

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ ЗАБАЙКАЛЬСКОГО КРАЯ

Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

«Забайкальский государственный колледж»

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические рекомендации

к практическим занятиям

(3 часть) для студентов 1 курса

специальности

43.02.15. «Поварское и кондитерское дело»

Чита 2021

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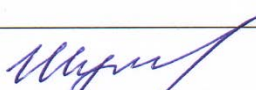
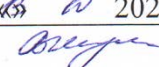
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43.02.15. «Поварское и кондитерское дело»

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|  |  |

Чита 2021

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Английский язык - Методические рекомендации к практическим занятиям для студентов 1 курса.

В работе содержатся указания студентам по выполнению практических занятий 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 ЗАНЯТИЙ

| № темы или раздела | Вид, название и краткое содержание задания | Количество часов | Форма отчетности и контроля |
|--|--|------------------|---|
| Тема 1.7 Описание местоположения объекта | Практические занятия №17, 18. Адрес. Как добраться до необходимого местоположения? Грамматика: Настоящее неопределенное время. Наречия и выражения места и направления. | 4 | Чтение поисковое, составлять рассказ о себе, диалогов по данной теме. Упражнения на грамматические темы. Аудирование. |
| | Практическое занятие №19 Движение в Англии. Грамматика: Настоящее неопределенное время. Наречия и выражения места и направления | 2 | |
| Тема 1.8 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок | Практические занятия №20, 21 Магазины и покупки. Грамматика: Прошедшее неопределённое время. | 4 | Аудирование, чтение с выделением информации, упражнения Аудирование, чтение . подготовленное сообщение (краткое, развернутое) различного характера (описание, повествование), упражнения на грамматические темы. |
| | Практическое занятие №22 Еда, традиции. Грамматика: Прошедшее неопределённое время. Аудиторная самостоятельная работа по теме 1.8. | 2 | |

Тема 1.7. Описание местоположения объекта. Адрес. Как добраться до необходимого местоположения?

Практические занятия №17,18

Цель: совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Работа с текстовым материалом ,упражнения по тексту. Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи. Формирование лексико-грамматических навыков в процессе чтения. Прошедшее неопределенное время (The Past Indefinite Tense).Грамматические упражнения

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

Формирование и развитие речевой компетенции по теме посредством всех видов речевой деятельности.

Знание: нового лексического материала по теме, грамматического материала: Обороты there is, there are.

Умение: чтение и перевод текстов(поисковое ознакомительное), составлять свой рассказ на основе прочитанного, вопросов к тексту, употреблять изученный грамматический материал через лексико-грамматических упражнений.

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

Look at the motto of our lesson. Read and translate.How do you understand the meaning of this proverb?

It is better to turn back than go astray.

Лучше повернуть назад, чем заблудиться.

Watch and learn to ask the way in an unfamiliar city

<https://youtu.be/-cvNJ8FvXAQ>

<https://youtu.be/6AbXmg2eZUM>

How do I describe the location of an object? Как описать местоположение объекта?

on the left — слева
 on the right — справа
 at the end of — вконец, наконец
 to the bottom — книзу
 back — назад
 forward — вперед
 opposite — напротив
 on the other side of — на другой стороне
 at the corner of — на углу
 to the left — налево
 to the right — направо
 to the top — кверху
 to the bottom — к низу

Asking directions – Как спросить путь

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to ...? Простите, вы не скажете, как добраться до ...?

Excuse me, do you know where the ... is? простите, вы знаете где находится ...?

I'm sorry, I don't know извините, я не знаю

I'm looking for ... я ищу ... this address этот адрес

Can you show me on the map? можете показать мне на карте?

5. Giving directions – Как указать путь

it's this way это сюда

it's that way это туда

you're going the wrong way вы двигаетесь неправильным путем

you're going in the wrong direction вы двигаетесь в неправильном направлении

take this road следуйте по этой дороге, go down there идите туда

take the first on the left поверните на первом повороте направо

take the second on the right поверните на втором повороте направо

turn right at the crossroads на перекрёстке поверните направо

Read the dialogues, stage them!

One

A: Excuse me? Where's the science museum?

B: Oh. Take the second turning on your left and it's about 200 metres ahead - on the right-hand side of the street.

A: Thank you

.....

Two

A: When does the museum open?

B: We open at ten from Monday to Saturday but on Sunday we don't open until two o'clock.

A: So it's ten o'clock today?

B: Yes. that's right.

A: Ah, thank you.

.....

Three

A: How much does it cost to get into the gallery?

B: Oh, it's free.

A: Free?

B: Yes, you don't have to pay to get in.

A: Great! Thanks.

.....

Four

A: Excuse me. When does the concert start?

B: The doors open at seven o'clock. You must be in your seat by 7.25 because the concert starts at 7.30.

A: Oh, thank you.

.....

Five

A: Can you tell me how to get to the antiques market?

B: Yes. It's in the centre of town. Take a number 22 bus and get off at the Town Hall.

A: OK, thank you.

.....

Six

A: How much are tickets for the tour of the castle?

B: They are four pounds for adults and two pounds for children under fourteen.

A: And for students?

B: Student tickets are half price: two pounds.

A: Thanks.

.....

Read the dialogue and get ready to act it out in class. Draw the route from the students' hostel to the Royal Botanic Garden.

Nick: Excuse me.

Policeman: Yes? Can I help you?

Nick: Is this the Royal Botanic Garden?

Policeman: No, I'm afraid it's not. This is Princess Street Gardens. On the left is Edinburgh Castle.

Nick: Hm ... I think we have lost our way. We want to go to the Royal Botanic Garden. We started from our hostel in High Street and walked along Cockburn Street, then straight on over Waverley Bridge for about 500 metres and then turned left.

Policeman: Oh, I see. Don't turn left at the end of Waverley Bridge. Carry on straight along St Andrew's until you reach the bus station.

Ann: But we don't want to go to the bus station. We want to see the Royal Botanic Garden.

Policeman: Well, it's a long way from here. If you want to get there quickly, you can take a bus from the bus station.

Ann: We would like to walk. How long does it take?

Policeman: Go straight along Hannover Street and then, when you come to the park, carry on along Dundas Street. You will be there in about an hour. There is the National Portrait Gallery at the end of the park. If you wish to see it, you will need more time.

Ann: That's a good idea but we don't have much time.

Nick: Thank you very much!

Policeman: You are welcome.

Read and translate the dialogue:

A: Where is your school? B: It`s not very far.

A: How do you get there? B: Never by car!

A: We sometimes walk. B: And we sometimes run.

A: And we sometimes catch bus 21.

B: And sometimes in summer time.

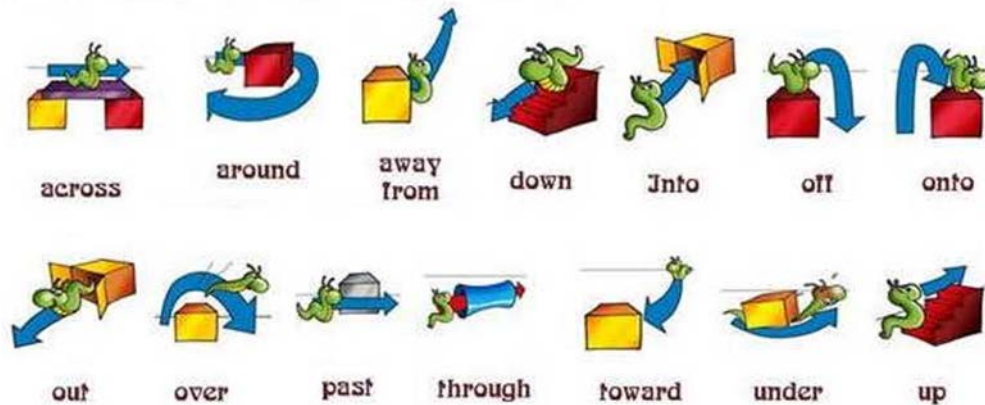
We roller skate!

A: That`s really fine!

Practical work on grammar



PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT



Select the Russian equivalents from the second column for the phrases in the first column.

out of the store

into the store

along the road

across the road

up the road

down the road

around the tree

through the park

onto the tree

past the park

toward the tree

a. сквозь парк

b. мимо парка

c. прочь от магазина

d. внутрь магазина

e. из магазина

f. на дерево

g. вокруг дерева

h. по направлению к дереву

i. вверх по дороге

j. вдоль дороги

k. вниз по дороге

away from the store

1. через дорогу

Choose the correct preposition of the movement. Translate the sentences.

The spider is crawling ... (along/past) the floor.

It's so hot in here. Let me get ... (into/out of) the room.

Put your laptop ... (toward/onto) the table.

You should walk ... (around/through) the corner and you'll see the pharmacy.

My ball rolled ... (up/down) the hill and fell into the lake.

The lorry is moving ... (onto/along) the road.

The plane is going ... (through/onto) the clouds.

Sammy is trying to throw his cap ... (past/onto) the garage roof.

Nick and Dave jumped ... (into/down) the swimming pool.

The horse jumped ... (over/across) the barrier.

Find errors in the suggestions. Put the correct preposition of movement.

The vase has just fallen along the stairs. (Ваза только что упала вниз по лестнице.)

Our bus is going from Istanbul till Ankara. (Наш автобус едет из Стамбула в Анкару.)

I saw Richard when I came away from the office. (Я увидел Ричарда, когда вошел в офис.)

I've got so many bags that I can't get toward the taxi. (У меня так много сумок, что я не могу влезть в такси.)

You have my keys in your pocket. Please, take them away from it. (У тебя в кармане мои ключи. Пожалуйста, достань их оттуда.)

Why are you always getting up the trouble? (Почему ты всегда попадаешь в неприятности?)

Matt swam around the English Channel last summer. (Мэтт переплыл пролив Ла-Манш прошлым летом.)

When my train arrived I went onto the carriage. (Когда прибыл мой поезд, я вошел в вагон.)

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

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

Раздел 1.

Тема 1.7. Описание местоположения объекта. Движение в Англии

Практическое занятие №19

Цель: совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Введение лексического материала по теме, работа с лексикой, чтение, перевод текста «How do I get there?»

Наречия и выражения места и направления. Настоящее неопределенное время. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

Формирование и развитие речевой компетенции по теме посредством всех видов речевой деятельности.

Знание: нового лексического материала по теме, грамматического материала: обороты there is, there are.

Умение: чтение и перевод текстов(поисковое ознакомительное), составлять свой рассказ на основе прочитанного, вопросов к тексту, употреблять изученный грамматический материал через лексико-грамматических упражнений.

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

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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

Look at the motto of our lesson. Read and translate.How do you understand the meaning of this proverb?

A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.

(Дорогу осилит идущий. Путешествие в тысячу миль начинается с одного шага).

As a phonetic training

right-hand traffic - правостороннее движение

left-hand traffic - левосторонне движение

to ease - облегчать

a head-on collision - лобовое столкновение

a vehicle - транспортное средство

a configuration - конфигурация

to overtake - обгонять

a maneuver - маневр

a misuse - злоупотребление

a curb - обочина

a direction - направление

an oncoming - встречное движение

a roundabout - кольцевое движение транспорта

a pedestrian crossing - пешеходный переход

What does it mean "left-hand traffic" and "right-hand traffic".

Left-hand traffic

- All traffic is generally required to keep left unless overtaking.
- Oncoming traffic is seen coming from the right.
- Right-turning traffic must cross oncoming traffic.
- Most traffic signs facing motorists are on the left side of the road.
- Traffic on roundabouts (traffic circles or rotaries) goes clockwise.
- Pedestrians crossing a two-way road look first for traffic from their right.
- The lane designated for normal driving and turning left is on the left.
- Most dual carriageway (divided highway) exits are on the left.
- Other vehicles are overtaken (passed) on the right, though in some circumstances overtaking on the left is permitted.
- Most vehicles have the driving seat on the right.
- A left turn at a red light may be allowed after stopping.
- On roads without a footpath pedestrians may be advised to walk on the right.

Right-hand traffic

- All traffic is generally required to keep right unless overtaking.
- Oncoming traffic is seen coming from the left.
- Left-turning traffic must cross oncoming traffic.
- Most traffic signs facing motorists are on the right side of the road.
- Traffic on roundabouts (traffic circles or rotaries) goes anticlockwise.
- Pedestrians crossing a two-way road look first for traffic from their left.
- The lane designated for normal driving and turning right is on the right.
- Most dual carriageway (divided highway) exits are on the right.
- Other vehicles are generally overtaken (passed) on the left, though in some circumstances overtaking on the right is permitted.
- Most vehicles have the driving seat on the left.
- A right turn at a red light may be allowed after stopping.
- On roads without a footpath pedestrians may be advised to walk on the left.

Jurisdictions with left-hand traffic

Total: 76 countries, territories and dependencies keep left-hand traffic.

Today road traffic in the following seven European jurisdictions drives on the "Times New Roman, serif">*The United Kingdom, Ireland, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Malta and Cyprus.*

Some Commonwealth countries and other former British colonies, such as *Australia, Barbados, Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, South Africa and Trinidad & Tobago* drive on the left.

Bud others such as Canada, Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the United States drive on the right. Other countries that drive on the left in Asia are Thailand, Indonesia, Bhutan, Nepal East Timor and Japan. Most of the Pacific countries drive

on the left, in line with Australia and New Zealand, with Samoa joining most recently, on 7 September 2009, the first country for three decades to change the side on which it drives.

Well, and what about the right-hand countries?

Jurisdictions with right-hand traffic

- Australia (1935 - 1938)
- Brazil
- Canada (1920s)
- China, mainland (1946)
- Finland (1858)
- France (1789)
- Greece
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Russia
- Vatican City

Total: 163 countries and territories

London Traffic

London is so large that visitors must learn to use buses and the underground to get about. London taxis are too expensive for any but the rich. You can get a map of the underground and the bus routes at any ticket office. The word "Underground" across a large circle shows you where the stations are. The London underground is called the "tube". Bus stops are marked clearly. In the suburbs buses do not stop unless there are passengers who wish to get on or off. These stops are marked "Request Steps".

Inside some buses you will see the notice: "Please, state your destination clearly and have the exact fare ready." It is easy enough to tell the conductor where you want to go to, but not always possible to have the exact fare. The conductor will always give you the change. The London buses are very large. They have seats both upstairs and downstairs. English children like to sit on the front seats of a big London bus. They can see everything that is happening in the streets.

Here are some of the things you may hear on a bus in London:

"Fares, please."

"Fourpence, please."

"Full up inside; plenty of seats on top."

"Standing room only."

"No, sir, this bus does not go to Victoria Station."

"You want a number 11."

"No more seats on top; five seats inside."

In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left. Motor-cars, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road. In most other countries traffic keeps to the right. There is heavy traffic in London and you must observe traffic rules.

Questions:

1. What must visitors of London learn? Why?
2. What can you get at any ticket office?
3. What does the word "Underground" show?
4. How is the London underground called?

5. Which stops are marked "Request Stops"?
6. What will you see inside some buses?
7. What seats have London buses?
8. Why must you observe traffic rules?

Vocabulary:

expensive — дорогой

route — маршрут

to mark — обозначать

passenger — пассажир

change — сдача

exact — точный

fare — плата

traffic — движение

1.-Excuse me!

- Yes, how can I help you?

- Sorry, Can you tell me the way to Waterloo Station? I think I'm lost...

- I think you might be, yeah... You're actually here, right in the middle of Hyde Park.

- Oh, dear!

- It's no problem at all!

- All you need to do is continue straight on through St. James' Park.

- Yes...

- And then, when you get to the Houses of Parliament, turn left... Then go across the bridge...

- OK.

- And then it's first right and you're there, that's Waterloo Station.

- Great, OK, so... ehm... Through Hyde Park, and then right at the Houses of Parliament.

- No, no, no, LEFT at the Houses of Parliament.

- Right! (=OK) Left at the houses of parliament.

- Ehm... Cross the bridge...

- That's it.

- And then... to the right?

- First on the right!

- First on the right.

- And that's Waterloo Station!

- Fantastic. Thank you very much. Bye!

- No problem, you're welcome! Bye.

After the video the pupils do the exercise.

Let's read the dialogues aloud.

2.)

- Excuse me.

- Yes?

- Where is the post office, please?

- It's over there.

- Thank you very much.

- That's all right.

3.)

- Where can I buy stamps and send a letter?
- You can buy stamps at the post office round the corner.
- Is it far from here?
- No, it's opposite the museum.

4.)

- Excuse me.
- Yes, can I help you?
- Yes, could you tell me the way to the toy shop?
- It's in Pembroke Street. Cross the street and turn right at the corner.
- Thank you.

5.)

- Excuse me. Is this the right way to the bookshop?
- Yes, it is. Go straight ahead. It's over there.
- Thank you very much.
- Not at all.

6.)

- Can you tell me how to get to the market?
- Well, you can take a taxi or a bus.
- How far is it?
- It's about two miles.

7.)

- Can you help me, please? What's the best way to get to this address?
- I think by bus but you can go on foot.

Practical work on grammar

What did you do today?



I swam.

Past Simple

+ She **planted** roses yesterday.

- She **did not** plant roses in yesterday.

? **Did** she plant roses yesterday?

Yes, she **did**. No, she **did not**.



Exercise 1. Add the ending-ed to the verb and arrange them in columns.

to listen, to permit, to stay, to hate, to fry, to travel, to walk, to live, to rob, to carry, to save, to clean, to hurry, to slip, to answer, to bake, to empty, to prefer, to play, to like, to regret, to talk, to reply, to plan, to wait, to close, to tidy.

Exercise 2. Expand the brackets by using verbs in Past Simple.

What your neighbours (to do) yesterday?

Mr. Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning.

His wife (to water) plants in the garden.

Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball.

In the evening their boys (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV.

Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile).

Her brothers (to shout) at her.

Mrs. Smith (to work) in the kitchen.

She (to bake) a delicious apple pie.

She (to cook) a good dinner.

She (to wash) the dishes and (to look) very tired.

The children (to brush) their teeth, (to yawn) a little and (to go) to bed.

Their mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone.

Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife.

They (to wait) for the bus. The bus (to arrive) at 9 o'clock.

They (to visit) their friends.

They (to dance) a lot there.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith (to rest) very well last night. They really (to have) a wonderful time at their friends.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the following text in the past tense.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a «five». Pete does not get a «five» because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and change the book. Then I go home.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps in the sentences using was, were, wasn't, weren't.

There ____ a lot of people in the fast food restaurant last night. It was very busy!

« ___ Katie at school last week? » «No, she ___ . She was sick.»
 «These flowers are beautiful. ___ they expensive?» » No, they ___ «
 ___ James and Charlotte in the florist's? Yes, they ___ .
 That's a pretty dress. ___ it in the sale? Yes, it ___ .
 ___ there a toy shop in that shopping centre? No, there ___ .
 Where ___ you yesterday, Sam? I ___ at the zoo with my mum.
 We ___ at home last night. We ___ at the cinema with friends.

Exercise 5. Underline the verbs in the Past Simple.

In the summer I visited my grandparents. We went to the forest, swam in the river, went fishing, read books, went to the cinema, watched TV all the time. I visited my friends, played football, listened to music, worked in the fields, went boating, had a good time. I picked berries and mushrooms. I lay on the sand.

Exercise 6 . Complete the sentences using verbs in parentheses in the Past Simple form.

Last night I _____ (listen to) some CDs.
 The car _____ (stop) opposite the house.
 I _____ (not watch). TV last night.
 James _____ (not study) Greek before his exam.
 Peter and Ann _____ (travel). to Turkey last summer

Exercise 7. Read the legend of lake Naroch. Insert the verbs in the Past Simple.

The legend of Lake Naroch

Many years ago there _____ (live) a girl called Nara. She _____ (can) sing _____ very well and play the psaltery .She _____ (love) a young man and _____ (want) to marry him. One day she was sitting near a large beautiful lake when a rich man _____ (see) her. He _____ (like) Nara so much that he _____ (want) to marry her. As Nara _____ (have) a fiancé (жених) she _____ (not want) _____ to marry the rich man. But the rich man _____ (be) very stubborn (упрямый), and his servants _____ (kill) Nara's fiancé and _____ (take) Nara to the rich man's palace. The girl _____ (be) so unhappy that when everybody was sleeping, she _____ (set) fire to the palace , and _____ (run) away. When the rich man _____ (learn) about it, he _____ (send) his servants (слуги) after Nara. As she _____ (can not) run away from them, Nara _____ (dive) into the lake and _____ (die). From that time the lake was named Lake Naroch.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

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

Раздел 1.

Тема 1.8. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок.

Практические занятия №20,21

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

Формирование и развитие речевой компетенции посредством всех видов речевой деятельности*1.

Знание: лексического материала по теме, грамматического материала
Прошедшее неопределённое время (глагол, система модальности).

Умение: работать с лексикой, чтение (поисковое), перевод текста
«What do shops offer», выполнять лексико-грамматические упражнения по теме, составления рассказов и диалогов.

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). - ISBN 978-5-222-31012-0.

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

4. Карпова, Т. А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + е-Приложение : 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> Все для изучающих английский язык
2. <http://www.2uk.ru/slang>

Цель: совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Введение лексического материала по теме, работа с лексикой, чтение, перевод текста «What do shops offer». Будущее неопределённое время (The Future IT) / Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений

Read and translate the text.

Shops and Shopping Areas in Britain and in the USA

The first place you go shopping in London could be one of the large stores. This is the kind of shop that sells all kinds of things such as furniture, food, toys, etc. Two famous London department stores are Selfridges's and Harrods's.

Covent Garden is another area of shops and restaurants built in and around the old fruit and vegetable market made famous in B. Shaw's Pygmalion and the musical My Fair Lady. Covent Garden is also used for the Royal Opera House in the same area.

Department stores, supermarkets, chemists and other kinds of shops are often called chain stores, which means they are part of a group of similar stores belonging to one company. Marks and Spencer is an example of a famous chain store. You can buy quality underwear and sweaters there. Other well-known chains sell shoes, clothing, household goods, etc. and many British High Streets have shops in national chains.

At some time you'll probably visit a supermarket too. As you might expect, you'll find not only food in supermarkets but also, for example, things for the house and alcoholic drinks. You'll also quite often find a shampoo, soap and common medicines. If you want something from the last group, however, it may sometimes be a better idea to visit a chemist's, especially if you are looking for medicine.

Shopping, however, is an art of its own and you have to learn slowly where to buy various things. In Britain as well as in America you can find different things at places you don't expect to. So if you are hungry, you can go to the chemist's (a drugstore in the USA). In large drugstores you may be able to get not only drugs, but stationary articles, candies, toys, braces, furniture. Every drugstore has a food counter with high stools in front of it and there they serve various juices, coffee, ice-cream, sandwiches and other dishes.

If you want cigarettes, go to the grocer's; if you want to have your shoes cleaned, go to the barber's; if you want a radio, go to a man's shop; if you want a suitcase, go to the chemist's. On the other hand, if you want to send telegrams they are handled by private companies. Nor has the post office anything to do with the telephone either, as the telephone service is supplied by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

You must be extremely careful concerning the names of certain articles. If you ask for suspenders in a man's shop, you receive a pair of braces; if you ask for a pair of pants, you receive a pair of trousers, and should you ask for a pair of braces, you receive a queer look.

You should also be careful about the prices! The sum may be more than appears on the price tags. This is because there's a sales tax in America on everything except basic foods.

Answer questions about the text.

What can you buy in a large store in London? 2. What famous London department stores do you know? 3. What is Covent Garden famous for? 4. What have you learnt about chain stores? 5. Why is it especially convenient to do shopping at supermarkets? 6. What can you buy at a chemist's? 7. How can word use be confusing when one goes shopping in Britain and in America? 8. How are telephone and telegraph services handled in the USA? 9. What can you say about a sales tax in America?

Listening to dialogues

<https://youtu.be/nBev-3cfkNQ>

<https://youtu.be/hEEhw5QjeAI>

Read, translate, and act out the dialog by role.

SHOP ASSISTANT. What can I do for you?

WIFE. I'd like a summer dress. But something not too loud, please.

SHOP ASSISTANT. We have some very nice dresses in green and blue.

HUSBAND. Show us something in green, (to WIFE). Green is very becoming to you.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Here is a nice green dress. Such dresses are just coming in.

HUSBAND. It looks nice, doesn't it?

WIFE. Yes, indeed. I'd like to try it on.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Certainly. You can change in the cabin to the right.

WIFE. Isn't it lovely?

HUSBAND. Yes, you look smart in it. It's very becoming to you.

WIFE. Only I am afraid these stockings don't match. They are a bit too dark.

HUSBAND. Oh, that's all right. We'll just step over to the hosiery counter and buy the right shade, (to SHOP ASSISTANT). We shall take this dress.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Will you wear it now or shall I wrap it up for you?

WIFE. I'll wear it now. It's too much bother changing again.

HUSBAND. Thank you.

SHOP ASSISTANT. Come again.

WIFE. By all means.

Write the word to the right in the appropriate place in the sentence. Translate the sentences.

1. I'd like glass of wine, please. a
2. Would you like cake? some
3. We don't have cheese. any
4. What would you like drink? to
5. Can I have stamps, please? some
6. 'James, you like cooking?' 'No, I don't.' do
7. Here are your apples. Do you want else? anything

Sort the words into columns

Shopping bag, cash desk, fine quality, cheap, information desk, reasonable, kilo, worthy, pound, fitting room, shop-window, valuable, dozen, low, priceless, gram, half a kilo, counter, high, scales, worthless, cart, rise, expensive.

Shopping facilities

Prices

Quality

Read and translate the text

Shops and Shopping

Shops are very important in our life: it is there that we buy our food, clothes and other things.

There are different kinds of shops. Some of them sell bread. Others have tea, sugar, coffee, butter, cheese, sausages, meat and fruit.

When we want to buy something we take our shopping-bag and go to a shop. There we can see shop-girls and shop-men who sell things.

We buy bread at the baker's shop. We see loaves of white and brown bread on the shelves behind the counter. We pay for our loaf at the cash-desk and then receive it from the shop-assistant who stands behind the counter. We put it in our shopping-bag.

When we want to buy tea, sugar, coffee and also butter, cheese, sausages, tinned fruit, tinned meat, tinned fish or jam we go to the grocer's shop.

The shop where we buy meat is called butcher's shop. The shop-assistant weighs the meat, wraps it in paper and tells us the price. We pay for it at the cash-desk.

When we want to buy fruit or vegetables we go to the greengrocer's.

Many people do their shopping at the market. There the farmers sell the vegetables and fruit which they grow in their fields, gardens and orchards. They also sell meat, eggs, milk and other products.

Large shops with many departments are called department stores. In these stores we can buy almost all we want. In the windows we see all the things which they sell there – food, suits, dresses, lady's coats, men's overcoats, boots, shoes, radio and TV sets.

Quote the sentences in which the following words and word combinations are used in the text.

Different kinds of shops, butcher's shop, departments, greengrocer's, shop-girls and shop-men, important, baker's shop, weighs, radio and TV sets, loaves of white and brown bread, cash-desk, tinned fish, at the market, shopping-bag, grocer's shop, grow, in the windows.

Find in the text English equivalents for these word combinations and sentences.

1. Если мы хотим купить фрукты или овощи, то мы идем в овощной магазин.
2. Там мы можем видеть продавщиц и продавцов, которые продают товары.
3. на рынке.
4. Они также продают мясо, яйца, молоко и другие продукты.
5. различные виды магазинов.
6. Мы покупаем хлеб в булочной.
7. в кассе.
8. Мы платим за нашу буханку в кассе.
9. Продавец взвешивает мясо, заворачивает его и говорит цену.
10. мясной магазин.
11. Большие магазины с множеством отделов называются универмагами.
12. в витрине.
13. Если мы хотим купить чай, сахар, кофе, масло и сыр, мы идем в бакалейный магазин.
14. Мы видим буханки белого и черного хлеба на полках за прилавком.
15. Магазин, в котором мы покупаем мясо, называется мясной магазин.

Answer the questions to the text.

1. Are shops important in our life?
2. Why are they important?
3. What kinds of shops do you know?
4. What do we buy at the baker's shop?
5. Where do we pay for what we have bought?
6. Where can we buy tea, sugar, coffee, cheese and sausages?
7. Where do we go if we want to buy fruit or vegetables?
8. Do you do shopping at the market?
9. What do farmers sell at the market?
10. Who sells things in the shops?
11. What is a department store?
12. Where is the department store in our town?

Fill in the blanks with words from the text.

1. There are different ... of shops.
2. We buy ... at the ... shop.
3. When we want to buy tea, ..., ..., and also butter, cheese, ..., tinned fruit,, or jam we go to the ... shop.
4. The shop-assistant ... the meat, ... it in paper and tells us the....
5. When we want to buy ... or ... we go to the
6. Many people ... their ... at the
7. Large shops with many ... are called department
8. Shops are very ... in our life.
9. When we want to ... something we take our ... and go to a
10. We ... for our loaf at the
11. The shop where we buy ... is called the ... shop.

Read and translate the text.

Shops

Shops are very important in our life because people cannot live without clothes and food. There are different kinds of shops.

In supermarkets people can buy all kinds of food, clothes, paper products, soaps and cleaners of all kinds, simple medicines. In supermarkets customer serves himself and pays the cashier on leaving the store.

Department stores carry clothing for men, women and children, pots and pans, china and glassware, silverware, some furniture. Department stores do not sell fresh food. Small independent stores are owned and operated by local businessmen. You can buy dress, shoe, jewelry, drugs, books, grocery there.

Drug stores or pharmacies sell many things besides medical drugs. You can buy camera equipment, cosmetics, magazines, candies and greeting cards there.

Quote the sentences in which the following words and word combinations are used in the text.

Fresh food, pharmacies, independent stores, customer, people can buy, without, carry, kinds of shops, jewelry, candies.

Answer the questions to the text.

1. Are shops important in our life?
2. What can people buy in supermarkets?
3. Is there self-service in supermarkets?
4. Where does the customer pay?
5. What do department stores carry?
6. Who are small independent stores owned and operated by?
7. What can we buy in such shops?
8. What do pharmacies sell?

Translate the sentences into English.

1. В нашем городе много различных магазинов: супермаркеты, один универмаг, аптеки, овощные магазины.
2. В супермаркете мы можем купить еду, чистящие и моющие средства, игрушки, книги.
3. В универмаге продают мебель, одежду, посуду.
4. В супермаркете покупатель обслуживает себя сам и платит при выходе из магазина.
5. В нашем городе есть два рынка.
6. Каждую субботу люди ходят на рынок, чтобы купить одежду, еду, обувь, мебель.
7. Я очень люблю делать покупки.
8. В булочной мы всегда можем купить свежий хлеб.
9. Я покупаю мясо в мясном магазине.
10. Я хожу за покупками в супермаркет.
11. В витрине универмага мы можем увидеть товары, которые там продают.

Learn the words and word combinations.

Milk – молоко

Butter – масло

Cream – сливки

Sour cream – сметана

Egg – яйцо

Cheese – сыр

Curds – творог

Mayonnaise – майонез

Yoghurt – кефир, йогурт

Ice-cream – мороженое

Can I help you? – Вам помочь?

What is the price of ...? – Сколько стоит ...?

How much is...? How much does it cost? – Сколько стоит ...?

Weigh out..., please. – Взвесьте..., пожалуйста.

A kilo – за килограмм

Give me ..., please. – Дайте мне ..., пожалуйста.

Here you are. – Пожалуйста (когда подают).

Read and translate the dialogues.

Customer: What is the price of a kilogram of cheese?

Shop-assistant: 170 roubles a kilo.

Customer: Weigh out 300 grams, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. Anything else?

Customer: Give me two packets of butter, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. Altogether 95 roubles.

Customer: Here is money. Thank you. Goodbye.

Sop-assistant: Goodbye.

Customer: Is there any milk in packets?

Sop-assistant: Yes, a half-litre packet costs 15 roubles.

Customer: Give me one packet, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. What else?

Customer: Weigh out one kilo of curds, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. What else?

Customer: Nothing, thank you. How much must I pay?

Shop-assistant: Altogether are 110 roubles.

Customer: Give me ten eggs, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. They cost 30 roubles. What else?

Customer: Give me three yoghurts, please.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. Altogether are 60 roubles.

Customer: Here is money. Thank you.

Shop-assistant: Here is your 40 roubles change. Thank you.

Fill in the missing remarks. Reproduce the dialogues.

Customer: Give me two jars of sour cream, please.

Shop-assistant:

Customer: Give me one packet of milk, please.

Shop-assistant:

Customer: Here is money. Thank you.

Shop-assistant:

Customer:

Shop-assistant: ... roubles a kilo.

Customer:

Shop-assistant: Here you are. What else?

Customer:

Shop-assistant: Here you are. Altogether ... roubles.

Customer:

Shop-assistant: Goodbye.

Customer: Is there any butter?

Shop-assistant:

Customer: Give me three packets, please.

Shop-assistant:

Customer: Weigh out a half of kilo of curds, please.

Shop-assistant:

Customer: Nothing, thank you. How much must I pay?

Shop-assistant:

Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

Customer: Сколько стоит килограмм творога?

Shop-assistant: 90 roubles a kilo.

Customer: Взвесьте полкило, пожалуйста.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. What else?

Customer: Дайте два йогурта, пожалуйста.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. Altogether are 70 roubles.

Customer: Вот деньги. Спасибо. До свидания.

Shop-assistant: Goodbye

Customer: Is there any milk in packets?

Shop-assistant: Да, литровый пакет молока стоит 25 рублей.

Customer: Give me two packets, please.

Shop-assistant: Пожалуйста. Что-нибудь еще?

Customer: Weigh out 300 grams of cheese, please.

Shop-assistant: Пожалуйста. Что-нибудь еще?

Customer: Nothing, thank you. How much must I pay?

Shop-assistant: 115 рублей

Customer: Дайте мне двадцать яиц, пожалуйста.

Shop-assistant: Here you are. They cost 62 roubles. What else?

Customer: Weigh out 200 grams of butter, please.

Shop-assistant: Пожалуйста. Все вместе стоит 75 рублей.

Customer: Here is money. Thank you.

Shop-assistant: 25 рублей сдачи, пожалуйста. Приходите еще.

Types of stores

Petrol station - a place where you can buy petrol;

Antique shop - a shop where old, and often rare or beautiful objects are sold;

Chemist's - a shop where you can buy drugs, soap, beauty products, etc;

Cash dispenser, cash machine - a machine, usually in a wall outside a bank, from which you can take money out of your bank account using a special card;

Flea market - a market where you can buy old or used things cheaply;

Cash-and-carry - a large shop where people, usually from another business, can buy large amounts of goods cheaply and take them away immediately;

Bakery - a shop where you can buy bread, cakes, etc;

Boutique - a small shop that sells fashionable clothes;

Newspaper stand, newsagent's - a shop that sells newspapers, magazines, and things

like sweets and cigarettes;

Haberdashery - cloth, pins, thread, etc. used for sewing, or a shop or a department of a large store that sells these;

Garage sale - an occasion when people sell things, often in their garage or outside their house, that they no longer want;

Delicatessen - a shop, or a part of a shop which sells cheeses, cooked meats, salads, etc;

Hypermarket - a very large shop, usually outside the centre of town;

Trading post - a small place, especially in the past, far from other places in which people live, where goods can be bought and sold or exchanged;

Bucket shop - a travel company that sells aircraft tickets at a low price;

Pet shop - a shop where you can buy animals that you may keep at home;

Stationer's - a shop where you can buy pens, paper, and other things for writing.

Interesting forms of retail chains in the world

Practical grammar

<https://youtu.be/1wvgedkGpTo>

Future Simple. Exercises.

Write in I'll, we'll, he'll, she'll, they'll, it'll.

I'd like to see animals. I think _____ go to the zoo today.

Wendy likes dinosaurs. I think _____ go to the Natural History Museum.

We like dancing. I think _____ go to the disco.

My parents want to buy presents. I think _____ go to the gift shop. '

Jim likes walking. I think _____ go to the park.

Put on your scarf and hat. I think _____ be cold today.

I want to watch a cartoon. I think _____ go to the cinema tomorrow.

Mike is ill. I don't think _____ go for a walk with him.

Постройте предложения о том, чем будут заниматься члены Вашей семьи в воскресенье. It will be Sunday tomorrow. Say what you and your family will do, making use of the following table.

| | | |
|------------|------|-----------------|
| I | | go to the park |
| My Mummy | | walk out a dog |
| My Dad | | read a book |
| My Granny | | play games |
| My sister | | listen to music |
| My brother | will | cook dinner |

Put verbs in brackets in the form Future Simple (Indefinite)

I think we _____ two return tickets. (to buy)

Kate _____ ten tomorrow. (to be)

My aunt _____ to Canada next summer. (to go)

I _____ you in the evening. (to phone)

I'm sure our 3-day tour _____ more than 5000 roubles. (to cost)

Read the text and answer the questions.

My name is Tanya. I am a pupil. Tomorrow I will not go to school. It will be Sunday.

Father and Mother will not be at home. They will go to see their friends.

Answer the questions:

1. Why won't Tanya go to school tomorrow?
2. Will her Mother and Father be at home?
3. Where will they go?
4. What will Tanya do when her parents go to see her friends?

Expand the brackets using Future Indefinite.

I _____ (to be) at home. I _____ (to invite) my friend Nina to come home. We _____ (play). She _____ (be) Big Grey Angry Wolf and I _____ (be) Little Red Riding Hood. And who _____ (be) Granny, who lives in the forest. I think we _____ (invite) Kate to come and play with, us too.

Упражнение. Раскройте скобки, используя Future Progressive.

Tomorrow John _____ (to get up) at seven. Then he _____ (to go) to school. He _____ (to have) dinner at one. He _____ (to come home) at three. Then he _____ (to play) in the yard. After that he _____ (to do) his homework.

Read, translate into Russian, and underline verbs in the form of Future Simple.

DAVID: What will we do tomorrow?

SUSAN: We'll go into space. We'll see a space school.

DAVID: Will we see computers there?

SUSAN: Certainly we'll do.

DAVID: Will we play computer games?

SUSAN: Yes, we will.

DAVID: Do the pupils write and count at space schools?

SUSAN: No, they don't. The computer counts and types instead.

DAVID: Will we come back tomorrow?

SUSAN: No, we won't.

DAVID: Will we come back in two days?

SUSAN: I hope we will.

Read the text. Expand the brackets by putting verbs in the form of Future Simple (Indefinite).

I like to go to school. I have many good friends there. But I like Sundays more. Soon it ____ (1 be) Sunday, and all our family ____ (2 be) at home. I ____ (3 get up) at 9 o'clock, and then I ____ (4 do) my morning exercises and have breakfast together with my parents. After breakfast I ____ (5 help) my mother in the kitchen and my father ____ (6 go) shopping. Then we (7 go) for a I walk in the park or to the cinema. After dinner my friends ____ (8 come) to me, and we ____ (9 play) together at home or in the yard. In the evening my mother ____ (10 knit), my father ____ (11 watch) a concert on TV and I ____ (12 listen) to music or read a book. I know that I ____ (13 have) a lot of fun next Sunday.

b) Find the answers to the following questions in the text and read them aloud:

Will all the family be at home on Sunday?

When will the boy get up?

What will he do in the morning?

What will he do after breakfast?

Who will come after dinner?

What will they do at home or in the yard?

What will they do in the evening?

The boy will have a lot of fun next Sunday, won't he?

Make questions for the following sentences.

1. He will buy tickets tomorrow.

When _____?

2. Mike will go to the railway station in the afternoon.

Who _____?

3. Sally will go to the airport on Monday.

How _____?

4. I think the ticket will cost 100 pounds.

How much _____?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

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

Практическое занятие № 22

Еда и традиции.

Цель: совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Введение лексического материала по теме, работа с лексикой, чтение, перевод текста «British Meals»

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. местоимения much, many, a little, little, few, a few. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнени

Содержание работы

Read the sayings, translate them, and think about the options in Russian.

Appetite comes with eating

An apple a day keeps the doctor away

Live not to eat, but eat to live

<https://www.youtube.com/64c6a088-6b59-43eb-963d-a55cce7b8>

Underline the odd word on

A bowl of soup, cereal, cake.

A carton of milk, orange juice, ham.

A slice of bread, ham, cake.

A bag of crisps, sugar, ketchup.

A cup of tea, coffee, ice-cream.

A glass of water, wine, butter.

A box of chocolates, biscuits, vinegar.

Read and translate the text

Meals in Britain

A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal-sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms... But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam, or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, which is made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting!

For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want-brown, white, or a roll-and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. Schoolchildren can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home-a sandwich, a drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

“Tea” means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea with sandwiches, cakes and, of course, a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam.

The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6 and 8 p. m. and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken or pork with potatoes, vegetables and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

The British like food from other countries too, especially Italian, French, Chinese and Indian.

5. What I know about food and table manners***

I have usually meals four times a day. They are breakfast, lunch at the University (rare), dinner and supper.

Dinner is the substantial meal of a day. It consists of 3 courses. We can't imagine Russian dinner without a plate of soup. The second course is meat and fish with potatoes, pasta with vegetable salad. For dessert we eat a glass of juice, compote or tea. Potatoes, pancakes, cereals are usually cooked in my family. As for me I can prepare a fried egg or a scrambled egg, make tea.

I am busy and spend much time at the University. Sometimes I eat here in the canteen or a snack bar, cafe or restaurant.

Food may be useful or unhealthy. High fat food, sweets are bad for our teeth, make us fat. Juice, fruit and vegetables, meat gives me energy, contains a lot of vitamins.

In order to stay healthy it's important to have a balanced diet - in other words, food that contains something from each of the three main groups of food. These groups are protein, fat and carbohydrates.

English people have four meals: they are breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner. In the morning they have breakfast. At 12 o'clock they have lunch. Between 4 to 5 p. m. they have tea. In the evening they have dinner.

Dinner is the most substantial meal of a day. Fish and chips is a popular traditional British dish: fish deep-fried in butter, served with chips. On Christmas they usually eat roast turkey and Christmas pudding.

Well-educated people pay a lot of attention to good table manners. They are:

1. You should sit up straight.
2. You shouldn't eat with your fingers.

3. You shouldn't put your elbows on the table.
4. You shouldn't put your dirty knife, spoon and fork on your plate.
5. You shouldn't talk with your mouth full.
6. You shouldn't lick your fingers.
7. If you are very hungry, you shouldn't rush to your food.
8. You shouldn't put more than one piece of bread or cake on your plate.
9. You should say "Thank you" after the meal.

A smart boy

Once a little boy entered a shop and said to the salesman: "How much will I have to pay for ten pounds of sugar, two pounds of coffee and three pounds of butter?" The salesman took a piece of paper and a pencil, wrote something down and said: "Four dollars and fifty cents."

Then the boy said: "How much change will you give me if I give you five dollars?" "I shall give you forty cents," answered the salesman.

"Thank you," said the boy, "I don't want to buy anything. It is my homework for tomorrow, and I cannot do it myself."

Read and translate the text

In the Cafe

A woman came into the café for a plate of soup. When it was served she looked at it and said:

"Waiter, I can't eat this soup".

The waiter took the plate away and brought another plate of soup.

"I think you'll like it, madam".

"I can't eat this soup".

"Why? This soup is very tasty. Why can't you eat it?"

"Because I have no spoon!"

Yummy Christmas

In Austria, at the festive table is necessarily present carp stewed with beer sauce with ginger bread, and dessert - sweet cheese pancakes in custard with caramel apricot sauce.

In England, spiced wine is served, tartlets with jam of dried fruits, plum pudding with a sprig of holly, symbolizing the crown of thorns, red berries symbolize the blood of Christ.

In the Czech Republic sweet rolls filled with poppy, dried fruit and cottagecheese are served.

In Holland, help themselves with "oil balls". These are small balls made of flour and raisins, fried in butter and sprinkled with sugar.

In Estonia the traditional Christmas dishes are stewed cabbage with blood sausage, pumpkin salad and spicy cookies.

In Italy they always eat fresh pork sausage with braised lentils.

In France, will be served foie gras, oysters and seafood, then - a goose, and at the end - a chic chocolate roll filled with chestnut cream.

In Poland, on New Year's table there are 12 dishes- carp, which is considered a symbol of family happiness, and a cake with raisins, almonds, poppy seeds and honey.

In Mexico at Christmas children are presented with figures made of papier-mache, filled with candies.

Read the dialogues and stage them.

The first conversation (Первый разговор)

A: Good morning.

B: Good morning. Can I have two pieces of pizza, please?

A: Yes, please. Anything else?

B: A glass of Coke, please.

A: 6 pounds, please.

B: Thanks.

A: Thank you.

The second conversation (Второй разговор)

A: Would you like a hot dog, please?

B: Yes, please. And can I have some orange juice, please?

A: Sure. Do you want a banana?

B: No, thanks. I'd rather have a peach.

Translate from Russian into English.

W: May, I take your order, please?

L: Yes, please.

M: To start with I'd like the chicken soup.

L: Chicken soup for me, too, please.

W: Sure. And for the main course?

M: I'd like the steak.

L: And the grilled fish for me, please.

W: Of course. Would you like something to drink?

M: Just some water, please.

W: Very well.

L: How is your steak?

M: Delicious. What about the fish?

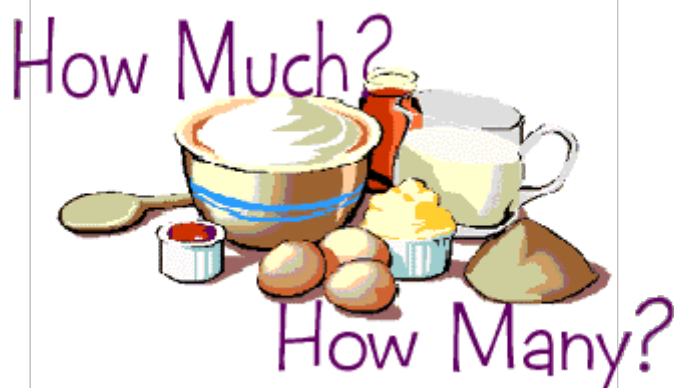
L: Very tasty, thank you.

W: Is everything all right?

M: Yes, thank you.

L: Can we have the bill, please?

W: Of course, sir.

**Practical work on grammar**

Much – с неисчисл. сущ.

сущ. НЕМНОГО

A little - с неисчисл.

Many- с исчисл. сущ. МНОГО A few – с исчисл. сущ.
 A lot of – в утвердит. предл.
 со всеми сущ.

2 Fill in the blanks with “much”, “many” or “a lot of”.

- 1 There are _____ birds in the sky.
- 2 I haven't got _____ homework today.
- 3 John hasn't got _____ money.
- 4 There aren't _____ cars in the street.
- 5 There is _____ coffee in the cup.
- 6 Are there _____ apples on the tree?
- 7 Jane spends _____ money at the shops.
- 8 Have you got _____ bread in the cupboard?
- 9 Are there _____ children on the beach?
- 10 We are early. We have _____ time.

3 Fill in “a little” or “a few”.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 put _____ flour | 6 add _____ baking soda |
| 2 add _____ sugar | 7 chop _____ potatoes |
| 3 slice _____ apples | 8 boil _____ spaghetti |
| 4 cut _____ oranges | 9 bake _____ bread |
| 5 pour _____ honey | 10 add _____ butter |

4 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Have you got _____ friends?
 A many B much C a lot of
- 2 There are _____ people in the room.
 A much B a little C a lot of
- 3 Can I have _____ sugar, please?
 A a few B a little C a lot of
- 4 How _____ oranges are on the table?
 A many B a few C much
- 5 How _____ money has Fred got?
- 6 There are _____ monkeys at the zoo.
 A much B a few C a little
- 7 There are _____ chairs in the room.
 A a little B much C a few
- 8 There is _____ tuna in the tin.
 A much B a few C a little
- 9 Please, buy _____ cucumbers!
 A a little B many C a few
- 10 We don't need _____ eggs.
 A much B a little C a lot of

Put "a lot of" in the appropriate place in the sentence. Translate.

We met interesting people at the party.

I ate fish for lunch.

She bought nice shoes for the next summer.

They have problems in their business.

There is water in the bath.

Rewrite the questions by replacing some with "a little" or "a few".

Would you like some cheese?

Would you like some mineral water?

Would you like some strawberries?

Can I offer you some black coffee?

Can I offer you some bread?

Shall I bring you some biscuits?

Shall I bring you some plums?

Would you like some meat?

Put the appropriate word in parentheses.

There is too ... (much/many/a few) salt in the soup. (В супе слишком много соли.)

There are ... (much/a little/a few) sky-scrapers in our city. (В нашем городе есть несколько небоскребов.)

I've got ... (much/a few/a little) albums of this singer. (У меня есть несколько альбомов этого исполнителя.)

My job allows me to travel ... (much/many/a few). (Моя работа позволяет мне много путешествовать.)

We've got ... (little/many/few) free time. (У нас мало свободного времени.)

I have never seen so ... (much/little/many) stars in the sky. (Я никогда не видел так много звезд в небе.)

Anna spent ... (much/a few/a little) days in Rome. (Анна провела несколько дней в Риме.)

I'd like just ... (much/a few/a little) tea. (Я бы хотел лишь немного чая.)

There was very ... (little/few/many) rain last autumn. (Прошлой осенью было очень мало дождей.)

Very ... (few/little/much) Russian tourists are staying at our hotel. (Очень мало русских туристов проживает в нашем отеле.)

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

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