley in Alaska (6,000 meters).  As compared with the Appalachians in the east, the Rocky Mountains are sharp and rugged, over 4,000 meters high, rich in gold, copper, lead, silver and other minerals.  The longest rivers are the Mississippi (6,400 kilometers), «the father of waters», the Missouri (1,600 kilometers), the Colorado wild, restless and angry, the Columbia full of quiet dignity and the Rio Grande (3,200 kilometers), a national boundary between the USA and Mexican sizes. The largest state is Alaska.  The Colorado forms the Grand Canyon, which strikes one's imagination as a fabulous phenomenon of nature. Its perpendicular walls go up to 1,500 meters above the river level. The USA has thousands of lakes of all kinds  The Great Lakes make up the largest group; they are the greatest collection of fresh water lakes in the world with the total area equal to that of Great Britain.They are Lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario, Michigan, Superior. Here the famous Niagara Falls precipitate from the height of 50 meteres. Among salty lakes the Great Salt Lake in Utah and the Salton Sea in California are the most famous. They are rich in salt (6,000 million tons).  Назовите, верны или неверны утверждения:  The USA is the 10th largest country in the world.  It borders on Kazakhstan in the north and Mexico in the south and has a sea-border with Russia.  The longest rivers are the Mississippi (6,400 kilometers), the Missouri (1,600 kilometers)  The Mississippi (6,400 kilometers) is «the mother of waters».  The USA situated in the central North part of America.  The total area of the country is 10 million square kilometers.  The famous Niagara Falls precipitate from the height of 50 meters.  The USA has hundreds of lakes of all kinds.  Ответьте на блиц-вопросы:  What oceans is the USA washed by?  What is the longest river in the USA?  What is the highest mountain peak in the USA?  Name the fine Great Lakes, please.  What is America’s largest state?  What is the most famous waterfall in the USA?  **82-83. США (крупные города, достопримечательности). Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №41  Переведите предложения с русского на английский с использованием лексики по теме.  There are very many large cities in the USA. **Washington**, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River. Washington is quite young. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA — George Washington. Washington has many historical places. The US Congress has its seat in the Capitol, and the White House is the residence of the President. There are no sky-scrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. Washington is a beautiful administrative city. It has many famous monuments: The Washington Monument, the Abraham Lincoln Memorial, the Library of the Congress of the USA, and other.   1. Вашингтон- столица США. 2. В Вашингтоне много исторических мест. 3. В Вашингтоне нет небоскрёбов. 4. Это красивый административный центр. 5. Здесь много известных памятников: Памятник Вашингтону, Мемориал Линкольна, Библиотека Конгресса США и др.   Продолжите предложения.  **New York** is the largest city in the USA and the biggest sea-port. It is the financial and business centre of the country. It is situated in the mouth of the Hudson River. New York was founded by the Dutch. Manhattan Island — the central part of New York — was bought from the local Indians by the Dutch for 24 dollars. Today Manhattan is the heart of business and commercial life of the country. New York is the city of sky-scrapers. The highest of them is the 102-storeyed building. There are many other places of interest in New York: Statue of Liberty, Central Park, Times Square, Rockefeller Centre, the shopping districts and the United Nations Building. 1. New York is the largest city in the USA and …  2. It is situated in the mouth …  3. … is the city of sky-scrapers.  4. There are many other places of interest …  5. … of business and commercial life of the country.  Ответьте на вопросы.  Another large city of the USA is **Los Angeles**, in California. Nowadays the city of Los Angeles holds many distinctions. Los Angeles is the entertainment capital of the world, a cultural centre which has more than 300 museums and a paradise of good weather, it is sunny and warm. Downtown of Los Angeles is the largest government centre outside of Washington, D.C. Los Angeles has the largest historical theatre district, located in Downtown on Broadway. Los Angeles is on the leading edge of the growth industries. The population of Los Angeles is about four million people. Los Angeles ranks as the second largest city in the nation behind New York City. In Los Angeles there are people from about 140 countries, speaking 86 different languages and currently call Los Angeles home. Los Angeles is the centre of modern industries. Not far from Los Angeles there is Hollywood, the centre of the US film business.  1. Where is it located? 2. What climate has this area got? 3. How many museums are there in Los Angeles? 4. How many people live in Los Angeles today? 5. Is it the largest city of the USA?  **Тема 2.10. Традиции России и англоговорящих стран**  **84-85. Обычаи народов России и англоговорящих стран. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №42  Прочитайте об основных британских обычаях.  So many countries, so many customs, as English proverb says. The combination of the words tradition and custom means a usual manner of doing something, of conduct passed on from generation to generation. Some British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of them. A lot of them have very long history. Some are funny and some are strange. But they're all interesting.  **The full English breakfast.**The tradition of having a substantial breakfast meal has existed since the 18th century. The full English breakfast became very popular after the World War I, in those days it was served at the hotels and restaurants all over the country. The full breakfast usually consists of sausages, bacon and eggs, served with toasts, fried or grilled tomatoes, baked beans and fried mushrooms. It is often eaten with a light dessert and a cup of tea, coffee or fruit juice.  **Afternoon tea**. One of the most well-known English traditions is afternoon tea – light refreshments, including tea, traditionally served around 5 p. m. English people often drink tea with milk; they may or may not add sugar. Tea is usually taken along with sandwiches, crumpets, scones, cakes, jam and marmalade. Traditional tea treats also include puddings, muffins and biscuits.  **Pancake Day**. Pancake Day or Shrove Tuesday is held in February or March. It is the day, preceding the first day of the 40 days long Lent. It has been celebrated in Britain for centuries. People traditionally eat a lot of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. On Pancake Day children go from house to house asking for a pancake. “Pancake races” are held all over the Britain. Contestants have to race with frying pans flipping pancakes in the air.  **The Guy Fawkes Night** is a traditional celebration which is held on 5th November. All over the country people build bonfires in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That's a figure of Guy Fawkes. People make guys with straw, old clothes and newspapers. On November 5th 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group of his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb and they found Guy Fawkes, too. They took him to the Tower of London and there the King's men cut off his head.  **Christmas.**Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present… It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. In 1846 the first Christmas cards began in Britain. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. He and the Queen had a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. A few years after, nearly every house in Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve - that's December 24th. They take down the decorations twelve days later, on Twelfth Night (January 5th). British children get their presents from the socks that hang near their beds. Santa Clause climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. In Britain the most important meal on December 25th is Christmas dinner. A twentieth-century British Christmas dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas, Brussels sprouts and gravy. There are sausages and bacon too. Then, after the turkey, there's Christmas pudding.  Найдите в тексте следующие английские эквиваленты:  От поколения к поколению, знамениты во всем мире, веселый, странный, интересный, традиция, завтрак, по всей стране, Первая мировая война, грибы, легкие закуски, традиционные угощения к чаю, 40-дневный Великий пост, ходить от дома к дому, сковорода, подбрасывать блины, мастерить костер, заложить бомбу, Парламент, большая ёлка, убрать украшения, спускаться по дымоходу, жареная индейка, морковь.  **86-87. Традиции народов России. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №43  Прочитайте текст и расскажите о русских традициях.  **RUSSIAN  TRADITIONS**  Almost every nation and country has a reputation of some kind.  First, let’s speak about Russian people. To my mind, the main traits of their characters that differ them from other people are hospitality, their «open heart», «golden hands», and wise Russian fairy-tales reflect this wisdom. Our people are hardworking, patient, never loosing hope for better life. The Russians are talented people. Russia gave the world famous names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world-famous poets, writers, composers, scientists. All of them are the pride of the nation because they sang the beauty of our nature and people.        Our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts and its skilled craftsmen. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world.        The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of khokhloma goes back into the 17th century. Producing of tableware - dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the villages of Syomino and Khokhloma in the Nizhny Novgorod Province, on the banks of the great Russian river Volga. Many carpenters, painters have been working since then reviving traditions of old masters. The Khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware.        Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays - Troitsa, Maslenitsa, the Easter. We again sing Russian folk songs and chastushki, dance Barinya and perform khorovods, ride in troikas. Traditional Russian cooking is world-famous for such dishes as okroshka, shi, pelmeni, kurnik, kvas. We begin to build and reconstruct churches. The example of it is the building of the Cathedral of Christ the Saver in Moscow. It is the symbol of reviving human feelings, national pride and patriotism.  Подберите русские эквиваленты:  a reputation of some kind, to differ smb. from other people, wise Russian fairy-tales, never lose hope for better life, world-famous poets, Russian traditional specific crafts, to be considered the symbols of Russia, reviving traditions of old masters, symbol of reviving human feelings.  **88-89. Традиции народов англоговорящих стран.** Практическая работа №44  Заполните пропуски в диалогах, используя следующую лексику: *Pumpkins, trick-or-treating, Christmas tree, ghosts, Christmas, witches, Hallowe’en, presents, funny, goblins, decorated, lantern,* *decorated, Christmas tree.*  1)  -Hello, Alex!  -Hi, Ann! Haven’t seen you for ages! Where have you been?  -Oh, I was at my relatives’. We celebrated …… 1. It was wonderful! We ….. 2 the house and the ……3. I love this tradition. I bought ……4. for my relatives and I got a lot of nice …..5.  -You’re lucky. Did you go out anywhere?  -Yes, we also visited some of their friends.  -Do you plan to go there next ….6?  -Yes, I’d love to.  2)  -Hello, Nadia! What are your plans for October 31st?  -Hi, Pete! Don’t you know we are celebrating ….. 1? It’s an old English tradition and we also like it.  -Yes, I heard something about it, but I never took part in it. Could you tell me about it?  -Sure! Listen. On that day many homes are decorated and lit by .….2 made from ….3 that have been hollowed out.  -Really? That’s interesting. Go on, please.  -We dress up as …..4, ……5 and ……6 and go ……7 to neighbours.  -But why?  -Well, it’s an old tradition. Besides, it’s rather …8.  **90-91. Поверья народов России и англоговорящих стран. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №45  Изучите основные народные поверья.  1. Saying 'fingers crossed' or actually crossing fingers.  2. Avoiding walking under a ladder because it is associated with bad luck.  3. Being superstitious about the number 13.  4. Being anxious about breaking a mirror because it is thought to cause bad luck.  5. Saying 'touch wood' or actually touch or knock on wood.  Напишите английскому другу письмо, расскажите о поверьях народов России. Используйте план написания личного письма:   1. Think about any Russia superstition you know about. Note down 5 words about it. Use them in your letter. 2. Use this plan to help you write.   ***Greeting*:**Dear + name: friendly and informal.  ***Paragraph 1*:**Why are you writing? What is the letter about? What is your opinion of the custom or holiday? Two sentences.  ***Paragraph 2:*** What can you see, hear, smell, taste? Describe the best/worse thing about this custom or holiday. Say what you think about it. Three sentences.  ***Paragraph 3:*** When and where is this custom or holiday observed? How do you spend the morning, afternoon, evening? What is the most? Least interesting thing you have seen or done? Would you like this custom or holiday to be celebrated in our country? Why/ why not? Three sentences.  ***Paragraph 4:*** Closing remark. Will you write again? Do you want our friend to write back? Two sentences.  ***Sign off:*** Will you see your friend soon? Keep it friendly and informal.  **Профессионально ориентированное содержание**  **Раздел 3. Иностранный язык для специальных целей**  **Тема 3.1 Обучение в колледже**  **92-93. Современный колледж. Составление монолога «Почему я выбрал(а) специальность «Дизайн (по отраслям)».** Практическая работа №46  Составьте монолог, используя следующие вспомогательные слова и выражения: fashion, haute couture, mass market, season, accessories, latitudes, clothing, market, consumer, patterns, specifically, haute couture, mass market, casual, every-day wear, freelance designer, directly, manufacturers, customers, high-waisted trousers, bridal. Fashion designers work in a number of ways in designing clothing and accessories. Fashion designers attempt to design clothes. They have a wide range and combinations of materials to work with and a wide range of colors, patterns and styles to choose from.  **94-95. Особенности подготовки по специальности. Составление рассказа «Какими компетенциями должен обладать дизайнер»** Практическая работа №47  Ознакомьтесь с компетенциями, которыми должен обладать конструктор-модельер:  A fashion designer must have the following qualities: artistic thinking, emotional stability, organizational skills, responsibility, operational and visual memory.  A fashion designer must have professional independence, flexibly solve production tasks, respond to changes in the sales and production market, navigate interpersonal relationships and cooperation in a team, understand production systems, economic and trade relations, use intensive technologies in work.  The designer should be able to: manage the work of the workshop, plan work and make schedules for the operation, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment; use personal computers to perform calculations and paperwork; apply advanced production technologies to perform routine repair and maintenance of workshops, monitor the quality of repair work; using diagnostic tools to determine the condition of machines, equipment.  Составьте монолог, используя предложенные профессиональные компетенции.  **Тема 3.2 Работа в сфере «человек-человек»**  **96-97. Профессиональная этика. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №48  Прочитайте текст о профессиональной этике и перескажите его.  Business etiquette is made up of significantly more important things than knowing which fork to use at lunch with a client. Etiquette is about presenting yourself with the kind of polish that shows you can be taken seriously. Etiquette is also about being comfortable around people.  People are a key factor in your own and your business’ success. Many potentially worthwhile and profitable alliances have been lost because of an unintentional breach of manners.  The most important thing to remember is to be courteous and thoughtful to the people around you, regardless of the situation. Consider other people’s feelings, stick to your convictions as diplomatically as possible. Address conflict as situation-related, rather than person-related. Apologize when you step on toes.  Make it a point to arrive ten or fifteen minutes early and visit with people that work near you. When you’re visiting another site, linger over a cup of coffee and introduce yourself to people nearby. If you arrive early for a meeting, introduce yourself to the other participants.  Keep notes on people. There are several “contact management” software applications that are designed for salespeople, but in business, nearly everyone is a salesperson in some capacity or another.  Social rank or class is a cornerstone of social interaction in many cultures. The corporate climate in the United States is no exception. People tend to feel uneasy until they’ve seen an “organizational chart” or figured out who reports to whom. They feel that it is more important to show respect and practice etiquette around superiors than around peers or subordinates.  The only thing you owe your boss above and beyond what you owe peers and subordinates is more information. Unobtrusively be sure he or she knows what you’re doing, is alerted as early as possible to issues that may arise, and is aware of outcomes and milestones.  If you’re travelling on business to a foreign destination, or have visitors here, it is a good idea to learn as much as you can about the culture they are coming from and make appropriate allowances.  Items to consider:  Language (make an effort to learn theirs if possible, but don’t pretend to be fluent unless you have many years of study under your belt!)  Time zones  Working schedules  Holidays  Food customs (table manners, use of implements, etc.)  It can be insulting to your coworkers or clients to show a lack of concern about your appearance.  Being wrinkled , unshaven, smelly or unkempt communicates (intentionally or not) that you don’t care enough about the situation, the people or the company to present yourself respectably.  If you think a situation may call for dress slacks, wear a dress shirt and tie. If you have any inkling that a suit may be called for, dress to the nines.  Women’s clothing is a bit more complicated, but again, err on the side of conservative and dressy.  The important thing to remember is that if you strive to make the people around you feel comfortable and valued, you have succeeded whether you’re perfectly in compliance with these or any rules you’ve read.  **98-99. Телефонные переговоры. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №49  Ознакомьтесь с фразами и составьте собственный диалог дизайнера с клиентом по телефону. Разыграйте его в парах.  Фразы, которые помогут разъяснить информацию при переговорах на английском языке:  Do you suggest that ... – вы предлагаете …  Are you suggesting that …- вы предлагаете …  Do you mean ……? – Вы имеете ввиду ….?  What do you mean by …? – что вы имеете ввиду под …?  If I understand you correctly then …? – Если я Вас правильно понимаю, то …?  In my opinion/point of view ...- по моему мнению/я думаю …  From my/our point of view … - по моему мнению/я думаю …  We are talking/speaking about ……- мы говорим о ….  I am of the opinion that ……- у меня создается впечатление, что (я того мнения, что..)  I strongly believe that ……- я твердо верю, что ...  I am confident that …- я уверенна, что …  We imagine it’s something like …..- мы представляем, что это что-то похожее на ...  На предложение во время переговоров можно ответить, используя фразы на английском:  There are several options …- существует несколько вариантов …  That would depend on …- это будет зависеть от …  Considering this …- принимая это во внимание …  It sounds like an alternative/option/possibility …- это может быть альтернативой/похоже на выход  We think we should … - мы думаем, мы должны …  It would be an option … - это было бы выходом ..  It might be possible to … - это могло бы быть возможным …  It would be helpful … - это было бы полезным …  From our experience, the best way … - из нашего опыта, лучший способ …  Could the problem be solved by … - может проблема быть решена при помощи …  **100-101.Правила делового этикета. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №50  Прочитайте текст и составьте 7 вопросов к нему. По составленным вами вопросам перескажите текст.  Business etiquette  These are the rules of conduct that people participating in business meetings should follow. A person's career and status will depend on the fulfillment of these rules.  If in ordinary etiquette, when violating the rules, a person seems ill-mannered, then in business etiquette, a person's career and business can be completely destroyed.  Many people believe that etiquette is politeness and good manners. As in any etiquette, there are principles. To begin with, this is that any person with whom you are in a business relationship is treated politely and with respect. No matter how he treats you, the main thing is to be equally polite to everyone. The rules of business etiquette are the same for both men and women. If you want to be treated well, then you should be treated the same way. Always communicate culturally and with polite words. Never come to business meetings under the influence of alcohol and narcotic substances.  How to behave so as not to violate business etiquette.  Never be late. When you make people wait, it looks ugly.  There is no need to talk too much and move away from the topic of the meeting. Company secrets should always be kept.  You need to think not only about yourself, but also about other people. It is important to take into account other people's opinions and always ask if customers or colleagues like everything.  It is important to understand that business etiquette is also a neat appearance. It is necessary to observe business style and not to wear sports, bright, casual clothes.  Rules of conversation. You need to understand that in business meetings you need to talk less and listen more. Let your interlocutor express all his thoughts about a particular situation. Turn off your phone every time so that it doesn't distract you with calls and messages.  **102-103. Решение конфликтных ситуаций. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №51  Используя слова ниже, дайте советы, что работник и клиент должны и не должны делать, чтобы избежать конфликт.  To avoid a conflict we should …  To avoid a conflict we should not …  To resolve a conflict we should …  To resolve a conflict we should not …  ask for advice from someone who is older than you  listen attentively to other people  punish unfairly - наказать несправедливо  be optimistic  be confident and relaxed - быть уверенным и спокойным  use words like “never” and “always”  ignore someone’s opinion  keep a sense of humour  speak calmly  tell people what makes you unhappy - рассказать людям, что делает вас несчастным  respect someone’s opinion - уважать мнение  Составьте монолог «Managing Conflict in the Workplace» («Разрешение конфликтных ситуаций на рабочем месте»), используя ваши советы.  **Тема 3.3 Профессиональные требования**  **104-105. Специфика работы по специальности «дизайнер». Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №52  Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте 10 вопросов по тексту. Составьте пересказ текста на основе ответов на вопросы.  Suppose you want to announce or sell something, amuse or persuade someone, explain a complicated system or demonstrate a process. In other words, you have a message you want to communicate. How do you “send” it? You could tell people one by one or broadcast by radio or loudspeaker. That’s verbal communication. But if you use any visual medium at all — if you make a poster; type a letter; create a business logo, a magazine ad, or an album cover; even make a computer printout — you are using a form of visual communication called graphic design.  Graphic designers work with drawn, painted, photographed, or computer-generated images (pictures), but they also design the letterforms that make up various typefaces found in movie credits and TV ads; in books, magazines, and menus; and even on computer screens. Designers create, choose, and organize these elements — typography, images, and the so-called “white space” around them — to communicate a message. Graphic design is a part of your daily life. From humble things like gum wrappers to huge things like billboards to the T-shirt you’re wearing, graphic design informs, persuades, organizes, stimulates, locates, identifies, attracts attention and provides pleasure.  Graphic design is a creative process that combines art and technology to communicate ideas. The designer works with a variety of communication tools in order to convey a message from a client to a particular audience. The main tools are image and typography.  Image-based design  Designers develop images to represent the ideas their clients want to communicate. Images can be incredibly powerful and compelling tools of communication, conveying not only information but also moods and emotions. People respond to images instinctively based on their personalities, associations, and previous experience. For example, you know that a chili pepper is hot, and this knowledge in combination with the image creates a visual pun.  In the case of image-based design, the images must carry the entire message; there are few if any words to help. These images may be photographic, painted, drawn, or graphically rendered in many different ways. Image-based design is employed when the designer determines that, in a particular case, a picture is indeed worth a thousand words.  Type-based design  In some cases, designers rely on words to convey a message, but they use words differently from the ways writers do. To designers, what the words look like is as important as their meaning. The visual forms, whether typography (communication designed by means of the printed word) or handmade lettering, perform many communication functions. They can arrest your attention on a poster, identify the product name on a package or a truck, and present running text as the typography in a book does. Designers are experts at presenting information in a visual form in print or on film, packaging, or signs.  When you look at an “ordinary” printed page of running text, what is involved in designing such a seemingly simple page? Think about what you would do if you were asked to redesign the page. Would you change the typeface or type size? Would you divide the text into two narrower columns? What about the margins and the spacing between the paragraphs and lines? Would you indent the paragraphs or begin them with decorative lettering? What other kinds of treatment might you give the page number? Would you change the boldface terms, perhaps using italic or underlining? What other changes might you consider, and how would they affect the way the reader reacts to the content? Designers evaluate the message and the audience for type-based design in order to make these kinds of decisions.  **106-107. Основные принципы деятельности при работе с целевой аудиторией. Составление диалога.** Практическая работа №53  Ознакомьтесь с фразами и составьте собственный диалог дизайнера с клиентом. Разыграйте его в парах.  *Фразы, которые помогут разъяснить информацию при переговорах на английском языке:*  Do you suggest that ... – вы предлагаете …  Are you suggesting that …- вы предлагаете …  Do you mean ……? – Вы имеете ввиду ….?  What do you mean by …? – что вы имеете ввиду под …?  If I understand you correctly then …? – Если я Вас правильно понимаю, то …?  In my opinion/point of view ...- по моему мнению/я думаю …  From my/our point of view … - по моему мнению/я думаю …  We are talking/speaking about ……- мы говорим о ….  I am of the opinion that ……- у меня создается впечатление, что (я того мнения, что..)  I strongly believe that ……- я твердо верю, что ...  I am confident that …- я уверенна, что …  We imagine it’s something like …..- мы представляем, что это что-то похожее на ...  *На предложение во время переговоров можно ответить, используя фразы на английском:*  There are several options …- существует несколько вариантов …  That would depend on …- это будет зависеть от …  Considering this …- принимая это во внимание …  It sounds like an alternative/option/possibility …- это может быть альтернативой/похоже на выход  We think we should … - мы думаем, мы должны …  It would be an option … - это было бы выходом ..  It might be possible to … - это могло бы быть возможным …  It would be helpful … - это было бы полезным …  From our experience, the best way … - из нашего опыта, лучший способ …  Could the problem be solved by … - может проблема быть решена при помощи …    **108-109. Значение стрессоустойчивости для представителей творческих профессий. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №54  Прочитайте текст и составьте 7 вопросов к нему. По составленным вами вопросам перескажите текст.  **Stress and How to Cope Well With It**  Nowadays many people say that they are tired of their hectic lifestyle. They work too much and stop taking breaks. They forget about everything striving for their goals and they constantly raise the bar. Very often they don't find personal satisfaction in their work and don't love what they do. They have no sense of personal accomplishment and self-satisfaction. Some people don't feel content even when they achieve their goal. One the contrary, they feel disillusioned and dissatisfied. Having climbed the ladder of success they find nothing worthwhile on the top. Constant fatigue, physical and moral exhaustion, monotony and impossible pressure at work and at home can cause stress.  Stress is the emotional and physical strain caused by people's response to pressure from the outside world. Stress causes tension, irritability, anxiety, alarm, loss of concentration, sensations of fear and panic as well as headaches and a fast heartbeat. It can result in a real breakdown of health. Stress can even cause heart disease and cancer.  There are a lot of stressful events in our lives, such as divorce, losing a job or having difficulties at home or at work. But changes for the better can also cause stress, like a new baby, a wedding, and a new house. Pupils and students often face stress from problems at school, poor relationships with peers, strict and demanding teachers, exams and many other problems.  Feeling stressed many people try to find some distraction and to escape their problems. They begin overeating, smoking, drinking, and even taking drugs. But junk food, cigarettes, sleeping pills and alcohol don't help. On the contrary, they make things much worse and more difficult to patch up.  Stress can have a negative influence not only on our physical and mental health, but on the lives of those around us. It often makes us lose control and shout at our spouses, relatives, friends or colleagues. Taking stress out on our nearest and dearest is the easiest way to hurt their feelings and to make them feel depressed too.  People react to stress in different ways. Some of us are more vulnerable to stress than others. People who are always angry, impatient and mistrustful may have more stress-related physical problems.  It is very important to try to avoid stress or at least to minimize it. That's why it is essential to notice early signs of stress and to remove some of its causes. If you catch the trouble early, the problem may be easy to fix.  One of the best ways to cope with stress is to keep a sense of humor in difficult situations. Wise people say that laughter is the best medicine for all diseases. It increases blood flow and it may reduce the risk of heart disease. Besides, laughter makes the body release pleasure chemicals.  Regular leisure activities and relaxing hobbies are also very important in reducing stress. If you feel depressed, yoga, swimming, bicycling, painting or gardening can help you relax, calm down and get a new lease on life. Anti-anxiety medications and anti-depressants can be useful for dealing with short periods of acute stress. But the side effects of such medications can be rather dangerous, that's why they must never be taken as often as vitamins. Besides, anti-anxiety medications and anti-depressants cause addiction and may lead to suicides.  Forget about your problems. Take a day off work, domestic chores and family. Work regular hours and don't forget to take breaks and holidays. Don't expect too much of yourself and don't try to aim higher than your capacity. Have a balance in life. Walk away from stressful situations and be positive and enthusiastic. In other words 'don't worry, be happy.'  **110-111.112. Мода, стиль и теория цвета. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №55  Составьте монолог, используя следующие слова и выражения:  be in fashion быть в моде  casual небрежный  checked узор “в клетку”  design дизайн  elegant элегантный  embroidered вышитый  everyday повседневный  fashion стиль, мода, фасон  fashionable модный, стильный  floral узор “в цветочек”  flowery цветистый  formal парадный, официальный  go out of fashion выйти из моды  have bad taste иметь дурной вкус  have good taste иметь хороший вкус  long-sleeved с длинными рукавами  low-cut с глубоким вырезом  low-necked декольтированный  model модель  motley разноцветный; пёстрый  multicolour цветной, многокрасочный  oldfashioned устарелый, старомодный  one-colour одноцветный  pattern рисунок, узор  plain простой  pleat складка  pleated со складками  polka-dot узор “в горошек”  scruffy грязный, неряшливый  shade оттенок  short-sleeved с короткими рукавами  smart изящный, элегантный  spotted пятнистый, крапчатый  striped полосатый  style стиль  stylish стильный  that suits you это тебе идет  the latest trend последний крик моды  tone тон  trendy сверхмодный  ultramodern сверхсовременный  unpatterned без рисунка  **Тема 3.4 Новости и средства массовой информации**  **113-114. Пресса. Составление доклада.** Практическая работа №56  Прочитайте предложения, расположите их в правильном порядке по смыслу. Дополните доклад новой информацией.  The Press  1). Together with television and radio, the press is a very important means of mass media. 2). The main aim of the press is keeping people informed on all topical issues of the day. 3). There is practically no family that doesn't subscribe to one or two newspapers or magazines. 4). Besides, you can always buy the latest issue of the newspaper you need at any news-stall. 5). Most newspapers appear daily, some of them come out weekly. 6). As for the magazines, they are monthly as a rule.  7). All newspapers cover the main topics of our life. 8). They publish material about politics and different viewpoints on it. 9). You can read interesting articles about economy and get acquainted with a lot of ideas of what people are to do if they want to live better. 10). Some papers carry articles on science, engineering, medicine, and education.  11). Many newspapers have publications about international events, about the life of the people in all parts of the world. 12). They also keep you informed on the events in so-called "hot points". 13). Sometimes you can read some extraordinary and sensational articles. 14). Sportsmen and sports fans can find comments on the most exciting sporting events and matches. 15). TV viewers and radio listeners can get information about TV- and radio-programs. 16). The last pages of any newspaper are given, as a rule, to those readers who need some practical advice in gardening, cooking, growing flowers, etc. 17). You can also find here some funny stories, puzzles, crosswords and all that sort of thing that may entertain you.  18). It is not an easy thing to issue a newspaper. 19). The editor-in-chief is at the head of every newspaper. 20). He governs the editional board, every member of which is responsible for his own section in the paper. 21). The editional board usually writes editorials for the newspaper that deals with the topical issues of the day. 22). As for the articles of other columns they are written by the reporters or by the special correspondents who work for this newspaper. 23). Their reports give full coverage of the most important international and domestic events and news items.  **115-116. Телевидение, радиовещание. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №52  Прочитайте и переведите текст. Задайте к тексту 10 вопросов. Выскажите свою точку зрения по проблеме, обозначенной в тексте.  Television and Radio.  The mass media play an important role in the life of our society and every person. Mass media can inform, educate and entertain the people who use them. In such extent they can influence them. Millions of people spend their free time watching TV and listening to the radio. In is almost impossible to imagine our life without TV and radio. TV provides us with different programs oriented towards the people of all the ages. They are different by the nature according to the interests of people. So you can make a choice among entertaining, sports, music, children’s and political programs. You can also watch some interviews with several famous people and the regular news reports on each channel.  Much attention now is paid by the TV producers to different foreign film, foreign TV programs, shows and soap operas. Everybody can find something interesting and useful on TV. On the radio you can hear your favorite music, plays, news and various discussions or commentaries of the current events. TV and programs usually attract a large audience. There are a lot of advertisement in mass media. TV is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but is also a comparatively cheap one. Mass media doesn’t bring millions of houses a lot of entertaining and news programs. It also brings very nice cultural and educational programs. There are more than 100 TV channel and lots of radio stations in Russia. The influence of television on our life is so great that some people say that nothing has changed our lives more than television.  We can say that TV and radio have channel the world in some aspects. But we should not forget that there is a poor quality of some programs on TV. Some of them are harmful for children. There are many arguments in praise and against TV. I think TV is neither good nor bad. It has everything.  The advantages of TV may be summed up as the following:  -it keeps the people well informed;  -it helps the people to relax;  -it entertains the people when they are tired;  -it lets us know much about the world, about the famous people and global news.  Disadvantages of TV:  -it takes a lot of time;  -it makes us lazy;  -it is very harmful for our health (especially for our);  -some programs and films make the people violent;  -it contains a lot of advertisement (it encourages us to buy things we don’t need at all);  -it occupies all our free time.  I think that TV is the most popular and the most powerful means of Mass media. So you should not watch TV too long. Try to choose only useful TV and radio programs.  **117-118. Интернет. Составление доклада.** Практическая работа №58  Прочитайте текст. Задайте к тексту 5 вопросов. Выделите плюсы и минусы использования интернета, выскажите собственное мнение.  Advantages and disadvantages of the Internet.  As anything, the Web has two sides: bad and good. We've already talked about a good side. What about its disadvantages? The main problem connected with the Internet is net obsession. It can be compared with TV addiction but I think Internet addiction is more widespread and more destructive. Either adults or children can't live without the Web. They lose interest in their hobbies, spend their free time in front of the screen. Then they forget about their friends. People destroy their health (some cases were very hazardous: problems were much more serious than bad eyesight). When these people get fired they lose the link between the real and the virtual world. Unfortunately, some people become insane.  Nowadays the Internet addiction is one of the most principal problems. And it's hard to solve it because the life without Internet is really impossible today.  There are other disadvantages of the Net: a big hourly or monthly fee, diverse computer viruses and harmful programs, which can rob you.  I am a frequent Internet user but I'm not addicted to it. I log on the Web about two times a week. First of all I check my e-mail (I have some pen pals), then I go to my favorite sites (various forums, music sites, sites with diaries). From time to time, I search for articles on school topics. And, finally, sometimes I read news and download music.  Taking everything in account, I'd like to say that every invention usually has its lovers and enemies. We can blame the Web a lot, discuss it every time, but still log on to read the weather forecast or to send a letter to Australia by e-mail. And no one can deny the great role of it. So, if people control themselves everything will be OK.  **119-120. Новости из профессиональной сферы. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №59  Используя средства массовой информации найдите последние новости в сфере дизайна. Составьте монолог и представьте его перед группой. Используйте следующие слова и выражения:  channel cable TV TV guide watch TV be on TV turn on/off (фраз.гл.) switch to another channel  turn down (фраз.гл.) turn up (фраз.гл.) turn over to (фраз.гл.) listen to the radio appear in the papers title of a programme news programme breaking news weather forecast current affairs broadcast inform entertain broaden our mind ruin our eye-sight show violence intrude opinions upon  gossips about celebrities  **Тема 3.5 Искусство и культура**  **121-122. Культура. Искусство. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №60  Прочитайте текст. Задайте 10 вопросов к тексту и составьте пересказ на основе ответов на вопросы.  Art Styles and Movements  Classicism is a style of art practised especially in the 18th century in Europe. It follows the ancient Greek or Roman principles of harmony, regularity and balance. The artist does not attempt to express strong emotions or give way to feeling. It is often contrasted with Romanticism. The most notable artists who painted in this style are French painters Claude Lorrain and Nicolas Poussin.  Romanticism is a style in art which tries to depict feelings and emotions. This movement in the arts and literature originated in the late 18th century, emphasizing inspiration, subjectivity, and the primacy of the individual. It is often contrasted with Classicism.  Realism is an art movement or style which represents people or things like in real life (lifelike pictures). It followed Romanticism in the 19th century.  Impressionism is a style of painting developed in France in the 19th century (between 1870 and 1900) which concentrated on showing the effects of light on things rather than on clear and exact detail. When first appeared the paintings by impressionists shoked many people as they depict ordinary life full of light and energy in contrast to the formal school of painting.  Surrealism is a style in art and literature in which ideas, images, and objects are combined in a strange way, like in a dream. (drealike images)  Cubism is a style of art, begun in the early 20th century, in which objects are represented as if they could be seen from several different positions at the same time, using many lines and geometric shapes.This style was created by Picasso and Braque.  Expressionism is a style of art which uses symbols, exaggerated shapes and colours to express the inner world of emotion rather than reality. It was founded by the Norwegian painter Edvard Munch at the beginning of the 20th century.  Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent reality but it is an arragement of shape and colours. It became popular in the 20th century.  These arts styles have existed over the years but in these days of rapd change, it is not easy to predict what kind of art we will be enjoying in 50 years’s time. Of course, traditional art and abstract art will stil be around. However, we may find that artists prefer to work with computers more and more because of the control it gives them. We may discover that computers are capable of creating art on their own.  **123-124. Живопись. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №61  Прочитайте текст, составьте собственный монолог и выскажите свое мнение о живопись.  There are many different forms of art, among them: music, cinema, theatre, literature and others. However, my favourite form of art is painting. I love visiting art galleries and museums to look at exquisite paintings. In my opinion, paintings can say a lot about the artist and his views on life. All artists try to express their feelings and emotions in their paintings. The most common definition of painting is the art of portraying and representing objects with line and colour. The first ones were the depictions of animals. The oldest knowing paintings can be found in France at the Chauvet Cave. Some historians claim that they are about 32, 000 years old. They represent engraved paintings with red ochre and black pigment. The pictures of horses, rhinoceros, lions, and buffalo are shown there. The examples of cave paintings can be also found in other countries, including India, Spain, Australia, and China. While painting, artists use different types of paint. For example, many artists prefer oil painting. Others choose to use pastel or watercolor, gouache or enamel. All techniques are attractive in their own way. Styles of painting also differ. They have changed over the centuries. Some of the latest styles are modernism, impressionism and abstract expressionism. I’m a real art lover and when I get a spare time, I try to visit an art gallery or a museum. I have already visited the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Tretyakov Gallery. However, when I have a chance I’ll go there again. These museums are huge and contain a large collection of art works by Russian and western painters. Apart from that, I have visited the Museum of Nikolay Roerich. I found many unusual and abstract paintings there, which I absolutely loved.  **125-126. Архитектура. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №62  Прочитайте и переведите текст. Напишите собственное мнение о готическом стиле в архитектуре, расскажите о других стилях.  Gothic cathedrals  The architecture of the central Middle Ages was termed Gothic during the Renaissance because of its association with the barbarian north. Now this term is used to describe the important international style in most countries of Europe from the early 12th century to the advent of the Renaissance in the 15th century.  At the technical level Gothic architecture is characterized by the ribbed vault, the pointed arch, and the flying buttress.  One of the earliest buildings in which these techniques were introduced in a highly sophisticated architectural plan was the abbey of Saint-Denis, Paris.  The proportions are not large, but the skills and precision with which the vaulting is managed and the subjective effect of the undulating chain windows around the perimeter have given the abbey its traditional claim to the title "first Gothic building".  It should be said that in France and Germany this style is subdivided into the Early, High, and Late Gothic.  The French middle phase is called Rayonnant, the late — Flamboyant.  In English architecture the usual divisions are Early English, Decorative, and Perpendicular.  Early English Gothic developed from c. 1180 to c.1280. The most influential building in the new fashion was the choir of Canterbury cathedral (1175—1184), which has many of the features of Laon cathedral.  Thе building retains a passage at clerestory level — an Anglo-Norman feature that remained standard in English architecture well into the 13th century. Both in the shape of the piers and in the multiplicity of attached colonettes, Canterbury resembles Laon. Colonettes became extremely popular with English architects, particularly because of the large supplies of purbeck marble, which gave any elevation a special coloristic character. This is obvious at Salisbury cathedral (begun 1220), but one of the richest examples of the effect is in the nave of Lincoln cathedral (begun c. 1225).  English architects for a long time retained a liking for heavy surface decoration: thus, when Rayonnant tracery designs were imported, they were combined with the existing repertoire of colonettes, attached shafts, and vault ribs. The result which could be extraordinarily dense — for instance, in the east (or Angel) choir (begun 1256) at Lincoln cathedral and at Exeter cathedral (begun before 1280) — has been called the English Decorated style (1280-1350).  The architectural affects achieved (notably the retrochair of Wells cathedral or the choir of St. Augustine, Bristol) were more inventive generally than those of contemporary continental buildings.  English Gothic came to an end with the final flowering of the Perpendicular style (c. 1350—1550). It was characterized by vertical emphasis in structure and by elaborate fan vaults.  The first major surviving statement of Perpendicular style is probably the choir of Gloucester cathedral (begun soon after 1330). Other major monuments were St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster (begun 1292 but now mostly destroyed) and York Minster nave (begun 1291), St. George's Chapel, Windsor, King's College Chapel, Cambridge (1444), the naves of Winchester (c. 1480), and Canterbury (c. 1400), the Chapel of Henry VII at Westminster Abbey.  Gothic was essentially the style of the Catholic countries of Europe. It was also carried to Cyprus, Malta, Syria, and Palestine by the Crusaders and their successors in the Mediterranean. The forms that were developed within the style on a regional basis were often of great beauty and complexity. They were used for all secular buildings, as well as for cathedrals, churches, and monasteries.  By the Gothic Survival is meant the survival of Gothic forms, particularly in provincial traditional building.  It developed after the advent of the Renaissance and into the 17th century. It should be differed from the Gothic Revival (Neo-Gothic) in the 18th — the 19th centuries.  **127-128. Музыка. Театр. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №63.  Прочитайте и переведите текст.  British Theatre, Art and Music  There was little pictorial art in England until the great miniaturists of the Tudor epoch. There were portraits on a large scale, but they were in the main, of foreign origin, notably Dutch like Holbein. Then came Hogarth, the first great native painter born at the end of the 17th century, famous for both engravings and oil paintings, he was followed by Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792) famous for his portraits.  If Hogarth was the artist of the towns, Gainsborough, contemporary of Reynolds, was the painter of the countryside, frequently the background to his portraits. In a similar tradition was Stubbs, as famous for his portraits of horses as of people.  Among the other portraitists of the 18th century were Romney, and Rae-burn. Constable (1776-1837) finally gave landscape painting its importance. Among his near-contemporaries, though a little younger, were William Blake, poet, visionary and painter, and Turner, renowned above all for his naval scenes.  The modern period in British art may be said to date from the year 1910, when the first Post-Impressionist Exhibition was held in London.  The first decade of the century had been dominated by two romanticists, Frank Brangwyn and Augustus John and by the sculptor Jacob Epstein who became a protagonist of modernity. The two painters may, to some extent, have been influenced by Gauguin, Epstein was essentially an expressionist.  Such modern painters as Peter Blake, Allan Jones and some others seek an image of immediate popular appeal (hence the term "pop-art" sometimes applied to this school).  Переведите на английский язык:  Хогарт — первый великий английский живописец.  Начало современного периода британского искусства можно датировать с 1910 года, когда в Лондоне состоялась первая выставка импрессионистов.  Современные живописцы ищут образ непосредственной популярной привлекательности.  **129-130. Музеи. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №64.  Прочитайте текст. Подготовьте пересказ и представьте его.  Museums  Museums are keepers of historical memory. They appeared at the time when society needed to look back, when they had a cognizance and consciousness need. At present museums still serve for this purpose.  The most popular museums in the world  There are plenty of different museums in the world. Some of them are real leaders: the Louvre in Paris, its old competitor the British Museum in London and others.  Exotic museums of the world  There are even exotic museums. For example, the Museum of Exotic lies Sacred Ties, where you can find only fakes, such as Hitler's artificial moustache, a magic carpet or a radio from ‘Titanic’. Another one is the Museum of Broken Relationships. This museum is dedicated to failed love relationships. Its exhibits include objects left over from former lovers accompanied by brief descriptions.  Madame Tussauds is a unique museum  Travelling about London, don't miss the opportunity to visit Madame Tussauds. It's a unique museum displaying waxworks of historical figures, film stars, sports stars and infamous murderers.  Welcome to Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts  If you prefer to stay in Russia, welcome to the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts. It has one of the most representative collection of foreign art dated from ancient times to modern days. There are also such exhibits as ‘Pushkin and his epoch’, iconographic, memorial and historical materials of Pushkin epoch.  Virtual Museums  If you don't even want to go out at all, welcome to the world of Virtual Museums. You will get a great pleasure of them too.  **Тема 3.6 Язык и культура**  **131-132. Язык как универсальное средство общения. Языки международного общения и их роль в преодолении проблем взаимопонимания. Чтение и перевод текста.** Практическая работа №65  Прочитайте и переведите текст.  Language is a spontaneous and developing system of discrete (articulate) sound signs, designed for communication purposes and capable of expressing the totality of human knowledge and ideas about the world. The sign of spontaneity of origin and development, as well as the boundlessness of the scope of application and possibilities of expression distinguishes the Self. from the so-called artificial, or formalized, languages that are used in other branches of knowledge, and from various alarm systems created on the basis of Ya (Morse code, traffic signs, etc.). On the basis of the ability to express abstract forms of thinking (concept, judgment) and the property of discreteness associated with this ability (internal articulateness of the message), Ya is qualitatively different from the so-called Ya of animals, which is a set of signals transmitting reactions to situations and regulating the behavior of animals in certain conditions. Animal communication can only be based on direct experience. It is indecomposable into distinctive elements and does not require a verbal response: a certain course of action serves as a reaction to it. Ownership of Ya. It is one of the most important features that distinguish a person from the animal world. I. There is at the same time a condition of development and a product of human culture.  Language performs many functions (scientists distinguish up to 25 functions of language and its units), but the main function of language, its main purpose is to be a means of communication of people. Communication (or communication) is the transmission of a message from one person to another for one purpose or another. This function of the language is called the communicative function. People, in addition to language, use other means of communication, such as gestures, various signals and signs, musical combinations of sounds, colors and their combinations, etc. However, all these means of communication turn out to be only auxiliary in relation to the only universal means - verbal language.  Communicating, transmitting some information, people formalize and express their thoughts. Consequently, language also serves as a means of expressing thoughts. Moreover, this function is twofold: on the one hand, language expresses thoughts, thus providing the possibility of communication between people; on the other hand, language is not just a means of transmitting "ready–made thoughts", it is an instrument of thought formation itself, i.e. it performs a thought-forming function. It is not for nothing that the largest linguist-thinker of the first half of the XIX century Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835) called language "the forming organ of thought."  **133-134. Современная коммуникация (современные технологии, язык тела, жестов, вербальное и невербальное общение).** Практическая работа №66  Прочитайте текст о современных технологиях общения, языке тела и жестов. Выделите необходимую информацию, подготовьте доклад. Представьте свой доклад перед группой.  Every day we communicate with scores of people; we talk about politics, work, life, money and so on. After all, do we know what communication is?  Communication is one of the most important necessities of every human being. Besides exchanging the information, we exchange our feelings, emotions.  There are different methods of communication and the most common one is direct speech between humans. Other facilities can also make communication possible. In modern times the primary types of communications equipment include television, telephone and the computer.  Television: Television sets and television programming opened the way for a new way of communication for future generations. People could have access to news from around the world, pretty much as is happened.  Internet: Internet use became more prevalent at the beginning of the XXI century. E-mail began to develop and it became easy to search for information. Often, we know the latest news before it appears on broadcast television or can be included in hard print newspapers.  Mobile phones: As this technology developed, our personal communication habits changed with the ability to communicate at will with very few limitations. The most popular means of communication nowadays is the mobile phone. Advanced models of mobile phones enable users to access the internet, send and receive e-mail and text messages, watch TV, listen to music, take photos, and phone.  Body language  Body language is a type of communication in which physical behaviors, as opposed to words, are used to express or convey information. Such behavior includes facial expressions, body posture, gestures, eye movement, touch and the use of space. The term body language is usually applied in regard to people but may also be applied to animals. The study of body language is also known as kinesics.  Although body language is an important part of communication, most of it happens without conscious awareness.  Body "language" must not be confused with sign language. Sign languages are literally languages: they have (their own) complex grammar systems, and they also are able to exhibit the fundamental properties that are considered to exist in all (true) languages. Body language, on the other hand, does not have a grammar system and must be interpreted broadly, instead of having an absolute meaning corresponding with a certain movement, so it is not a language, and is simply termed as a "language" due to popular culture.  In a society, there are agreed-upon interpretations of particular behavior. Interpretations may vary from country to country, or culture to culture. (On this note, there also is controversy on whether body language is universal.) Body language, a subset of nonverbal communication, complements verbal communication in social interaction. In fact, some researchers conclude that nonverbal communication accounts for the majority of information transmitted during interpersonal interactions. It helps to establish the relationship between two people and regulates interaction, yet it can be ambiguous.  Facial expression is a part of body language and the expression of emotion. An accurate interpretation of it relies on interpreting multiple signs in combination – such as the movement of the eyes, eyebrows, lips, nose and cheeks – in order to form an impression of a person's mood and state of mind; it should always be additionally considered in regard to the context in which it is occurring and the person's likely intention.  Happiness: when a person is happy they are typically smiling and more likely to be looking up. Their facial expression and body language conveys a greater sense of energy in general.  Sadness: the lack of a smile, and an apparent unwillingness to do so, is a sign of sadness. A person who is sad is also more likely to have their eyes downcast. Their facial body language will look de-energised especially when compared with someone who is happy.  Focused: when a person is focused their eyebrows are lowered and more centred. A colloquial expression for this is having 'knitted brows'. Their eyes also look more focused and in general they will look more determined in regard to whatever task they are undertaking. Usually positive moods are associated with looking more focused and centred overall. If a person is focused it means they have prioritised their visual appreciation so that it is primarily on a particular point or area. This process occurs in conjunction with increased mental function. It is therefore sometimes referred to as looking mentally focused, although this expression can also be used more generally to refer to a state of mental determination. As such, facial body language may signify how focused someone is, and it is also therefore suggestive of how they are thinking. An obvious example can be found in everyday conversation: a person is looking at a person they are in conversation with, who is the primary focus of their visual attention, whilst also thinking about what they are saying, which demonstrates increased mental function. A person doing this looks like they are focused, both visually and mentally, on understanding the other person.  Unfocused: an unfocused facial expression will often feature the eyebrows being raised with an unfocused look to the eyes. A person who is unfocused will look less enthusiastic about any task that they are undertaking. Depressed, bored and anxious moods are often associated with looking unfocused.  Confident: confident facial body language involves a more focused, centred and energised look. A confident person is also much more likely to be looking up and willing to make eye contact, and would also most likely be smiling, if talking at the same time.  Afraid: The facial body language of someone who is afraid looks stressed and de-energised in general. Their eyebrows will often be raised, their brow may appear taut, and their mouth may hang partially open. Similarly to sadness, a person who is afraid is more likely to be looking down with their eyes downcast. An exception to this is if a person is suddenly afraid or alarmed: in this case, a person will instinctively pull their head back and look at the source of the threat. This is done instinctively to move the head out of harms way whilst visually identifying the source of the threat. As it is still a fearful response, however, their level of focus will still be reduced relative to a confident reaction where they would look more focused. In conjunction with their eyebrows raising, their scalp also contracts in a particular manner. Expressions such as 'make your hair stand on end' are an exaggerated reference to the sensation of the scalp suddenly contracting from fear (horripilation). A person's scalp can remain contracted from fear whilst they regain a focused look: in this case the person will be struggling against or be distracted from their sense of fear, although it still persists. One of the methods used to regain focus used by people who actively employ body language to appear convincing, such as actors and business people, is to consider things in more physical terms; this may involve looking at something in order to visually appreciate the physical presence of it, or by more directly physically interacting with something i.e. squeezing a stress ball, smelling a flower etc.    **135-136. Современный Вавилон (многоязыковой Интернет- преимущества и недостатки). Составление монолога.** Практическая работа № 67  Прочитайте текст, задайте к нему 10 вопросов. Составьте монолог на основе ответов на вопросы.  The world has running fast. For that Modern life has become easier because of the internet technology to communication. Today, I will discuss about the advantages and disadvantages of internet.  There is no hesitation that internet has complete our life become very easy and more suitable. We can solve and get any information via internet. Besides, everyone can use internet to communicate with people in the whole world.  If you start any business then you have to make a good platform using internet. So, at present we can’t use any time and can’t do any work clearly without internet.  Importance of Internet  There are more importance of internet. We are using internet in many ways like to see any international news, by using social media site, talking with people in the whole world, for studying any subjects and others. For build up our international business there is more importance of Communication for this internet is a must.  As it is the technological world so, internet is one of the most important parts in our life like electricity.  Top 10 advantages and disadvantages of internet  We know that internet is the important part in our life here; there are more advantage and some disadvantages of Internet. Now, I will write about some importance about advantages and disadvantages of internet.  Advantages of the Internet   * By using internet we can get any update news of the whole world. * Without book students can study any subject of the world via Internet. * It is the powerful and world reliable search engine. * We can get information and communication with others. * Everything from scholarly articles to ones directed at children, and information at various levels of education level. * People can discuss anytime and anywhere in the world via any social media in internet. * Internet provides the ability of emails. Free mail service to anyone in the world. * Things like as Yahoo, quora answers and other online sites sites where kids can have readily available help for homework. * More service related apps that has stored in internet that anyone can use. * Turn on any business in online sector via internet that anyone can do. * To communicate and share information with friends and family from any place. * To buy any types of product and sell in online easily of the whole world.   Disadvantages of Internet  Although it has many benefits but, there are some disadvantages of using internet these are.   * For using internet students are wasting their valuable time in unnecessary works. * Some people are receiving addicted to the internet and thus causing problems with their connections of friends and loved another’s. * Sometimes it gives a lot of wrong information. Anyone can post everything for that we face the problems. * Pornography image, video that can get the young children too simply this is bad things. * We are facing problem for loading on the internet waiting to get unwary people in dangerous conditions. * Waste huge time on the internet because of browsing and using social media. * Internet and television composed of added to the more lifestyles of people which extra enhance the obesity problem. * There are a lot of cheater site that has People can buy essays and pass them off as their own far and then they used to be able to work. * There are more hackers can use the internet for identify any peoples of personal data. * There are more impudence businesses that have increased on the internet to take advantage of human beings.   At present society are facing natural problem that has broken big family because of using internet.  Finally, although there are more benefits of using interning but, it has some disadvantages. So, we have to be careful for using internet. That’s all of the advantages and disadvantages of internet if you think any advantage or disadvantage have to add so, comment us.  **137-138. Литература англоязычных стран. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №68  Прочитайте и перескажите текст.  After a hundred years of insignificance, drama again appeared as an important form in the twentieth century. Like the novelists in the 20th century, most of the important dramatists were chiefly concerned with the contemporary social scene. Many playwrights experimented in the theatres. There were revolutionary changes in both the theme and presentation.  John Galsworthy was a social reformer who showed both sides of the problems in his plays. He had a warm sympathy for the victims of social injustice. Of his best-known plays The Silver Box deals with the inequality of justice, Strife with the struggle between Capital and Labour, Justice with the meaninglessness of judiciary system.  George Bernard Shaw is one of the greatest dramatists of 20th century. The first Shavian play is considered to be Arms and the Man. It is an excellent and amusing stage piece which pokes fun at the romantic conception of the soldier. The Devil’s Disciple, Caesar and Cleopatra, and The Man of Destiny are also noteworthy. Man and Superman is Shaw’s most important play which deals the theme half seriously and half comically. Religion and social problems are again the main topics in Major Barbara. The Doctor’s Dilemma is an amusing satire. Social conventions and social weaknesses were treated again in Pygmalion, a witty and highly entertaining study of the class distinction. St Joan deals with the problems in Christianity. The Apple Cart, Geneva, The Millionaire, Too True to be Good and On the Rocks are Shaw’s minor plays.  J M Synge was the greatest dramatist in the rebirth of the Irish theatre. His plays are few in number but they are of a stature to place him among the greatest playwrights in the English language. Synge was inspired by the beauty of his surroundings, the humour, tragedy, and poetry of the life of the simple fisher-folk in the Isles of Aran. The Shadow of the Glen is a comedy based on an old folktale, which gives a good romantic picture of Irish peasant life. It was followed by Riders to the Sea, a powerful, deeply moving tragedy which deals with the toll taken by the sea in the lives of the fisher-folk of the Ireland. The Winker’s Wedding and The Well of the Saints are other notable works.  Samuel Beckett, the greatest proponent of Absurd Theatre is most famous for his play, Waiting for Godot. It is a static representation without structure or development, using only meandering, seemingly incoherent dialogue to suggest despair of a society in the post-World War period. Another famous play by Beckett is Endgame.  Harold Pinter was influenced by Samuel Beckett. His plays are quite short and set in an enclosed space. His characters are always in doubt about their function, and in fear of something or someone ‘outside’. The Birthday Party, The Dumb Waiter, A Night Out, The Homecoming and Silence are his most notable plays.  James Osborne’s Look Back in Anger gave the strongest tonic to the concept of Angry Young Man. Watch it Come Down, A Portrait of Me, Inadmissible Evidence etc. are his other major works.  T.S Eliot wrote seven dramas. They are Sweeney Agonistes, The Rock, Murder in the Cathedral, The Family Reunion, The Cocktail Party, The Confidential Clerk and The Elder Statesman.  Juno and the Paycock, The Plough and the Stars, and The Silver Tassie marked Sean O’Casey out as the greatest new figure in the inter-War years. His own experience enabled him to study the life of the Dublin slums with the warm understanding.  Another leading playwright of 20th century was Arnold Wesker. Wesker narrated the lives of working class people in his plays. Roots, Chicken Soup with Barley and I’m Talking about Jerusalem are his famous works.  Bertolt Brecht, J.B Priestley, Somerset Maugham, Christopher Fry, Peter Usinov, Tom Stoppard, Bernard Kops, Henry Livings, Alan Bennett et al are other important playwrights of twentieth century English literature.  **3.7 Профессии в сфере дизайна**  **139-140. Специфика работы дизайнера. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №69  Прочитайте текст, выделите плюсы и минусы работы дизайнера. Поделитесь своим мнением.  The positive thing of this profession is that it gives you challenges, gives you possibilities to create and get satisfaction from fulfilled the task seeing the results of your work. However, design industry is growing in great paces worldwide. Competition is number one in this sphere and you are to be the best to become successful and get the job. Besides, the advertisement influences our lives greatly. Another fact is that a designer can use it in an ethical way or visa versa. Indeed, the design profession has a high under-employment rate. That is why it is really difficult to find a good job with decent salary at a design company, to make up a good advertisement.  In fact, profession of a designer consists of several ones as it demands communicational, technical, analytical, artistic and advertisement skills. You must be really a good designer having necessary qualifications and most importantly necessary skills to obtain a good job. There are no regulations in designer sphere and everyone can say he is a designer and use unethical advertisement programs. Such designers can perform their work bad making company directors paying lower salaries to others. He will not pay you a good salary being unsure in the quality of your work. In addition universities accept many people who want to become designers overcrowding the designer market.  A designer is a craftsman of his affair. He must have talent and an understanding of the today’s world. He is a professional in ‘visual communication’. The role of a designer consists in the creation of images, languages to display some messages and to reach his purposes. It is a pity that all the above mentioned things can be nothing without good advertisement. He needs to use some advertisement programs to find a work. A designer is a craftsman who operates in a completely new way mastering language and image means, mixing traditional knowledge of a subject and personal ideas, realizing communication tools. Communication and sales skills are significant for this profession if you want to be successful.  Designers work many hours and to meet a deadline they have to work overtime. This work requires hard work with deadlines. You must be sure you can work this way to take up the designer career. If you still want to become a designer you should decide what type of a designer you want to choose. A designer requires much more than just the talent in drawing. This profession requires attention to technical side of a matter, communication with clients and directors, and surely advertisements.  Nowadays, visual communication professionals possessing technological and managerial skills issue the challenge to perform not only designers’ tasks but also fulfilling the role of art directors and managers, advertising own projects in order to take root to international markets. Today, designers must solve difficult designers’ tasks – planning team activities, managing public relations, clients’ problems and producing ethical advertisement.  Thus, a profession of a designer is the combination of personal creative abilities and technical knowledge of a subject. It is a mix of cultural knowledge with analytical abilities. A real designer is a person who understands the dynamics and the inner context of his affair. He is the one who generates the visual presentation and design of goods. Designers usually work on a project under great time pressure and defined financial and design limits. To perform work of a high quality a designer must unite the best parts of different sources into some image. Besides, this work assumes the use of research material and price specifications, the ability to meet deadlines, financial restrictions, creation of a number of work samples and sketches displaying several work models from different points of view.  I think it is not so easy to be a designer, to take a note of comments concerning own projects, to have a good understanding of today’s world and its demands, to create several sketches of the same work. Also, the work of a designer assumes some amount of project rejects, period of success and failures. The work of designers means understanding your clients’ wishes, helping them in achieving their goals by focusing on things that can be fulfilled, translating these purposes into work projects. A designer must value tradition as well as creativity, change, improvement, and relevance to the modern time. This work can be compared to the work of an artist: you fully depend on your talent, your abilities and fortune. Sometimes it is an exhausting work: working long time on a project, endless meeting with people and collaborators. The life of a designer is unpredictable and can change suddenly both in good and bad way. Sometimes you are successful and earn great money having the opportunity to choose client, sometimes you have failures and cannot find a single client.  **141-142. Основные принципы деятельности дизайнера. Пересказ текста.** Практическая работа №70  Составьте план текста. Используйте его для пересказа. Обязательно выскажите свое мнение по проблеме в тексе.  The positive thing of this profession is that it gives you challenges, gives you possibilities to create and get satisfaction from fulfilled the task seeing the results of your work. However, design industry is growing in great paces worldwide. Competition is number one in this sphere and you are to be the best to become successful and get the job. Besides, the advertisement influences our lives greatly. Another fact is that a designer can use it in an ethical way or visa versa. Indeed, the design profession has a high under-employment rate. That is why it is really difficult to find a good job with decent salary at a design company, to make up a good advertisement.  In fact, profession of a designer consists of several ones as it demands communicational, technical, analytical, artistic and advertisement skills. You must be really a good designer having necessary qualifications and most importantly necessary skills to obtain a good job. There are no regulations in designer sphere and everyone can say he is a designer and use unethical advertisement programs. Such designers can perform their work bad making company directors paying lower salaries to others. 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The work of designers means understanding your clients’ wishes, helping them in achieving their goals by focusing on things that can be fulfilled, translating these purposes into work projects. A designer must value tradition as well as creativity, change, improvement, and relevance to the modern time. This work can be compared to the work of an artist: you fully depend on your talent, your abilities and fortune. Sometimes it is an exhausting work: working long time on a project, endless meeting with people and collaborators. The life of a designer is unpredictable and can change suddenly both in good and bad way. Sometimes you are successful and earn great money having the opportunity to choose client, sometimes you have failures and cannot find a single client.  **143-144. Профессии в сфере дизайна. Составление монолога.** Практическая работа №71  Составьте монолог о любой профессии в сфере дизайна. Расскажите, почему вы выбрали именно эту профессию, с какими трудностями и преимуществами вы столкнетесь, чего вы ожидаете от этой профессии. Используйте следующие слова и выражения:  Also – также  As far as I know – насколько я знаю  At least – по крайней мере  By the way – кстати  However / nevertheless – однако  In addition / moreover – кроме того  In any case / anyway – в любом случае  In fact / at all – вообще  To put it another way – другими словами  Indeed – действительно  It goes without saying – само собой разумеется  Meanwhile– тем временем, пока  Of course – конечно  It is possible/ possibly– возможно  So then / now– итак  So to speak – так сказать  Therefore – по этой причине  To cut it short – короче говоря  To tell the truth – честно говоря  **145-146. Промежуточная аттестация (дифференцированный зачет).** Практическая работа №72  Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме дифференцированного зачета.  Дифференцированный зачет сдается в устной форме и состоит из двух частей:  1) чтение и перевод текста с помощью словаря;  2) составление монолога по теме.  Примерные темы для монолога:  1.Семья. Семейные отношения.  2.Спорт. Виды спорта.  3.Любимый вид спорта.  4.Внешность. Характер.  5.Распорядок дня студента колледжа.  6.Увлечения. Хобби.  7.Традиции в странах изучаемого языка.  8. Погода. Любимое время года.  9.Праздники в Великобритании.  10.Праздники в России.  11.Путешествия. Туризм.  12.Российская Федерация.  13.Великобритания.  14.Лондон – столица Великобритании.  15.Москва – столица России.  **Контроль и оценка выполнения практических заданий**  ***Устное сообщение***  Оценка «5» ставится студенту, если он в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его высказывание было связным и логически последовательным. Диапазон используемых языковых средств достаточно широк. Языковые средства были правильно употреблены, практически отсутствовали ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию, или они были незначительны. Объем высказывания соответствовал тому, что задано программой на данном году обучения. Наблюдалась легкость речи и достаточно правильное произношение. Речь ученика была эмоционально окрашена, в ней имели место не только передача отдельных фактов (отдельной информации), но и элементы их оценки, выражения собственного мнения.  Оценка «4» выставляется студенту, если он в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его высказывание было связным и последовательным. Использовался довольно большой объем языковых средств, которые были употреблены правильно. Однако были сделаны отдельные ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию. Темп речи был несколько замедлен. Отмечалось произношение, страдающее сильным влиянием родного языка. Речь была недостаточно эмоционально окрашена. Элементы оценки имели место, но в большей степени высказывание содержало информацию и отражало конкретные факты.  Оценка «3» ставится студенту, если он сумел в основном решить поставленную речевую задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объем высказывания не достигал нормы. Ученик допускал языковые ошибки. В некоторых местах нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Практически отсутствовали элементы оценки и выражения собственного мнения. Речь не была эмоционально окрашенной. Темп речи был замедленным.  Оценка «2» ставится студенту, если он только частично справился с решением коммуникативной задачи. Высказывание было небольшим по объему (не соответствовало требованиям программы). Наблюдалась узость вокабуляра. Отсутствовали элементы собственной оценки. Учащийся допускал большое количество ошибок, как языковых, так и фонетических. Многие ошибки нарушали общение, в результате чего возникало непонимание между речевыми партнерами.  ***Работа с текстом***  ***Чтение с пониманием основного содержания прочитанного (ознакомительное)***  Оценка «5» ставится студенту, если он понял основное содержание оригинального текста, может выделить основную мысль, определить основные факты, умеет догадываться о значении незнакомых слов из контекста, либо по словообразовательным элементам, либо по сходству с родным языком. Скорость чтения иноязычного текста может быть несколько замедленной по сравнению с той, с которой студент читает на родном языке.  Оценка «4» ставится студенту, если он понял основное содержание оригинального текста, может выделить основную мысль, определить отдельные факты. Од нако у него недостаточно развита языковая догадка, и он затрудняется в понимании некоторых незнакомых слов, он вынужден чаще обращаться к словарю, а темп чтения более замедленен.  Оценка «3» ставится студенту, который не совсем точно понял основное содержание прочитанного, умеет выделить в тексте только небольшое количество фактов, совсем не развита языковая догадка.  Оценка «2» выставляется студенту в том случае, если он не понял текст или понял содержание текста неправильно, не ориентируется в тексте при поиске определенных фактов, не умеет семантизировать незнакомую лексику.  ***Чтение с полным пониманием содержания (изучающее)***  Оценка «5» ставится студенту, когда он полностью понял несложный оригинальный текст. Он использовал при этом все известные приемы, направленные на понимание читаемого (смысловую догадку, анализ).  Оценка «4» выставляется студенту, если он полностью понял текст, но многократно обращался к словарю.  Оценка «3» ставится, если студент понял текст не полностью, не владеет приемами его смысловой переработки.  Оценка «2» ставится в том случае, когда текст студентом не понят. Он с трудом может найти незнакомые слова в словаре.  ***Чтение с нахождением интересующей или нужной информации (просмотровое)***  Оценка «5» ставится студенту, если он может достаточно быстро просмотреть несложный оригинальный текст (типа расписания поездов, меню, программы телепередач) или несколько небольших текстов и выбрать правильно запрашиваемую информацию.  Оценка «4» ставится студенту при достаточно быстром просмотре текста, но при этом он находит только примерно 2/3 заданной информации.  Оценка «3» выставляется, если студенту находит в данном тексте (или данных текстах) примерно 1/3 заданной информации.  Оценка «2» выставляется в том случае, если студент практически не ориентируется в тексте.  ***Письменная речь***  Оценка «5». Коммуникативная задача решена, соблюдены основные правила оформления текста, очень незначительное количество орфографических и лексико-грамматических погрешностей. Логичное и последовательное изложение материала с делением текста на абзацы. Правильное использование различных средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста. Студент показал знание большого запаса лексики и успешно использовал ее с учетом норм иностранного языка. Практически нет ошибок. Соблюдается правильный порядок слов. При использовании более сложных конструкций допустимо небольшое количество ошибок, которые не нарушают понимание текста. Почти нет орфографических ошибок. Соблюдается деление текста на предложения. Имеющиеся неточности не мешают пониманию текста.  Оценка «4». Коммуникативная задача решена, но лексико-грамматические погрешности, в том числе выходящих за базовый уровень, препятствуют пониманию. Мысли изложены в основном логично. Допустимы отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы и при использовании средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста или в формате письма. Студент использовал достаточный объем лексики, допуская отдельные неточности в употреблении слов или ограниченный запас слов, но эффективно и правильно, с учетом норм иностранного языка. В работе имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не препятствующих пониманию текста. Допустимо несколько орфографических ошибок, которые не затрудняют понимание текста.  Оценка «3». Коммуникативная задача решена, но языковые погрешности, в том числе при применении языковых средств, составляющих базовый уровень, препятствуют пониманию текста. Мысли не всегда изложены логично. Деление текста на абзацы недостаточно последовательно или вообще отсутствует. Ошибки в использовании средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста. Много ошибок в формате письма. Студент использовал ограниченный запас слов, не всегда соблюдая нормы иностранного языка. В работе либо часто встречаются грамматические ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленны, но так серьезны, что затрудняют понимание текста. Имеются многие ошибки, орфографические и пунктуационные, некоторые из них могут приводить к непониманию текста.  Оценка «2». Коммуникативная задача не решена. Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания. Не используются средства передачи логической связи между частями текста. Формат письма не соблюдается. Студент не смог правильно использовать свой лексический запас для выражения своих мыслей или не обладает необходимым запасом слов. Грамматические правила не соблюдаются. Правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются.  **Рекомендуемая литература**  Основная:  Афанасьева О.В. Английский язык. 10 кл. - М.: «Просвещение», 2015.  Афанасьева О.В. Английский язык. 11 кл. - М.: «Просвещение», 2017.  Агабекян И.П. Английский язык. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2019.  Безкоровайная Г.Т., Соколова Н. И. и др. 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