

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ ЗАБАЙКАЛЬСКОГО КРАЯ

Государственное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

«Забайкальский государственный колледж»

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические рекомендации

к практическим занятиям

(4 часть) для студентов 1 курса

специальности

43.02.15. «Поварское и кондитерское дело»

Чита 2021

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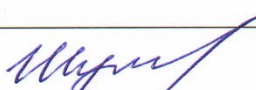
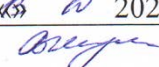
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Чита 2021

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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.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение	5
Тематический план практических занятий	6
Практические занятия № 17,18	7
Практическое занятие № 19	11
Практические занятия № 20,21	28

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 1.9 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни	Практические занятия № 23, №24 Виды спорта. Спорт в жизни людей Грамматика: Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.	4	Чтение поисковое, составлять рассказ о себе, диалогов по данной теме. Упражнения на грамматические темы. Аудирование.
	Практическое занятие №25 Спорт в моей жизни	2	Чтение поисковое, составлять рассказ о себе, диалогов по данной теме. Упражнения на звуки. буквы
Тема 1.10 Экскурсия и путешествия	Практические занятия № 26, 27 Экскурсия, виды отдыха, путешествия Грамматика: Будущее неопределенное время.	4	Аудирование, чтение с выделением информации, упражнения
	Практическое занятие № 28 Виды путешествий. Составление маршрута	2	

Раздел 1. Тема 1.9. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни.

Практические занятия №23,24

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 «Sport and Games»/Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

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

Знание: лексического материала по теме, работа с лексикой, грамматического материала «Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий».

Умение: чтение, перевод текста «Sport and Games». Выполнять лексико-грамматических упражнений. диалогической речи, составление диалога – расспроса, диалога – побуждения по предложенным темам.

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

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

Содержание работы

Read the motto of our lesson, translate it and Express your opinion.

Thousands years ago, ancient Greeks said: “A sound mind is in a sound body

<https://youtu.be/gftaUSg3Q2I>

Look at the screen and read the poem. What is the main idea of it?

Sports for everybody

I go out cycling every day,

I get strong and hard that way,

And I play football at weekends,

With all my other healthy friends.

We like to run and swim and walk

Let’s move around, no time to talk!

So we enjoy sport anyway,

We love to do sport every day

We can go fishing all the day.
 We can jog around the park,
 It's very good for the heart.
 Yes, we like to swim and run and walk,
 Let's move around, no time to talk!
 So we enjoy sport anyway,
 We love to do sport every day.

- What proverbs about sport do you know?

After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.

После обеда посиди, после ужина милю пройди.

In sports and journeys men are known.

Люди познаются в спорте и в путешествиях.

4. It's not whether you win or lose that matters, it's how you play the game.

Неважно, выигрываешь ты или проигрываешь, важно, как ты играешь.

5. Stumbling is not falling.

Споткнуться - не упасть.

- And now let's review our vocabulary on the topic

a) Give the synonyms:

1. stadium – sports ground
2. spectator – a fan
3. competition – contest
4. a defeated team – a losing team

b) Name the word according to the definition:

1. a group of people acting together in a game or sports - team
2. an enthusiastic supporter – fan
3. a man or a woman who trains people for games and sports - coach
4. an area used for sports training and competition – sports ground

c) How do we call people who:

play football (footballer), cricket(batsman), tennis(tennis player), go swimming(swimmer), jumping(jumper), running(runner), windsurfing(surfer), ride a bike(cyclist)

d) Take a card and name kinds of sport or a game according to the definition:

1. This sport is played on a large open field where players can only use their feet to kick a ball into a goal (football)
2. This sport is played on the ice and the players use sticks to hit a puck into a goal. (hockey)
3. This sport can be played on the beach where players hit a ball over a net. (volleyball)
4. This sport is played by throwing a ball down an alley. If you hit down all ten pins you get a strike. (bowling)
5. A form of football in which the players use their hands for carrying the ball. (rugby)
6. A game played in a field of grass for two sides of eleven players each with a ball, bat(бита) and eleven wickets (ворота). It is very popular in England. (cricket)
7. A game for two or four persons played by striking a tennis ball with rackets over a net stretched across a walled court. (tennis)

8. A game for 2 teams that you play with a ball and a basket. (basketball)
9. This kind of sport includes things like running, jumping and others. (athletics)
10. The art of fighting with fists, usually with thick gloves in a special ring. (boxing)
11. A game like tennis played indoors or outdoors. Instead of balls shuttlecocks are used. (badminton)

e) Name:

1. ball games
2. outdoor games
3. indoor games
4. winter kinds of sport
5. summer kinds of sport

- Now it's time to divide into two groups.

Task1. You know a lot of kinds of sport and games. Look at the screen and put the names of sport according to your preference. In a few minutes you'll exchange your opinions.

- **What sports are popular in our country?**

- We can say that much attention is paid to sport in our country. Now let's talk about your attitude to sport.

An interesting task was given to some students of our group. They asked students of your class about sport and we are eager to know the results of this survey.

1. Do you prefer going in for sports or watching it on TV?
2. Is sport a part of our everyday life?
3. Is sport important to you?
4. What is your favorite kind of sport?
5. Who is the best sportsman in your class?

-We have summarized the interview and want to share our results with you. Let's start.

-The results of the interview show us that you are interested in sport and think that it is very important to go in for it but now most of you are only watch it on TV.

Some students in our group have prepared a short report about what sport is for you.

- Many people like sport. But a great number of people don't go in for sports. Are you good or against sport? Let's divide into two groups. The 1st group will think and tell us about good sides of sport, another one – about bad sides of sport.

Sport helps people to stay in good shape, helps to support health and prevents from illness.

It makes me strong and fast

It helps me to keep fit

It builds character

It teaches me to win and to lose

It's very good for my heart

Sport allows you to make friends with a number of people.

Sport increases fitness.

Sport decreases your weight.

Sport gives you an increased sense of individuality.

It gives you a real pleasure.

Sport gives you a chance to acquire self-confidence.

Sport is **bad** because

Some sports cost a lot of money.

Sport can be dangerous.

It's not very useful.

It takes a lot of energy and time.

We have no time to walk with friends

It needs to work very hard.

Some sportsmen are addicted to drugs.

Sport can be unfair.

We can break legs and arms. Etc

Try to complete and give your opinion.

As for me I think...

I should add...

Sport is very useful but...

On the one hand it...

On the other hand...

In my opinion...

- Well, finally, your marks for today's class are the following...

- You know there are many different sports and games in the world. But nowadays many young people try new sports. Some of them are extreme. I want you to look at the screen again and try to remember the names of sports.

Read it carefully, write it down in a notebook, and try to create your own story based on these samples:

Sport is very important in our life.

It helps us to keep fit and to be healthy.

The most popular kinds of sport in Russia are football, volleyball, tennis and hockey.

The most popular kinds of sport in Britain are football, cricket and golf.

The most popular kinds of sport in the USA are rugby, ice hockey, basketball, baseball, and football. In winter people like skiing, skating, snowboarding and playing hockey.

In summer people like swimming, playing football or badminton and jogging.

Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in different sections and take part in sport competitions.

I think PE is a very important subject at college. The students play basketball, volleyball, table tennis and football.

My favorite kind of sport is...

My Attitude to Sports

Let me tell you about my own attitude to sports and sportsmen.

To begin with I must say that sport is one of the things that always keep people fit.

I think that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Physically inactive people get older earlier than those who have plenty of exercises. If you do daily exercises regularly you feel refreshed, have a good posture and that makes you feel well.

Wise people say that good health is a great blessing. Everyone should do all possible to stay healthy. Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from diseases and pain.

There is a truthful Latin proverb: "A sound mind is in a sound body". If you want to keep yourself fit, you are to go in for sports.

Sport is very popular in our family. Together with my father we do our usual morning exercises at home and twice a week we have our basketball training in the sports club and in summer we like to swim most of all, because swimming makes a man healthy and strong.

I'm a hockey fan, too. I try to watch every hockey match on TV. Moreover I take part in different sports competitions which our school organizes from time to time. The most popular kinds of sport in our school are football, basketball, gymnastics, and wrestling. Some boys are also fond of boxing. Among girls callisthenics is very popular. All these sports have their strong supporters.

My favourite kind of sport is tennis. I have been playing it since I was eleven years old, and the more I play it, the more I like it. There is a good tennis court not far from my house and I often go there with my friends.

Questions:

1. Why should people go in for sports?
2. Is it difficult to choose the kind of sport you would like to go in for?
3. Why are the lessons of physical training at school so important?
4. What kind of sport are you fond of?
5. Why are you fond of this kind of sport?

Vocabulary:

to keep fit — быть здоровым, быть в форме

to do daily exercises — ежедневно делать физзарядку

to feel refreshed — чувствовать себя бодрым, обновленным

posture — осанка

blessing — благо

disease — болезнь

truthful — верный, правильный, правдивый

competitions — соревнования

wrestling — борьба

callisthenics — ритмическая гимнастика

Read texts about sports in different countries, translate them, and get ready for an interview:

SPORT IN THE USA

American sports are in some way different from European sports. When Americans talk about football, they usually don't mean the same game which is called football in Europe. For European football they have another name - soccer. Most soccer teams are non-professional and they belong to colleges and universities. There is no national organization of soccer, no national championships. Nevertheless it can't be said that soccer is unpopular in the USA. Matches between college teams collect a lot of public.

American football is what is called Rugby or 'rugger' in Europe. It is played by teams of fifteen men with an oval ball. This egg - shaped ball can be kicked or carried along in hands, and thrown. Rugby originated in the 19th century in Britain at Rugby school.

Rugby is extremely popular in the United States but the national American game is considered baseball. It is a type of ball game which is played with a ball and a bat (or club). Baseball is somewhat -similar to Russian lapta. It is mainly a professional sport.

Boxing is also should be mentioned among the most popular sports in the USA. The names of its stars and idols, especially heavy - weights, are as known as the names of pop - and film -stars. There's women's professional boxing too, though many people think that it is against women's nature. Nevertheless women's boxing holds the second place after tennis in the sports show business.

A lot of Americans of all ages go in for sports for their health because sport keeps people fit and makes them better organized. Most Americans go in for jogging, in the morning and in the evening one can see running people in the parks, squares, stadiums and in the streets. Jogging seems to be a national hobby of the Americans.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the difference between football and rugby?
2. What type of game is baseball?
3. Why don't many people like women's boxing?
4. What kind of sports can be called a national hobby of the Americans?

SPORT IN BRITAIN

The British have a reputation for being mad about sports. In fact they like watching sports more than playing them. The British are spectators and the most popular spectator sports are cricket and football.

Football is the most popular game. Football, or soccer, is an example of a professional game. The game of football was first played in Britain, and later people began to play football in other countries. There are many amateur soccer players in Britain who play the game on Saturday or Sunday afternoon. Amateur clubs often play against professionals.

Almost every school has its football team and every boy in Britain knows a lot about the game. He can tell you the names of the players in the most important teams, he has pictures of them and knows the results of many matches.

Rugby is another popular British sport which is played in other countries. It is also called rugby football. The story is told that in 1823 boys at Rugby school in England were playing football in the normal way, when suddenly one boy picked the ball up and ran with it. That was how a new game was born.

There are two forms of rugby football: the amateur game and the professional game. The two games have different rules.

Football is the favorite winter game in Britain and cricket is the favourite summer sport.

Amateur cricket has the same rules as the professional game. A typical amateur cricket match takes place on a village green, open space in the centre of the village. It is played between two teams - the "home" team and the "visitors" who come from another village.

Most Englishmen like the game of cricket very much. It is a long game. A cricket match may be a one - day match, or it may last two or three days and then it is called a two - or three-day match. Though fewer English people go to watch the game these days than in the first years after the war, it is still very popular. To some people cricket is just an old game (it started about three hundred years ago in England) played by twenty - two men. To others it is an intellectual game. But even those who do not like it know one thing - it gave a very popular phrase to the English language. If a man says that something is “not cricket”, everybody will understand that it is ungentlemanly. It isn't cricket to run off with your best friend's girl for example.

The problem with cricket at the moment is that too many people think that it belongs to old England. But England without cricket is like Hamlet without Prince or bacon without eggs.

b) Say what information the text gives about:

1. classification of sports; 2. the popularity of foot - ball; 3. the history of rugby; 4. cricket.

c) Think and answer:

1. What kinds of spectator sports are the most popular in Britain?
2. What are the two forms of rugby football?
3. Are there favourite summer and winter games in Britain?
4. Can you name any internationally known English sportsmen?
5. Are rugby and cricket that popular in our country? Why?
6. What do English people mean saying that something is “not cricket”?

Sport in Russia

Can you give a description to the word "sport"? Sport is an organized, competitive, entertaining and skilful activity, which requires following some certain rules. It is an integral part of our life. It is very popular among people of all nationalities and different age groups. Sport helps us to be in good form, to keep fit, it makes us more organized, disciplined and strong-willed.

Russia is a country famous for its outstanding brilliant sportsmen, especially in winter kinds of sport. Russian teams take worthy places at world championships in ice hockey as well as in figure skating.

Sport has become very popular among young generation, since from early childhood children are trained to sport life. Russian schools and universities offer students a wide choice of sporting activities. It can be tennis, table tennis, volleyball, basketball, swimming, football, judo, boxing and others. There are a lot of sport clubs in Russia specialized in various sports, which admit children and teenagers. Many members of such clubs take part in numerous competitions, struggle for medals.

Russian people like to do many different sports. In summer they usually swim a lot, roller-skate and ride a bicycle. All sports grounds are crowded with football lovers. But winter sports are closer to Russian people. As soon as the first snow falls, nearly all the lovers of the country take their cross-country skis and lay out a ski trail.

Young sportsmen adore snowboarding and Alpine skiing. Ski resorts all around the country become more and more popular, especially among the youth. It's not

enough for snowboarders just to be able to surf down the slide. It's a must for every respected boarder to show at least 5 different stunts, otherwise he or she would not be considered "cool". There is nothing more attractive for Russian people in winter than skiing for the whole day and then sitting with friends, chatting and drinking hot tea. The equipment for Alpine skiing and snowboarding is quite expensive, but young sportsmen use the equipment that they rent at the ski resorts.

You can't forget about another favourite winter sport of the Russians — it is skating and particularly figure skating. Nowadays many people attend outdoor or indoor skating-rinks where they can skate even in summer.

Russian people are ardent fans of extreme sports. For the last several years there occurred a new youth passion for elastic bungee jumping. You jump off a bridge or a building and fall down to the ground, but just before the moment you hit the water or the ground, an elastic rope pulls you back. There is a similar kind of sport called skysurfing. In this case, you jump out of an airplane, which is flying at the height of about 5 km, and fall down using a special board to "surf" the air.

There is a great number of fitness centres all over Russia. A year ticket to one of such centres may cost about 10.000 roubles.

Having your personal card, you have a possibility to use all offered facilities and attend all the classes included in the program. It may be everything from a simple gym equipped with a lot of up-to-date gym apparatus to some dancing classes or a swimming pool.

But still many people watch sport programmes on TV and are sure that they can be called sport-lovers. Some of them are keen on attending football and hockey matches at the stadium in order to feel a unique atmosphere. There is a huge amount of football fans in Russia. The sense of empathy is very common for Russian people. The team spirit lives in them, that is why they are always ready to support their compatriots at any championship. Although there are many good professionals in such famous football clubs as Zenit, Spartak, Rubin and Locomotive, their achievements are not very great, but even this fact can't influence the fans' attitude to their favourite teams.

Questions:

1. Describe the word "sport" in your own words. Do you agree with the given description?
2. Do you go in for sports?
3. What is your favourite sport? Why?
4. Do you like winter or summer sports more?
5. Are there any sport classes in your school?
6. What kinds of sport competitions are held in your school?
7. Russia is famous for its brilliant sportsmen, isn't it?
8. Why has sport become very popular among young generation?
9. What kinds of sport clubs are there in Russia?
10. What is bungee jumping?
11. Why bungee jumping is called an extreme sport?
12. How does a Russian person prefer to spend time on a sunny winter day?
13. Are there any fitness centres in your district?

14. What is the most popular sports game in Russia?
 15. Can you name any famous Russian football clubs?

Read the dialogues in pairs, pay attention to the questions and answers, and write down the expressions in a notebook:

Andrew: Good morning. Peter.

Peter: Hi. How are you doing ?

Andrew: O.K. Thanks.

Peter: Would you like to go to the stadium tomorrow? I've got two tickets.

Andrew: Who's playing?

Peter: "Rangers" and "Black Hawks".

Andrew: I'd love to. Thank you very much. I'm sure the game will be interesting.

Peter: It sure will.

Andrew: When does the game begin?

Peter: At 5.30. By the way, could you come to pick me up at 4.30? My car is broken down.

Andrew: Of course. I'll come and get you at 4.30.

Peter: Thanks. See you tomorrow.

Andrew: Bye.

1) "Rangers" – "Рейнджеры", хоккейная команда профессионалов г. Нью-Йорка.

2) "Black Hawks" – "Черные ястребы", хоккейная команда профессионалов г. Чикаго.

Ann: What kind of sport do you go in for?

Jim: In winter I go skating and skiing. Sometimes I play hockey. In summer I go in for swimming and rowing. Besides that I like athletics such as running and jumping.

Ann: I see. As for me. I prefer indoor games. I can play chess, draughts and table – tennis.

Jim: Oh, that's fine.

Ann: Would you care for a game of table - tennis now ?

Jim: Frankly speaking I am not a good player.

Ann: Never mind. I'll try to teach you and you'll see how well I can do it.

Jim: All right. Let's go to the gym.

.....

Nick: Mike, would you like to see a good soccer match at the city stadium?

Mike: No. I don't feel well today. I don't want to go out in weather like this. Go by yourself or else keep me company in front of the TV.

Nick: I don't like leaving my friends alone. So it will have to be TV for tonight. When is the game being shown?

Mike: Don't know. But here's a sports paper. I think our city has a good chance of winning this match now that Brown is a goal - keeper. He is a very good goal – keeper and is in excellent form at the moment. He is highly praised in the press.

Nick: So, we don't have to worry about him today. Now, let's listen to the commentator. He is reading the names of the visiting team

2 Tasks for creating a dialog in pairs. Create a question dialog on the topic "My favorite athlete", use the questions given below:

Do you like sports?

1. Which sport do you think is the best?
2. What kind of sport do you prefer?
3. Do you like?
4. What is your favorite sportsmen?
5. What do you think about this sportsmen?

What qualities of character of this athlete do you like?

Which team do you support? За какую команду ты болеешь? I am a fan of Spartak,

3. Письменные задания в тетради:

«Расставь буквы»

There is a chain of numbers; your task is to decode the words using the alphabet and translate them.

19, 16, 15, 18, 20, 19, 13, 1, 14

15, 12, 25, 13, 16, 9, 3 7, 1, 13, 5, 19

23, 18, 5, 19, 20, 12, 9, 14

23-5-9-7-8-20-12-9-6-20-9-14-7

1-5-18-15-2-9-3-19

Задание 4. «Отгадай кто это?»

Play football (footballer or football player)

Tennis (tennis player)

Go swimming (swimmer)

Jumping (jumper)

Running (runner)

Windsurfing (surfer)

Practical work on grammar



1. 1. Select the correct adjective degree in parentheses:

Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know.

Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best).

Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine.

This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had!

This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one.

Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday?

I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world.

Steve Jobs is (more famous, famouser) than Stephen Wozniak.

This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week.

Our new house is (more expensive, expensiver) than the old one.

Girls are usually (cleaner, more clean) than boys.
Chemistry was (harder, the hardest) subject at school.

2. Write three degrees of comparison of the following words:

H-p: wet – wetter – the wettest

expensive – more expensive – the most expensive

1. big (большой) 2. clever (умный) 3. good (хороший) 4. pleasant (приятный) 5. poor (бедный) 6. bad (плохой) 7. funny (смешной) 8. important (важный) 9. sunny (солнечный) 10. far (далекий) 11. comfortable (удобный) 12. wise (мудрый)

3. Make sentences from these words and translate them.

most – the Mona Lisa – in – is – painting – the – famous – the – world.

longer – the Don – is – the Volga – than.

more – Spain – Germany – than – beautiful – is.

London – city – in – biggest – the – England – is.

the – team – Adam – is – worst – the – player – in.

4. Write three degrees of comparison for the following adverbs. Which of these adverbs do not form any degrees of comparison?

Well, badly, far, here, outside, easily, mostly, fast, loudly, usually, carefully, happily, patiently, dangerously

Open the brackets, using the required form of the adjective.

We should eat (healthy) food.

It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.

The man is (tall) than that one.

This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.

The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi.

Insert as...as or so...as.

Mike is... tall...Pete.

My room is...light...one.

Kate is not.. .nice...Ann.

This book is not.. .thin.. .that one.

Sergei is...old...Michael.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

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

Раздел 1.

Тема 1.9 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни. Спорт в моей жизни

Практическое занятие № 25

Цель: совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Работа по развитию навыков и умений диалогической речи, составление диалога – расспроса, диалога – побуждения по предложенным темам. Выполнение грамматических упражнений.

Приобретаемые умения и навыки:

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

Знание: лексического материала по теме, работа с лексикой, грамматического материала «Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий».

Умение: чтение, перевод текстов раздела «Sport and Games». Выполнять лексико-грамматических упражнений. диалогической речи, составление диалога – расспроса, диалога – побуждения по предложенным темам.

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:

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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

Read the poem. Express your opinion

First, let's work with our tongues:

Sport is fun for girls and boys.

It's much better than the toys.

You can sledge and ski and skate

And play snowballs with Kate,

You can swim and play football,

Hockey, tennis, basketball.

You can jump, and you can run,

You can have a lot of fun

Read the text, translate it, and express your opinion.

My Attitude to Sports

If you want to be healthy, strong and beautiful you should go in for sports. If you want to keep yourselves fit, you should go in for sport regularly. Nobody likes to be stout and clumsy.

We enjoy watching nice bodies of sportsmen, their strength and adroitness.

When I go in for sports I feel wonderful. I don't sneeze or cough. I am cheerful, active and full of energy. I try to do some training almost every day. In summer I go swimming or rowing. I enjoy spending winter holidays in the country. There I can ski or skate. Certainly, it depends on the weather. But all the same in the country there are more possibilities for this than in town.

For those who have already determined to go in for sport is very important to choose the kind of sport he likes best. Some games are quiet, others are very lively, active. Some kinds of sports need simple equipments and facilities, others — rather complex ones.

First touch to sports and games we make in childhood. Later on in school we discover our favourite sports and games. I doubt whether the bare idea that sport is helpful to make us healthy, will make somebody go in for sport if he doesn't like physical exercises. That's why the lessons of physical training at school are very important.

At school we have PT lessons twice a week. Our sports teacher is a reasonable woman. She realizes that those who want to become professionals attend specialized sport sections but the majority of us will remain amateurs.

Our teacher considers her pupils must enjoy sports, then they will go in for sports and when they graduate from school. And I completely agree with her.

As for me I enjoy basketball. Basketball is a dynamic and interesting game. It develops many good qualities such as rapid reaction, accuracy, dexterity, agility, endurance, will-power and collective spirit. The object of the game is quite simple. To win you must put the ball through the hoop more often than your opponent. This means the basketball player must learn to shoot effectively. All the players may take part in both the attack and the defence.

I have already realized that sport is desperately necessary for everybody. I'd like to give you advice: if you haven't choose the kind of sport for you yet, do it and you'll see: your life will become more interesting.

Read translate it, and express your opinion

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games.

For the period of the Games all the wars stopped. So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later.

In 1894 French Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed all the sports governing bodies and pointed out the significance of sport and its educational value.

Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition.

In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policy-making body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries, which take part in the Olympic Games.

Summer and Winter Games are held separately.

Summer and Winter Sports

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of every nationality and class are united.

The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting^ hunting, hockey and, in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow — skating, skiing and tobogganing. It's so nice to go to the skating-rink on a frosty sunny day. Some people prefer to be out of town in such weather and to sledge or to ski in the woods. Many people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping.

Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interests; this game is played in all the countries of the world.

The other games that have firmly established themselves in favour in different countries are cricket, volley-ball, basketball, and so on. Badminton is also very popular both with young and old.

All the year round many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, gymnastics and track and field events. Scores of young girls and women go in for callisthenics. Over the last few years aerobics has become popular with young girls and women. Aerobics helps them to be slim, healthy and strong. The interest for it greatly increased thanks to Jane Fonda, a prominent American actress, the founder of this kind of sport. This woman may serve as an impressive example of inexhaustible health, cheerfulness and beauty. Being a great enthusiast of aerobics she has been trying to initiate many women all over the world into this sport.

Among indoor games which one can go in for all the year round are billiards, table tennis, draughts, chess, of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries.

So we have all grounds to say that sport is one of the things that makes people kin.

Questions:

1. When and where did the Olympic Games begin?
2. Why did the Olympic Games become the symbol of peace and friendship ?
3. When did the Games in Greece stop?
4. Who renewed the Olympic movement?
5. When and where did the first modern Games take place?
6. When was the International Olympic Committee set up? What is its function?
7. Are Summer and Winter Games held separately?
8. Where were the latest Olympic Games held?

DOING SPORT AND KEEPING FIT

We live in a polluted world, that is why more and more people are concerned about their health and that is why more and more of them start going in for sport.

Sport plays an important role in people's life. It is popular among the young and the

old. Many people do morning exercises, go jogging and go to the gym. Others prefer watching sports games on TV and listening to sports news rather than going in for sport. There are some reasons for that. The main reason is that sport takes a lot of time. If you want to be a professional sportsman, you will have to train hard several times a week, or even every day. Those who work hard making money can't afford that. But you can be an amateur, too. This means that you are not a professional sportsman and you go in for sport because you like it. A lot of people are sports amateurs today. In winter they ski and skate, they like playing football, cycling and roller-blading in summer.

Sport is also a good way to keep fit, and everybody knows that keeping fit and being healthy is important. A healthy person can work easily and live a happy life. Keeping fit has become an important part of our life. We should remember that we were not created for sitting at table all day, so it is very important to spend a few minutes doing some exercises every day.

Physical Education is an important subject in Russian schools now. Pupils have physical training twice a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball during the lessons. School teachers turn pupils' training into enjoyment, not obligation. A lot of different competitions are held at school and many pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and win.

There are many kinds of sport in Russia. They are: football, hockey, skating and skiing. Russia is also known for its gymnasts, figure skaters and tennis players.

As for me, I do sport regularly. I am not a professional, I am an amateur. I play football with my friends and I jog in the morning. But my favourite sport is swimming and I go to the swimming-pool twice a week. This helps me feel fit and healthy. My father used to play football and hockey when he was a teenager but now he prefers watching these sports games on television. My mom likes watching figure skating.

But keeping fit doesn't mean only doing sport. It also includes the right way of eating. Nowadays it is very popular to go on a diet. On the one hand, it makes you feel better because you avoid eating fatty and unhealthy food, but on the other hand, some people start eating very little and they lose weight and do not look healthy at all.

You need to get all types of vitamins to keep your body healthy. You should eat fruit and vegetables because they contain a lot of important vitamins and one of them is vitamin C. Fruit and vegetables also have fiber, which is very important for our health.

A lot of people like spending most of their spare time watching TV or working at computers. Such people ruin their eyes and their muscles do not work well. This way of life is not healthy. There are also bad habits that can damage your health. They include smoking, drinking alcohol and taking drugs. A lot of young people prefer smoking to going in for sport and this is not good.

I try to lead a healthy life, because I like feeling fit and happy.

Form the comparative and superlative degrees of these adjectives.

Hot, small, happy, expensive

In this test, you can check how well you have mastered the degrees of comparison of adjectives.

1. It was ____ music I have ever heard.
A) more beautiful B) less beautiful C) the most beautiful D) beautiful
E) most beautiful
2. I have ____ time than he does.
A) bigger B) large C) most D) less E) least
3. Your English is much ____ now. You've made ____ mistakes this time.
A) best / least B) better / less C) the best / less D) good / less E) best / the least
4. Please, tell me something ____ than this old joke.
A) interesting B) less interesting C) more interesting D) the most interesting
E) the least interesting
5. It is much ____ to speak English than to understand.
A) -B) the most difficult C) more difficult D) difficult E) most difficult
6. He is ____ among his classmates.
A) old B) taller C) the youngest D) short E) higher
7. I make ____ mistakes now than last year.
A) few B) fewer C) - D) the fewest E) fewest
8. It is ____ and ____ to live here than there.
A) warm / most pleasant B) warmer / pleasant C) warmest / pleasanter D) warmer /
more pleasant E) warm / more pleasant
9. Which is ____ country in the UK?
A) industrial B) the most industrial C) more industrial D) most industrial E)
industrial
10. The ____ you start, the ____ you'll finish.
A) soon / more quickly B) sooner / more quickly C) sooner / quickly D) soon /
quickly
E) more sooner / more quickly

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

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

Раздел 1.

Тема 1.10 Экскурсия и путешествия

Практические занятия № 26, 27, 28

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 текст 'Planning a trip' модальные глаголы. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Содержание работы

‘Youth likes to wander’

Молодежь склонна к странствиям.

Значение: В Великобритании неслучайно принято брать «gap year» перед поступлением в университет и посвящать его путешествиям. Пока человек молод, не обременен семейными заботами, он открыт миру и готов переживать не только неудобства в пути, но и неожиданные приключения



Read the text, translate it and answer the questions

Vocabulary:

to travel — путешествовать

journey — путешествие

dangerous — опасный

ticket — билет

train — поезд

bicycle — велосипед

profitable — доходный

to go sightseeing — осматривать достопримечательности

to enjoy — наслаждаться

People began to travel ages ago. The very first travellers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else.

Their journeys were very dangerous-but still people keep on going to the unknown lands. Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed.

You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are interpreters that will help you. With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

Tourism became a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have a great time learning about new countries, going sightseeing, resting and enjoying themselves.

Answer the questions

Who were the first travellers?

2. Were their journeys safe?

3. Why did they go on trip?

4. Is it more convenient to travel now?

5. What kinds of transport can you choose from?

6. Is tourism a profitable business? Why?

Read the text and get ready to answer the questions.

Are you fond of travelling? Have you travelled a lot?

What places have you visited? What impressed you most?

Why do people travel? How do different people spend their holidays?

What means of travelling do you know?

What are their advantages and disadvantages?

How do you prefer to travel? Why?

Why do people take a camera with them? What do they usually photograph?

What do we see and learn while travelling?

Have you ever travelled by sea? Was it a liner or a small boat?

Do you get seasick?

Have you ever taken a holiday cruise down the Volga, the Kama or along the Black Sea coast?

Some people prefer to travel on their own and hate travelling in a group.

What about you?

Have you ever been abroad? How did you travel?

What countries would you like to visit? Why?

Vocabulary

abroad - за границей

all over the world - во всём мире

different - разные

way of life - образ жизни

musical rhythms - музыкальные ритмы

shop window - витрина магазина

rity-dweller - горожанин

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Read and translate the dialogue. Use it as a pattern for your role play.

Delegate Registration

Secretary: What's your name, please?

Delegate: My name's John Brown.

Secretary: How old are you?

Delegate: I'm 54.

Secretary: What's your occupation?

Delegate: I'm a physical education teacher. Secretary: What's your nationality?

Delegate: I'm English.

Secretary: Where d'you come from?

Delegate: London.

The Grand Hotel.

Secretary: What's your permanent address? Delegate: 22, Holland Park, London,

W. 11. Secretary: Where are you staying over here? Delegate: The Grand Hotel.

Role play. Imagine that you are at the hotel abroad. Dramatize the dialogue.

At the hotel

A sportsman: Good morning.

An administrator: Good morning.

A sportsman: My name is Victor. My surname is Petrov .

I have reserved a room for three nights.

An administrator: Would you like a single or a double room?

A sportsman: I'd like a single one.

An administrator: Your room is number 56. May I have your passport?

A sportsman: Yes, please. Here's my passport.

An administrator: Thank you. Here's the key to your room.

A sportsman: Thank you.

Read the text and try to memorize this useful information for travellers.

A World Guide to Good manners. How not to behave badly abroad

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is a simple test.

Imagine you have arranged a meeting at four o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they're German, they'll be bang on time. If they're American, they'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they are British, they'll be 15 minutes late, and you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

When the European Community began to increase in size, several guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette. At first many people thought this was a joke, especially the British, who seemed to assume that the widespread understanding of their language meant a corresponding understanding of English customs. Very soon they had to change their ideas, as they realized that they had a lot to learn about how to behave with their foreign business friends.

The British are happy to have a business lunch and discuss business matters with a drink during the meal; the Japanese prefer not to work while eating. Lunch is a time to relax and get to know one another, and they rarely drink at lunchtime.

The Germans like to talk business before dinner; the French like to eat first and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

Taking off your jacket and rolling up your sleeves is a sign of getting down to work in Britain and Holland, but in Germany people regard it as taking it easy. American executives sometimes signal their feeling of ease and importance in their offices by putting their feet on the desk whilst on the telephone. In Japan, people would be shocked. Showing the soles of your feet is the height of bad manners. It is a social insult only exceeded by blowing your nose in public.

The Japanese have perhaps the strictest rules of social and business behaviour. Seniority is very important, and a younger man should never be sent to complete a business deal with an older Japanese man. The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position. When it is handed to a person in a superior position, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully, and not just put it in your pocket! Also a bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

The Americans sometimes find it difficult to accept the more formal Japanese manners. They prefer to be casual and more informal, as illustrated by the universal "Have a nice day!" American waiters have a one-word imperative 'Enjoy!'

The British, of course, are cool and reserved. The great topic of conversation between strangers in Britain is the weather - unemotional and impersonal.

In America, the main topic between strangers is the search to find a geographical link. "Oh, really? You live in Ohio? I had an uncle who once worked there."

"When in Rome do as the Romans do". Here are some final tips for travelers.

In France you shouldn't sit down in a cafe until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.

In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minutes saying hello.

In Pakistan you mustn't wink. It is offensive.

In the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking, or smoking. Also, you should take care not to admire anything in your hosts' home. They will feel that have to give it to you.

In Thailand you should clasp your hands together and lower your head and your eyes when you greet someone.

Choose the correct answer.

Which nationality is the most punctual?

The British The German The American The Italians

Which nationality is the least punctual?

The Italians The British The Americans The Germans

Why did the British think that everyone understood their customs?

Because they thought highly of other nationalities.

Because the European Community began to increase in size.

Because a lot of guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette.

Because they believed that people acquire the knowledge of British customs together with the English language.

Which nationality likes to eat and do business at the same time?

The Japanese The British The Germans The French

Why would the Japanese be shocked if somebody put his feet on the desk?

Because they would consider it the ignorance of their habits.

Because they would never expect such a thing to happen.

Because they would consider the person crazy.

Because they would think that the person is extremely ill-bred.

Why is it necessary to exchange business cards when you meet the Japanese?

They must know how to behave with you.

They don't shake hands.

It is essential for them to know your age.

It is an ancient custom.

Why do the Americans find it difficult to accept Japanese manners?

They find the Japanese customs senseless.

They consider the Japanese old fashioned.

They prefer not to be so formal.

They think it is difficult to complete a business deal with people in Japan.

Why is it not a good idea to say that you like your Egyptian friend's vase?

He may feel shocked by your emotional speech.

He may dislike it.

He may feel that he has to present it to you.

He may be embarrassed.

What is the main topic of conversation between strangers in America?

The weather. Politics. Latest news. Familiar places.

In what country do people have no special rules of behaviour about hands?

Thailand. Japan. Egypt. Britain.

Read and translate the text.

Travel Wisely, Travel Well

Traveling businessman

A businessman who travels all over the world gives a little advice on "wise travelling". I have learned, often the hard way, that there are a few simple rules about how to make life easier both before and after your journey.

First of all, always check and double-check departure times. It is amazing how few people really do this carefully. Once I arrived at the airport a few minutes after ten. My secretary had got the ticket for me and I thought she had said that the plane left at 10.50. I walked calmly to the departure desk, thinking I still had a little time to spare. I hadn't bothered to take a good look at the ticket. The clerk at the desk told me politely but firmly that the departure time was 10.15 and the flight was, according to international regulations, "now closed". I had to wait three hours for the next one and missed an important meeting.

The second rule is to remember that even in this age of credit cards, it is still important to have at least a little of the local currency with you when you arrive in a country. This can be absolutely essential if you are flying to a place few tourists normally visit. A few years ago I was sent to Tulsa, Oklahoma. I flew there from London via Dallas, with very little time to change planes in between. I arrived there at midnight and the bank at the airport was closed. The only way to get to my hotel was by taxi and, since I had no dollars, I offered to pay in pounds instead. "Listen,

buddy! I only take real money!" the driver said angrily. Luckily I was able to borrow a few dollars from a clerk at the hotel, but it was very embarrassing. The third and last rule is to find out as much as you can about the weather at your destination before you leave, specially, if you can take only a little luggage with you. I feel sorry for some of my colleagues for travel in heavy suits and raincoats in May, when it is fairly cool in London or Manchester, to places like Athens, Rome, or Madrid, where it is already beginning to get quite warm during the day. Few people understand just how important it is to have the right sort of clothes with you in these days of rapid air travel.

Read and translate the dialogue. Get ready to dramatize the dialogue.

At the airport

A customs officer: Can I see your passport?

A passenger: Certainly, here it is.

A customs officer: Have you anything to declare?

A passenger: Nothing.

A customs officer: What's the purpose of your visit?

A passenger: I'm attending a conference in London.

A customs officer: Well, would you mind opening this bag, please.

A passenger: There you are, please.

A customs officer: Thank you. Right. That's all. You can go now.

A passenger: Thank you.

Two customs officers and a passenger.

Try to fill-in the Short-stay Visa Application Form. Use the internet.

Designation	How To Fill-In The Section?
Last Name	
Birth Name	
First Name(s)	
Date of Birth	
Place of Birth	
Country of Birth	
Current Nationality Nationality at Birth	
Gender	
Civil Status	
Minors	
National Identity Number	
Travel Document Type	
Travel Document Number	
Issue Date	
Expiration Date	
Issued By:	
Home Address and E-mail Address Telephone	

Number	
Residence in Another Country	
Current Occupation	
Employer or Educational Institution	
The Main Purpose for Your Trip	
Destination Member State	
First Entry Member State	
Number of Entries Requested	
Length of Stay	
Schengen Visas Issued during the Last 3 Years	
Fingerprints...	
Entry Permit for Your Final Destination Country, If Applicable	
Arrival Date	
Departure Date	
Inviting Person's Name...	
Host Organization / Firm Name and Address	
Travel and Living Expenses During Your Stay Are Covered by?	
Personal Information Regarding a Family Member who is a European Union, EEA, or Swiss National	
Relationship.	
Date and Location	
Signature	

Travelling abroad.

Vocabulary

person - личность, человек avoid - избегать, уклоняться

local customs - местные обычаи offend - обижать, оскорблять

medical kit — медицинская аптечка luggage – багаж

Good advice for travellers

Look at the recommendations which we give a person who is going abroad for the first time.

Luggage consisting of 3 suitcases.

Luggage. Avoid packing too much luggage in order not to carry around many things you will never use. Only take what is really essential. Make a list of everything you pack for checking your things every time you repack on the journey.

Travel Information. Read a good travel book for finding out the most interesting places to visit, best way to travel.



These cities are worth visiting.

Local Customs. Find out as much as you can about the local customs of the country you suggest visiting in order not to offend people there.

Language. Learn some basic languages so that you can communicate with the people of the country you are going to visit. Don't forget to use expressions like: "Hello", "Goodbye", "Yes", "No", "Please", "Thank you", "You're welcome", "I'd like" and so on.

A medical kit

Health. Take along a basic medical kit in case you become ill. Include in it essential medicines, such as antibiotics, pain killers, and something for insect bites and stomach complaints. Remember also to take a supply of bandages and plasters.

X. Try to find the gerund in the text "Good advice for travelers".

<https://youtu.be/-9khRGD42ao>

Read and translate the newspaper article about real life drama.

COUPLE WHO SURVIVED AN AMAZING 66 DAYS AT SEA

Bill and Simone Butler

A couple from Miami, Bill and Simone Butler, spent sixty six days in a life-raft in the seas of Central America after their yacht sank. They survived in very good condition. Twenty-one days after they left Panama in their yacht, Siboney, they met some whales. 'They started to hit the side of the boat,' said Bill, 'and then suddenly we heard water.'

The whales' attack. Two minutes later, the yacht was sinking. They jumped into the life-raft and watched the boat go under the water. For twenty days they had tins of food, biscuits, and bottles of water. They also had a fishing-line and a machine to make salt water into drinking water - two things which saved their lives. They caught eight to ten fish a day and ate them raw. Then the line broke. So we had no more fish until something very strange happened. Some sharks came to feed, and the fish under the raft were afraid and came to the surface. I caught them with my hands.

Bill's fishing

About twenty ships passed them, but no one saw them. After fifty days at sea their life-raft was beginning to break up. Then suddenly it was all over. A fishing boat saw them and picked them up. They couldn't stand up, so the captain carried them onto his boat and took them to Costa Rica. Their two months at sea was over.

Make up an annotation of the article according to the plan:

The title of the article is ...

It is published in ...

The purpose of this article is to show ...

The author analyses (explains, characterizes, describes) ...

Some parts of the article deal with ...

The author points out ...

In conclusion the author says, that ...

Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament.

Dialogue 1

Mike: So, what are you going to do today?

John: Frankly speaking, I have no idea. What would you advise?

Mike: Why not visit Hyde Park? It's one of the most picturesque places in London. Besides you both look slightly tired and a day in the open air will do you no harm.

Susan: Yes, you're quite right. I'm tired of shopping. Wait, I heard something of the place... Hyde Park... Please, remind me of it.

Hyde Park in London.

Mike: Oh, I see you're really too tired if you forget about the best-known park in London! Hyde Park together with Kensington Gardens and Regent's Park are still called Royal because many centuries ago the kings of England usually hunted there. Now these places are the most favourite ones for a lot of people. You can walk on the grass or even lie down there if it's warm enough.

John: Great! Let's go there immediately! As far as I remember visitors can also go horse-riding. I'm fond of riding! Don't you mind, Susan?

Susan: I don't. I want to go there too. How can we get there, Mike?

Mike: We'll drive there by car. It'll take us about half an hour, if we don't get into the traffic jam.

Vocabulary

frankly speaking - откровенно говоря I have no idea - понятия не имею

Hyde Park - Гайд Парк, одна из лучших парковых зон Европы picturesque - живописный harm - вред, ущерб

immediately - немедленно, тотчас же as far as I remember - насколько я помню

traffic jam - пробка (на дорогах)

Dialogue 2

Susan: Hyde Park! Such a wonderful place! Thank you, Mike. Well... I'd like to see Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, Buckingham Palace...



The Tower of London

John: Yes! Changing of the Guard!

Susan: Why! You've already seen it twice.

John: And I'm eager to see it again. It's really fantastic! These tall fellows dressed in scarlet tunics, blue trousers and huge bearskin caps look so impressive! Let's go there now.



Changing of the Guard.

Mike: Unfortunately it's impossible today because it's too late. Changing of the Guard takes place at half past eleven every morning. But tomorrow we'll go there by all means if you don't change your mind.

Susan: Then why not go to the Tower Bridge? It's so beautiful at night! Mike: Brilliant idea! Come along!

Vocabulary

Westminster Abbey - Вестминстерское аббатство; место коронации английских королей, основано в XI веке;

The Tower of London - Лондонский Тауэр; крепость на северном берегу Темзы, которая с XI века выполняла самые разные функции: была королевским замком, тюрьмой для высокопоставленных узников, королевским арсеналом, сокровищницей и даже зоопарком

Buckingham Palace - Букингемский дворец, официальная королевская резиденция Великобритании.

I'm eager to see - я очень хочу увидеть; to be eager to do smth; to be eager for smth очень хотеть, страстно желать, стремиться

scarlet ярко-красный, пурпурный, алый

tunic - (зд.) мундир

Read the text

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers.

If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label.

Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel

without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases.

1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.

2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5.

Диалог в аэропорту (регистрация)

Agent : Good afternoon, where are you flying to?

Passenger: Good afternoon. I am flying to San Francisco.

Agent : Do you have your tickets?

Passenger: Here is my ticket.

Agent : How many people are travelling?

Passenger: It's my son and I, he is under two years old.

Agent : Can I have your passports and I will need to see his birth certificate to prove that he is under two years of age.

Passenger: Sure. Here they are.

Agent : Would you like a window or an aisle seat?

Passenger: I would be very happy If we can get an aisle seat. I may have to walk him around if he gets bored.

Agent : Alright, I'll put you near the restrooms too.

Passenger: Wonderful, thanks. Is it possible to check in the stroller?

Agent : Sure, are you checking in any bags?

Passenger: Yes, this suitcase and my backpack.

Agent : Let's put them on the scale, one at a time, please.

Passenger: Sure. And by the way, I have a layover in London. Do I have to pick up my luggage there?

Agent : No, you will pick them up in San Francisco. Here is your boarding pass.

You are all set. Be at the gate at least 45 minutes prior to the departure time.

Passenger: Thank you for your help, have a good day.

Agent : Thank you, have a nice flight.

Диалог на таможне

У вас могут быть разные ситуации в паспортном и таможенном отделах, в зависимости от законов страны, которую вы посещаете, а также типа предметов, которые вы ввозите.

Customs official: Good morning. Do you have anything to declare?

Passenger: I'm not sure. I have two bottles of whiskey. Do I need to declare that?

Customs official: No, you can have up to 2 quarts.

Passenger: Great.

Customs official: Have you brought any food into the country?
 Passenger: Just some cheese I bought in France.
 Customs official: I'm afraid I'll have to take that.
 Passenger: Why? It's just some cheese.
 Customs official: Unfortunately, you are not allowed to bring cheese into the country. I'm sorry.
 Passenger: OK. Here you are.
 Customs official: Thank you. Anything else?
 Passenger: I bought a T-shirt for my daughter.
 Customs official: That's fine. Have a nice day.
 Passenger: You, too.

Диалог в самолете

Flight attendant: Chicken or pasta?
 Dan: Sorry?
 Flight attendant: Would you like chicken or pasta?
 Dan: I'll have the chicken.
 Flight attendant: Anything to drink?
 Dan: What kind of soda do you have?
 Flight attendant: Coke, Diet Coke, Sprite, Orange, and Dr. Pepper.
 Dan: A Diet Coke, no ice, please.
 Flight attendant: Here you go.
 Dan: Thanks.

Tourist: Excuse me officer, I think I am lost. Can you help me find my hotel, please?
 Officer: Certainly, What's the name of your hotel?
 Tourist: It's the GrammarBank Hotel.
 Officer: Hmm, I think I know where it is.
 Tourist: Is it far?
 Officer: No, not really. Do you have a car, are you driving?
 Tourist: No, I don't have a car.
 Officer: Okay, actually it's only about 10 minutes walk. But if you want, I can call you a cab.
 Tourist: No, thank you. I don't mind walking.
 Officer: Okay then, let me give you the directions.
 Tourist: Thank you. I appreciate that.
 Officer: Now, go along this street until you get to the Bank. Do you see the tall building?

Tourist: Yeah.

Officer: So, at the traffic lights there, turn left to Great Sheva Avenue.

Tourist: Okay, I will turn left.

Officer: Correct. Then go straight on, take the second right and that should take you to the GrammarBank Hotel.

Tourist: Okay, I will take the second left.

Officer: No, it's the second right.

Tourist: Ah, right. The second right.

Officer: Yes sir, left at the traffic lights near the bank and then the second right.

Tourist: Got it, thank you very much for your help.

Officer: No problem, have a nice day.

Диалог в туристическом агентстве

A: I need help planning my vacation.

B: Sure, where would you like to go?

A: I haven't decided where to go yet.

B: Do you enjoy warm or cold climates?

A: I am thinking that I might enjoy a tropical climate.

B: I have some brochures here that you might like to look at.

A: These look great!

B: Do you know how much you want to spend on this vacation?

A: I have about a thousand dollars to spend on this trip.

B: Well, take these brochures, and get back to me when you want to make your reservations.

A: Could you help me with vacation plans

B: Do you know where you will be traveling

A: I am open to suggestions at this point.

B: Are you wanting to travel to a tropical climate, or would you like to go somewhere with a cooler climate?

A: I would like to travel to a cooler destination

B: I can give you some brochures that could give you some ideas

A: I will look at them right now

B: How much money is in your budget for this trip

A: I think that I can spend about two hundred dollars a day

B: Take your time choosing a destination and, when you've narrowed it down, I'll be happy to help you make a reservation.

https://youtu.be/hga_MDofSh4

https://youtu.be/kmfhxClD_fm

Based on the dialogues you read, compose your own dialogue and stage it.

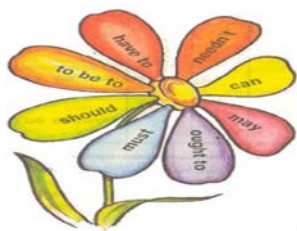
2. Фразы на английском языке по теме экскурсии, путешествия

Я хотел бы поехать во Францию.	I want to go to France.
Я собираюсь поехать во Францию.	I plan to go to France.
Я улетаю в США на следующей неделе.	I'll leave for the USA next week.
Как долго Вы собираетесь пробыть в Париже?	How long do you intend to stay in Paris?
Я хотел бы путешествовать туристическим классом.	I would like to travel tourist class.
Я предпочитаю путешествовать автобусом (поездом, самолетом)	I prefer to go by bus (train, plane).
Информация	Information
Какие достопримечательности здесь есть?	What special sights are there?
Какие предлагаются экскурсии?	What sightseeing tours are available?
Вы можете порекомендовать интересную экскурсию?	Can you recommend an interesting tour?
Не могли бы Вы рассказать, какие здесь есть музеи?	Would you please tell me what museums there are here?
Где находится театр?	Where is the theater?
Где ближайшая станция метро?	Where is the nearest subway station?
Где стоянка такси?	Where is the taxi stand?
Здесь есть поблизости туалет?	Is there a public restroom near here?
Можно воспользоваться Вашим туалетом?	May I use your bathroom?
В котором часу мы вернемся?	What time does it get back?
Сколько стоит эта экскурсия?	How much is this tour?
Во сколько начало?	What time does it start?
Питание включено в стоимость?	Are any meals included?
Экскурсия по городу предусмотрена?	Is there a city tour here?
Это однодневная экскурсия?	Is this an all-day tour?
Дайте мне, пожалуйста, план города.	Please give me a map of the town.
Где я могу купить план города?	Where can I buy the map of the town/city.
У вас есть брошюра с описанием туров и экскурсий?	Do you have a brochure describing tours and excursions?
Здесь есть театр?	Is there a theater here?
Когда и где мы можем встретиться?	When and where can we meet?

Где я могу купить билет?	Where can I buy a ticket?
Сколько стоит входной билет?	How much is admission?
Что интересного можно тут еще посмотреть?	What other interesting things are there to see?
Это слишком далеко, чтобы идти пешком?	Is it too far to walk?
У нас будет возможность сделать пару фотографий?	Will there be an opportunity to take some photographs?
Сколько времени это будет идти?	How long will it run?
Что идет сейчас?	What is showing now?
Кто-нибудь здесь говорит по-английски?	Can anyone here speak English?
Мне нужен гид, говорящий по-английски.	I want an English-speaking guide.
Как пройти	Asking the way
Извините, как пройти к этому месту?	Excuse me. How can I get to this place?
Скажите, пожалуйста, как пройти к этой гостинице?	Would you tell me how to get to this hotel?
Гостиница далеко отсюда?	Is the hotel far from here?
Сколько это займет времени?	How long does it take?
Оно на этой стороне?	Is that on this side?
Как мне пройти к почте?	Will you show me the way to the post office?
В какую сторону идти к центру?	Which way is downtown?
Покажите на плане, где мы сейчас находимся.	Please point out where I am on this map.
Пожалуйста, набросайте здесь план.	Please draw a map here.
Где мы сейчас?	Where are we now?
Как называется эта улица?	What's the name of this street?
По чему можно ориентироваться по пути?	What landmarks are on the way?
Мне идти прямо?	Should I go straight?
По пути Вы увидите ресторан на другой стороне улицы.	On the way you'll see a restaurant on the other side of the street.
Это примерно десять минут ходьбы.	It's about ten minutes of walk.
Это совсем близко.	It's a short walk.
Это прямо через улицу.	It's right across the street.
Это в конце коридора.	It's at the end of this corridor.
Это не очень далеко.	It's not so far.

Вы не можете его не заметить.	You can't miss it.
Подождите здесь минутку, пожалуйста.	Wait here a moment, please.
Я выхожу на следующей остановке.	I get off at the next stop.
Высадите меня здесь, пожалуйста.	Let me off here, please.
Остановите здесь, пожалуйста.	Stop here, please.
Развлечения	Entertainments
Я хотел бы поехать куда-нибудь отдохнуть.	I would like to go somewhere to relax.
Давайте сходим в какое-нибудь интересное место?	Shall we find a nice place to go?
В какой кинотеатр пойдём?	Which cinema (movie theater) will we go to?
Хотите пойти со мной в оперу?	Would you like to go to the opera with me?
Я куплю билеты.	I'll get the tickets.
Я зайду за Вами в семь часов.	I'll pick you up at seven o'clock.
Давайте сходим сегодня вечером в кино.	Let's go to the movie tonight.
Кто Ваши любимые артисты?	Who are your favorite movie stars?
Когда начинается кино?	When does the movie start?
Покажите, где мое место, пожалуйста.	Will you take me to my seat, please?
Когда заканчивается представление?	What time will the show be over?
Когда начинается представление?	How soon does the show begin?
Хотите пойти куда-нибудь потанцевать?	Would you like to go dancing?
Разрешите пригласить Вас на танец.	May I have this dance, please?
По телевизору будут интересные фильмы?	Are there any good movies on TV?
Сегодня вечером по телевизору будет что-нибудь интересное?	Are there any good programs on TV tonight?
Фотографии	Photography, still pictures
Здесь можно фотографировать?	May I take pictures here?
Можно использовать вспышку?	May I use a flash?
Не могли бы Вы сфотографировать меня?	Would you mind taking a picture for me?
Сфотографируйтесь со мной, пожалуйста.	Please pose with me.

Practical work on grammar



Select the correct version of the modal verb in parentheses. Translate the sentences.

He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.

Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.

... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?

... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?

I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.

Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.

You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.

You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.

Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.

Lara ... (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.

You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.

My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.

The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.

Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.

We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.

I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.

Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.

Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.

What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?

Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.

I ... (maynot/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.

We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.

You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.

... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

Convert sentences with modal verbs to the past tense, starting with these words.

Use could, had to, was to, was allowed to

Н-р: Bob **can't** dive. (Боб не умеет нырять.) – Last year Bob **couldn't** dive. (В прошлом году Боб не умел нырять.)

You **must** show your identity card here. (Ты должен показать удостоверение личности здесь.) – Last night ...

We **can't** buy a new car. (Мы не можем купить новую машину.) – Last summer ...

Mike **may** take my laptop computer for a couple of hours. (Майк может взять мой ноутбук на пару часов.) – This morning ...

Victor **has to** call his mother. (Виктору нужно позвонить своей маме.) –

Yesterday ...

You **don't need to** paper the walls. (Вам не нужно оклеивать стены обоями.) – Yesterday ...

She **is to be** at the office at 9 a.m. (Ей нужно быть в офисе в 9 утра.) – Last Friday ...

You **must not** tell lies. (Ты не должен лгать.) – Last night ...

Convert sentences with modal verbs to the future tense, starting with the given words. Use will be able to, will be allowed to, will have to.

H-p: The baby **can** talk. (Малыш умеет разговаривать.) – Soon the baby **will be able to** talk. (Скоро малыш сможет разговаривать.)

He **can't** get the tickets. (Он не может достать билеты.) – I'm afraid ...

You **may** use my camera. (Ты можешь пользоваться моей камерой.) – Tomorrow ...

I **am to** wait for him at the airport. (Мне нужно подождать его в аэропорту.) – Next Sunday ...

You **must** tell me the truth. (Ты обязан рассказать мне правду.) – Very soon ...

I **have to** take these pills 3 times a day. (Мне нужно пить эти таблетки 3 раза в день.) – Tomorrow ...

I **can** read this book in Italian. (Я могу прочитать эту книгу на итальянском языке.) – In two years ...

Translate English Proverbs, paying attention to modal verbs. Try to remember the Russian equivalents of Proverbs, where possible.

A man **can** do no more than he **can**.

Anyone who **has to** ask the price **cannot** afford it.

People who live in glass houses **should** not throw stones at their neighbours.

You **must** learn to walk before you **can** run.

He who falls today **may** rise tomorrow.

A bird **may** be known by its song.

He who laughs at crooked men **should need to** walk very straight.

Talk of the devil and he **is to** appear.

A tree **must** be bent while young.

The wind **can't** be caught in a net.

Give advice using the modal verb should. (Several suggestions are possible.)

H-p: My eyes are tired. (Мои глаза устали.) – You **should** go to bed. (Тебе следует поспать.)

I am cold. (Мне холодно.)

I am thirsty. (Я хочу пить.)

I am hungry. (Я голоден.)

My life is too hectic. (Моя жизнь слишком насыщенная.)

I've caught a cold. (Я простудился.)

Somebody has stolen my purse. (Кто-то украл мой кошелек.)

Make sentences with modal verbs, placing the words in the correct order. Translate the resulting sentences.

H-p: don't / to / I / answer / have / questions / your. – I **don't have to** answer your questions. (Я не обязан отвечать на ваши вопросы.)

the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.

round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.

you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
 the light / I / switch / may / on ?
 your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
 my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
 catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
 not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы:

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

