МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

**«ЭНГЕЛЬССКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ»**

ПМ.05.Преподавание иностранного языка (английского) в начальных классах

МДК. 05.01. Практикум по фонетике, устной и письменной речи

Методические указания и контрольные задания для студентов заочной формы обучения

Специальность 44.02.02. Преподавание в начальных классах

Энгельс, 2022 г.

ОДОБРЕНО

на заседании предметно- методической комиссии иностранного языка

Протокол № 10 от «18» июня 2021 г. Председатель ПМК И. А. Тихонова

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

На заседании методического совета Протокол № от « \_» 2021 г. Председатель О.А. Карюкина

Составитель: Е.В Сидорова, преподаватель ГАПОУ СО

«ЭКПТ»

# ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методические указания для студентов заочной формы обучения по профессиональному модулю ПМ.05. Преподавание иностранного языка(английского), МДК.05.01. Практикум по фонетике, устной и письменной речи разработаны на основе рабочей программы. Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы базовой подготовки в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 44.02.02. Преподавание в начальных классах.

Учебная дисциплина Иностранный язык (английский) входит в состав цикла общих гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин. Учебная дисциплина предусматривает профессионально-ориентированное изучение иностранного языка. Программа отражает современные тенденции и требования к обучению и практическому владению иностранным языком в повседневном общении и профессиональной деятельности, направлена на повышение общей и коммуникативной культуры специалистов среднего звена, совершенствование коммуникативных умений и навыков, повышение качества профессионального образования. Учебная дисциплина учитывает межпредметные связи с другими экономическими дисциплинами.

Основной целью курса Иностранный язык (английский) является обучение практическому владению разговорно-бытовой речью и деловым языком специальности для активного применения, как в повседневной, так и в профессиональной деятельности. Основными задачами курса являются:

‒ закрепление навыков чтения и понимания текстов по общеэкономической тематике;

* формирование и закрепление навыков элементарного общения на иностранном языке с применением экономической профессиональной лексики и правил речевого этикета;

‒ расширение активного словаря студентов, знаний грамматического материала, закрепление навыков устного и письменного перевода экономических текстов, а также телексов, телеграмм, деловых писем;

‒ развитие страноведческого опыта и развитие творческой личности студентов. В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

* общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

‒ переводить (со словарѐм) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

‒ самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь;

‒ пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

‒лексический (1200 -1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарѐм) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Количество часов на освоение рабочей программы учебной дисциплины: максимальная учебная нагрузка обучающегося – 318 часов,

в том числе:

количество аудиторных учебных занятий - 36 часа; из них практических занятий – 36 часа;

самостоятельная работа студента – 282 часов.

Итоговая аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета.

# УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

**Информационное обеспечение обучения**

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной

литературы

# Рекомендуемые источники:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Планета английского языка** | **Г. Т. Бескоровайная** | **Академия, 2018** |
| **Английский язык** | **А. С. Восковская** | **Феникс, 2018** |
| **Английский язык** | **И. П. Агабекян** | **Феникс, 2017** |
| **Бизнес курс английского языка** | **И. С. Богацкий** |  **«Логос М», 2017** |
| **Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания** | **Н. И. Щербакова****Н. С. Звенигородская** | **Академия, 2017** |
| **Учебник английского языка** | **Н. А. Бонк** | **ЭКСМО, 2017** |

# Дополнительные источники:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **200 тем английского языка** | **В. Бойко** | **Бао-Пресс, 2016** |
| **Английский язык. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений** | **Ю. Голицыский** | **Каро, 2017** |
| **Английский язык в диалогах** | **М. Е. Ермолаева** | **Проспект, 2017** |
| **Английский язык. Тематический сборник** | **Т. Ю. Журина** | **Дрофа, 2017** |

**Интернет-ресурсы:**

<http://www.Iearn-english.ru>

<http://www.englishforbusiness.ru>

 <http://www.homeenglish.ru>

 <http://www.belleenglish.com>

<http://www.english-at-home.com>

# 3.РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

**Выполнение и оформление контрольных работ**

Студенты-заочники выполняют контрольную работу № 1, которая представлена в

5 вариантах и предназначена для письменного выполнения с последующим собеседованием. Студент должен выполнить один из них в соответствии с последними цифрами шифра: студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 0 и 1выполняют вариант № 1, на 2, 3 - вариант № 2, на 4, 5- вариант № 3, на 6, 7- вариант № 4,на 8, 9 - вариант № 5,на 10,11- вариант № 6,на 12,13- вариант № 7,на 14,15-вариант № 8,на 16,17-вариант № 9,на 18,19- вариант № 10.Для выполнения контрольной работы рекомендуется проработать материал по вышеуказанным учебникам английского языка.

Контрольная работа выполняется на формате А 4. Контрольная работа должна иметь титульный лист, на котором студент указывает фамилию, имя и отчество (полностью), специальность, курс и номер учебной группы, шифр, номер варианта.

Выполненная контрольная работа направляется для проверки в колледж в установленные сроки или сдаѐтся студентом лично на отделение заочного обучения.

Собеседование по выполненной контрольной работе проводится во время предстоящей сессии в установленные сроки. Результаты собеседования отражаются в зачѐтной книжке как зачѐт по контрольной работе.

Если контрольная работа выполнена не в соответствии с указаниями или не полностью, она возвращается студенту.

Для успешного выполнения контрольного задания № 5 необходимо усвоить следующий грамматический материал по учебнику английского языка, рекомендованного данным учебным пособием или Вашей кафедрой иностранных языков:

1. Система звуков английского языка
2. Сказуемое
3. Артикль
4. Моя семья
5. Личные и притяжательные местоимения
6. Распорядок дня
7. Еда
8. Модальные глаголы
9. Добро пожаловать в мой дом
10. Мир профессий
11. Обычаи и праздники страны изучаемого языка
12. Досуг
13. Путешествие

**Контрольная работа №5**

# Вариант 1

1.Дайте определение понятию «транскрипция».

Какие типы чтения гласных в английском языке вы знаете? Приведите

пример.

2. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

«Alexander s Working day»:

My usual working days look practically the same. But I do my best to make them more interesting and useful. Life is impossible without work. Teachers and parents always say that hard work is the only way to achieve our goals.

My working day usually starts like this. At exactly 6:00 my radio alarm buzzes. Though I am not a lazybones, in winter it is always difficult for me to wake up early. I do my morning exercises every morning. I know that good health is better than wealth. After having a shower I get dressed and brush my hair. It takes me about 40 minutes. I am in the habit of having only a light breakfast. After breakfast I grab my school bag and rush for college. Unfortunately I live far from the college. It takes me about one hour to get there.

Sometimes my mood depends on what classes I have. On some days lessons flash by very quickly, especially if they are on the humanities or Maths, which I like most, but they drag more slowly if they are on Chemistry or Biology and especially when we have to write tests on them. Our classes start at 8:20. Usually we have seven lessons a day. Each lesson lasts 45 minutes, but the breaks are too short: only 5 or 10 minutes. Fortunately we have a large break in the middle of the day which lasts 45 minutes. During this break we go to the canteen.

At 3 o'clock, when the classes are over, I sometimes stay at college to play football with my groupmates. In the evenings I am busy doing my homework. If I have some free time left, I go for a walk with my friends, read or watch TV. At about 8 o'clock all our family have supper. At 11:30 I take a shower and go to bed.

**3.Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

1. They (start) work at 9:00 a.m.
2. He (talk) on the phone right now
3. They (redecorate) their house this week
4. He (take) a shower has breakfast and (go) to school.
5. He (take) his cat to the vet tomorrow.
6. She (live) in Moscow).
7. Tom (catch) the train to work every morning.

**4. Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени** [**Simple Past**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya%2F)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-simple%2F)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-continuous%2F)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-continuous%2F)**, Present Perfect.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio while Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) home early because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book?

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

1. she, won, easily, the game
2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays
3. quietly, the door, I, closed
4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered
5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week
6. some interesting books, found, we, in the library
7. across from the park, they, a new hotel, are building

# Контрольная работа №5

# Вариант 2

1.Дайте определение понятию «дифтонг». Приведите примеры.

Что такое открытый слог? Запишите определение. Приведите пример.

2. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

Hello, my name is Vlad. I work as a manager and my working day begins early in the morning. On week days the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6 a.m. I get up and do things that everybody does at this time: doing morning exercises, having a shower and cooking breakfast. I live alone and cook breakfast myself. I usually eat scrambled egg or pancakes in the mornings.

After breakfast, I brush my teeth, shave and get dressed. I get also my things, like a smartphone, keys and case for documents. So, I leave my home at about 8. I don’t have a car that’s why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 30 minutes to get to my office by it. I usually arrive at work at fifteen minutes to nine and my working day begins.

My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. At 12 o’clock I go to the small cafe just round the corner and have a lunch there. At 1 o’clock I come back to my office and work hard till 6 o’clock. During the working day I also have several short breaks. But sometimes I have no time for them.

At about 7 o’clock in the evening, I return home. At first I get some rest and then I have supper. After that, I do my housework or watch TV series. I also like to play computer games. At 23 o’clock I take a shower and go to bed. So now you know how I spend my working day.

3. **Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

1. He (clean) his room
2. We (try) to find tickets for the concert for three weeks.
3. Fred (work) for the company for ten weeks.
4. They (buy) a new car.
5. Kate (leave) the sports club late yesterday.
6. Nike (come) home (change) his clothes and (go) out again.
7. The children (walk) to school at 8:00 a.m. Yesterday.

**4.Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени** [**Simple Past**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya%2F)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-simple%2F)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-continuous%2F)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-continuous%2F)**, Present Perfect.**

1. While Fred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), Judy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
2. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) young, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) Mary  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice — but now I  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) she’s fantastic.
3. Jill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) home when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) her husband’s car outside the cinema
4. Look there! Sue and Tim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) to school.
5. Jack’s father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not work) in London — he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) English.
6. Joe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car yesterday.
7. Their father often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to rock concerts.

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

1. to the bank, I, every Friday, go
2. on Saturday night, didn't see, at the party, you, I
3. brightly, is, shining, sun, the
4. in, lives, my, sister, New York
5. a, became, doctor, good, Mary
6. a, decided, go, on, picnic, to, we

# Контрольная работа №5

# Вариант 3

1 Дайте определение понятию «дифтонг». Приведите примеры.

Что такое закрытый слог? Запишите определение. Приведите пример.

2. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

I start my day early in the morning. I usually get up at 7 a.m. and do things that everybody does at this time: washing, having breakfast and working out for 30 minutes. Also, I get my things, like a wallet, keys, backpack and a tablet, and leave home at about 9 o’clock. I don’t have a car that’s why I go to the bus stop and wait for the bus. It takes 50 minutes to get to my office by it.

My day at work is typical: phone calls, talking to people, answering emails, writing reports and discussing some important issues with my boss. So you can imagine that I have my hands full.

During the day we have a break for lunch. I usually eat in the kitchen with co-workers. Sometimes we play foosball, ping-pong, and video games. Then back to work. I usually leave at 7:15 p.m. After leaving my office I head to downtown where I have dinner with my best friend in our favorite cafe. Then straight from the cafe, I go to the supermarket to buy some food and go home.

While returning home in public transport I always read some interesting tales which I found on the web. I am at home at about half past nine. And the first thing that I have to do is to feed my hungry cat. After that, I can change into more comfortable clothes and prepare supper. I always have a lot of housework to do in the evening, I water the flowers, tidy up my flat and take a shower. Sometimes I watch TV series, Skype to my relatives and play hide-and-seek with my cat. At last, I go to bed at 12.

So now you know how I spend my working day.

3. **Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

# 1.Mary (finish) school 10 years ago.2.He (write) a letter and now he is going to send it.3.Last weekend they (go) to the sea.4.When you (come)?5.I (not decide) yet where to go this weekend.6.John (leave) his bag in the library last Monday.7.Harry and Jane (buy) new TV set and now are enjoying a film.

**4.Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени** [**Simple Past**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya%2F)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-simple%2F)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-continuous%2F)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-continuous%2F)**, Present Perfect.**

# 1. Margaret ………… (go) to work yesterday. She wasn’t feeling well.2. Look! That man over there ………… (wear) the same sweater as you.3. Your son is much taller than he was last year. He ……… (grow) a lot.4. I still don’t know what to do. I …………… (decide) yet.5. We can go out now. It ……………. (not/rain) any more.6. What speed ………. the car (do) …….. at the time of accident?7. I wasn’t very busy at weekend. I ………… (not/have) much to do.8. Mary usually ………… (phone) me on Fridays but she………….(not/phone) me last Friday.

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

# 1. always,at nine o'clock, out of the garage, in the morning, gets, his car, he2. he, into,town, after breakfast, often, Mrs Hodges, takes3. A parking place, near the shops, they, find, rarely4.sometimes, in a garage, Mr Hodges, his car, parks5. fly,with my parents, to Florida, sometimes, I, in winter6. late,came, last year, she, often, to school, in spring7. often,have, at about three o'clock, a cup of tea, they, at the hotel, in theafternoon

# Контрольная работа № 5

**Вариант 4**

1 Дайте определение понятию «транскрипция».

Какие типы чтения гласных в английском языке вы знаете? Приведите

пример.

**2.Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

|  |
| --- |
| My working day begins early in the morning. I get up at 7 o’clock in the morning. I do my bed and go to the bathroom to wash my face and hands and brush my teeth. |
| Then I comb, get dressed and go to the kitchen where I help my mother to make breakfast. I usually have boiled eggs, some porridge, a cup of coffee, bread and butter. After breakfast I leave my place and go to school. My school is not far from my house. It takes me about half an hour to get there by bus. |
| My lessons begin at 8.30 and finish at 3 p.m. As a rule I have 6 lessons every working day. After each lesson we have a break. During breaks we have a rest, discuss the latest news, problems and have a snack. |
| At 3 o’clock the classes are over and I go home. After dinner I do some work about the house. I wash dishes, go shopping and get down to study again. I spend a great deal of time on my lessons. When 1 am through with my study 1 rest a little. I listen to music, look through the newspapers or magazines, phone my friends and relatives, watch TV, read books. Sometimes my friends call for me and we go for a walk. At 10 o’clock when I am tired I go to bed.3. **Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**1. Peter and Ann (go) away five minutes ago.2. I (write) the letter but I (not send) it.3. He just (go) away.4. She already (answer) the letter.5. She (answer) it on Tuesday.6. I just (tell) you the answer.7. I (read) that book in my summer holidays .**4.Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени** [**Simple Past**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya%2F)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-simple%2F)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-continuous%2F)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-continuous%2F)**, Present Perfect.**1. He has cleaned his room
2. We have been trying to find tickets for the concert for three weeks.
3. Fred has been working  for the company for ten weeks.
4. They have bought a new car.
5. Kate left the sports club late yesterday.
6. Nike came  home changed  his clothes and went out again.
7. The children were walking to school at 8:00 a.m.yesterday.

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**a parking place, near the shops, they, find, rarelysometimes, in a garage, Mr Hodges, his car, parksfly,with my parents, to Florida, sometimes, I, in winterlate,came, last year, she, often, to school, in springoften,have, at about three o'clock, a cup of tea, they, at the hotel, in theafternoonmeet, at the bar, they, after dinner, always, their friendsenjoys,very much, swimming, in our pool, always, in the morning, she |

# Контрольная работа №5

# Вариант 5

1 Дайте определение понятию «транскрипция».

Какие типы чтения гласных в английском языке вы знаете? Приведите

пример.

2. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

My day starts very early in the morning. Usually, I get up at 5 a.m. because I go jogging and do some exercises to keep fit. However, if the weather is cold or it is raining then I may get up later and sleep up to 5:30 a.m. After all my exercises I go to the bathroom, take a shower, clean my teeth, and then I return to the kitchen to cook breakfast. My husband and children prefer different food for breakfast so it takes me about 20 minutes to get everything cooked.

Then at 6:40 a.m., I go to wake my children and my husband. My eldest daughter is in school. The school is 300 meters far from the house, so she goes there on her own. The younger daughter attends kindergarten, but I don't have time to take her there, so my husband does. When the children get up, I make sure they wash and send them all to the kitchen for breakfast.

While my daughters and husband drink coffee and tea and eat their favorite porridge, sandwiches, and cereals, I'm going to work. It takes me no more than 15 minutes to do my makeup and hair, and I choose my clothes in the evening, so I'm usually ready by 7:50 a.m. I make sure my youngest daughter is dressed, comb her hair, then say goodbye to everyone and go to work.

I prefer to get to work by car. My office is three blocks from our house, and the traffic isn't as heavy, so I'm there at 8:10 a.m. In the morning, there is still a little work to do, so my colleagues and I drink tea and have breakfast in our kitchen and chat a little. At 9:00 a.m., the boss arrives, and the working day begins.

After dinner, I don't have to do the dishes or clean the apartment, since we have a dishwasher and a robot vacuum cleaner. I can devote my evening to my family, so we usually play board games, walk in the park, or ride our bikes. Before going to bed, we gather again in the kitchen for a cup of warm milk or cocoa with cookies and watch something funny on TV. At half-past ten, our children go to bed, then I take a shower, chat with my friends online, and fall asleep around twelve.

And I'm looking forward to the weekend.

3. **Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

1. I (not see) him for three years. I (be) glad to see him again some time.
2. What you (do)? — I (copy) the text from the text-book now.
3. He (go) to Moscow next week?
4. He (not smoke) for a month. He is trying to give it up.
5. When he (arrive)? — He (arrive) at 2.00.
6. You (switch off) the light before you left the house?
7. I (read) these books when I was at school. I (like) them very much.

**4. Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Future Simple**

1. Where you (to be) yesterday? – I (to be) at home the whole day. – How strange, I (to ring) you up at 2 o’clock, but nobody (to answer).
2. Listen! Somebody (to cry).
3. I (to like) music very much.
4. Where your sister (to be) now? – She (to be) in her room. She (to do) her homework.
5. We (to go) home now because it (to be) late.
6. Who you (to wait) for?
7. We (to be) very tired yesterday and (to want0to sleep, that’s why we (to decide) to go home.

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

# 1. she, won, easily, the game

# 2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays

3. quietly, the door, I, closed

4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered

5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week

6. some interesting books, found, we, in the library

7. across from the park, they, a new hotel, are building

# Контрольная работа №5

# Вариант 6

1. Дайте определение понятию «транскрипция».

Какие типы чтения гласных в английском языке вы знаете? Приведите пример.

1. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

The usual meals in Britain are: breakfast, lunch, tea and supper. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent, though some English people like a **continental breakfast** of **rolls**, butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is **porridge** or **cornflakes** with milk or **cream** and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade made from oranges with **buttered toasts** and tea or coffee. For a change, you can have a **boiled egg**, cold **ham** or, perhaps, fish.

People in Britain generally have lunch about one o’clock. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a cafe or **restaurant**; but if he is making lunch at home, he has cold meat (**left over** probably **from yesterday’s dinner**), potatoes, salad and **pickles** with a **pudding of fruit** to follow. Sometimes people have a **mutton chop** or **steak** and chips followed by **biscuits** and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you could hardly call a meal but it is a **sociable sort of thing** as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea with cake or biscuit.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. In a great many English homes people make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening they have the much simpler supper - an **omelette** or **sausages**, sometimes **bacon and eggs**, and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or **cocoa** and fruit.

Some people also have «**high tea**». They say there is no use for these afternoon teas where you try to hold a cup of tea in one hand and a piece of bread and butter about as thin as a sheet of paper in the other. They have it between five and six o’clock, and have ham or **tongue** and **tomatoes** and salad or sausages with good **strong tea**, plenty of bread and butter, then **stewed fruit**, with cream or **custard** and **pastries** or a good cake. And that’s what an Englishman calls a good tea.

3. **Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

1. If I saw a cheap second- hand car, I (buy) … it.
2. If you ate well and exercised regularly, you (live) … 100 years.
3. You would have had stomach ache if you (eat) … too much of that cake.
4. If it (rain) … this afternoon, I (take)… my umbrella.
5. If you did not drive carefully, you (have) … an accident.
6. If you (study) … for a higher qualification, you (get) … a better job next year.
7. If you sent the letter by first class mail, it (get) … there the following day.
8. **Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Future Simple4. Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Future Simple**

1. Sam just (to have) breakfast. He (not to have) it yesterday because he (to have) no time.

2. What you (to do) now? I (to write) a letter. I (to send) it tomorrow.

3. They (to travel) every year but they (not to go) anywhere last year.

4. Look! The puppy (to sleep).

5. Have you ever (to be) to London? Yes,

6. The weather (to be) terrible yesterday. I hope it (to be) better tomorrow. And What the weather (to be) today? It (to be) cloudy.

7. We (not to have) the lesson yesterday because the teacher (to be) late.

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

1.some interesting books, found, we, in the library
2.across from the park, they, a new hotel, are building
3.to the bank, I, every Friday, go
4.on Saturday night, didn't see, at the party, you, I
5.brightly, is, shining, sun, the
6.in, lives, my, sister, New York
7.a, became, doctor, good, Mary

# Контрольная работа №5

# Вариант 7

1.Дайте определение понятию «транскрипция».

Какие типы чтения гласных в английском языке вы знаете? Приведите

пример.

2. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

«Alexander s Working day»:

My usual working days look practically the same. But I do my best to make them more interesting and useful. Life is impossible without work. Teachers and parents always say that hard work is the only way to achieve our goals.

My working day usually starts like this. At exactly 6:00 my radio alarm buzzes. Though I am not a lazybones, in winter it is always difficult for me to wake up early. I do my morning exercises every morning. I know that good health is better than wealth. After having a shower I get dressed and brush my hair. It takes me about 40 minutes. I am in the habit of having only a light breakfast. After breakfast I grab my school bag and rush for college. Unfortunately I live far from the college. It takes me about one hour to get there.

Sometimes my mood depends on what classes I have. On some days lessons flash by very quickly, especially if they are on the humanities or Maths, which I like most, but they drag more slowly if they are on Chemistry or Biology and especially when we have to write tests on them. Our classes start at 8:20. Usually we have seven lessons a day. Each lesson lasts 45 minutes, but the breaks are too short: only 5 or 10 minutes. Fortunately we have a large break in the middle of the day which lasts 45 minutes. During this break we go to the canteen.

At 3 o'clock, when the classes are over, I sometimes stay at college to play football with my groupmates. In the evenings I am busy doing my homework. If I have some free time left, I go for a walk with my friends, read or watch TV. At about 8 o'clock all our family have supper. At 11:30 I take a shower and go to bed.

**3.Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

1. They (start) work at 9:00 a.m.
2. He (talk) on the phone right now
3. They (redecorate) their house this week
4. He (take) a shower has breakfast and (go) to school.
5. He (take) his cat to the vet tomorrow.
6. She (live) in Moscow).
7. Tom (catch) the train to work every morning.

**4. Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени** [**Simple Past**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya%2F)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-simple%2F)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-continuous%2F)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-continuous%2F)**, Present Perfect.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio while Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) home early because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book?

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

1. she, won, easily, the game
2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays
3. quietly, the door, I, closed
4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered
5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week
6. some interesting books, found, we, in the library
7. across from the park, they, a new hotel, are building

# Контрольная работа №5

# Вариант 7

1.Дайте определение понятию «дифтонг». Приведите примеры.

Что такое открытый слог? Запишите определение. Приведите пример.

2. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

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

Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting!

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

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

The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6.00 and 8.00, and often the whole family eats together.

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

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese, and Indian. People often get take-away meals - you buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international!

3. **Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

# 1.Mary (finish) school 10 years ago.2.He (write) a letter and now he is going to send it.3.Last weekend they (go) to the sea.4.When you (come)?5.I (not decide) yet where to go this weekend.6.John (leave) his bag in the library last Monday.7.Harry and Jane (buy) new TV set and now are enjoying a film.

**4.Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени** [**Simple Past**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya%2F)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-simple%2F)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-continuous%2F)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-continuous%2F)**, Present Perfect.**

# 1. Margaret ………… (go) to work yesterday. She wasn’t feeling well.2. Look! That man over there ………… (wear) the same sweater as you.3. Your son is much taller than he was last year. He ……… (grow) a lot.4. I still don’t know what to do. I …………… (decide) yet.5. We can go out now. It ……………. (not/rain) any more.6. What speed ………. the car (do) …….. at the time of accident?7. I wasn’t very busy at weekend. I ………… (not/have) much to do.8. Mary usually ………… (phone) me on Fridays but she………….(not/phone) me last Friday.

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

# 1. always,at nine o'clock, out of the garage, in the morning, gets, his car, he2. he, into,town, after breakfast, often, Mrs Hodges, takes3. A parking place, near the shops, they, find, rarely4.sometimes, in a garage, Mr Hodges, his car, parks5. fly,with my parents, to Florida, sometimes, I, in winter6. late,came, last year, she, often, to school, in spring7. often,have, at about three o'clock, a cup of tea, they, at the hotel, in theafternoon

# Контрольная работа №5

# Вариант 8

1. Дайте определение понятию «дифтонг». Приведите примеры.

Что такое закрытый слог? Запишите определение. Приведите пример.

2. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

I live in a new nine-storied house in Borodiya Street. In front of the house there is a flower bed and a children's playground. My family lives on the third floor. We have two rooms in our flat: a living room and a bedroom. Our living room is the largest in our flat. There is a big bookcase in it. My parents are teachers. Literature is their hobby. That's why we have a lot of books at home. I also like to read, and when the weather is bad, I usually sit in our living room and read my favourite book. Besides reading, you may also watch TV in this room. There is a big TV-set here and we often watch TV in the evening in a family circle. In front of the TV-set there is a big sofa and two armchairs. We like to sit here and discuss our family life.

My bedroom is my study as well. It is not big. But I have here everything I need. There is a desk, a chair, some bookshelves and a sofa. My favourite place the room is my desk. It is the best place to work and to dream.

My parents sleep in our bedroom. Before going to sleep, we all gather together in the kitchen, drink tea with biscuits, and discuss our plans for tomorrow. Our kitchen is also very cozy. There is little furniture in it. That's why it looks wider. There is also a small round table in the middle of the room. We have here our meals.

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My parents sleep in our bedroom. Before going to sleep, we all gather together in the kitchen, drink tea with biscuits, and discuss our plans for tomorrow. Our kitchen is also very cozy. There is little furniture in it. That's why it looks wider. There is also a small round table in the middle of the room. We have here our meals.

3. **Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

1. If he (not/ to speak) German, he (not/ to become) a linguist.

2. If she (not/ to fall) down the stairs, she (not/ to break) her leg.

3. If she (not/ to break) her leg, she (to take) part in the competition.

4. If they (to win) the game, they (to get) the first prize.

5. If he (not/ to eat) so much, he (not/ to have) stomachache.

6. If he (not/ to be) arrested, he (to go) abroad.

7. If I (to learn) English before, I (to find) a good job long ago.

**4.Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени** [**Simple Past**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya%2F)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-simple%2F)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-continuous%2F)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-continuous%2F)**, Present Perfect.**

1. My cousin (to do) morning exercises every day. You (to do) morning exercises? No,
2. Kate and her brother (not to go) to school by bus. Kate (to go) by taxi and Mike (to go) by tram.
3. What you usually (to do) after school?
4. He (not to finish) his homework yet.
5. When Tom (to come) home yesterday? He (to come) at 9.
6. Who (to watch) TV every day? I,
7. Children (to love) chocolate.
8. He (to build) this house many years ago.

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

1. a parking place, near the shops, they, find, rarely
2. sometimes, in a garage, Mr Hodges, his car, parks
3. fly, with my parents, to Florida, sometimes, I, in winter
4. late, came, last year, she, often, to school, in spring
5. often, have, at about three o'clock, a cup of tea, they, at the hotel, in the afternoon
6. meet, at the bar, they, after dinner, always, their friends
7. enjoys, very much, swimming, in our pool, always, in the morning, she

# Контрольная работа №5

# Вариант 9

1.Дайте определение понятию «транскрипция».

Какие типы чтения гласных в английском языке вы знаете? Приведите

пример.

2. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

All professions are good I think. What would we do without doctors, engineers, workers? Our life would be completely different without economists, lawyers and of course without teachers.

I wanted to try different professions, because all of them look very interesting. But my vocation is to be a teacher. I have decided that I want to be a teacher of maths. I love children and I am good in maths. Of course I have to learn many things yet and I do my best.

There are few teachers in my family and they are happy with this profession. Sometimes children can make them upset and my relatives can be very busy at school but in general this job makes them happy.

Actually I would like to be a teacher of mathematics and physics. These two subjects are my favorite ones. If I had a chance I would spend twice more time to study these subjects. At the end of school I have to pass exams and pass final tests to go to university.

I think for teacher it’s important to love your subject, to have patience and interest to the children, to explain over and over again. I am this kind of person. I am very attentive to details and I know how to manage with children.

From the other side the salary of a teacher in Russia is not so good. Unfortunately some professions without high education is paid better, than profession of a teacher. It’s not fair, but my choice is so. Maybe one day I will change my mind, but today I feel I am able to help our educational system.

According me this profession is noble, important and very interesting. It’s not only you gonna be a teacher, but also you have to learn many things from your children. The job has to make you happy and then every day you will wake up and go to work with smile.

**3.Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

1. They (start) work at 9:00 a.m.
2. He (talk) on the phone right now
3. They (redecorate) their house this week
4. He (take) a shower has breakfast and (go) to school.
5. He (take) his cat to the vet tomorrow.
6. She (live) in Moscow).
7. Tom (catch) the train to work every morning.

**4.Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени** [**Simple Past**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya%2F)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-simple%2F)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-continuous%2F)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-continuous%2F)**, Present Perfect.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio while Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) home early because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book?

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

1. she, won, easily, the game
2. tennis, every weekend, Ken, plays
3. quietly, the door, I, closed
4. his name, after a few minutes, I, remembered
5. a letter to her parents, Ann, writes, every week
6. some interesting books, found, we, in the library
7. across from the park, they, a new hotel, are building

# Контрольная работа №5

# Вариант 10

1.Дайте определение понятию «дифтонг». Приведите примеры.

Что такое открытый слог? Запишите определение. Приведите пример.

2. **Перевести текст**

**Составить 10 вопросов к тексту**

It is known that teaching is a very difficult job of great responsibility and most specific character. There is a wide variety of work in teaching. A good teacher is not only a communicator of knowledge but a model of competence. He forms attitudes to his subject and attitudes to learning, becoming himself a symbol of educational process, a person who is teaching as well as learning.

A good teacher always regards capacities his pupils have, trying to temper his teaching methods to children’s abilities and aptitudes.

A good teacher must know the general aims of education, must know his own subject perfectly well, should plan carefully his or her work, assess pupils’ proficiency correctly, work hard to remain up-to-date in his or her subject, use a lot of different materials, equipment and teaching methods, do the best to make his or her lessons interesting, keep in contact with the pupils’ parents, help children to live in the community. School becomes a place of learning and living, of work and play.

That is why a teacher’s work involves many roles besides that of instructing pupils. At times a teacher serves as a parent surrogate, entertainer, psychotherapist and a record keeper.

Teachers who do enjoy their work show this in their classroom activity. They come to class prepared for the day’s lessons and conduct lessons in a way that suggests interest and excitement in learning, create an environment simulating children to develop their abilities.

A teacher is in the classroom to instruct. In order to do it perfectly well teachers must be able to hold the attention and the interest of the audience, to maintain an active but quiet and well-organized atmosphere at the lesson. Instruction also means giving additional help to those who are having difficulty, diagnosing the sources of their problems and giving necessary assistance.

Thus while studying at the University future teachers:

-         master their knowledge;

-         learn the principles of pedagogy, psychology, physiology;

-         study the methods of teaching their subjects;

-         make all kinds of experiments;

-         develop skills how to use study aids, audiovisual aids and work with computers.

Teachers are good friends of their pupils. They want to see them competent, skilled, honest, kind and well-bred. Teachers help them to organize meetings, to hold pleasure parties, conferences and excursions. They organize hobby groups, sports activity, subject Olympiads (competitions).

3. **Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму глагола**

1. Peter and Ann (go) away five minutes ago.
2. I (write) the letter but I (not send) it.
3. He just (go) away.
4. She already (answer) the letter.
5. She (answer) it on Tuesday.
6. I just (tell) you the answer.
7. I (read) that book in my summer holidays .

**4.Поставьте следующие глаголы в нужном времени** [**Simple Past**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya%2F)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-simple%2F)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpresent-continuous%2F)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://infourok.ru/go.html?href=http%3A%2F%2Fgrammar-tei.com%2Fpast-continuous%2F)**, Present Perfect.**

1. He has cleaned his room
2. We have been trying to find tickets for the concert for three weeks.
3. Fred has been working  for the company for ten weeks.
4. They have bought a new car.
5. Kate left the sports club late yesterday.
6. Nike came  home changed  his clothes and went out again.
7. The children were walking to school at 8:00 a.m.yesterday.

**5.На основе приведенных слов постройте предложения, соблюдая порядок слов:**

# a parking place, near the shops, they, find, rarely

# sometimes, in a garage, Mr Hodges, his car, parks

# fly,with my parents, to Florida, sometimes, I, in winter

# late,came, last year, she, often, to school, in spring

# often,have, at about three o'clock, a cup of tea, they, at the hotel, in theafternoon

# meet, at the bar, they, after dinner, always, their friends

# enjoys,very much, swimming, in our pool, always, in the morning, she

# Самостоятельная работа

В овладении иностранным языком важное место принадлежит систематической самостоятельной работе над языком.

Так как основной целью обучения студентов-заочников немецкому языку является формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности для извлечения информации из иноязычных текстов, студенту рекомендуется в соответствии с программой по английскому языку проработать рекомендуемые преподавателем тексты по обучению чтению, освоить правила работы со словарѐм, изучить грамматику.

Как работать над чтением? Чтение про себя – это основная форма чтения. Главное в чтении – научиться получать из текста необходимую смысловую информацию.

Сначала следует прочитать про себя весь текст, постараться понять общий смысл прочитанного.

Учитесь преодолевать трудности разного характера путем анализа и догадки, используйте словарь, грамматические пояснения и другую справочную литературу. Постепенно развивается языковая догадка – важное качество при изучении иностранного языка.

Перевод – это точная передача информации текста оригинала средствами другого языка. Перевод следует выполнять так, чтобы, передавая информацию с одного языка на другой, не допустить еѐ утечки или искажения. Для получения качественного перевода необходимо:

# в области лексики:

1. знать необходимый минимум слов и словосочетаний;
2. уметь определять значения незнакомых слов по контексту и словообразовательной форме;
3. уметь переводить термины;

# в области грамматики:

1. уметь узнавать и переводить грамматические формы и конструкции;
2. уметь соблюдать правильно последовательность действий в процессе перевода.

Вследствие различий между двумя языками нужно добиваться того, чтобы перевод правильно передавал содержание английского предложения и соответствовал нормам русского языка.

Приступая к переводу текстов, можно использовать любой англо-русский словарь.

1. Сначала следует прочитать предложение до конца.
2. Перевод следует начинать со сказуемого (очень важно твѐрдо знать о месте сказуемого в главном и придаточном предложениях), затем следует поставить

сказуемое-глагол в неопределѐнную форму и найти его в англо-русском словаре.

1. После того как найден перевод сказуемого в словаре, надо поставить глагол в соответствующем времени.
2. Далее надо найти подлежащее, перевести и согласовать со сказуемым.
3. После этого переводятся остальные члены предложения.
4. При переводе служебных частей речи, например, предлогов, надо помнить об их многозначности и переводить в соответствии со смыслом данного предложения.

После того как текст проанализирован, переведѐн и полностью понят, полезно читать его громко вслух, не задумываясь над его переводом, что способствует образованию навыка беглого чтения.

Удачи Вам в работе над следующими текстами!

Заведите отдельную тетрадь для самостоятельной работы. Записывайте в неѐ названия текстов и их перевод. Эту тетрадь следует иметь при себе на сессии. На зачѐте она служит одной из форм отчѐта о самостоятельной работе.

**Информационно-тренировочные задания**

**MY FAMILY**

*Vocabulary*

**great** – [greɪt] большой, великий

**a nurse** - [nɜːs] медсестра

**swimming pool –**[ˈswɪmɪŋ puːl] плавательный бассейн

**as**[æz]**-**поскольку; как

**to be busy**[ˈbɪzɪ]**—**быть занятым

**to keep the house -** [kiːp ði: haʊs ] вести домашнее хозяйство

**meal**[miːl] еда, питание

**to wash up**[wɔʃ ʌp]**–**мыть посуду

**full**[fʊl] полный

**to knit**[nɪt] вязать

**draw** [drɔː] – рисовать

**Text 1.**

I would like to tell you about my family. It is very large and I’m proud of it. We are seven: mother, father, two brothers, grandmother and grandfather who are my mother’s parents.

I am seventeen. My elder brother is twenty, he is in the army now. My younger brother is a schoolboy, he is twelve. I love my brothers very much, we are **great**friends and always help each other.

My father is a worker at a car plant. He works five days a week and he likes his job. He often tells us interesting things about the cars they make.

My mother is a **nurse** at a hospital. She has a lot of work to do there and sometimes she stays there at night. When she has free time, she goes to the **swimming pool**.

**As** mother is always busy at work, our grandmother **keeps the house**. She cooks our **meals**and we help her to wash up, to clean the rooms, and grandfather does the shopping. Our grandfather is not very old, he is sixty-five and he still works three days a week. He is **full** of energy and says work keeps him healthy and young.

In the evening when everybody is at home, we like to stay in our big sitting room together. Grandfather reads a book, grandmother **knits** and father helps my younger brother to do his lessons. I write a letter to my elder brother and **draw** pic­tures of all the members of my family, including our dog and cat. Our dog is my younger brother's pet. He takes her out for a walk in the mornings and in the evenings.

1. **Find the phrases in the text and learn them:**
2. Я хочу рассказать вам о …; 2) гордиться чем-то; 3) старший брат; 4) младший брат; 5) помогать друг другу; 6) работать 5 дней в неделю; 7) медсестра; 8) мыть посуду; 9) быть полным энергии; 10) поддерживает его здоровым и молодым; 11) выгуливать (питомца); 12) быть занятым; 13) вести хозяйство.
3. **Answer the questions:**
4. How many members are there in this family?
5. How old is the author?
6. Who are the author`s brothers?
7. What is the profession of the mother?
8. Where does her father work?
9. Where does her mother go when she has a free time?
10. Who keeps the house?
11. What does granny do about the house?
12. How old is the grandfather?
13. What do the grandparents do in the evening?
14. Woes this family have pets?
15. **Make up the dialogue**
* Good day (morning, afternoon, evening)!
* Good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* What is your name?
* My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- How old are you?

- I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- What are you?/What is your occupation?

- I am a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- Where do you live?

- I live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- How large is your family?

- There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members in our family./ We are \_\_\_\_.

- What do you like to do?

- I like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**My Daily Routine**

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio.

I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then, I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock.

I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read.

**Questions:**

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean the house?

**Vocabulary:**

dressing-gown — халат
tap — кран
to turn on — включать
health — здоровье
hard-boiled — сваренный вкрутую
to get... ready for... — готовить, подготавливать к...
at least — по крайней мере
to sit up — не ложиться спать
to go to bed — ложиться спать



**Meals in Britain**

The English proverb says: every cook praises his own broth. One can not say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast time is between seven and nine a.m. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but no good Scotsman ever puts sugar on it, because Scotland is the home of porridge. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.
The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o’clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one tea-spoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

Cream teas are also popular. Many visitors, who come to Britain, find English instant coffee disgusting. Dinner time is generally between six and eight p.m. The evening meal is the biggest and the main meal of the day. Very often the whole family eats together. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy.

The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population. Eating has become rather international in Britain lately.

**Задание 1.**Выполните пересказ текста «English meals»

1. What are the usual meals in England?
2. What time do they have breakfast?
3. What is a traditional English breakfast?
4. What are the two substantial meals of the day?
5. When is lunch usually taken?
6. What does lunch include?
7. Is tea popular among the English?
8. When do they usually have dinner?
9. Do the British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries?

**Welcome to my flat!**

Welcome to my flat! The flat is in a new building. There are ten floors in it. My flat is on the floor seven. It is very big and very nice. There are four rooms, two bathrooms and a kitchen. The walls in the flat are yellow, but in the bathrooms they are white. The furniture is quite modern and comfortable. The sofa in the living-room is light-brown. The chairs and the table in the kitchen are red. The rooms are very light because the windows are big.

My bedroom is big, too. It is on the left of the kitchen. There is a bed, a wardrobe, a computer and two shelves with books here. The books are not very good because they are quite old. But the computer games are new and very interesting. The computer is a very important thing in my room. There is an armchair in front of the computer, it is black. My bag is under the table now and my cellphone is on the bed. My clothes are not in the wardrobe. Usually my room is very clean, but not today.

The kitchen is my favourite part in the flat. And especially the fridge. It is strange, but the fridge is not white, it's blue. And there is always a lot of food in it. The food is delicious. There are also many plates, cups and glasses in the cupboard.

There are two cheap shops on the street near the house. But the cafes in the district are expensive. Today is Saturday and all my family is in the cafe not far from home.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Is the flat in a new or in an old building?
2. How many floors are there in the building?
3. What is the flat like? Is it big or small?
4. How many rooms are there in the flat?
5. What color are the walls in the flat?
6. Is the furniture old and uncomfortable?
7. Is the sofa in the living-room dark brown?
8. Are the rooms light because the lamps are big?

**My future profession**

The teaching profession is a high mission, the purpose of which is the creation of personality, and life in the teaching profession is the tireless work of the soul.

The path of the teacher is thorny and difficult. Therefore, I believe that the teacher is not born, and become. Teaching profession, one of the oldest. It is honorable in that it leaves a good sense of duty to the children, allows you to feel their involvement in their fate, and therefore its usefulness, while experiencing special happiness. Only a happy teacher can give a student a few years of student happiness, happiness of learning the mystery of science, profession.

Pedagogy in my understanding is a professional activity that encourages you to give not only your knowledge, skills, experience, but also your soul. A Student – is the result of pedagogical work, the fruit of pedagogical activity; Student – a tree, nurtured by the efforts of pedagogical work.

I am proud of my profession and I am convinced that the teaching profession is the best in the world. After all, only a teacher receives the biggest award in the world – a child's smile, trust, understanding and "necessity", on the one hand, on the other, it is teachers, representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia who embody the best qualities of the multinational people of Kazakhstan. First of all, because of its firmness of spirit, understanding of the high social purpose, education.

Self-education of the teacher is an indispensable condition for his professional growth. Only such a master teacher can sow the seeds of goodness and professionalism in the souls of his students. It is necessary to be such a mentor – master, who are waiting for the students. And for this it is necessary to raise the professional and intellectual level, opening not only for themselves but also for others all new, progressive. In the modern system of education, professional development of each teacher, mastering the latest pedagogical technologies and techniques is the most important stage of continuous education of the teacher during his pedagogical activity. I believe that a teacher can be called a teacher with a capital letter only if he constantly learns and improves his professional level. Therefore, my motto is "Learn – learning", and professional credo: "Every lesson for me is a discovery, a creative workshop". After all, creativity helps to assert themselves and self-realization of personality, to show their individuality and significance. I constantly strive for new, advanced, innovative, "non-standard". Therefore, through the introspection of their professional activities systematically engaged in self-education, based on best practices and skills, passing the accumulated "treasure" of skills to students.

Need to creativity can only develop in an atmosphere of goodwill, empathy, respect. The student to strive more fully develop their capabilities, then when he sees that it considered, value his opinion, trust. Therefore, at the heart of my teaching activity is a personal-oriented approach. After all, the desire to see and raise the best in a person determines the method and style of communication between teachers and children.

The modern rhythm of life requires constant professional growth, creative attitude to work, dedication from the teacher. Of course, a real teacher – a master of his craft must have professional pedagogical skills, possess innovative technologies of training and education.

Not resting on our laurels, always strive forward.

A very important role in the teaching profession is played by the personal qualities of the teacher: pedagogical position, attitude to life, colleagues. My work experience is not so great, but experienced masters and professional teachers work with me in the same team. Participation in the week of the subject-cyclic Commission of economic disciplines, mutual attendance of classes, work in the scientific society of teachers , allows me to replenish the Treasury of methods and techniques of work, exchange experience, get advice from specialists with considerable experience.

I am a class teacher, a class mother in 6 «B» class. The class teacher is the person who is closest to the heart and soul of the student. Sometimes he knows about children, their problems and joys, more than parents. It is to him they go for advice and help, trust their secrets. Back in school, any one of us speaks not only of the objects, assessments, and classmates but also the teachers. And always in a number of favorite teachers in a special place is the class teacher. Words cannot Express the value which you put the guys in the spoken fondly the phrase "Our great mother». When I called his homeroom teacher Thighs Eleanora Romanova, and today strive to be like her. My profession gives me the opportunity to once again go through the path of growing up with the guys. Me and the guys are partners in everything. In my understanding (my philosophy) «children» are flowers of life, and good children are a bouquet of flowers skillfully collected by skillful hands of the master. The beauty and attractiveness of it will depend on how many skills, efforts, love and warmth invested in it master!». I think the purpose of the teacher – to create only beautiful, add a bouquet, putting flowers of responsibility, wisdom, love, cordiality, only then his work will not be in vain.

The main purpose of my work is the development of educational knowledge, disclosure of creative abilities of each child in the group.

**Halloween**

The celebration of All Saints Day or just Halloween takes place on October 31st. The tradition of Halloween began in the fifth century B.C. This day the Irish Celts celebrated their New Year at that time, because they organized their year according to the agricultural calendar and marked the transition from one year to the next on October 31.

In the year 835 A\* D. the Roman Catholic Church made November 1st a church holiday to honour all the saints. This day is called All Saint's Day. Since that time many years have passed. Some traditions are gone, new traditions appeared. I am going to tell you about the most popular customs of Halloween.

The most known custom is the tradition of dressing.

The tradition of dressing in costume for Halloween has both European and Celtic roots. Hundreds of years ago, winter was an uncertain and frightening time. Food supplies often ran low and, many people afraid of the dark, the short days of winter were full of constant worry. On Halloween, when it was believed that ghosts came back to the earthly world, people thought that they would encounter ghosts if they left their homes. To avoid being recognized by these ghosts, people would wear masks when they left their homes after dark so that the ghosts would mistake them for fellow spirits. On Halloween, people placed bowls of food outside their homes to appease the ghosts and prevent them from attempting to enter their home.

Fire has always played an important part in Halloween. Fire was very important to the Celts as it was to all early people. In the old days people lit bonfires to ward away evil spirits and in some places they used to j ump over the fire to bring good luck. Today, we light candles in pumpkin and then put them outside our homes to ward of evil spirits.

Another tradition is Apple Bobbing. It has the roman origins. The Roman festival for remembering the dead was also in October. During this time, the Romans remembered their goddess, Pomona. She was the goddess of the trees and fruits, and when the Romans came to Britain, they began to hold these two festivals on the same day as Samhain. Apples probably became associated with Halloween because of this festival. Some people believe that, if you slice an apple through the equator (to reveal the five-pointed star within) and then eat it by candlelight before a-mirror, your future spouse will appear over your shoulder.

Trick or Treat was first known as Mischief Night. Halloween was a time for making mischief — many parts of England still recognize this date as Mischief Night — when children would knock on doors demanding a treat (Trick or Treat) and people would disguise themselves as witches or ghosts, in order to obtain food and money from nervous householders.

Halloween was sometimes called Nut Crack Night or Snap Apple Night in England. Families would sit by the fire and tell stories while they ate apples and nuts.

**Christmas in the United Kingdom**

Christmas is a traditional Christian holiday. On that day, people celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. In the United Kingdom, it is celebrated on the 25th of December, it is one of the biggest and most popular holidays in the country.

Although Christmas is a religious holiday, it is celebrated by everyone, not only religious people. Nowadays for many people Christmas is just a family holiday when they can get together, have a special dinner and give presents.

The celebration of Christmas is preceded by the Season of Advent, it begins about one month before Christmas Day. People spend Advent in different ways. It is a quite important period for some religious people, they spend it preparing for Christmas. For a lot of people, it is just a period when they prepare for the celebration. There is a lot of things a family might need to do before Christmas Day, such as decoration, shopping for presents, writing cards, making special meals, sending out invitations. It is traditional to buy Advent Calendars for children or even grown-ups. An Advent Calendar is a calendar where each day until Christmas Day is represented by a small box. Children are supposed to open one small box every day. Usually, there is a treat or just something nice in it.

Christmas Day is a public holiday in the United Kingdom, and many people see it as a day they can spend with their families and friends. In December most families buy Christmas trees, put them up in their houses and decorate them. Usually, the decorations include tinsel, baubles, paper snowflakes. The top of the tree is decorated with an angel or star. People also send cards to their friends, the cards usually say ‘Merry Christmas!’ or ‘Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!’

The celebration begins on the 24th of December, on Christmas Eve. Children leave a stocking for Santa Claus who brings them presents during the night. Parents tell their children that Santa knows who has been a good child and who has not. He leaves presents for good children, but he might leave a piece of coal for those children who have not been good. But, of course, usually, children find only presents but not coal in the stockings the next morning. Some people go to church on Christmas Eve, they listen to the Christmas stories and sing carols.

On the 25th of December children open their presents, it is always a very exciting morning for them! In the afternoon people have dinner. They might pull crackers before it and congratulate each other. Traditionally, most people have a turkey for dinner and, of course, a Christmas pudding. At three o’clock people watch TV, every year the Queen congratulates everyone and says ‘Happy Christmas’.

The 26th of December is called Boxing Day. It has nothing to do with boxing as a kind of athletic competition, the word ‘boxing’ refers to boxes with gifts. In the 19th century, Boxing Day was a day when people shared their food with the poor. Nowadays, Boxing Day is an official holiday in the UK.

**The 8th of March**

Vocabulary:
to celebrate [ˈselɪbreɪt] – праздновать;
almost [ˈɔːlməʊst] – почти;
present [ˈprez(ə)nt] – подарок;
lay the table [leɪ ðə ˈteɪb(ə)l] – накрывать на стол;
to congratulate [kənˈɡrætjʊleɪt] – праздновать;
to invite [ɪnˈvaɪt] – приглашать;
guests [ɡests] – гости.

The 8th of March is a great holiday for all women. But Women’s Day does not celebrate in England. English celebrate an other wonderful holiday. There is almost the same holiday in England. It is called Mother’s Day and celebrated also in spring, in March.

The 8th of March is International Women’s Day. It is a happy and nice holiday. It is a good tradition to give presents and flowers to women on this day.

Each family celebrates this spring holiday. In the morning men go to the shops or markets to buy some flowers. They try to clean flats and help women to cook a holiday dinner.

Sons and daughters help their mothers too: they make a cake, lay the table and wash dishes after holiday dinner.

All the members of the families try to be well dressed on this day.

All congratulate womens and say “Best wishes for the eighth of March”. Womens smile and thank us. They very happy.

Some families celebrate the 8th of March going to the theatres and concerts.
Others prefer to invite guests and stay at home.

This is pretty nice — at least once a year women can take a break and forget about all those dishes, cooking, kids, take a magazine and relax on a coach.

## **Thanksgiving Day.**

Thanksgiving Day is a traditional national holiday in the USA and some other English speaking countries. It has become a tradition with Americans to get together on this day. As a rule, all the members of the family have a great holiday dinner in one house. The Americans, especially children, like this holiday very much because they eat roast turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes and many other tasty things.

The story of this national holiday is the following. Thanksgiving was first celebrated in 1621 when the first people from England came to America. They came on the ship called The Mayflower and landed at the Eastern coast of America in November.

That winter was very cold, and more than half of the English settlers died of cold and hunger. The native people, the Indians, came to help the English. They gave them some corn, which the settlers planted in spring. They worked hard to grow rich crops. And in Autumn they gathered a good crop. So they decided to thank the Indians and to hold a harvest festival. The Indians were invited to the festival, and they were heartily thanked by the English.

There was a roast turkey, cranberry sauce and many other tasty things on the dinner table.

Since that time, the fourth Thursday of November has been Thanksgiving Day. And the roast turkey has become a traditional national dish. On this day Americans enjoy their holiday dinner, thank each other and wish each other a happy Thanksgiving.

**Thanksgiving Day in Australia**

Thanksgiving is not celebrated in Australia.

**Thanksgiving Day in Canada**

Thanksgiving is an annual Canadian holiday to give thanks for the harvest. It’s celebrated on the second Monday in October.

**A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting**

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than you have a hobby. A person's hobbies are not connected with his profession, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience. A hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on his age, intelligence level, character and personal interests. What is interesting to one person can be trivial or boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, key rings, stones, matchboxes, thimbles and all sorts of things. Once you've got a small collection you keep adding to it. Some people don't even remember how their collection started but now their house is crammed full of different knick-knacks which they can't use but keep for the sake of having them. But some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be a good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life, if you long for changes and want to get away from civilization, than camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Some people prefer more extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, orient themselves, obtain food from the wild, build shelters and adapt themselves to extremely cold weather. They learn to overcome any obstacles and become strong and self-reliant.

Ecotourism is becoming popular and fashionable all over the world, especially with people who try to damage the environment as little as possible. Tourists visit places of natural beauty and they usually travel on foot, by bicycle or boat so that there is no pollution. They stay in local houses or hotels and eat local food. Their aim is to enjoy nature, to experience the local culture and to get unforgettable impressions without polluting and wasting or destroying natural resources. They must keep places that they visit clean and safe. The principles of eco-tourism are 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs' and 'Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home'. If people remember these simple rules, we will be able to save our planet and to conserve the wildlife.

A hobby plays a very important educational, simulational and psychological role, makes you stronger physically and mentally, helps you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world works.

 

**Tourism**

People on our planet can't live without travelling now. People travel from the very beginning of their civilization. Thousands years ago all people were nomads and collectors. They roamed all their lives looking for food and better life.

So, travelling and visiting other places are the part of our consciousness. Not so long years ago many people travelled overseas for their holidays. The majority of people stayed to have holidays in their country. Today the situation is different and the world seems much smaller. If you like travelling, you have got to have some money, because it is not a cheap hobby indeed.

Tourism has become a highly developed business. The economy of some countries is mainly based on tourism industry. It is possible to book a holiday to a seaside resort on the other side of the world. Staying at home, you can book it through the Internet or by phone. The plane takes you straight there and within some hours of leaving your country, you can be on a tropical beach, breathing a super clean air and swimming in crystal warm water of tropical sea.

There are trains, cars and air jet liners, buses, ships that provide us with comfortable and secure travelling.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. People have to go to other countries for taking part in different negotiations, for signing some very important documents, for participating in different exhibitions, in order to exhibit the goods of own firm or company. Travelling on business helps people to get more information about achievements of other companies, which will help making own business more successful.

There are a lot of means of travelling: travelling by ship, by plane, by car, walking. It depends on a person to decide which means of travelling one would prefer. Tourism has become a highly developed business.

That is why tourism and travelling are so popular.

Задание: перепишите и запомните следующие слова и словосочетания по теме:

overseas — заграница
majority — большинство
to seem — казаться
to book — заказывать
resort— курорт
a tropical beach — тропический пляж
to breathe — дышать
to hitchhiking — путешествовать автостопом
advantage — преимущество
to explore — исследовать
to climb — взбираться, карабкаться
restriction — ограничение
indeed — действительно
curious — любопытный
inquisitive — любознательный
leisure — досуг
jet-air liner — реактивный самолет
security — безопасность
variety — разнообразие
city-dweller — городской житель
to take pictures — фотографировать
castle — крепость, замок
waterfall — водопад
to remind — напоминать
picturesque — живописный
to broaden one's mind — расширить кругозор
take part in negotiations — принимать участие в переговорах
exhibition — выставка
in order to — для того чтобы
to push the goods — рекламировать товары
achievement — достижение
successful — успешный
advantages and disadvantages — преимущества и недостатки
according to — согласно

# ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ЗАЧЁТУ

Для получения зачѐта студент должен уметь:

* прочитать со словарѐм незнакомый текст на немецком языке, содержащий изученный грамматический материал (форма проверки понимания – письменный или устный перевод);
* прочитать без словаря текст на английском языке, содержащий изученный грамматический материал и 3-5 незнакомых слов (форма проверки понимания – передача содержания прочитанного на русском языке);
* отвечать на вопросы по изученным текстам;
* вести беседу на основе изученного материала.

К зачѐту допускаются студенты, получившие зачѐт по контрольной работе и сдавшие учебный материал по чтению.