



Автономная некоммерческая профессиональная образовательная организация
«МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ВОСТОЧНО-ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»
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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
по выполнению практических работ
при изучении общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины

ОУД.06 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
по специальности

09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

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В процессе практического занятия учащиеся выполняют одну или несколько практических работ (заданий) под руководством преподавателя в соответствии с изучаемым содержанием учебного материала.

К практическим работам предъявляется ряд требований, основным из которых является полное, исчерпывающее описание всей проделанной работы, позволяющее судить о полученных результатах, степени выполнения заданий и профессиональной подготовке учащихся.

I. Практические работы:

Практическая работа № 1. Приветствие, прощание. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 13, 15,16,18,19,25-31

ДР 1-5, 12, 18, 21

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read the dialogues. Make up a similar dialogue to introduce yourself.

Andy: Hi, Boris.

Boris: Hi, Andy. **This is Luisa.**

Andy: **Nice to meet you, Luisa**

Luisa: **Nice to meet you, too.**

Luisa: **Where are you from, Andy?**

Andy: **I'm from the U.S.**

Luisa: Where are you from in the U.S.?

Andy: I'm from New York. Where are you from?

Luisa: I'm from Argentina.

Andy: Where are you from in Argentina?

Luisa: I'm from Rizzario.

Практическая работа № 2. Отношения поколений в семье, объём

часов: 2

ОР 11-15, 18, 19, 22

ДР 3-7, 12, 19, 22

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Translate the text from English into Russian. Mind the words in bold.

My family

I am Ivan Kirillov. Ivan is my **first name** and Kirillov is my **last name**. I am nineteen years old. I am **a second-year student**. I study Economics. **I want to tell you** about my family. My family is not big – there are only five people there. I have a father, mother, sister, and grandmother.

First of all, **let me say** a few words about my parents. My father is forty-three. He is an engineer. He likes singing and when we have free time I play the guitar and we sing together. My mother is a good-looking woman with dark hair. She is forty-two but she looks much younger. She is a geography teacher and she works at school. She likes her job. Also, she is **very good at** cooking.

My parents have been married for 18 years. They **have a lot in common** but they **have different views on** music, books, and movies. For example, my father likes action films whereas my mother likes comedies; my father is **fond of** football but my mother doesn't like any sports.

My grandmother is **retired**. She lives with us and helps us **to run the house**. My sister's name is Alice. She is younger than me and she's **a schoolgirl**. I like playing with her.

We are a **friendly** family and we have a lot of **relatives**.

Практическая работа № 3. Описание внешности и характера человека, объём часов: 2

ОР 7-10, 14, 21, 22

ДР 2-6, 18, 22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. You have received an e-mail from the company. They want to meet with you in a café next Thursday.

Write an e-mail to Mr Jarris, the manager. In your e-mail write

- 1) how you look (tall/ short, hair, eyes, etc.)
- 2) what you will wear (clothes)
- 3) what personal qualities you have to work in their company (active, clever, etc.)

You need to write 45-60 words.

Sample answer

Dear Mr Jarris,

Thank you for your e-mail.

I am short and slim. My hair is blond, my eyes are brown. I have glasses.

I will wear a red T-shirt and blue jeans.

I am active, clever and hard-working. I would like to work in your company.

Kind regards,

Jill Nichols

Практическая работа № 4. Рабочий день, объём часов: 2

ОР 16-20, 24, 27, 31, 36

ДР 4-8, 13, 18, 24

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read the text. Translate the phrases in bold. Use them in sentences of your own and describe your working day.

My Working Day

I am very **busy** on my **weekdays**. My working **day begins** early in the morning. My **studies start** at 8 o'clock, so I have **to get up** at 7 to be ready for it. I never **wake up** myself, my mother always wakes me up. Sometimes I **do my morning exercises**, then I rush to the bathroom. I **clean my teeth, wash my face**. Then I go back to my room, make my bed. I **switch on** my radio, **put on my clothes**, comb my hair, put on a little makeup. By that time my breakfast is ready (my mother cooks it for me).

At a quarter to eight I grab my bag and **rush** to college. Usually I have five or six classes a day, they **last** till 3 o'clock or later. After each period there is a break, so I can **talk to my friends** or **eat** my sandwich. After classes I go home. First of all, I need to **walk my dog**. Then I **have my dinner** and a little **rest**.

The instructors give us a lot of **homework**, so I start doing it at about 16.30 or 17.00. As a rule, **it takes me two or three hours** to do my home assignments. My parents **get home** at about six o'clock. We **watch** soap operas on TV, **have supper** together. We **discuss** the news, I tell them about the classes. After that, I **help** my mother to do some work about the house – wash dishes, clean the room, babysit my younger brother.

Twice a week in the evenings I **play** volleyball with my friends. When I do not go to play volleyball, I **stay home** and watch TV, **listen to the music, read** magazines, **go online**. Sometimes my friends call me and we **go for a walk**. At eleven o'clock, tired after a long day I **go to bed** and **fall asleep**.

Практическая работа № 5. Досуг. Хобби, объём часов: 2

ОР 16-20, 24, 27, 31, 36

ДР 4-8, 13, 18, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения,

навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Describe your ideal day off. Use the model.

My Ideal Day Off

I would like to spend my ideal day off in...

In the morning I would...

In the afternoon I would...

In the evening I would...

Практическая работа № 6. Активный и пассивный отдых, объём часов: 2

ОР 16-20, 24, 27, 31, 36

ДР 4-8, 13, 18, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Answer the questions in writing. Then interview each other.

My Day – Questions

1. When do you get up?
2. Do you do morning exercises?
3. When does your working day begin?
4. When do your classes start?
5. How long do your classes last?
6. What food do you eat at college/university/work?
7. What do you do during your breaks from work?
8. When do you have lunch?
9. What do you do after classes/work?

10. How much time does it take you to do your homework?
11. What do you do in the evenings/in your free time?
12. When do you usually go to bed?

**Практическая работа № 7. Особенности проживания в городе.
Инфраструктура. Как спросить и указать дорогу, объём часов: 2**

ОР 26-30, 32, 36

ДР 6-11, 21, 23

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex.1. Read and retell the text about city and village life.

Cities or Villages?

A lot of people decide to move to the countryside nowadays. However, there are still many people who prefer stay in the town and say that they couldn't live anywhere else. So which place is better to live? Let's think about both of them.

I would like to start with the advantages and disadvantages of the big city life. Living in a big city has a lot of advantages. There are a lot of theatres, concerts and other entertainment. In various shopping centres and galleries you can buy whatever you want. Many big international companies have their offices in big cities, so it is much easier to find a job there. Moreover, the public transport is developed quite well, so commuting to work isn't a problem. On the other hand, there are some disadvantages of living in a big city. Cities are very crowded. What is more, the traffic is heavy. And sometimes it is very difficult to get from place to place. It may take hours! Moreover, the other disadvantage is the lack of safety.

Life in the countryside is more peaceful and slower. What is more, it is less stressful. There isn't any time pressure and the traffic conditions are better. A lot of places you may reach on foot.

The city offers a lot: there are huge buildings, skyscrapers or some historic monuments. On the other hand, in the countryside there are a lot of breathtaking places such as forests, lakes or mountains. Moreover, people in the countryside are quite different from people living in the city: they are relaxed, friendly and family-oriented. People in the city are always in hurry, busy and out of time. In the country people enjoy lives and take pleasure in their daily activities.

To sum up I would like to say that both countryside and cities have some advantages and disadvantages.

Source: www.bryk.pl

Практическая работа № 8. Описание здания, интерьера. Описание колледжа (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование). Описание кабинета иностранного языка, объём часов: 2

ОР 26-30, 32, 36

ДР 6-11, 21, 23

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.

In your presentation, write about:

- 1) the name of the college
- 2) where it is located (city, region)
- 3) how old it is
- 4) describe a building (old/modern, big/small etc) and classrooms
- 5) write your opinion about your college.

You need to write 60-80 words.

Sample answer:

I want to tell you about my college. This is a teacher-training college. It is in Kolomna, in the Moscow region. My college is in the center of the city. It is more than 50 years old. The building is not new, but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big and comfortable. We have computers, video projectors and interactive whiteboards in our classrooms. I like my college a lot and I think it is the best college in the world.

Практическая работа № 9. Виды магазинов. Ассортимент товаров, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 36, 40

ДР 8-13, 17, 22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. You have received a text from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.

In your message, write about:

- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)
- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not

Write 30-45 words

Sample answer:

Hi! Go to “Familiya”. It’s next to my house. There are a lot of jeans, trainers, T-shirts and jackets. I like it/I love it because I can buy cheap and modern clothes there.

Практическая работа № 10. Совершение покупок в продуктовом магазине, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 36, 40

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read the dialogue at the shop. Make up and act out a similar dialogue with a partner.

Mum: Hello?

Amy: Hi, Mum. It's Amy. Dad and I are here at the supermarket. We've got your list, and we're doing the shopping, but we've got some questions.

Mum: No problem, Amy. What do you want to know?

Amy: We've got the crisps and biscuits for my school snacks, but Dad and I don't know what type of oil to buy.

Mum: Get olive oil. I always cook with olive oil because it's the healthiest type of oil.

Amy: Right, olive oil. Now, should we get orange juice or fizzy drinks?

Mum: Get both. We'll have orange juice for breakfast and fizzy drinks with dinner tonight.

Amy: Speaking of dinner ... you're making beef with baked beans, right?

Mum: Yes, that's right. Beef with baked beans is your dad's favorite meal. It will be ready in half an hour, so please hurry. And don't forget the carrots. I want carrots for the salad. In fact, get about half a kilo of carrots.

Amy: Right, carrots and peppers are on the list and Dad's getting them right now. What about dessert? What's for dessert?

Mum: Would you like fruit salad or watermelon?

Amy: Watermelon is a great idea! Uh, Mum, I love watermelon but I don't know how to choose a good one.

Mum: Ask your dad to show you. He knows how to choose a perfect watermelon.

Amy: Dad, can you help me choose a watermelon? Mum, we're getting the watermelon. We'll just pay and come right home.

Mum: Get some popcorn, too, so we can have popcorn and watch a film on TV after dinner.

Amy: OK. See you soon.

Mum: Bye!

Практическая работа № 11. Совершение покупок в магазине одежды/обуви, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 36, 40

ДР 8-13, 17, 22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex 3. Read the dialogue and make up a similar dialogue.

Buying Clothes

A: May I help you?

C: Yes, I'm looking for a pair of trousers.

A: What colour would you like?

C: Black.

A: And what size are you?

C: I'm not sure. Can you measure me?

A: [measures customer] You're a 34 inch waist. How about these?

C: What material are they?

A: Wool.

C: Do you have anything in cotton?

A: Yes, these.

C: Can I try them on?

A: Of course. The fitting room's over there.

C: [tries trousers] They're a little long. Do you have anything shorter?

A: These are shorter.

C: I'll take them.

Practice:

You want to buy some new shoes. Write a conversation and practice with friends.

Практическая работа № 12. Физическая культура и спорт. Здоровый образ жизни, объём часов: 2

ОР 7-10, 16, 27, 38, 40

ДР 10-17, 22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read the text. Translate the words in bold into Russian. Answer the questions after the text.

Different people, different sports

My name is Marco and I'm 17 years old. I'm Italian and my favourite sport is soccer. I **play soccer** twice a week at school and in the afternoon I **have soccer lessons** on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. On Saturdays afternoon I usually **have a match** with my team, **we are very good at** soccer and we often **win**. Of course I'm in the school **team** too! I have a lot of friends and on Sundays afternoon we play soccer in the park. My favourite team is Milan and I hope to be **a champion**, like Paolo Maldini.

My name is Tina and I'm American. I'm 16 years old and **I'm fond of** basketball. Here in the USA it is one of the **national sports**. Every family has a basket in the garden and you can see lots of boys and girls playing in the parks. I play basket every afternoon with my friends and on Sundays morning I play in the garden with

my father and my brother. I'm in the school team and every month we have a match against other teams; we have **won 4 matches out of 6**. My favourite **player** is Michael Jordan.

I'm Simon and I live in England. I'm 18 years old and I **practice** cycling. I like this sport because I can practice it in the parks. In the summer I go cycling every day for three hours, usually in the morning. In winter it's difficult to go cycling because it often rains. I always **wear a helmet** to protect my head and drink a lot of water. My parents are also fond of cycling, so we often go on holiday by bike. Last year we went in Scotland by bicycle, it was fantastic!

1. How old is Marco and where is he from?
2. What is his favourite sport?
3. When does he go to soccer lessons?
4. Who is his favourite player?
5. Where is Tina from?
6. Which sport does she play?
7. When does she play basketball with her father?
8. Who is her favourite player?

Практическая работа № 13. Еда полезная и вредная, объём часов: 2

ОР 7-10, 16, 27, 38, 40

ДР 10-17, 22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read the text. Translate the words in bold into Russian. Answer the questions after the text.

Healthy Lifestyle

The number of people who are **at risk** of serious **health problems** due to being **overweight** is increasing.

What is the reason for the growth in overweight people in society?

How can this be solved?

The World Health Organisation recently released a report that 1 in 3 11-year-olds is overweight or **obese**. One of the solutions to stop the growth in overweight people in society is to introduce **healthy lifestyle habits** from as early as possible.

A **balanced diet** is the key to a healthy weight. Make sure that you eat a **variety** of foods. It is **vital** to eat from all five food groups. Try to buy fresh ingredients and **free-range** meats. Processed food often contains a lot of additives that are not as **nutritious** as fresh food. Make sure you include plenty of fruit and vegetables in your diet. Modern dietitians **strongly advise** to eat **5 servings** of fruit and vegetables every day. Try to avoid **fattening** food and **cut down on** the amount of salt and sugar you eat.

Eat **moderate** portions and don't be tempted to order a larger meal when eating out. Restaurants often serve portions that are enough for two or three people. Children should be getting smaller portions than adults. Make sure you eat regularly and don't skip meals, this can help you to moderate **snacking** and control your **appetite**. If you have a **food allergy**, you don't need to completely **eliminate** your favourite foods. Do check the food labels properly and avoid any of the ingredients that can make your condition worse.

Regular physical activity is also a crucial part of a healthy life. Exercise keeps you feeling good and helps you maintain a healthy weight.

To summarise, following a healthy eating plan can help you prevent **obesity**. It is therefore **vital** to include the right types of food in your everyday diet and to exercise daily.

- 1. What healthy lifestyle habits do you have?*
- 2. What do you do to avoid health problems?*
- 3. How does your diet influence your health?*

Практическая работа № 14. Почему и как люди путешествуют, объём часов: 2

ОР 16-20, 25, 27, 35, 39

ДР 12-20, 22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read and translate the interview about travelling. Do you agree with the main ideas of the interviewee?

Do you like travelling?

Yes, definitely! I think seeing the world, from great historical monuments to white sandy beaches, is what life is all about. It's a very interesting way to learn about new cultures and explore new places.

What is your favourite type of holiday?

I really like going to the countryside, getting away from it all. Nothing relaxes me as much as wilderness... I am tired of tourist traps and usually go off the beaten track...

What do you do on holidays?

I prefer visiting various museums and places of interest. For instance, on my last vacation I was to Rome and I visited 12 museums. It was fantastic! Of course, sometimes I go shopping with my friends or relatives too... But I don't find it nearly as exciting...

Are there many tourists visiting your country?

Probably yes... My country has different tourist attractions in many cities, especially the capital... For example, my country has old-time religious traditions... That's why we have a lot of ancient cathedrals and churches that are interesting for both tourists and local citizens...

Практическая работа № 15. Путешествие на поезде, самолете, объём часов: 2

ОР 16-20, 25, 27, 35, 39

ДР 12-20, 22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read and retell the text. What is the best way of travelling abroad, in your opinion? Give your reasons.

5 Best Ways to Travel Around Europe

By Mike Clegg

Most countries throughout Europe have developed with tourism in mind, meaning you will find the infrastructure in place which helps both travellers and those living there. If you're wondering how to get from one city to the next, how to travel between European countries, or just how to see some of the rural areas then keep reading. Here you'll find some of the best ways to travel around Europe.

1. Take a Bus

A very cheap way to travel around Europe, including between cities, or across borders is using the bus. You'll find various bus companies available including [Flixbus](#) and [Regiojet](#) which offer very cheap and competitive fares.

This type of travel is good for medium distances, such as up to 12 hours, as for longer periods you'll probably get restless and tired of sitting. However, to really save money on your Europe trip then also consider taking an overnight bus which will allow you to save on a nights accommodation. When travelling overnight it's often easier to take longer routes as you'll hopefully be asleep for most of it.

2. Catch a Train

Europe has great transport connections and this includes the railway. You will find you can get around most of Europe this way. This method of transport will often be quicker than driving or a bus, but slower than flying.

For those wanting to visit many destinations in Europe then consider a [Interrail](#) (European residents) or [eurail.com](#) (non-European residents) pass. These

can (depending on your option) provide unlimited travel which is great for multi-destination trips.

3. Take a plane

Often the fastest and easiest way to travel around Europe is by plane. In Europe, you'll find heaps of budget airlines which make travelling this way that much more affordable. The cost of these fares can even be as low as £10 if you manage to book early or catch a deal.

4. Rent a car or camper

Renting a car or camper can sometimes be the most expensive option, but will give you the freedom to explore the more rural areas in Europe.

A car or camper can also be a quick option as there can often be less waiting around. You'll also be able to pack it to the brim, taking as much luggage as you like. They are also great for families and groups.

Before renting a vehicle make sure your driving license would be valid in the countries you are visiting. You should also have a read on official sites on the road laws. Such as what is the speed limit, do you drive on the left or right, do pedestrians have the right of way etc.

5. Go on a tour or cruise

For those that would like a trip where you can sit back and leave the planning to others then consider booking a tour or cruise. Some of these tours might be within the mainland such as along rivers or using roads, whilst other tours might include travelling on a cruise ship along the Mediterranean or Baltic Sea.

Which transport method is the cheapest in Europe?

There are many variables involved in estimating what's cheapest. To work out the cheapest way to travel in Europe consider these things:

Do you have lots of luggage?

Are you travelling over the weekend?

How many of you are there?

Are you travelling during peak season (i. e. summer/national holidays)?

Are you limited by time?

Which transport method is the quickest in Europe?

Often the quickest way to travel in Europe (depending on the distance) is:

Flying
Taking a train
Driving
Taking a bus
Considerations

But you should also consider these things when deciding which method is quickest:

The distance you are travelling
Check-in time at the airports, as well as passport control and collecting any baggage
Whether you could be subject to delays on the road
How many stops you may have en-route
How much waiting around will there be, such as on tours etc

Практическая работа № 16. Великобритания (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции), объём часов: 2

ОР 27-31, 35, 39, 40

ДР 14-22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex 1. Read and retell the text. Use word in bold to make sentences of your own.

Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousands small islands. Their **total area** is over 244 000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is one of the world's smaller countries. Its **population** is over 57 million. About 80 percent of the population is **urban**.

The United Kingdom **is made up of** four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not **include** Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech «Great Britain» is used in the meaning of the «United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland». The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles **are separated from** the Continent **by** the North Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The western coast of Great Britain **is washed by** the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The **surface** of the British Isles **varies** very much. The north of Scotland is **mountainous** and is called Highlands. The south, which has beautiful **valleys** and **plains**, is called Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but the eastern, central and south-eastern parts of England are a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m).

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream **influence** the climate of the British Isles. It is **mild** the whole year round.

The UK is a **highly developed industrial country**. It **produces** and **exports machinery, electronics, textile**. One of the **chief industries** of the country is **shipbuilding**.

The UK is a **constitutional monarchy** with a parliament and **the Queen as Head of State**.

Практическая работа № 17. США (географическое положение, климат, население; национальные символы; политическое и экономическое устройство, традиции, объём часов: 2

ОР 27-31, 35, 39, 40

ДР 14-22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex 1. Read and retell the text. Use word in bold to make sentences of your own.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

After its 200th birthday the United States of America still **holds the leading position** in the western world. What makes the USA the leader is its economic, political and military dominance over other countries.

The United States are **situated in** the central part of the North American Continent between the two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean to the East and the Pacific Ocean to the West. They **border** Canada and Mexico.

The country **consists of** three separate parts. They are the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska and the major part of the USA.

There are many big cities and towns in the USA: New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles are the biggest of them.

The United States of America is **a parliamentary republic**. The **government** is divided into three **branches**: **legislative** (the US Congress), **executive** (the President and his Administration) and **judicial** (the US Supreme Court).

There are two main **political parties** in the USA: **the Democratic** (symbolized by a donkey) and **the Republican** (its symbol is an elephant).

The US President is both **head of state** and government. He is **elected** for a four-year term. **Presidential elections** are held every leap year on the first Tuesday after first Monday in November.

Each of the fifty **states** of the USA has a constitution patterned after the federal Constitution.

The Presidency means not only a man: it also means an institution – the executive branch of the government.

Практическая работа № 18. Великобритания и США (крупные города, достопримечательности), объём часов: 2

ОР 27-31, 35, 39, 40

ДР 14-22, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read and retell the text about London. Use this text as a model to prepare a short oral presentation about any city in the Uk or the USA that is of interest to you.

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. It lies in the South East of England on both banks of the river Themes. London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest port and industrial town in England. London is more than twenty centuries old.

The heart of the capital is the City. The territory of the City is only about one square mile, but it is the financial and business center of the country. It contains almost all important English banks and offices.

The West End of London is famous for its beautiful monuments and palaces, fine parks, fashionable shops and big hotels. The East End is quite different from the West End. It is the district of factories, plants and docks. The narrow streets and poor houses of the East End present a contrast to the homes of the rich people in the West End.

There are many places of interest in London. One of them is Trafalgar Square with the Nelson monument 185 feet high. Buckingham Palace is the royal residence. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. It contains the memorials of many famous citizens of Britain.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey are the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British government.

The Tower of London is one of the most interesting places in London. It was a fortress, a royal residence, a prison, now it is a museum.

London is famous for its green parks. Hyde Park is the most popular of them. It is the greatest park in London as well.

London is the center of the country's cultural life. There are many picture galleries and museums there. The National Gallery houses a priceless collection of paintings. The famous British Museum is one of the best museums in the world.

Практическая работа № 19. Географическое положение, климат, население, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 12, 17, 28, 37, 40

ДР 1, 5, 10, 16-24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read the text. Work in groups and retell the text to each other.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the Northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian

Lowland.

There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The largest lakes are Lake Peipus, Lake Khanka, Lake Ladoga, Lake Onega. The world's deepest lake (1,600 metres) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

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

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising, the rate of inflation is very high. People are losing their jobs because many factories and plants are going bankrupt.

But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of

opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as it used to be.

Практическая работа № 20. Национальные символы. Политическое и экономическое устройство, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 12, 17, 28, 37, 40

ДР 1, 5, 10, 16-24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Share your knowledge of Russia according to the plan. Work in pairs.

- Let's discuss Russia and share our knowledge!
- I know that Russia has two great plains: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland.
- I know that Russia has forests in
- I know that Russia is a parliamentary republic.
- I know that

Практическая работа № 21. Москва – столица России. Достопримечательности Москвы, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 12, 17, 28, 37, 40

ДР 1, 5, 10, 16-24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex 1. Read the texts and say what place it is.

1. A museum of art and culture situated in Saint Petersburg. It is one of the largest and oldest museums of the world. There are 3 million works of art in this museum and the largest collection of paintings in the world.
2. A television and radio tower in Moscow. This construction has 45 levels. Standing 540 meters tall, it is the highest building in Europe.
3. The deepest and one of the clearest lakes in the world, which is 25 million years old. It contains 20 per cent of the world's fresh water.
4. The highest mountain in the Caucasus and the highest mountain in Europe. Its height is 5642 metres.
5. A summer residence of the Russian monarchs located not far from St. Petersburg. It is a brilliant palace and park ensemble with 150 fountains. It is sometimes called the Russian Versailles.
6. The heart of Russia and the central square of Moscow, one of the most beautiful and famous places in the world. It used to be Moscow's main market place, now it is used for festivals and public ceremonies.
7. A historic theatre in Moscow, with one of the oldest and greatest opera and ballet companies in the world. It was opened in 1825.
8. The official residence of the President of Russia, the symbol of our capital.

ANSWER KEY

Task 1. The State Hermitage; 2. Ostankino Tower; 3. Lake Baikal; 4. Mount Elbrus; 5. Peterhof; 6. Red Square; 7. The Bolshoi Theatre; 8 The Kremlin.

Практическая работа № 22. Традиции народов России, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 12, 17, 28, 37, 40

ДР 1, 5, 10, 16-24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Match the titles 1 — 8 with the texts A–G. There is one odd title.

1. Local legends
2. Special in many ways
3. Tourist attractions
4. Diverse wildlife

5. Protection of the ecosystem
6. Extinct species
7. Scientific expeditions
8. Harsh climate

A. The world's deepest lake, the Baikal, is in Siberia. It is also the largest freshwater lake in Eurasia and the oldest lake on the Earth. At least 1,500 unique species live there - they cannot be found anywhere else on the planet! The water in the lake is so clear that if you drop a coin, it can be clearly seen a hundred feet below the water.

B. People who live in the Baikal region believe that it's a unique and mysterious place. According to them, the water from Lake Baikal can cure different illnesses, gives you strength and clears your mind. They also say that the lake was formed millions of years ago when a huge, hot rock fell to earth. It melted the ice around and that was how Lake Baikal appeared. The story about the meteorite has, however, never been proved by scientists.

C. The lake has also become famous for its unique fish and birds that are not found in other waters. The lake is home to more than 1000 animal species. Among them there are the world's only freshwater seals. There's no evidence of how the seals got to the lake, but they obviously enjoy their life there. Huge brown bears often come to the lake out of the forest to hunt and fish.

D. Though Lake Baikal is located in a very remote place, and is difficult to reach in autumn and winter, it attracts thousands of visitors every year. A chance to see this unique place is worth the long journey! On the banks of Lake Baikal, you can stay in a modern, comfortable hotel, take part in hiking tours and enjoy the untouched natural beauty. People who have visited Lake Baikal once want to return to the place again and again.

E. However, the growing popularity of the lake and the industrial development of the region have caused ecological problems. The safety of this unique natural ecosystem has been discussed at an international level. Now Lake Baikal is on the list of heritage sites protected by UNESCO. A federal state law about the conservation of the lake was also supported in Russia.

F. The lake attracts not only tourists but also many wildlife researchers, biologists and even archaeologists. The world-famous explorer and scientist, Jacques Cousteau, and his team spent lots of time studying the deep waters of Lake Baikal. They also shot a film about their research that was broadcast by major TV channels all over the world.

G. Everyone considers the Siberian climate very severe, which is perfectly true for the Baikal region. The winters there are really freezing - the average temperature is as low as -25 degrees Celsius. Due to its location in the middle of the continent, the place is characterized by a sharp contrast between winter and summer temperatures. The summers are generally cool, with a few hot days. The sun shines brightly above the lake till late autumn.

ANSWER KEY

1B, 2A, 3D, 4C, 5E, 7F, 8G

Практическая работа № 23. Основные понятия вашей профессии. Особенности подготовки и по профессии/специальности, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 13, 15,16,18,19, 25-31

ДР 1-5, 10, 14, 19

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Практическая работа № 24. Специфика работы и основные принципы деятельности по профессии/специальности, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 13, 15,16,18,19, 25-31

ДР 1-5, 10, 14, 19

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Describe your future profession. Use the model:

When I was a child I never seriously thought about my future career. I wanted to be a / As a small child I dreamt of being a

Then I started to attend Basic School and all my dreams changed. I was interested in many things, like, I was practising sports, I was quite good at

My plans for my future career changed from day to day. / I always knew I wanted to become a

Later I went to Secondary School. During my studies I began to think about my future career more seriously / I began to think what I would really like to do when I wasyears old.

I have applied toUniversity, College, Faculty ...

I like / I enjoy..... , so I'd like to become / to get into a profession such as

I am good at / I am interested in Therefore, I'd like to work as a

I think it's an interesting/ important/ job because

Практическая работа № 25. Экономика России, объём часов: 2

ОР 11-15, 21, 26, 34, 36

ДР 4, 11-16, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read and retell the text. Translate phrases into Russian. Answer the questions after the text.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

A **wholesale dealer** acquires the **merchandise** directly from the industry. A wholesale dealer usually has a **department store** with plenty of **storage space** and an office with **employees** to **transact the purchase of the goods** along with their subsequent sale. They **make offers** and **receive orders**, they write **bills and receipts**, constantly control storehouse **supplies** and take care of timely **delivery** of goods.

Wholesale dealers often have **sales representatives** who visit **clientele** of retail dealers, give them advice about the purchase of old and new merchandise and haul in the biggest possible orders for their companies. A wholesale dealer should save a lot of money since it is customary that he has to **pay** his suppliers **in advance**.

A **retail dealer** needs neither so much storage space nor so much money. Therefore his **profit** is not that high. But he needs an attractive store where his merchandise is **exhibited** so that the **customers** want to buy it. And the service should be fast and friendly. He must have enough supply in order not to disappoint and **lose** his **customers**.

Wholesale and retail dealers stand between the **producer** or the industry and the consumer. Therefore they are also called **intermediaries**. Their services cost the consumers a lot of money, so there are certain attempts to get along without them. For instance, **mail-order** houses sell the merchandise directly to the consumer. Even so, they have to pay (directly or indirectly) for shipping and handling of the goods (like postage and **packaging**). Moreover, many customers **send back** the ordered merchandise, either for the reason that it does not fit or because there is some mistake or it does not **comply to their expectations**.

Answer the questions.

1. Where does a wholesale dealer acquire his goods?
2. What do the employees in a merchant's office do?
3. What are the duties of a sales representative?
4. Why does a wholesale dealer need more funds and more storage space than a retail dealer?
5. What is really important in a retail dealer's store?
6. Why are wholesale and retail dealers called intermediaries?
7. What possibilities are available for the consumer to eliminate the intermediaries?
8. Is wholesale and retail trade developed in Russia?

Практическая работа № 26. Работа государственных учреждений (по направлению, объём часов: 2

ОР 11-15, 21, 26, 34, 36

ДР 4, 11-16, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read the text about banks. Translate words in bold into Russian. Use them in sentences of your own.

Types of Banks

During the last three centuries different types of banks have developed. Each type usually specializes in a particular kind of business.

1. Commercial Banks

These banks play the most important role in modern economic organisation. Their business mainly consists of **receiving deposits, giving loans** and **financing the trade** of a country. They provide **short-term credit**, i.e., **lend money** for short periods. This is their special feature.

2. Exchange Banks

Exchange banks finance mostly the **foreign trade** of a country. Their main function is **to discount, accept and collect foreign bills of exchange**. They also buy and sell foreign **currencies** and help businessmen to **convert their money into** any foreign money they need. Their share in the **internal trade** of a country is usually small. In addition, they **carry on ordinary banking business** too.

3. Industrial Banks

These banks perform the function of advancing loans to **industrial** undertakings. Industries **require capital** for a long period for buying machinery and equipment. Industrial banks **provide** this type of **capital**. Industrial banks have a large capital of their own. They also receive deposits for longer periods. They are thus in a position to **advance long-term loans**.

4. Agricultural or Co-operative Banks

The main business of agricultural banks is to **provide funds** to farmers. They are worked on the **co-operative** principle. Long-term capital is provided by **land mortgage** banks, nowadays called land-development banks, while short-term loans are given by co-operative societies and co-operative banks. Long-term loans are needed by the farmers for **purchasing** land or for permanent improvements on land, while **short-period loans** help them in purchasing implements, fertilizers and seeds.

5. *Savings Banks*

These banks perform the useful service of **collecting** small **savings**. Commercial banks too run “savings departments” to mobilise the savings of people of **small means**. The idea is to encourage **thrift** and discourage **hoarding**.

6. *Central Banks*

Apart from the banks mentioned above, today there exists in almost all countries a Central Bank. It is usually **controlled** and quite often **owned by** the government of the country.

Практическая работа № 27. Услуги. Документация, объём часов: 2

ОР 11-15, 21, 26, 34, 36

ДР 4, 11-16, 24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read the text about banks. Translate words in bold into Russian. Make up phrases with the words from the “Useful Vocabulary” list.

Utility of Banks

An **efficient banking system** is absolutely necessary for a country, if it is **to progress economically**. **Undeveloped** banking system is not only **an index of economic backwardness** of a country, it is also an important **cause of** it. The banking system can be useful in the following ways, in addition to what has been mentioned:

(i) The banks create **instruments of credit**.

(ii) The banks increase the mobility of capital. They bring the **borrowers** and the **lenders** together. They collect money from those who cannot use it, and give it to those who can. Thus, they help the movement of funds from place to place, and from person to person, in a very **convenient** and inexpensive manner.

(iii) They provide safe channels of investment. In the absence of **banking facilities**, people would just **squander** their **funds**.

(iv) By encouraging savings, the banks bring about **accumulation** of large **amount** of capital in the country from small individual savings. In this way, they make the resources of the country more productive, and thus contribute to the general **prosperity and welfare** of the country.

Top 4 Functions of Banks

Function # 1. Collection of the Savings of the Community

Nowadays people do not **keep their savings at home**. They **deposit** them in banks. Thereby **the risk of loss** (from **theft**, etc.) is avoided. Moreover, some **interest is earned**. There are different kinds of deposits. Some are current deposits.

The interest paid on such deposits is either very small or nil. Some deposits are **withdrawable** after a **fixed period** (one year, two years, etc.). Such deposits are called **time deposits**. Time deposits **earn higher rates of interest**.

Function # 2. Loans and Investment

Banks **lend money to** traders, industrialists and other persons. **Lending** is done through a variety of methods. Sometimes **an account is opened** in the name of the borrower and he is allowed **to draw cheques** on it. A person having an account may be given the right to draw more money than what he has in the account. This is known as **overdraft** facility.

Banks **invest money on shares and debentures** of companies. Loans are also given to private individuals against shares, debentures, **life insurance** policies, and gold.

Function # 3. Creation of Money:

Formerly banks could print and issue notes. Nowadays only the central bank of the country can issue notes. Banks, however, can give loans in excess of the money deposited with them. Cheques can be drawn against such loans and the cheques can be used as media of exchange. Thus, banks can create money.

Function # 4. Other Functions

Commercial banks perform various other functions. For example, they **keep valuables in safe custody**: shares, debentures, etc. They also act as **executors and trustees of wills**; and **exchange currencies** of different countries for one another.

Source: <http://www.economicdiscussion.net/banks/top-4-functions-of-banks-economics/26105>

Useful vocabulary

A deposit – вклад

A loan – ссуда, заём

An exchange bank – биржевой банк

To discount – дисконтировать

A bill of exchange – вексель

To advance – выдавать

A mortgage – заклад, закладная

Thrift – бережливость

To squander – растрачивать

To deposit – класть деньги (на банковский счёт)

An interest – проценты

To withdraw – изымать

To lend money – давать займы, давать ссуду, ссужать деньги (под проценты)

To draw cheques – выписывать (чеки)

A share – акция

A debenture – долговое обязательство, долговая расписка

Valuables – ценности, драгоценности

A safe custody – охрана, опека

A trustee – доверенное лицо

A will – завещание

Практическая работа № 28. Достижения науки, объём часов: 2

ОР 21-26, 37, 40

ДР 1, 3, 7, 21-24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read the text. Do the True/False test.

Pollution Solutions

Adapted from the “Pollution Solutions” article by L. Prescott, which appeared in Ranger Rick magazine

Air Care

Worldwide, the stinky problem of pollution has grown. More and more factories, cars, and trucks add their bad breath to the air. But the battle against air pollution is also growing. Many U.S. cities still have dirty air. So, most states are making tougher laws against air pollution. And scientists are looking for ways to make factories and cars run cleaner.

Cleaner Rain?

Chemicals called sulfates puff out of coal-burning factories around the world. When the sulfates mix with clouds, acid rain falls and harms lakes, rivers and plants and the creatures that need them. Also, the wind blows the air around. So, sulfates from one place can fall as acid rain many miles away. The good news is that many countries are working hard to end acid rain. Scientists are figuring out ways to make coal burn more cleanly. And in many parts of North America, the number of sulfates in the air has dropped. So less acid rain is falling!

Dirty Water?

Nearly half of the lakes in North America are polluted. Often, companies dump chemical wastes into water. But scientists are finding a solution to this problem, too.

Some rivers have been made much cleaner. And there are big plans to clean up the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, the Mississippi River, and other bodies of water.

Good Energy News

When we burn coal and oil for energy, we cause pollution. But little by little we're getting more energy from the sun and the wind. This energy is clean and renewable (that means we'll never run out of it). Energy from the sun now helps heat and light more than 100,000 homes in the United States. More good news: many electric companies have discovered that saving energy is better than making more energy.

So, they can send experts to homes in the U.S. to look for energy “leaks” – places where energy is being wasted. Everyone needs to have his/her home checked for leaks.

Poisons In Food

Farmers often spray chemicals on crops to protect them against pests. These

chemicals are called pesticides. Scientists have found that pesticides often end up in our food. Pesticides can cause health problems – especially for kids. But here's the good news: the U.S. government is helping farmers find ways to protect crops without using many pesticides.

Cleaner Cars

Cars are the world's biggest air polluters. But scientists are trying to invent cars that pollute less. Farmers in Illinois are trying a fuel in their tractors made from soybeans. And there are electric minivans being used in at least six U.S. cities.

Trash

In 1993, each person in the United States threw away about four pounds (1.8 kg) of trash daily. Put it all together and you'd fill 45,000 trash trucks every day! About 1/3 of this waste comes from packaging. But here's a bit of good news. Some companies have begun to use less packaging. And a lot of U.S. cities have started recycling projects. In these ways we've begun making less trash. Everyone should look at what they throw away and try to throw away less.

So, dear world, you may be covered with dirt and gasping for air. But many people are working hard to fix you, and many kids are rooting for you, too. By the time these kids have grown up, you may do your clean old self again!

True or False?

1. Many U.S. cities have dirty air. T/F
2. Most of the states in America don't have laws against air pollution. T/F
3. Scientists are looking for ways to make factories and cars run cleaner. T/F
4. Sulfates come out of coal-burning factories only in America. T/F
5. Nobody cares about acid rain. T/F
6. All of the lakes and rivers in America are polluted. T/F
7. Energy is renewable. T/F
8. Pesticides can often be found in food. T/F
9. Cars don't cause air pollution. T/F
10. In 1993, each person in The United States threw away 45 pounds of trash a day.
11. Everyone should throw away less trash. T/F

**Практическая работа № 29. Современные информационные технологии.
ИКТ в профессиональной деятельности, объём часов: 2**

ОР 21-26, 37, 40

ДР 1, 3, 7, 21-24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 1. Read and retell the text. Express your opinion.

Computers in Modern Life: Convenience or Stress?

Some people have a strong belief that computers are a crucial achievement. Lack of time. They make contemporary life much more convenient and exciting. However, there is also another opinion that computing devices and IT technologies bring much stress in routine and make life more complicated. My point of view is that computers really make people feel under pressure. However, benefits that come from clever machines are obvious in all spheres of life. Nearly all people like comfort and modern conveniences and can hardly imagine their life without them.

All processes in business and private spheres have been immensely computerized for the last ten years. Machines control accountancy, payments, reporting, production and trading activities, etc. Everybody knows that time is one of the most valuable resources ("Time is money"). Thus, companies widely use computers to optimize all activities and plan outputs. This leads to the intensification of the work, which inadvertently puts employees into a state of complete exhaustion. Lack of time for rest and recreation may lead to stress and even nervous breakdown.

Moreover, mobile information technologies and broad Internet coverage make people reachable in any place and any hour of the day. In some cases, they have to answer emails and messages while staying with family, going shopping or doing sports. It may cause quarrels, misunderstandings and tiredness, which are extremely stressful.

However, there is no doubt that intellectual machines and their derivatives are very useful. A big amount of data can be stored in electronic format with their help. Thus, documents, presentations, reports, books, computer games, songs and movies do not need any paper, packages, shelves devices and special premises. A tiny gadget is an indispensable thing for travelling and business trips. Moreover,

cloud technologies make it possible to store and manage millions of documents in a very efficient way. Traditional businesses are getting more virtualized and their profitability and safety steady increase.

Furthermore, social networks, charts and messengers provide quick communication and files exchange all over the world. Internet users have many possibilities for finding friends and partners. They share their ideas through blogs, speak and see each other with the help of video chats and create business platforms to make money. Virtual world is the progress and development needed for humanity.

In addition, people become accustomed to making purchases of goods and services with the help of computers. They buy gadgets, and clothes in the internet shops, reserve hotels and book tickets on the specialized websites, receive money for doing some job on the internet platforms. All that can be done at home from a desktop computer or in a café from a smartphone, iPad or tablet. All these gadgets are affordable for a big number of people on the planet. Internet services are mainly unified and easy for use.

Finally, mobile applications offer such interactive services as a virtual secretary, navigator, and voice translator. They are helpful in getting the necessary information in real time. Tourists can easily find a location of the nearest restaurant, shopping center or museum on the interactive map. They can also follow their way using the on-line navigator. Simple phrases immediately translated in a language of the visited country may be crucial in avoiding misunderstandings. Voice reminders that come from a smartphone make life more organized and safe.

To sum up, computers make people's life tense and hectic. Time for rest is reduced whereas control is strengthened. However, computers and IT applications provide global communication, advanced business opportunities and an immediate access to information. Modern world cannot be efficient without all these conveniences.

**Практическая работа № 30. Известные ученые и их открытия в России,
объём часов: 2**

ОР 1-6, 32-36, 37, 38, 39, 40

ДР 1, 3, 8, 12, 22-24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Практическая работа № 31. Известные ученые и их открытия в России, объём часов: 2

ОР 1-6, 32-36, 37, 38, 39, 40

ДР 1, 3, 8, 12, 22-24

Цель практической работы: Совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков монологического и диалогического говорения, навыков чтения с разными стратегиями, навыков аудирования с разными стратегиями, навыков перевода текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Задания:

Ex. 2. Read the text and the “Vocabulary” list. Restore the correct order the paragraphs.

Alexander Popov, the First Inventor of the Radio

Today, when powerful radio stations transmit the latest news all over the globe, and the remotest corners of the world have the possibility to listen in, we realize how great is the name of Alexander Popov, the first inventor of the radio.

At this time an Italian, Marconi, began making the same kind of experiments. He already knew about Popov's experiments, and as he was a businessman he plagiarized Popov's ideas to make money out of them. He wanted to show he was the first inventor of the radio. His mother was an Englishwoman. She recommended him to go to England.

The greatest scientists of the city were present at that meeting. Popov made a report about the results of his work and demonstrated the first radiograms in the world.

After his report the government gave him permission to make his experiments on board a small ship. And that was all. Again he had to work without any help.

Popov died in 1905.

He packed his apparatus and in spring, 1896, left Italy for London. In London he found the protection of rich businessmen and the English government, so that in June, 1897, he received a patent for his invention and organized a commercial company named "The London Commercial Company of Marconi's Wireless". This English company wanted to keep Popov in the background and gave ten thousand roubles to a Russian newspaper which often printed articles about Marconi's work.

It was about 100 years ago. At that time electrical engineering was a new science. Popov took great interest in electricity and began to work at it. He made experiments with electric waves. But his work went on under very hard conditions. He had neither money nor special equipment for his numerous experiments. But in spite of all difficulties Popov did not stop his experiments. He spent all his money on his work and made many parts of his equipment with his own hands.

While the great Russian inventor lived and worked under very hard conditions, Marconi's company already had a capital of 2,000,000 roubles.

It was only in 1899 that Popov could build a radio station. This was the first radio station in the world.

On the 24th of March, 1896 a meeting took place in one of the auditoriums of the Petersburg University.

In August 1903 Popov took part in the work of the first International Conference on the Wireless. Marconi was also present at this conference, and tried to prove that he was the inventor of the radio. But the French scientist Bourdulong protested against this. He got up and spoke about Popov and his great invention.

In 1904, during the Russian-Japanese war, the government realized the importance of the wireless. Ships could communicate at long distances only by means of the radio. Then the government gave money and was ready to supply Popov with all the necessary equipment. But as it was wartime and there were no instruments and no specialists in Russia, it was quite impossible to do anything.

A few years after Popov's death, the Russian Physical Society set up a commission to settle the question of Popov's invention. This commission stated that Popov was the first inventor of the radio.

Vocabulary:

to transmit – транслировать, передавать; the remotest corners of the world – отдалённые уголки мира; inventor – изобретатель; electrical engineering – электротехника; science – наука; to make experiments with electric waves – проводить эксперименты с электромагнитными волнами; hard conditions – тяжёлые условия; special equipment – специальное оборудование; in spite of – не смотря на...; to make something with one's own hands – делать ч-л. своими руками; meeting – встреча; to report – докладывать; to give permission – давать

разрешение на ч-л.; protection – защита; to receive patent – получать патент; to realize – осознавать; to supply – поставлять; to set up a commission to settle the question – создавать комиссию для решения вопроса.

II. Общие рекомендации

По всем вопросам, связанным с изучением дисциплины (включая самостоятельную работу), консультироваться с преподавателем.

III. Контроль и оценка результатов

Оценка за выполнение практической работы выставляется *по пятибалльной системе* и учитывается как показатель текущей успеваемости студента.

Оценивание ответа на дифференцированном зачете (по пятибалльной системе, «зачтено-незачтено») осуществляется следующим образом:

*Оценка **зачтено** выставляется, если ответ логически и лексически грамотно изложен, содержателен и аргументирован, подкреплён знанием литературы и источников по теме задания, умением отвечать на дополнительно заданные вопросы; незначительное нарушение логики изложения материала, периодическое использование разговорной лексики, допущение не более трех ошибок в содержании задания, а также не более трех неточностей при аргументации своей позиции, неполные или неточные ответы на дополнительно заданные вопросы.*

*Оценка **незачтено** выставляется, если в ответе допущено существенное нарушение логики изложения материала, систематическое использование разговорной лексики, допущение более трех ошибок в содержании задания, а также более трех неточностей при аргументировании своей позиции, неправильные ответы на дополнительно заданные вопросы; существенное нарушение логики изложения материала, полное незнание литературы и источников по теме вопроса.*

По пятибалльной системе:

Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений		Критерии оценки результата
балл (оценка)	вербальный аналог	
5	отлично	Представленные работы высокого качества, уровень выполнения отвечает всем требованиям, теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы, выполнены все предусмотренные практической работой задания.
4	хорошо	Уровень выполнения работы отвечает всем требованиям, теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью без пробелов,

		<i>некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные практической работой задания выполнены, некоторые из выполненных заданий, возможно, содержат ошибки.</i>
3	<i>удовлетворительно</i>	<i>Уровень выполнения работы отвечает большинству основных требований, теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных практической работой заданий выполнено, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.</i>
2	<i>не удовлетворительно</i>	<i>Теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных практической работой заданий не выполнено.</i>