

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ ЗАБАЙКАЛЬСКОГО КРАЯ

Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

«Забайкальский государственный колледж»

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические рекомендации

к практическим занятиям

(5 часть) для студентов 1 курса

специальности

43.02.15. «Поварское и кондитерское дело»

Чита 2021

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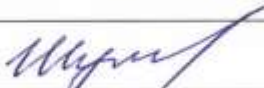
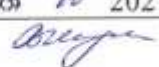
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(5 часть) для студентов 1 курса

специальности

43.02.15. «Поварское и кондитерское дело»

Рассмотрено на заседании ПЦК Общеобразовательных дисциплин Протокол № от <i>08 09</i> 2021 г.	Утверждено методическим советом ГПОУ «Забайкальский государственный колледж» Протокол № от <i>08 10</i> 2021 г.
	

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государственный колледж»

Английский язык - Методические указания к выполнению практических работ для студентов 1 курса

В работе содержатся указания студентам по выполнению практических работ по дисциплине «Английский язык». Пособие содержит задания для выполнения практической работы, теоретический материал, критерии оценивания, список рекомендуемой литературы. Предназначается для студентов 1 курса очной формы обучения.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Основной целью практического курса обучения иностранному языку является формирование у студентов иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции и развитие личности обучающегося, способного и желающего овладеть иностранным языком средством общения и обучения, а также совершенствоваться в области иностранного языка в профессиональной сфере.

Формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции предусматривает отбор, методическую организацию и включение в учебный процесс образцов отечественной и зарубежной культуры. Последнее обуславливает включение в содержание обучения комплекса лингвострановедческих и страноведческих знаний о национально-культурных особенностях и реалиях страны (стран) изучаемого языка (безэквивалентной лексики, фразеологизмов, пословиц, афоризмов, географии и истории, национальных традиций и праздников, других особенностей страны изучаемого языка), минимум этикетных форм иноязычной речи для общения в социально-культурной сфере.

Задачи пособия:

- способствовать выработке у студентов базовых умений и навыков по основным видам речевой деятельности;
- развивать технику чтения и умение понимать аутентичный текст;
- развивать навыки письменной речи;
- развивать навыки самооценки образовательной деятельности.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

№ темы или раздела	Вид, название и краткое содержание задания	Количество часов	Форма отчетности и контроля
Тема 1.11 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство. Москва – столица России	ПЗ №29, 30 «Наша страна – Россия»	4	Поисковое чтение
	ПЗ № 31 «Москва – столица России»	2	Диалог
Тема 1.12 Англоговорящие страны	ПЗ №32 «Великобритания»	2	Упражнения по грамматике
	ПЗ № 33 «Соединенные Штаты Америки»	2	Упражнения по грамматике
	ПЗ № 34 «Австралия»	2	Поисковое чтение
	ПЗ № 35 Обобщение по теме	2	Аудирование
Тема 1.13 Научно-технический прогресс	ПЗ №36,37 «Научно-технический прогресс», «Школьные предметы и принадлежности» ПЗ №38 «Научные новинки и достижения»	6	Поисковое чтение
Тема 1.14 Экологические проблемы	ПЗ №39 «Климат и природа» ПЗ № 40 «Времена года и погода» ПЗ № 41 «Экологические проблемы»	6	Упражнения по грамматике

Практические занятия №29,30 Наша страна – Россия

Тема: Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство. Москва – столица России. Грамматика: определенный и неопределенный артикли

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: лексического материала по теме, работа с лексикой, чтение, перевод текста «Russia», «Tradition and customs». Грамматика: Артикли

Умение: составить связное сообщение с четкой структурой и логикой изложения. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП 01,02,03,04, П 01-04

Норма часов рабочего времени: 4 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.

2.Безкорвайная Г.Т. и др. Planet of English учебник для учреждений СПО 3-е изд., стер.- М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2019. 3.Голубев А. П., Английский язык для всех специальностей + е-Приложение:учебник/А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова.- Москва: КноРус,2021.-385с.-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7;

4.Карпова, Т.А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + еПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Т.А. Карпова, А.С. Восковская, М.В. Мельничук. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL:<https://book.ru/book/932751> (дата обращения: 03.03.2022).

5.Интернет ресурсы

1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык
2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работы:

1. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

Russia.

Russia is the world's largest country, covering almost a seventh part of dry land. It occupies the territory of 17 million square kilometers both in Europe and Asia. In the north and in the east the country is washed by 12 seas which belong to the Pacific and the Arctic oceans. In the west and in the south Russia borders on 14 countries including the former Soviet republics.

The surface of the country is various. It contains the East European plain, the West Siberian plain, the Ural mountains, the Central Siberian plateau and the

Far East. As the territory of Russia is vast, there are various types of climate and vegetation here, depending on latitude. We have zones of treeless tundra, taiga, deciduous forests and grass-covered steppe.

Russia is also a land of long rivers and deep lakes. The Volga is the longest river in Europe and the Yenisei and the Ob are the longest ones in Asia. Baikal and Ladoga are the deepest Russian lakes.

The population of Russia is nearly 150 million people. The European part of the state is more populated than the rest of it. People of many nationalities live in our country. But Russians constitute four-fifths of the total population.

Russian culture abounds in names of outstanding people: scientists, writers, composers, sportsmen. Everybody knows the names of Pushkin, Gagarin, Mendeleev, Lomonosov or Tchaikovsky. Our villages are world-famous for their national crafts: Dymkovo toys, Palekh painted boxes, Khokhloma wooden tableware.

The Russian Federation is a parliamentary republic. President is the head of state.

Moscow is its capital. Today Russia cuts a great figure in the world. It is rich in natural resources (coal, iron, gold, nickel, copper and aluminium) and is known as one of the world's largest exporters of oil, gas and grain. A lot of serious political and economical changes have happened in Russia recently but I do believe in the bright future of our country.

Questions:

- 1) What territory does Russia occupy?
- 2) What countries does it border on?
- 3) What plains is it located on?
- 4) What are the longest mountain chains?
- 5) What sea does Europe's biggest river flow into?
- 6) How deep the world's purest Lake Baikal is?
- 7) What mineral resources does Russia possess?

2. Соотнесите части предложений:

- 1) Russia occupies ...
- 2) The federation comprises ...
- 3) Russia borders on ...
- 4) There are many ...
- 5) Our country is bordered by ...
- 6) The main Siberian rivers are ...
- 7) There are ...
- 8) The climate in the central part of the country is ...
- 9) The climate in the south is ...
- 10) The people in the north live ...

- a)... thick forests and barren deserts
- b)... Mongolia and China in the south
- c)... Georgia and Azerbaijan in the south-west
- d)... continental
- e)... two million rivers in Russia
- f)... 17 million square kilometres
- g)... 21 republics
- h)... the Ob, the Yenisei, the Lena
- i)... subtropical
- j)... under the Arctic climate

3. Вставьте правильный перевод слов:

Russia _____ (занимает) half of Europe.

Russia _____ (граничит) on Belarus, Poland and other countries.

There are several mountain ____ (цепи) in Russia.

The __ (столица) of Russia is Moscow.

It is rich in mineral deposits, such as __ (каменный уголь), oil and others.

4. Переведите на английский язык:

Она занимает половину Европы и третью часть Азии.

Россия омывается Тихим океаном на востоке и Северным Ледовитым океаном на севере.

Оно содержит около 20 процентов мировых запасов пресной воды.

Большая часть России покрыта лесами.

Россия богата природными ресурсами, включая обширные площади плодородных земель и лесов, глубокие озёра и широкие реки.

5. Составьте предложения:

Russia borders on

The main rivers are.....

On the vast territory of Russia

The central part of Russia has

It is rich in mineral deposits, such as

Отвечьте на вопросы:

1. Where is Russia located?
2. What countries does Russia border on?
3. What oceans is Russia washed by?
4. What are the main Russian rivers?
5. What lake is the deepest lake in the world?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Практическое занятие №31 «Москва – столица России»

Тема: Россия, ее национальные символы. «Москва – столица России».

Артикли

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях.

Приобретаемые умения и навыки: Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: лексического материала по теме, правила чтения текста с извлечением полной информации. Артикли.

Умение: Чтение с извлечением полной информации. Выполнение грамматических упражнений. Составление монологического высказывания по теме и прочитанному тексту. Выполнить грамматические упражнения по теме «Артикли»

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП 01,02,03,04, П 01-04

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.

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5.Интернет ресурсы

1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык
2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работы

1. *Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:*

Moscow

Moscow is the capital and largest city of Russia. It is also the capital of Moscow Oblast, and it stands on the Moskva River. Moscow is the economic, political and cultural centre of Russia. Railways and numerous airlines link the city with all parts of Russia. Navigable waterways, including the Moscow Canal, Moskva River, and Volga-Don Canal, make the port areas of the city directly accessible to shipping from the Baltic, White, Black, and Caspian seas and the Sea of Azov.

Moscow covers an area of about 880 sq. km. Concentric boulevards divide the city into several sections. At the centre of the concentric circles (and semicircles) are the Kremlin, the former governmental seat of Russia, and adjacent Red Square, which form the centre of a radial street pattern. Moscow has a modern underground system famous for its marble-walled stations.

Situated on the north bank of the Moskva River, the Kremlin is the dominant landmark of Moscow. A stone wall, up to 21 m in height and 19 towers, surrounds this triangular complex of former palaces, cathedrals, and other monuments of tsarist times, some of them dating from the Middle Ages. The Great Kremlin Palace, completed in 1849, is the most imposing structure within the Kremlin. Other notable Kremlin palaces are the Granovitaya Palace (1491) and the Terem (1636).

Among many cathedrals, now used mainly as museums, are the Cathedral of the Assumption (Успения) and the Archangel Cathedral, each with five gilded domes, and the Cathedral of the Annunciation (Благовещения) (13th – 14th century), with nine gilded domes. Another landmark of the Kremlin is the Tower of Ivan the Great, a bell tower 98 m high. On a nearby pedestal is the Tsar's Bell (nearly 200 tons), one of the largest in the world. A recent addition to the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses, completed in 1961. In this huge modern building were held meetings of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and congresses of the Communist party of the Soviet Union; theatrical and other artistic performances have been held here as well.

St. Basily's Cathedral, famous for its unique architecture and coloured domes, stands at one end of Red Square.

One of the best-known sections of Moscow is the Kitaigorod (Chinese City), the ancient commercial quarter lying to the east of the Kremlin. This section is now the site of many government office buildings.

Other points of interest in Moscow include the Central Lenin Stadium, comprising about 130 buildings for various sports and the tall Ostankino TV tower, which contains a revolving restaurant and an observation platform.

Questions:

1. What is Moscow famous for besides that it is the capital of Russian Federation?
2. How is Moscow divided into sections?
3. What is known about Moscow Underground system?
4. What are the places of interest in Moscow?
5. What is Palace of Congresses used for at present time?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Практическое занятие № 32 «Великобритания»

Тема: Англоговорящие страны. Местоимения

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: лексического материала по теме, правила чтения аудирования текста с извлечением полной информации. Предлоги.

Умение: Аудирование с извлечением полной информации. Выполнение грамматических упражнений. Составление монологического высказывания по теме и прочитанному тексту. Выполнить грамматические упражнения по теме.

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП 01,02,03,04, П 01-04

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.

2.Безкоровайная Г.Т. и др. Planet of English учебник для учреждений СПО 3-е изд., стер.- М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2019. 3.Голубев А. П., Английский язык для всех специальностей + е- Приложение:учебник/А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова.- Москва: КноРус,2021.-385с.-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7;

4.Карпова, Т.А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + еПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Т.А. Карпова, А.С. Восковская,

М.В. Мельничук. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. —286 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL:<https://book.ru/book/932751> (дата обращения: 03.03.2022).

5. Интернет ресурсы

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2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работ

1. Прочитайте текст

Great Britain

The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It occupies the territory of the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland and about five thousand small islands. The total area is over 244 000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are: London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. The population of the country is over 57 million people; about 80 % of them live in cities and towns.

Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The west coast of the country is washed by the Irish Sea, the east coast is washed by the North Sea. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long and not good for navigation. The chief rivers are the Severn and the Thames.

The climate in the United Kingdom is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. It is mild, humid and changeable. It is never too hot or too cold. Great Britain is well known as a foggy and rainy country.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the main important industries of the country is shipbuilding. The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy. The Queen is the official head of the state. The legislative power is vested in Parliament. It consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal. The party which wins the majority of seats in Parliament forms the Government and its leader becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about twenty MP's from his party to become Cabinet Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of government.

English is the official language, but some people speak Scottish, Welsh and Irish. The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross (with arms going into the corners) is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. David is the patron saint of Wales. Rose is a symbol of England, daffodil is a symbol of Wales, thistle is the symbol of Scotland and shamrock is the symbol of Ireland.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the official name of the country?
2. What parts does it consist of?
3. Is the population over 57 million people?
4. What is Great Britain separated by from the continent?
5. The chief rivers in Great Britain are the Severn and the Thames, aren't they?
6. Why is British climate mild?
7. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country?
8. What British industries do you know?
9. Who rules Britain officially?
10. What does the British Parliament consist of?
11. What is the official language in Great Britain?

3. Задайте вопросы одногруппникам:

What do you know about ...

the United Kingdom as an island state?

the countries and largest cities in the United Kingdom?

the chief rivers of Great Britain and their importance?

industries of the country?

the distribution of population in the United Kingdom?

the climate of Great Britain?

the political parties in the country?

the language spoken in the United Kingdom?

the national emblems of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland? 10.the flag of the country?

4. Закончите предложения, подобрав нужное словосочетание: Great Britain consists of (one large island, two large islands, about five thousand small islands). The population of Great Britain is (7 million, 15 million, 57 million, over 57 million). The climate of the country is (dry, sunny, temperate, windy, humid, mild). A great number of new industries were added to the traditional ones such as (aircraft, electronics, shipbuilding, automobile, engineering).

At the head of the State is (the Prime Minister, Parliament, the King, the Queen).

The flag of the United Kingdom is made up of (one, three, several crosses). (Scottish, Welsh, English) is the official language of the country

5. Сопоставьте начало и конец предложений:

1. Great Britain occupies	1. shipbuilding
2. The United Kingdom is made up	2. some people speak Scottish, Welsh and Irish
3. The population of the country is	3. the symbol of England
4. The climate is	4. the territory of the British Isles
5. Great Britain is known as	5. over 57 million people
6. The main important industry is	6. a rainy and foggy country
7. The official head of the state is	7. mild, humid and changeable
8. The Prime Minister chooses	8. about twenty MP's of his party to become Cabinet
9. English is the official language but	9. of four countries
10. Rose is	10. the queen

Закончите предложения:

Great Britain is known as ...

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but ...

The United Kingdom is made up of ...

One of the main important industries of the country ...

The Prime Minister chooses about twenty MP's from his party ...

English is the official language, but some people ...

Britain's leading exports are ...

The British Parliament has two chambers: ...

Great Britain is separated from the European continent by ... 10. The symbols of England and Wales are ...

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Практическое занятие № 33 Соединенные штаты Америки Тема:
Англоговорящие страны

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях.

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: лексического материала по теме, правила чтения текста с извлечением полной информации.

Умение: Чтение с извлечением полной информации. Выполнение грамматических упражнений. Составление монологического высказывания по теме и прочитанному тексту. Выполнить грамматические упражнения по теме.

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП 01,02,03,04, П 01-04

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.

2.Безкоровайная Г.Т. и др. Planet of English учебник для учреждений СПО 3-е изд., стер.- М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2019. 3.Голубев А. П., Английский язык для всех специальностей + е-Приложение:учебник/А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова.- Москва: КноРус,2021.-385с.-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7;

4.Карпова, Т.А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + еПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Т.А. Карпова, А.С. Восковская, М.В. Мельничук. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL:<https://book.ru/book/932751> (дата обращения: 03.03.2022).

5. Интернет ресурсы

1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык
2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работы

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

The United States of America

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). The USA lies in the central part of North America. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometres. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean. Its eastern coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It has a sea-boarder with Russia.

The climate of the country varies greatly from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south.

The USA is a federal republic. It consists of fifty states and the District of Columbia. The capital of the country is Washington D. C. The population of the USA is about 250 million people. Each state has its own government. The seat of the federal government is Washington D. C. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches. They are the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The executive is headed by the President and his Administration. The legislative is exercised by the US Congress. The judicial is headed by the US Supreme Court.

The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA, the Republican and the Democratic.

The flag of the USA is called "Stars and Stripes." There are three colours on the flag of the USA.

They are red, white and blue. As there are fifty states in the USA, there are fifty stars on the American flag: one star for each state. The American flag has thirteen stripes. The stripes are red and white. The flag has seven red stripes and six white stripes. There is one stripe for each of the first thirteen colonies which in 1776 became independent of England.

The eagle became the official national symbol of the country in 1782. It holds an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (symbols of strength) in its paws.

The USA has an official song. It is called The Star Spangled Banner.

The USA is one of the greatest industrial and leading agricultural nations in the world. The USA produces around 25% of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods and services.

The USA is rich in coal, iron and oil. Many rivers cross the country. The most important are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado, the Sacramento. The main lakes are the Great Lakes in the north.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Washington and others. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada.

The USA is one of the most powerful and highly developed countries in the world. It is the leader of the western world.

Vocabulary:

the United States of America (the USA) – Соединенные Штаты Америки

China - Китай

the Pacific Ocean – Тихий океан

the Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан
the Gulf of Mexico – Мексиканский залив
Washington D. C. - г. Вашингтон
the US Congress – Конгресс Соединенных Штатов Америки
the US Supreme Court – Верховный Суд
the Senate - Сенат
the House of Representatives – Палата представителей
the Republican party – Республиканская партия
the Democratic party – Демократическая партия
the Star Spangled Banner – официальный гимн США
the Mississippi - Миссисипи
the Missouri - Миссури
the Colorado - Колорадо
the Sacramento - Сакраменто
New York - Нью-Йорк
Los Angeles - Лос-Анджелес
Chicago - Чикаго
Philadelphia - Филадельфия
Detroit - Детройт
San Francisco – Сан Франциско
the Rocky Mountains – Скалистые горы
the Cordillera - Кордильеры
the Sierra Nevada – Сьерра Невада
total - весь, целый
to wash - омывать
coast - морской берег
to border on — граничитьс
government - правительство
to divide - разделять
branch - отрасль, ветвь
executive - исполнительный
legislative - законодательный
judicial - судебный
to head - возглавлять
to exercise - осуществлять
to consist of состоятьиз
stripe - полоса
independent - независимый
eagle - орел

symbol — символ
 arrow - стрела
 strength - сила
 powerful - сильный, могучий
 to develop - развивать(ся)
 leader - лидер
 to vary - изменять(ся)
 to produce - выпускать
 agricultural - сельскохозяйственный
 goods - товар
 service - обслуживание, сервис
 coal - каменный уголь
 iron - железо
 oil - масло, нефть
 to cross – пересекать

2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

- 1) What countries are larger than the USA?
- 2) Where does the USA lie?
- 3) What is the total area of the USA?
- 4) What oceans wash the western and eastern coasts of the USA?
- 5) What countries border on the USA?
- 6) How does the climate of the USA vary?
- 7) How many states are there in the USA?
- 8) What is the capital of the USA?
- 9) What is the population of the USA?
- 10) Where is the seat of the federal government?
- 11) How many branches are the powers of the government divided into? What are they?
- 12) Who is the executive of the USA headed by?
- 13) The legislative is exercised by the US Congress, isn't it? What does the Congress consist of?
- 14) Who is the judicial headed by?
- 15) What are the main parties in the USA?
- 16) What is the flag of the USA called?
- 17) How many colours are there on the flag of the USA? What are they?
- 18) Why are there fifty stars on the flag of the USA?
- 19) How many stripes are there on the flag of the USA? Why? What colour are they?

- 20) What is the official national symbol of the USA? What do the arrows mean? What does the olive branch mean?
- 21) What is the official song of the USA called?
- 22) Why is the USA one of the most developed countries in the world? What does the USA produce?
- 23) What is the USA rich in?
- 24) What are the main rivers and lakes of the USA?
- 25) What are the largest cities in the USA? What are the highest mountains in the USA?

3. Составьте предложения:

1. The USA borders
2. There are ... states in the USA
3. The... became the official national symbol of the country in 1782.
4. Many rivers cross the country. The most important are ...
5. The USA is one of the greatest ...
6. The climate of the country varies
7. The population of the USA is ...
8. The total area of the country is ...
9. There is one stripe for ...
10. The capital of the country is ...

4. Выберите правильный глагол для каждого предложения:

varies, is headed, consists, lies, cross, are divided, is washed, is exercised

1. The judicial.... by the US Supreme Court.
2. Its western coast.....by the Pacific Ocean.
3. The Congress of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
4. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government.... into three branches.
5. The climate of the country.....greatly from arctic in Alaska through continental in the central part to subtropical in the south.
6. Many rivers.....the country.
7. The legislative.....by the US Congress.
8. The USA in the central part of North America.

5. Закончите предложения, используя информацию из текста:

1. The USA has an official song. It is called ...
2. The Congress consists of ...
3. The USA lies in the ...
4. Its eastern coast is washed by ...
5. According to the US Constitution ...
6. The largest cities are ...
7. The USA produces around ...
8. There are two main political ...

6. Вставьте пропущенные слова:

1. The USA has ... with Russia.
2. The American flag has thirteen
3. The USA is one of the most ... and highly countries in the world.
4. The USA is rich in ..., ... and
5. Each state has its own
6. The USA produces around 25 per cent of the world's industrialgoods and .
7. The flag of the USA is called

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Практическое занятие № 34 Австралия Тема:

Англоговорящие страны

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: лексического материала по теме, правила чтения текста с извлечением полной информации. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no, one

Ознакомление с новыми лексическими единицами и речевыми образцами по теме.

Умение: Чтение с извлечением полной информации. Выполнение грамматических упражнений. Активизация лексики по теме и речевых клише. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no, one. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП
01,02,03,04, П 01-04

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.
- 2.Безкоровайная Г.Т. и др. Planet of English учебник для учреждений СПО 3-е изд., стер.- М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2019.

3. Голубев А. П., Английский язык для всех специальностей + e-Приложение:учебник/А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова.- Москва: КноРус,2021.-385с.-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7;
4. Карпова, Т.А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + eПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Т.А. Карпова, А.С. Восковская, М.В. Мельничук. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL:<https://book.ru/book/932751> (дата обращения: 03.03.2022).
5. Интернет ресурсы
 1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык
 2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работы

1. *Прочитайте и переведите текст:*

The commonweals of Australia

The Commonwealth of Australia is a self-governing federal country, divided into six states: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and two internal territories. It is situated in the southwestern part of the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country contains 7 000 000 square kilometers. Australia is the smallest continent, it is often called subcontinent.

The Dutch were the first Europeans to visit Australia. In 1770, the English captain James Cook discovered the East Coast of Australia.

Today about 20 million people live in Australia. The capital of the country is Canberra, this city became capital in 1927. Federal government works in Canberra. There are no industrial plants in the city. The population of Canberra is about 300 000 people. There we can find the buildings of Australian academy of Science, the Australian National University and others. The biggest industrial cities of Australia are Sydney and Melbourne.

Australian climate is dry and warm, even hot. Australia is situated in the Southern Hemisphere and that is why it has summer when we have winter and vice versa. January is the hottest month in Australia. Australia is separated from other countries. The animals in Australia have developed differently. They are called marsupial. They are interesting. You can see the dingo, a wild dog which kills other animals at night, the kangaroo and many parrots there. There are many lakes in the country, although this country is called the country of deserts. There are many deserts in the central and western part of the continent. Australia is an industrial country. They extract there coal, nickel, zinc and gold. Australia is one of the most important producers of metals and minerals. It exports woolen

goods, meat, fruit and sugar. Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane are the biggest cities and ports of the country.

Vocabulary:

commonwealth — содружество, федерация

self-governing — самоуправляемая

the Dutch — датчане

to discover — открывать, делать открытие industrial plants — промышленные

предприятия the Southern Hemisphere — Южное Полушарие

vice versa — *лат. нареч.* наоборот; обратно, противоположно

to separate — отделять, разделять; разъединять

to develop — развивать

marsupial — сумчатое животное; сумчатый

kangaroo — кенгуру parrot — попугай desert — пустыня

to extract — добывать, извлекать

coal — уголь nickel — никель

Questions:

How many states are there in the Commonwealth of Australia?

Where is Australia located?

What is the total area of the country?

How is Australia often called?

Who were the first Europeans to visit Australia?

How many people live in Australia today?

What is the capital of the state?

What is the population of Canberra?

What are the biggest cities of Australia?

What climate does Australia have?

What is the hottest month in Australia?

How are the animals of Australia called?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Практическое занятие № 35 Обобщение по теме Тема:
Англоговорящие страны

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях.

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: лексического материала по теме, грамматического материала.

Умение: Контроль уровня сформированности ЗУН по теме

Систематизация грамматических ЗУН .

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.

2.Безкоровайная Г.Т. и др. Planet of English учебник для учреждений СПО 3-е изд., стер.- М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2019. З.Голубев А. П., Английский язык для всех специальностей + е- Приложение:учебник/А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова.- Москва: КноРус,2021.-385с.-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7;

4.Карпова, Т.А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + еПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Т.А. Карпова, А.С. Восковская, М.В. Мельничук. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL:<https://book.ru/book/932751> (дата обращения: 03.03.2022).

5.Интернет ресурсы

1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык
2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работы

Canada.

Canada is situated on the north of Northern America, washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Pacific Ocean in the west, and the Arctic Ocean in the north and in the northeast by the Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait, which separate it from Greenland, In the south and in the north Canada borders on the USA. It is a land of vast distances and rich natural resources. Canada became a self-governing dominion in 1867 while retaining ties to the British crown.

Canada's territory is the world's second largest country, surpassed in size only by Russia. It includes many islands, notably the Canadian Arctic Islands, also called Arctic Archipelago in the Arctic Ocean. Economically and technologically the nation has developed in parallel with the US, its neighbour to the south. The total area is about 10 million sq km. Canada is slightly larger than the US. It is an important manufacturer, and its major cities, such as Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg are centres of commerce and industry.

The climate of Canada varies from temperate in the south to subarctic and arctic in the north. The highest Canadian point is Mount Logan 5,959 m. The population of Canada is about 32 million people. There are two state languages: English and French. English is spoken by 60 % of population; French is spoken by 23 % of people.

Most of Canada's inhabitants live in the southern part of the country and vast areas of the north are sparsely inhabited. The country is divided into ten provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan) and three territories (Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, Nunavut Territory). The third territory called Nunavut, to be carved from the present Northwest Territories, was created in 1999.

The name Canada is derived from an Iroquoian term meaning «village».

Among the great rivers of Canada there are the Saint Lawrence River, draining the Great Lakes and emptying into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; the Ottawa and the Saguenay rivers, the principal affluents of the Saint Lawrence River; the Saint John River, emptying into the Bay of Fundy.

The government type is confederation with parliamentary democracy. The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

Canada became independent from the United Kingdom on July, 1, 1867. Legal system is based on the English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on the French law prevails.

The racial and ethnic makeup of the Canadian people is diversified. About 35 percent of the population is composed of people of the British origin. People of the French origin total about 25 percent of the population. The vast majority of French-speaking Canadians reside in Quebec, where they make up about three-fourths of the population; large numbers also live in Ontario and New Brunswick.

French-speaking Canadians maintain their language, culture, and traditions, and the federal government follows the policy of a bilingual and bicultural nation. During the 1970s and 1980s the proportion of Asians among

the Canadian population increased, and today those who count their ancestry as wholly Asian make up 8 to 10 percent of the population. More than two-thirds of the Asian immigrants live in Ontario or British Columbia. The remainder of the population is composed of people of various ethnic groups, such as German, Italian, Ukrainian, Netherlands Dutch, Scandinavian, Polish, Hungarian, Greek, and Native American. Blacks have never constituted a major segment of the Canadian population. Indigenous people make up nearly 2 percent of Canada's inhabitants.

The largest religious community in Canada is Roman Catholic. Nearly half of Canadians who are Roman Catholic live in Quebec. Of the Protestant denominations in Canada the largest is the United Church of Canada, followed by the Anglican Church of Canada. Other important Protestant groups are the Baptist, Presbyterian and Lutheran. Nearly 2 percent of the population are Orthodox. Muslim and Jewish adherents each number about 1 percent. A substantial number of Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs have been brought to the country in recent years by immigration. Nearly 13 percent of Canadians claim no religion.

Vocabulary:

to wash — омывать

the Arctic Ocean — Северный Ледовитый океан

border — граница

vast — обширный, громадный; безбрежный

natural resource — природные ресурсы

self-governing dominion — доминион под самоуправлением

crown — корона

to surpass — превосходить, превышать

notably — весьма, заметно, очень, сильно

neighbour — сосед

slightly — мало, незначительно, слегка

commerce — коммерция, торговля

to vary — изменять(ся), менять(ся); отличаться

temperate — умеренный (о климате и т. п.)

subarctic — субарктический

sparsely — редко, негусто

to inhabit — населять, заселять

to be derived from — происходить от

to drain — отводить воду, осуществлять дренаж

to empty into — зд. впадать

the Gulf of Saint Lawrence — залив Святого Лаврентия

the Ottawa — река Оттава
 the Saguenay — река Сагеной
 affluent — приток (реки)
 confederation — конфедерация
 to prevail — преобладать, господствовать
 makeup — состав, строение
 to diversify — разнообразить; изменять
 to be composed of — состоять из
 origin — происхождение
 majority — большинство
 to reside — пребывать, находиться
 to maintain — поддерживать
 bilingual — двуязычный
 to increase — возрастать, увеличивать(ся); расти
 ancestry — предки, прародители
 indigenous — аборигенный, местный, туземный
 to claim — заявлять, утверждать

Questions:

1. Where is Canada situated?
2. When did Canada become an independent dominion?
3. What size does Canada have?
4. What is the highest Canadian point?
5. How many people live in Canada?
6. How many people speak English?
7. How many people speak French?
8. How many provinces are there in Canada?
9. Are there indigenous people in Canada?
10. What is the largest religious community in Canada?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Практическое занятие № 36, 37 Научно-технический прогресс.

Тема: Научно-технический прогресс

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях по теме.

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: Ознакомление с новыми лексическими единицами и речевыми образцами по теме. Аудирование текста. Типы вопросительных предложений

Умение: Чтение с извлечением полной информации. Выполнение грамматических упражнений. Активизация лексики по теме и речевых клише.

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.

2.Безкоровайная Г.Т. и др. Planet of English учебник для учреждений СПО 3-е изд., стер.- М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2019. 3.Голубев А. П.,

Английский язык для всех специальностей + е-Приложение:учебник/А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова.- Москва: КноРус,2021.-385с.-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7;

4.Карпова, Т.А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + еПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Т.А. Карпова, А.С. Восковская, М.В. Мельничук. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL:<https://book.ru/book/932751> (дата обращения: 03.03.2022).

5.Интернет ресурсы

1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык
2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работы

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Scientific and technical progress

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally,

information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy. These processes affect social structures and values. It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises. But on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.

Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs. There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today. One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today. Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life. All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth. The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations. But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems. The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet. Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems. The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good.

Questions:

1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?
7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?
8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?
13. Find in the text synonyms to the words «new», «fast», «important» and «to send». Can you think of other synonyms to these words?
14. Translate the underlined words and use them in your own sentences.

Прочитайте и переведите статью, Какие у людей интересы и увлечения?
Как вы думаете, без каких приспособлений они не могли бы жить?:

3 things I could live without

Sarah Tyson (New Zealand), age 16, high school student, likes: shopping & friends

"I'm not really into computers, gadgets and things like that, but I have to admit I really can't imagine life without my iPod®! It's amazing being able to store the whole of your music collection on one tiny device. I like to listen to it when I'm walking to and from school. Also, I'd find it almost impossible to be without my mobile phone. I just couldn't organise my social life without it, and my parents only allow me to stay out late on Saturday if I keep calling them. They want to know where I am. I've just bought a digital camera with my birthday money. It's fantastic. I've taken so many photos of my friends. In fact, I'm even considering a career as a photographer."

Andy Cooper (UK), age 19, Physics student, likes: music & video games

"I'm a complete techno freak, so it's hard to pick just three things I couldn't live without! Firstly, though, I guess no one these days can survive without their mobile. Mine has got quite a good voice recorder on it so I often use it to record my university lectures so that I can listen to them again at home. It's really handy. The second thing I really love is the portable DVD player that I won in a

competition last year. I'm studying at a university far away from my home town so it's really nice to be able to put on my headphones and watch movies on the long bus journey back. I'm a bit ashamed to admit it but I'm totally hooked on my PlayStation 2®! I know I'm 19 but I am still very keen on it. I can play for hours!

Tina Appleby (USA), age 33, accountant, likes: cinema & photography "I'm a businesswoman so I suppose it goes without saying that I really couldn't live without my laptop and PDA. I'm not a naturally organised person so my PDA in particular really helps me out. I use it as a diary, I change documents on it when I'm on the move and yes, I even play games on it on the underground on my way to work! It keeps my whole life together to the extent that I would feel quite lost without it! And my laptop allows me to store all the information my clients need. I don't have to carry lots of heavy files when I visit them. Apart from work, I've always had a passion for photography, so my absolute favourite gadget at the moment is my new digital camcorder. I'm having so much fun making home movies. I edit them using software on my laptop. It's a great pastime."

Questions: Who (Andy, Tina or Sarah):

1. Needs a particular gadget for his/her hobby?
2. Values something that they didn't buy themselves?
3. Isn't very keen on technology.
4. Uses a gadget to help with his/her studies?
5. Would feel disorganized without a particular gadget?
6. Feels embarrassed about something he/she likes?
7. Is allowed more freedom because of a gadget?

1. Проведите интервью:

Work in groups of four. Take the roles of an interviewer and the people in the text. Conduct an interview about their favourite gadgets.

2. Обсудите с другом утверждения: С чем вы: согласны и не согласны?

Do mobile phones give us more freedom or enslave us?

1. Technology is a part of modern life and children need to be familiar with it from an early age.
2. Fewer and fewer people are needed as more and more tasks are carried out by machines.

Практическое занятие № 38 Научные новинки и достижения

Тема: Научно-технический прогресс

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях по теме.

Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: Ознакомление с новыми лексическими единицами и речевыми образцами по теме. Аудирование текста. Типы вопросительных предложений

Умение: Чтение с извлечением полной информации. Выполнение грамматических упражнений. Активизация лексики по теме и речевых клише.

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.

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5.Интернет ресурсы

1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык
2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

1. Прочитайте текст

Great Inventions

Television (1920s)

The invention that swept the world and changed leisure habits for countless millions was pioneered by Scottish-born electrical engineer **John Logie Baird**. It had been realised for some time that light could be converted into electrical impulses, making it possible to transmit such impulses over a distance and then reconvert them into light. **Motor Car (late 19th Century)**

With television, the car is probably the most widely used and most useful of all leisure-inspired inventions. German engineer Karl Benz produced the first petrol-driven car in 1885 and the British motor industry started in 1896. Henry Ford was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908. Like them or hate them, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Electricity

The name came from the Greek word for amber and was coined by Elizabeth I's physician William Gilbert who was among those who noticed that amber had the power to attract light objects after being rubbed. In the 19th century such great names as Michael Faraday, Humphry Davy, Alessandro Volta and Andre Marie Ampere all did vital work on electricity.

Photography (early 19th Century)

Leonardo da Vinci had described the camera obscura photographic principle as early as 1515. But it was not until 1835 that Frenchman Louis Daguerre produced camera photography. The system was gradually refined over

the years, to the joy of happy snappers and the despair of those who had to wade through friends' endless holiday pictures.

Telephone (1876)

Edinburgh-born scientist Alexander Graham Bell patented his invention of the telephone in 1876. The following year, the great American inventor Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone. With telephones soon becoming rapidly available, the days of letter-writing became numbered.

Computer (20th Century)

The computer has been another life-transforming invention. British mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s, but it was not until more than a century later that theory was put into practice. Now, a whole generation has grown up with calculators, windows, icons, computer games and word processors, and the Internet and e-mail have transformed communication and information.

Aero plane

The plane was the invention that helped shrink the world and brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The invention of the petrol engine made flight feasible and the American Wright brothers made the first flight in 1903.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What gadgets and machines do people use?

2. *camera*
3. *a microwave oven*
4. an electronic game
5. *a TV set*
6. *a vacuum cleaner*
7. a cordless phone
8. a talking alarm clock
9. *a sewing machine*
10. a computer
11. a solar powered calculator
12. *a TV remote-control unit*
13. a mower
14. a fax machine
15. *a dishwashe*

2. Why do people use them?

- a. to cut and collect the grass
- b. to wash the dishes
- c. to take photographs
- d. to cook, defrost, reheat pre-prepared food
- e. to receive or make calls around the home etc

- f. to perform everyday cleaning tasks from vacuuming to cleaning up liquids, dust and waste and shampooing carpets
- g. to not only sew but do embroidery and appliqué and sew on buttons
- h. to wake up people and tell the time
- i. to record a programme even when watching another n a different channel
- j. to have fun and entertain
- k. to send and receive urgent messages
- l. to operate the TV set from a distance
- m. to write programs, play games, find and use information.
- n. to do calculations in sunlight or daylight.

3. Обсудите с одногруппниками следующие темы:

1. How often are these inventions used?
2. Why do people use all these things?
3. Which things are the most or least useful in the home from your point of view? Why do you think so?

I think that ... is the most important thing in the home.

We can ...

Some of the inventions, for example ... is/are less important.

We do not often...

And I'm sure we can do without ...

4. Закончите диалог и проиграйте его:

Shop assistant: Good morning, can I help you?

Customer:.....

Shop assistant: Right. What seems to be the problem?

Customer:

Shop assistant: Hmm perhaps the battery is flat?

Customer:

Shop assistant: Well, let's try a new one, just in case. Maybe there's a problem with your charger. Just a moment,no, it still won't open. OK, well, we'll have to send it away to be repaired.

Customer:

Shop assistant: Well, the product is still under guarantee so provided you have your receipt it will be repaired free of charge.

Customer:

Shop assistant: Well, we have to send it away to the manufacturer so it could take anything up to three weeks.

Customer:

Shop assistant: Well, give us a call in two weeks and hopefully it will be ready by then!

5. Посмотрите на эти слова. Что делает каждый элемент? Какой из них (ов) вы бы использовали для:

camcorder laptop MP3 player digital camera Walkman video mobile phone

PDA (personal digital assistant) radio cassette player Dictaphone TV

1. record your lessons at college?
2. tell the time?
3. send a picture message to a friend?
4. film a friend's birthday party?
5. listen to music?
6. send emails?
7. keep a record of your spending?
8. watch a DVD?
9. look up a friend's address
10. edit your essay on the bus?
11. do some Internet research for a project?
12. Show photos to your friends?
13. burn songs onto a CD?
14. listen to the news?
15. plan your day/week?

6. Ответьте на вопрос, используя пример :

What kinds of high tech gadgets do you own, e.g. PDA, iPod, portable DVD player, PlayStation, mobile phone, etc? What do you use them for?

Example:

A: I've got a PDA. I mainly use it to plan my week or keep a record of my spending.

B: I've got a PDA too, which I mainly use to look up my friends' addresses.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

Практическое занятие № 39 Климат и природа.

Экологические проблемы

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях по теме.

Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: Ознакомление с новыми лексическими единицами и речевыми образцами по теме. Аудирование текста. Типы вопросительных предложений

Умение: Чтение с извлечением полной информации. Выполнение грамматических упражнений. Активизация лексики по теме и речевых клише.

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.
- 2.Безкоровайная Г.Т. и др. Planet of English учебник для учреждений СПО 3-е изд., стер.- М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2019.
- 3.Голубев А. П., Английский язык для всех специальностей + е-Приложение:учебник/А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова.- Москва: КноРус,2021.-385с.-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7;
- 4.Карпова, Т.А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + еПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Т.А. Карпова, А.С. Восковская, М.В. Мельничук. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL:<https://book.ru/book/932751> (дата обращения: 03.03.2022).
- 5.Интернет ресурсы
 1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык
 2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работы

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Nature

The ways of life in many parts of the world have changed. This is the result of changes in the weather and the climate in many parts of the world. Besides this there are great numbers of large factories, plants, electric power stations and railways all over the world. And today there are millions of cars and lorries on the roads.

So the water and the air are already not so clean. Fires also destroy the work of Nature. Big forests in many places have been burnt. People have always hunted valuable animals for their skins, their fur, and also for meat. People themselves have destroyed wildlife. Different animals, birds and fish began long ago disappear one after the other. For a long time people did not see the danger.

Now many people understand that they have wasted their national riches ,

and try their best to protect Nature.

In our country people are not allowed to hunt rare animals. They must not pick the flowers of valuable plants. Special people take care of wild animals: they build feeding stations and grow rare, useful plants. In most countries today there are laws for the protection of Nature, but in some countries people don't yet obey these laws.

2. Переведите следующие слова на русский язык:

The environment, natural rich able, in harmony with, harmful Interference, industrial enterprises, to pollute, substances, suffer, to upset, rare, to dry up, atmosphere, ozone layer, attitude, smog, disappearance, universal concern.

3. Составьте свой текст, используя следующие предложения:

What are the results of our influence on the environment?

We pollute the air. - We change the climate.

When the air is polluted the climate is changed.

We leave a fire. - We destroy the forest.

We throw away plastic bottles. - We damage nature.

We leave litter in the forests. - We hurt animals.

We break trees. - We disturb birds.

We throw litter in the rivers and seas. - We cause water pollution.

Практическое занятие № 40 Времена года и погода

Тема: Экологические проблемы

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях

Приобретаемые умения и навыки: У 1 – У 3, 3 1

Формируемые компетенции: ОК 01 – ОК 11

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для СПО - Изд.3-е.перераб. и доп.- Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2020.-316 с.(Среднее профессиональное образование).- ISBN978-5-222-31012-0.

2.Безкоровайная Г.Т. и др. Planet of English учебник для учреждений СПО 3-е изд., стер.- М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2019. 3.Голубев А. П., Английский язык для всех специальностей + е-Приложение:учебник/А.П. Голубев, Н.В. Балюк, И.Б. Смирнова.- Москва: КноРус,2021.-385с.-ISBN 978-5-406-08132-7;

4.Карпова, Т.А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + еПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Т.А. Карпова, А.С. Восковская, М.В. Мельничук. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL:<https://book.ru/book/932751> (дата обращения: 03.03.2022).

5. Интернет ресурсы

1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык

2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работы

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопрос:

What the main environmental problems are?

Air pollution, smog, water pollution, destruction of natural resources. Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays.

The ozone layer protects the world from the sun's rays. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about schools. . Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns.

The chemical used in aerosol cans, refrigerators, and other products are destroying this layer. The answer to this question is fairly simple.

The factories burn coal to produce the energy that keeps our light on. 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. That burning coal causes the greenhouse effect.

Составьте 10 предложений, используя следующую таблицу, и прочитайте информацию:

If we are not worried about the Earth, some ecological problems appear:

The water is	polluted
Litter is	disturbed
Air and water are	spoiled
Animals are	put into water
Forests are	polluted
Health is-	damaged
Wildlife fs	cut down

Практическое занятие № 41 Экологические проблемы

Тема: Экологические проблемы

Цель: совершенствование навыков и умений устной речи; совершенствование умения аудирования, с целью извлечения необходимой информации; обобщение и систематизация полученных знаний, умение употреблять пройденную лексику в высказываниях

Формирование и развитие языковой компетенции.

Знание: Ознакомление с новыми лексическими единицами и речевыми образцами по теме. Аудирование текста. Типы вопросительных предложений

Умение: Чтение с извлечением полной информации. Выполнение грамматических упражнений. Активизация лексики по теме и речевых клише.

Результат: ОК 01-ОК 11, Л 01,02,03,04,05 МП

Норма часов рабочего времени: 2 часа

Оснащение рабочего места: раздаточный материал, видеозаписи, инструкционные карты

Литература:

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5.Интернет ресурсы

1. [http:// enghelp.ru](http://enghelp.ru) Все для изучающих английский язык
2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Содержание работы

Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы:

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.

The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken.

Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries — members of the UNO — have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl.

An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment.

But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Vocabulary:

ancient — древний
 harmony — гармония
 environment — окружающая среда
 riches — богатства
 unlimited — неограниченный
 to interfere — вмешиваться
 to increase — увеличиваться, возрастать
 smoky — дымный
 enterprises — предприятия
 by-product — побочный продукт
 activity — деятельность
 to pollute — загрязнять
 substances — вещества
 oxygen — кислород
 rare — редкий
 destruction — разрушение
 ozone — озон
 layer — слой
 interaction — взаимодействие
 horrible — ужасный
 disaster — катастрофа
 to befall — пасть (на что-то)

Questions:

1. How did people live for thousands of years?
2. What cities appear all over the world today?
3. What pollutes the air we breathe?
4. What is the result of the pollution the atmosphere?
5. Why is environmental protection of a universal concern?
6. What are the initial steps in this direction?

1. Распределите слова по колонкам:

to rain, snow, hot, warm, foggy, rainy, to snow, to pour, awful, to clear up, to cloud over, cloudy, cool, dreadful, fog, frost, to freeze, to influence, lovely, marvelous, to melt, rain, snowy, a storm, stormy, sunny, sunshine, terrible, wet, wind, windy, careful, a condition, dangerous, to sound, changeable, dry, to forecast, a forecast, an icicle, a raincoat, a region, safe, a sign, a temperature, to weather, cold, rarely, to blow, fast

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS

2. Соотнесите прогноз погоды и виды деятельности:

1. It will be sunny and warm.
 2. The weather will be wonderful. It is going to be sunny and very hot with the temperatures 25–30 above zero.
 3. It will be cloudy and rainy all day. The temperatures are 12–14 above zero.
 4. It is going to snow. Cloudy but no winds. The temperatures are 5–8 below zero.
- a) A beautiful day to walk about the city and to take pictures.
 - b) It will be a perfect day for skiing.
 - c) You can lie in the sun and swim in the sea.
 - d) Don't forget your umbrella.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What ecological problems are urgent now?
2. What is the influence of pollution on people's health?
3. What is happening to our forests?
4. Was life better a hundred years ago?
5. What ecological problems exist in your home town?
6. How can people protect our planet?
7. What ecological organizations do you know?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

	Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста			
Организация текста			
Лексика			
Грамматика			
Орфография и пунктуация			
Устная речь			

