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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

для студентов по выполнению практических работ по дисциплине
ОДб.04 Иностранный (английский) язык

43.02.12 Технология эстетических услуг

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РАССМОТРЕННО
на заседании ПЦК Общеобразовательных
дисциплин и дисциплин направления
«Социальная работа»
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**Методические указания для студентов по выполнению
практических работ.**

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Введение

Настоящие методические указания составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой по дисциплине ОДб. 04 «Иностранный (английский) язык» для студентов специальности 43.02.12 Технология эстетических услуг. Программа предназначена для реализации требований ФГОС к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки выпускников по данной специальности среднего профессионального образования и является единой для всех форм обучения.

Цель методических указаний по организации и выполнению практических работ учебной дисциплины ОДб. 04 «Иностранный (английский) язык» достижение студентами следующих результатов:

Планируемые личностные результаты освоения ООП:

Л1 – ориентация обучающихся на достижение личного счастья, реализацию позитивных жизненных перспектив, инициативность, креативность, готовность и способность к личностному самоопределению, способность ставить цели и строить жизненные планы;

Л4 - готовность и способность обучающихся к саморазвитию и самовоспитанию в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества, потребность в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью;

Л6 - неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков;

Л7 - российская идентичность, способность к осознанию российской идентичности в поликультурном социуме, чувство причастности к историко-культурной общности русского народа и судьбе России, патриотизм, готовность к служению Отечеству, его защите;

Л8 - уважение к своему народу, чувство ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважение к государственным символам (герб, флаг, гимн);

Л9 - формирование уважения к русскому языку как государственному языку Российской Федерации, являющемуся основой российской идентичности и главным фактором национального самоопределения;

Л10 - воспитание уважения к культуре, языкам, традициям и обычаям народов, проживающих в Российской Федерации;

Л11 - гражданственность, гражданская позиция активного и ответственного члена русского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, осознанно принимающего традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие гуманистические и демократические ценности, готового к участию в общественной жизни;

Л13 - мировоззрение, соответствующее современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанное на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире;

Л16 - приверженность идеям интернационализма, дружбы, равенства, взаимопомощи народов; воспитание уважительного отношения к национальному достоинству людей, их чувствам, религиозным убеждениям;

Л18 - нравственное сознание и поведение на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей, толерантного сознания и поведения в поликультурном мире, готовности и способности вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения;

Л19 - принятие гуманистических ценностей, осознанное, уважительное и доброжелательное отношение к другому человеку, его мнению, мировоззрению;

Л22 - развитие компетенций сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности.

Л24 - 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;

Л23 - мировоззрение, соответствующее современному уровню развития науки, значимости науки, готовность к научно-техническому творчеству, владение достоверной информацией о передовых достижениях и открытиях мировой и отечественной науки, заинтересованность в научных знаниях об устройстве мира и общества;

Л27 - ответственное отношение к созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни;

Л28 - положительный образ семьи, родительства (отцовства и материнства), интериоризация традиционных семейных ценностей.

Л30 - осознанный выбор будущей профессии как путь и способ реализации собственных жизненных планов;

Планируемые метапредметные результаты освоения ООП

Метапредметные результаты освоения основной образовательной программы представлены тремя группами универсальных учебных действий (УУД):

1. Регулятивные универсальные учебные действия

Выпускник научится:

МП3 - ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях;

МП6 - организовывать эффективный поиск ресурсов, необходимых для достижения поставленной цели;

2. Познавательные универсальные учебные действия

Выпускник научится:

МП9 - критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию с разных позиций, распознавать и фиксировать противоречия в информационных источниках;

МП11 - находить и приводить критические аргументы в отношении действий и суждений другого; спокойно и разумно относиться к критическим замечаниям в отношении собственного суждения, рассматривать их как ресурс собственного развития;

МП12 - выходить за рамки учебного предмета и осуществлять целенаправленный поиск возможностей для широкого переноса средств и способов действия;

3. Коммуникативные универсальные учебные действия

Выпускник научится:

МП15 - осуществлять деловую коммуникацию как со сверстниками, так и со взрослыми (как внутри образовательной организации, так и за ее пределами), подбирать партнеров для деловой коммуникации исходя из соображений результативности взаимодействия, а не личных симпатий;

МП18 - развернуто, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения с использованием адекватных (устных и письменных) языковых средств;

Планируемые предметные результаты освоения ООП

П1. сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультурном мире;

П2. владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике; умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;

П3. достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

П4. сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

В результате изучения учебного предмета «Иностранный язык» (английский) на уровне среднего общего образования:

Выпускник на базовом уровне научится:

Коммуникативные умения (КУ)

Говорение, диалогическая речь

КУ1 - вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях неофициального общения в рамках изученной тематики;

КУ2 - при помощи разнообразных языковых средств без подготовки инициировать, поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы, включенные в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

КУ3 - выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;

КУ4 - запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией в пределах изученной тематики;

КУ5 - обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию.

Говорение, монологическая речь

КУ6 - формулировать несложные связные высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

КУ7 - передавать основное содержание прочитанного/ увиденного/ услышанного;

КУ8 - давать краткие описания и/или комментарии с опорой на нелинейный текст (таблицы, графики);

КУ9 - строить высказывание на основе изображения с опорой или без опоры на ключевые слова/план/вопросы.

Аудирование

КУ10 - Понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных стилей и жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики с четким нормативным произношением;

КУ11 - выборочное понимание запрашиваемой информации из несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики, характеризующихся четким нормативным произношением.

Чтение

КУ12 - читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задач;

КУ13 - отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жанров главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты.

Письмо

КУ14 - писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике;

КУ15 - писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

КУ16 - письменно выражать свою точку зрения в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи», в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры.

Языковые навыки (ЯН)

Орфография и пунктуация

ЯН1 - владеть орфографическими навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

ЯН2 - расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

Фонетическая сторона речи

ЯН3 - владеть слухопроизносительными навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

ЯН4 - владеть навыками ритмико-интонационного оформления речи в зависимости от коммуникативной ситуации.

Лексическая сторона речи

ЯН5 - распознавать и употреблять в речи лексические единицы в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

ЯН6 - распознавать и употреблять в речи наиболее распространенные фразовые глаголы;

ЯН7 - определять принадлежность слов к частям речи по аффиксам;

ЯН8 - догадываться о значении отдельных слов на основе сходства с родным языком, по словообразовательным элементам и контексту;

ЯН9 - распознавать и употреблять различные средства связи в тексте для обеспечения его целостности (firstly, to begin with, however, as for me, finally, at last, etc.).

Грамматическая сторона речи (ГСР)

ГСР1 - оперировать в процессе устного и письменного общения основными синтаксическими конструкциями в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей:

ГСР2 - употреблять в речи различные коммуникативные типы предложений: утвердительные, вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы), отрицательные, побудительные (в утвердительной и отрицательной формах);

ГСР3 - употреблять в речи распространенные и нераспространенные простые предложения, в том числе с несколькими обстоятельствами, следующими в определенном порядке (We moved to a new house last year);

ГСР4 - употреблять в речи сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами и союзными словами what, when, why, which, that, who, if, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so that, unless;

ГСР5 - употреблять в речи сложносочиненные предложения с сочинительными союзами and, but, or;

ГСР6 - употреблять в речи условные предложения реального (Conditional I – If I see Jim, I'll invite him to our school party) и нереального характера (Conditional II – If I were you, I would start learning French);

ГСР7 - употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией I wish (I wish I had my own room);

ГСР8 - употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией so/such (I was so busy that I forgot to phone my parents);

ГСР9 - употреблять в речи конструкции с герундием: to love / hate doing something; stop talking;

ГСР10 - употреблять в речи конструкции с инфинитивом: want to do, learn to speak;

ГСР11 - употреблять в речи инфинитив цели (I called to cancel our lesson);

употреблять в речи конструкцию it takes me ... to do something;

ГСР12 - использовать косвенную речь;

ГСР13 - использовать в речи глаголы в наиболее употребляемых временных формах: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect;

ГСР14 - употреблять в речи страдательный залог в формах наиболее используемых времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Present Perfect;

ГСР15 - употреблять в речи различные грамматические средства для выражения будущего времени – to be going to, Present Continuous; Present Simple;

ГСР16 - употреблять в речи модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (may, can/be able to, must/have to/should; need, shall, could, might, would);

ГСР17 - согласовывать времена в рамках сложного предложения в плане настоящего и прошлого;

ГСР18 - употреблять в речи имена существительные в единственном числе и во множественном числе, образованные по правилу, и исключения;

ГСР19 - употреблять в речи определенный/неопределенный/нулевой артикль;

ГСР20 - употреблять в речи личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, относительные, вопросительные местоимения;

ГСР21 - употреблять в речи имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, и исключения;

ГСР22 - употреблять в речи наречия в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, а также наречия, выражающие количество (many / much, few / a few, little / a little) и наречия, выражающие время;

ГСР23 - употреблять предлоги, выражающие направление движения, время и место действия.

Выпускник на базовом уровне получит возможность научиться:

Коммуникативные умения (КУ)

Говорение, диалогическая речь

КУ1 - Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях официального общения в рамках изученной тематики; кратко комментировать точку зрения другого человека;

КУ2 - проводить подготовленное интервью, проверяя и получая подтверждение какой-либо информации;

КУ3 - обмениваться информацией, проверять и подтверждать собранную фактическую информацию.

Говорение, монологическая речь

КУ4 - резюмировать прослушанный/прочитанный текст;

КУ5 - обобщать информацию на основе прочитанного/прослушанного текста.

Аудирование

КУ6 - полно и точно воспринимать информацию в распространенных коммуникативных ситуациях;

КУ7 - обобщать прослушанную информацию и выявлять факты в соответствии с поставленной задачей/вопросом.

Чтение

КУ8 - читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров и отвечать на ряд уточняющих вопросов.

Письмо

КУ9 - Писать краткий отзыв на фильм, книгу или пьесу.

Языковые навыки (ЯН)

Фонетическая сторона речи

ЯН1 - произносить звуки английского языка четко, естественным произношением, не допуская ярко выраженного акцента.

Орфография и пунктуация

ЯН2 - владеть орфографическими навыками;

ЯН3 - расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

Лексическая сторона речи

ЯН4 - использовать фразовые глаголы по широкому спектру тем, уместно употребляя их в соответствии со стилем речи;

ЯН5 - узнавать и использовать в речи устойчивые выражения и фразы (collocations).

Грамматическая сторона речи (ГСР)

ГСР1 - использовать в речи модальные глаголы для выражения возможности или вероятности в прошедшем времени (could + have done; might + have done);

ГСР2 - употреблять в речи структуру have/get + something + Participle II (causative form) как эквивалент страдательного залога;

ГСР3 - употреблять в речи эмфатические конструкции типа It's him who... It's time you did smth;

ГСР4 - употреблять в речи все формы страдательного залога;

ГСР5 - употреблять в речи времена Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous;

ГСР6 - употреблять в речи условные предложения нереального характера (Conditional 3);

ГСР7 - употреблять в речи структуру to be/get + used to + verb;

ГСР8 - употреблять в речи структуру used to / would + verb для обозначения регулярных действий в прошлом;

ГСР9 - употреблять в речи предложения с конструкциями as ... as; not so ... as; either ... or; neither ... nor;

ГСР10 - использовать широкий спектр союзов для выражения противопоставления и различия в сложных предложениях.

Для закрепления теоретических знаний и приобретений необходимых практических знаний и умений рабочей программой по дисциплине предусмотрено проведение практических занятий.

Практические работы выполняются для закрепления и систематизации теоретических знаний студентов по дисциплине и приобретения необходимых практических умений, развитию навыков самостоятельной работы.

Цель методических указаний - обеспечить четкую организацию проведения практических занятий со студентами и предоставить возможность студентам, отсутствовавшим на практическом занятии, самостоятельно выполнить работу.

1. Правила выполнения работы

1. Прочитайте название практической работы, уясните для себя цель работы.
2. Внимательно прочитайте пояснения к работе.
3. Выполните задания.
4. Оформите отчет и сдайте тетрадь на проверку преподавателю.

2. Критерии оценки

5 баллов – задания выполнены в полном объеме

4 балла – задания выполнены в полном объеме, имеются грамматические или лексические ошибки

3 балла - студентом выполнено не менее 50 % заданий

2 балла студент не справился с заданиями (выполнено менее 50 % заданий)

3. Методические указания к выполнению практических работ

Практическая работа №1

Тема: Роль английского языка в современном мире

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитать и обсудить текст

LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

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

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

Some people are as a rule polyglots. Historians' diplomats need some languages for their work. If you want to be a classified specialist, you must learn English, the language of international communication.

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

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

2. Прочитать и перевести текст

English-Speaking Countries

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

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

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

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

Canada is to the North of the United States. It is a very large country. In Canada, many people speak English because they also came from England many years ago. But in some parts of Canada, they speak French. The people who live in these parts came to Canada from France.

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

3. Ответить на вопросы

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

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическая работа №2

Тема: Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности.

Цель работы: формирование лексических навыков.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

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

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

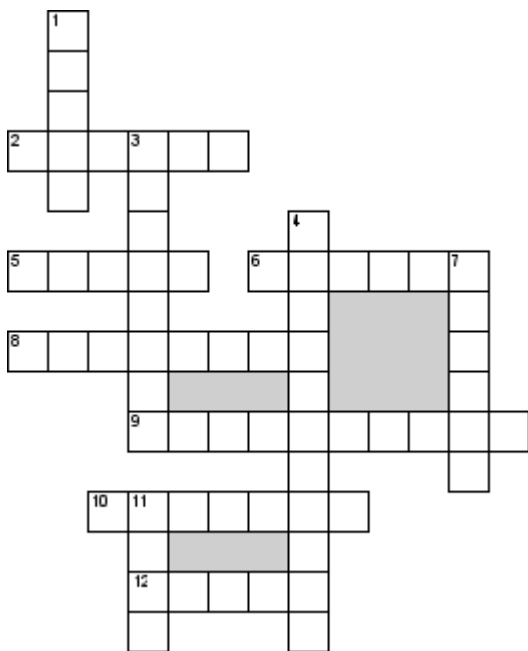
б) 1. бабушка; 2. студент дневного отделения; 3. рабочий; 4. студент; 5. хотеть; 6. имя; 7. токарь; 8. родители; 9. неопытный; 10. говорить; 11. дедушка; 12. идти; 13. фамилия; 14. студент вечернего отделения; 15. приходить; 16. член; 17. рассказывать; 18. техник; 19. опытный; 20. высокий.

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

I am Peter Smirnov. 2. Our family is small. 3. My mother is a doctor. 4. She works at a hospital. 5. My father is a worker. 6. He is a turner. 7. His hobby is football. 8. I play the guitar and we

sing together. 9. My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. 10. My granny is a pensioner. 11. Ann is a full-time student. 12. My brother Nick is a student. 13. I go to the technical school. 14. I am a part-time student. 15. I want to be a technician.

3. Заполните кроссворд



По горизонтали

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

По вертикали

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

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

- 1.1 have an У меня есть дядя.
a) uncle b) aunt c) son
2. They have a У них есть дочь.
a) daughter b) son c) grandmother
3. My ... live in Samara. Мои бабушка и дедушка живут в Самаре.
a) parents b) grandparents c) friends
4. His ... is a pensioner. Его дедушка - пенсионер.
a) grandmother b) father-in-law c) grandfather
5. Her... is fifty years old. Ее бабушке пятьдесят лет.
a) grandmother b) stepfather c) stepmother
6. Their... is a student. Их сын студент.
a) son b) nephew c) niece
7. Do you have a ...? У тебя есть сестра?
a) brother b) father c) sister
8. She has... У нее есть брат.
a) cousin b) brother c) son
9. I love my.... Я люблю своих родителей.
a) parents b) relatives c) grandparents
10. His ... is a pupil. Его племянник - ученик.
a) niece b) nephew c) friend
11. What is their...? Кто их племянница по профессии?
a) niece b) girl-friend c) mother
12. What are you ...? Кто твоя мама по профессии?
a) stepmother b) father c) mother
13. His ... is in Moscow. Его отец в Москве.

a) grandfather b) great-grand mother c) father

5. Ответьте на вопросы.

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

6. Приведите антонимы

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

7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическая работа №3

Тема: Мои друзья. Хобби.

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитайте текст

My Friend

Nobody can live in isolation. It is very important for every person to have a friend. You can be sincere and outspoken with your friend. He can help you in difficult situations and give an

advice. Friends must share with you likes and dislikes. So friendship is a real treasure. But it is difficult to find a really devoted and reliable friend, who will never betray you. As for me, I have a lot of friends and all of them are very important to me. In fact, sometimes I wonder what I would do without them. Friends mean a lot to me because I think it is important to have people around you who you can talk to about personal issues and who you can trust. Of course, it's also important to have friends with whom you can share new experiences and have fun with. We spend time together and like the same things and so we are not afraid to express our opinions with them. I've experienced a lot with my friends because I've known them for a long time and we have done a lot together. There is never a boring moment when I'm with my friends. For me a friend should be loyal, trusting and supportive.

2. Закончите предложение.

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

3. Прочитайте список прилагательных.

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

academic - образованный, но далёкий от реалий жизни

outgoing - уживчивый, общительный, с лёгким характером

insensitive - равнодушный

active - активный, энергичный

athletic – спортивный

passive - пассивный

bored – скучный

patient - терпеливый

critical – критичный

pessimistic - пессимистично настроенный

flexible - гибкий, легко приспосабливающийся к переменам

punctual – точный

sad - грустный

funny - потешный, забавный, с чувством юмора

scared – напуганный

sensitive - чувствительный

happy - радостный, счастливый, довольный

shy – застенчивый

stubborn - упрямый

healthy – здоровый

sympathetic - сочувствующий, сострадательный

honest - честный
idealistic - верящий и стремящийся к идеалам
talkative - болтливый, разговорчивый
impatient - нетерпеливый
tardy - медлительный
kind – добрый
temperamental - неуравновешенный, с норовом
lazy – ленивый
tense - напряжённый, с натянутыми нервами
lonely - одинокий
loyal - верный, преданный
thoughtful - чуткий, внимательный
messy - неряшливый
moody - человек настроения
tolerant - терпимый
neat – аккуратный
weezy - слезливый
optimistic - настроенный оптимистично
worried – переживающий

4. Составьте рассказ о друге по шаблону.

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

5. Переведите письменно текст.

FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP

Everyone needs a friend. Some people want to have many friends, others need one, or two close ones. Sometimes you choose friends, sometimes other people choose you as their friend. Some of us make friends easily, but there are people who are shy, and it is very difficult for them to make friends. Having friends of your own age is important. These friends tend to look at things the same way you do because they have the same fears, interests, options, problems and

worries that you do. Your friends can listen and understand how you feel whether you are dealing with a problem at school or at home. Your friends are there when you are feeling down, when you are eager of sharing a happy experience.

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

6. Расскажите о своем друге.

7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическая работа №4

Тема: В магазине. Покупки.

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Shopping in the USA

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

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

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

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

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

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?

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

3. Составьте кроссворд по теме

4. Переведите письменно

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

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

5. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическая работа №5

Тема: Спорт, здоровье, здоровый образ жизни..

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

SPORT AND A HEALTHY

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

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

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

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

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

2. Беседа

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

3. Переведите письменно

Вредные привычки

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

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

In addition to smoking, we can name the other bad habit the drinking of alcohol. Very often, they combine with each other. Alcohol is a poison! Having penetrated into an organism, it has destroyed the brain of the person for some months. A great man said that drinking alcohol is a voluntary mad. Under the influence of alcohol, the person can make rash actions. The matter is that alcohol is the drug, and drugs influence on the brains of the person. Especially alcohol is very dangerous for the young. In addition, the usage of drugs ... They ruin all human organs, so the drug addicts die young. Few of them live longer than several years after they have started taking drugs.

4. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическая работа №6

Тема: Путешествия. Экскурсии.

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TRAVELLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Письменно перевести предложения

1. Thousands of people spend their holidays travelling.
2. They travel by trains, buses, cars and motorcycles.
3. People travel to other countries and continents.
4. People cruise the Volga, the Yenisei and the Black Sea.
5. They hike in the forests of Siberia.
6. Many people travel in their own cars.
7. People like to spend their days off in the country.
8. The fastest way of travelling is by plane.
9. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its pluses.
10. Train is the cheap means of travelling.
11. When you are in the train, you can see the beauty of nature.
12. Many people enjoy travelling by sea.
13. Such a travelling is called voyage or cruise.

3. Запишите и выучите слова

1. airplane
2. cruise
3. flight

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

4. прочитайте и обсудите текст

Be a Good Tourist

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

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическая работа №7

Тема: Современная молодежь: увлечения, интересы. Связь с предыдущими поколениями.

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитайте и обсудите текст

YOUTH PROBLEMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Соотнесите

Grouping	distinctive features
1. Football fans	a. Wear wide clothes, Wear caps, Wear metal chains, Listen to rap (or read rap)
2. Punks	b. brightly coloured hair, metal chains, aggressive music
3. Bikers	c. Collect information, Listen to music, Visit concerts
4. Rappers	d. Deep understanding of computers, Sit at the computer from morning till night
5. Hackers	e. Long black clothes, Interests about the life beyond the grave

6. Goths	f. Symbols of the favourite sport team, the anthem of the team, Follow the favourite team
7. Music fans	g. bike, leather jackets .army boots

3. Переведите письменно

Relationship between parents and children

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

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

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

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

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическая работа №8

Тема: Россия, страна в которой я живу. Государственные символы России.

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитайте и переведите

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It is situated in both Europe and Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres.

The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic.

Russia has borders with 16 countries: Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan and the U.S., and the Republic of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west, it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA and Japan. The length of the Russian border is 62 269 km.

There are different types of climate on the territory of our country: Arctic, Subarctic, Continental and Monsoon. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has a Continental climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot or warm. In the South, the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. At the south of our big country, there are wonderful towns, which stay near the sea, such as Anapa, Sochi, and Gelendzhik. In the Sochi, the winter is warm and the summer is hot and wet.

We have steppes in the south; forests are in the central part, tundra and taiga in the north. There are two Great Plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia. The highest peak in Russia is Elbrus, 5642 m.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian Rivers - the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena— flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, ores, natural gas, gold, copper, nickel, and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly comprising two chambers: the Council of Federation (upper Chamber) and the State Duma (lower Chamber). The Speaker heads each chamber.

The executive power belongs to the government (the Cabinet of Ministers) headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power belongs to the system of Courts comprising the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and federal courts. Our country has a multiparty system. The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities. There are also many other beautiful big cities in Russia.

The population of Russia is about 143 million. 81 per cent of the populations are Russians, 4 per cent - Tatars. 74 per cent of the population lives in cities. Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red banner and a double-headed eagle.

2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the official name of your home country?
2. What part of the earth's surface does Russia occupy?
3. What countries does Russia border on?
4. What natural resources is Russia rich in?
5. What mountains divide Russia into two parts?
6. What river is the longest in Europe?
7. When was the Constitution adopted in Russia?
8. What is the Federal Assembly?
9. What can the President do under the Constitution?
10. What is the first action of the Chairman of the Government on appointment?

3. Соотнесите

1) Russia occupies ...	a)... thick forests and barren deserts
2) The federation comprises ...	b)... Mongolia and China in the south
3) Russia borders on ...	c)... Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-west
4) There are many ...	d)... continental
5) Our country is bordered by	e)... two million rivers in Russia
6) The main Siberian rivers are	

7) There are ...	f)... 17 million square kilometres
8) The climate in the central part of the country is	g)... 21 republics
9) The climate in the south is ...	h)... the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena
10) The people in the north live	i)... subtropical
	j)... under the Arctic climate

4. Прочитайте и переведите

Holidays in Russia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Ответьте на вопросы

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

6. Заполните пробелы

In Russia and other countries Victory Day, or....., is one of the great holidays of the year. It is the of all people.

In all the towns there are..... in the streets, in the shop windows and on the front of large buildings.

On Victory Day there are meetings and demonstrations of the veterans who fought in.....

On that day there usually is in all big cities of our country.

There are many people in, at theatres, cinemas and concert halls.

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

7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическая работа №9

Тема: Страны изучаемого языка. Великобритания. США. Канада.

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Запишите и выучите слова и выражения.

1. British Isles — Британские острова
2. chamber — палата
3. chemical — химический
4. climate — климат
5. density — плотность
6. government — правительство
7. high — высокий
8. industry — промышленность
9. lake — озеро
10. land — земля, страна
11. low — низкий
12. mild — мягкий
13. plain — равнина
14. population — население
15. ruling — правящий
16. shipbuilding — кораблестроение
17. surface — поверхность
18. textile — текстильная
19. to be situated — быть расположенным
20. to develop — развивать
21. to export — экспортировать
22. to occupy — занимать
23. to produce — производить
24. vast — огромный

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles – a large group of islands lying off the northwestern coast of Europe and separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover in the south and the North Sea in the east. The British Isles consist of two large islands – Great Britain and Ireland – separated by the Irish Sea, and many small islands. Historically the territory of the United Kingdom is divided

into four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The total area of the United Kingdom is 244 square kilometers.

The territory of Great Britain can be divided into three natural regions:

- 1) Scotland with highland and upland relief and coniferous and mixed forests;
- 2) Wales and mountainous England with upland considerably cut by ravines and valleys and covered with meadows, moorland and cultivated farmland, with patches of broadleaf forest;
- 3) South-east England with plain landscape, fertile soils, the predominance of cultivated farmland, with patches of broadleaf forest.

Great Britain is situated in the temperate zone of Europe. The nature of Great Britain is greatly affected by the sea: there is no place situated more than 100-120 km from the seashore, in the northern parts only 40-60 km.

Great Britain enjoys the humid and mild marine West-Coast climate with warm winters and cool summers and a lot of rainfall throughout the year. As to temperature, Great Britain has warmer winters than any other district in the same latitude. It is due in large measure to the prevalence of mild south-west winds. Another factor is the Gulf Stream, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico and brings much warmth from the equatorial regions to northwestern Europe.

The rivers of Britain are short; their direction and character are determined by the position of the mountains. British rivers are not navigable for ocean ships, but they form deep estuaries. Most of the large ports of Great Britain are situated in the estuaries. The most important rivers are the Severn, the Thames, the Tyne and the Trent.

The United Kingdom was the first country in the world, which became highly industrialized. Until recent times, Britain's heavy industry was mainly concentrated in the centre of England and in the London region. Such towns as Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield produced heavy machines, railway carriages and motorcars. In the 20th century new branches of industry appeared: electronics, radio, chemical industry and others.

Great Britain produces a lot of wool. Sheep farming, cattle farming and dairy farming are also important branches of Britain's economy. The south of England is often called the "Garden of England", because there are many gardens and orchards there.

3. Прочитайте и переведите текст

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old. It has more than 20 centuries old history. It is divided into several parts- the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are here. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here. There are two places of interest in the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century. The Tower of London was built in the 15th century. It was used as a fortress, a palace and a prison. Now it is a museum.

Westminster is the official part of London. There are Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament along the north bank of the Thames.

The clock tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell known as «Big Ben». Westminster Abbey is the place where the coronation of kings and queens has taken place. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. There are many tourists there from different countries of the world.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London; it was named in the memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories there. Working class families populate the region.

4. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Is London a big city?
3. What is London's population?
4. On what river does London stand?
5. Into what parts is London divided?
6. Why is called the City the business centre of London?
7. What places of interest does Westminster include?
8. Who was buried in Westminster Abbey?
9. What is the West End famous for?
10. Why is the central square in London named Trafalgar Square?
11. Who lives in the East End?

5. Прочитайте и назовите интересные места в Лондоне

1. You can see it from the river Thames. It is very old. This place has a long and cruel history. It is not just one building. It has a history of blood – the blood of men, women and children. Now the Kings and the Queens of Britain do not live there.
2. They stand beside the river Thames. You can also see them from Westminster Abbey. The country's leaders speak at this place. The famous clock Big Ben stands near them.
3. It is a place where different meetings take place. In the middle of this square, there is Nelson Column.
4. It is a symbol of England. It is not far from the Houses of Parliament. The legend says that St Peter himself founded it. We know that King Edward built it in 1065. The coronation of all British Kings and Queens takes place there. Some famous people are also buried here.

6. Правильны ли следующие высказывания

1. London is far from the river Thames.
2. Most London parks are free.
3. London is a very old city.
4. London Zoo is a famous London theatre.
5. Nelson's Column is in Trafalgar Square.
6. London Zoo is in the Tower of London.
7. Tower Bridge is the only bridge in London.
8. The Tower of London is a residence of the British Queen.

7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическая работа №10

Тема: **Новости. Средства массовой информации.**

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

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

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

What is Internet?

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

What is E-mail?

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

History

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

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

2. Переведите текст письменно

Facebook -Social Network, founded in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg and his roommates while studying at Harvard University, including Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. Thanks to this site, Mark Zuckerberg became the youngest billionaire. At first website was named thefacebook.com, and was opened only to students of Harvard University, and then to other universities in Boston and then for students of all educational institutions of the United States. Beginning in September 2006 the site was opened to all users under the age of 13 years, having e-mail. Facebook has more than 600 million users. Facebook allows you to create a profile with photos, invite friends, communicate, and inform other users about statues. Facebook offers many features with which users can interact. Among the most popular -photo albums and a "wall" where friends can leave messages. A user can control the level of access to information posted on the profile, and determine who has access to one or another part. The most popular search engines in Europe - the American Google. Russian website "Yandex" is in third place.

3. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание

The Richest Man in the World.

Everyone has heard about Bill Gates, the icon of American business and the richest man in the world. Microsoft, the business he started with a friend in 1975, has become the world largest computer software company.

Bill Gates was born on the 28th of October 1955 in Seattle, USA. Seattle was once famous for producing Boeing aircraft, but is now better known as the home of Microsoft. From his parents Bill got a good business sense and a quick mind. His father is a lawyer and his late mother was a teacher and then a company director.

At school, Bill soon showed that he was very intelligent. His favourite subjects were Maths and Science. At 13, he got interested in computers. Bill Gates and his friend Paul Allen were

soon spending all their time writing programmes and learning about computers instead of doing their homework.

After finishing school in 1973, Bill went to Harvard, America's most famous university. Most of the time he worked on the computers in the university laboratory. The next year, he and Paul Allen wrote an operating programme for first microcomputer. Bill knew, even then, that he would revolutionize the world of computing and he left Harvard before finishing his studies.

The two friends started Microsoft in 1975, and very soon it became a business success. In 1980, Gates bought a small company that produced an operating system called DOS. He made some changes to it and renamed it MS-DOS. He sold the rights to use this system to IBM. Since 1980 MS-DOS has been the standard operating system for all PCs. Microsoft has also developed such well-known programmes as Windows, Excel and Internet Explorer.

Bill's dream to computerize everything – TVs, telephones, lights, even the way you cook dinner... One reason for his success is that Bill has always been very ambitious and hardworking. This has not left him much time for a normal personal life, but in 1994 he married Melinda French, a Microsoft employee. The couple has two children: a daughter, born in 1996, and a son, born in 1999. Bill Gates has written two books, *The Road Ahead* (1995) and *Business and the Speed of Thought* (1999). Both books are bestsellers. Bill does not have much free time, but when he has a chance he likes playing golf and bridge. He is also fond of reading about science.

For such a rich person, his life is simple, and he spends very little on himself. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation have already given \$300 million to charity, and he says he plans to give away almost all of his wealth when he retires.

1. Choose the right word or word combination.

1. From his parents Bill Gates got ...
a) a large fortune; b) a good business sense; c) a pair of microcomputers.
2. At school Bill spent most of his time ...
a) doing his homework; b) reading books; c) learning about computers.
3. Many years ago Bill Gates bought a small company that produced ...
a) microcomputers; b) operating systems; c) operating programmes.
4. When Bill Gates has free time he ...
a) plays golf and bridge; b) listens to music; c) plays with his children.

Complete the sentences.

1. At school Bill's favourite subjects were ...
2. Bill left Harvard before finishing his studies as ...
3. Bill's dream is ...
4. One reason for Bill's success is ...
5. Bill is very generous when ...

4. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическая работа №11

Тема: **Мир музыки, искусства, кино.**

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

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

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Music

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

I think it is really does not matter what kind of music you prefer: rock, pop, classical, jazz. Some of them appeared long ago, and some are modern. Classical music is often associated with the music of the past. This style also includes music being written now, and we may speak of modern classical music. Rap is a modern musical style where the singer speaks the words to music. Rap was not new. It started in the 70th. It was the music of city streets. Heavy metal is very noisy. This music was loud, angry and ugly. Dance music is a music used for dancing including jazz and pop music. Jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music. Jazz is a popular music first played by Negro groups in the Southern USA in the early 20th century. One kind of music is rock. It was born in the 50th in USA.

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

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

2. Ответьте на вопросы

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

3. Прочитайте диалог в парах

- Are you a frequent theatergoer?
- I cannot say I am. Still I try not to miss an opportunity to see the plays that are spoken of and are worth seeing.
- When did you visit the theatre first?
- It was some years ago. My mother took me to a morning performance of the ballet "The Sleeping Beauty".
- What were your impressions?
- It was great! The acting, the costumes, the music of the ballet was superb! The performance was a great success with the public.
- Have you ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre?
- Unfortunately, I have not. However, my mother happened to be there. She listened to the opera "The Queen of Spades" there. I cannot tell you what a treat it was for her.

4. Составьте глоссарий по теме

A theatre	Театр
A busy life	Занятая жизнь
To have little time to spare	Иметь мало свободного времени

To try one's best	Стараться изо всех сил
To make use	Использовать
Rare	Редкий
Leisure	Досуг
To go to the theatre	Ходить в театр
An ancient kind of arts	Древний вид искусств
To relax	Расслабляться, отдыхать
To amuse	Веселиться
To entertain	Развлекаться
To have a good laugh	Смеяться
To enjoy the acting	Наслаждаться игрой
An actor	Актер
An actress	Актриса
A drama	Драма
A musical comedy	Музыкальная комедия
To be fond of	Интересоваться, увлекаться
Subtle	Утонченный
A theatre-lover	Театрал
Ballet	Балет
Opera	Опера
The Bolshoi Theatre	Большой театр
To be staged	Быть поставленным на сцене
Ulanova	Уланова
Plisetskaya	Плисецкая
Maximova	Максимова
Vasiliev	Васильев
Arhipova	Архипова
Sotkilava	Соткилава
The Maly Theatre	Малый театр
The Satire Theatre	Театр сатиры
The Vachtangov Theatre	Театр им. Вахтангова
The Variety Theatre	Театр эстрады
A spectator	Зритель
To attend	Посещать
The Children's Musical Theatre	Детский музыкальный театр
The Puppet Theatre	Кукольный театр
Willingly	Охотно
To feel somewhat at a loss	Быть в растерянности
To turn out	Выясняться, оказываться
To consult	Советоваться
A billboard	Афиша
To find out	Выяснить, узнавать
To face a difficulty	Столкнуться с трудностью
To get a ticket	Купить билет
To stand in a queue	Стоять в очереди
A box-office	Театральная/ билетная касса
To book beforehand	Заказывать заранее
To vary	Варьироваться
A seat	Место (в театре)
In the stalls	В партере
In the dress circle	В бельэтаже

Rather expensive	Довольно дорогой
A box	Ложа
To be short of money	Иметь недостаточно средств
In the gallery	На галерке
In the balcony	На балконе
In the upper balcony	На верхнем балконе
An afternoon performance	Дневное представление (спектакль)
An evening performance	Вечернее представление

5.Соотнесите:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A film about space travel or life in an imaginary future. 2. A film about criminals and detectives. 3. A film with lots of music and dance. 4. A film about cowboys and life in the Wild West. 5. A funny film with a happy ending. 6. A film in which mysterious and frightening things happen. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A) A musical B) A western C) A comedy D) A science fiction film E) A crime film F) A horror film
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6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- a. Is cinema a popular art today?
- b. Do you often go to the cinema?
- c. Which of the two arts cinema and theatre is more popular?
- d. What are the most popular cinemas in the place where you live?
- e. What films do you prefer?
- f. What are famous cartoons made in the USA?

7. Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме «Кино»:

1. Do you like to ... to the cinema?
a) go b) visit c) attend
2. Have you ... the new film?
a) seen b) watched c) shot
3. What is ... a movie theater today?
a) in b) off c) on
4. I prefer....
a) comedies b) thrillers c) dramas
5. Have you bought... ?
a) tickets b) bill c) masterpiece
6. He is a famous
a) painter b) actress c) actor
7. Who is the ... of the film?
a) producer b) illustrator c) artist
8. Walt Disney is famous for his
a) entertainment films b) animated cartoons c) fairy tales
9. We buy tickets at the
a) bill b) row c) box-office
10. We sat in the third
a) row b) bill c) box-office

8. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

Практическая работа №12

Тема: **Научно-технический прогресс.**

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

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

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

INVENTORS AND THEIR INVENTIONS

1. Shrapnel - kind of an artillery shell. It is named in honor of Henry Shrapnel (1761-1842) - British Army officer.
2. Hugo Schmeisser - a famous German arms designer. He designed automatic rifle StG 44 during the Second World War.
3. Sandwich was named after John Montagu, Earl Sandwich (1718-1792).
4. The saxophone was designed in 1842 by the Belgian Adolphe Sax music master and patented it four years later.
5. "Rubik's Cube" was invented in 1974 by Hungarian sculptor and professor of architecture Erno Rubik.
6. Belgian brothers Émile and Leon Nagant developed Nagant revolver. Nagant revolver was used in many countries at the end of XIX - the middle of the XX century.
7. Mauser K96 - German pistol, designed in 1895. In Russia, Mauser became very popular. Fidel Mauser headed experimental arms factory "Mauser".
8. The American gunsmith Maxim developed Maxim machine gun in 1883. Maxim machine gun was widely used during the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902, World War I and World War II.
9. Oliver Winchester - American businessperson. In 1855, he bought firm Smith & Wesson and switched to production of weapons, mostly hunting, which is often called by his name.
10. Whatman paper - white paper. Distinguished by high resistance to abrasion. James Whatman paper manufacturer made it in the middle 1750s in England.
11. An American colonel, a hero of the Civil War Berdan, developed Berdan rifle.
12. Strass - imitation gemstone made of glass, from the name of the inventor, the jeweler Georg Strasse (1701-1773).
13. Walter - a pistol, called by the name of the manufacturer.
14. Browning - gun manufacturing company of the same name, the name of its founder, Belgian gunsmith John Moses Browning (1855-1926).

2. Заполните таблицу

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

3. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическая работа №13

Тема: . **Человек и природа, экологические проблемы.**

Цель работы: активизировать лексику по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

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

Информационное обеспечение

Время выполнения – 2 часа

Выполнение заданий.

1. Переведите текст.

The Problem of Environmental Protection

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

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

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

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

2. ответьте на вопросы.

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

3. Разыграйте диалог.

- Do you know what Greenpeace is?

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

4. Заполните пробелы.

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

5. Ответьте в краткой форме.

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

6. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Our Earth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Ответьте на вопросы.

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

8. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание

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