



**СПОСВЗ**  
**РУДН**



**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ  
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ  
«АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО  
ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЛИЦ С МЕНТАЛЬНЫМИ НАРУШЕНИЯМИ»**

**АДАптиРОВАННАЯ РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ**

**ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»  
(ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ 1 КУРСОВ, ИМЕЮЩИХ  
НАРУШЕНИЯ СЛУХА, ЗРЕНИЯ, ОПОРНО-  
ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОГО АППАРАТА)**

**Специальности: 40.02.01 «Право и организация  
социального обеспечения»  
38.02.01 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям)»**

Рабочая тетрадь по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначена для работы обучающихся I курсов, имеющих нарушения слуха, зрения и опорно-двигательного аппарата. Рабочая тетрадь состоит из 16 практических занятий, содержащих тематический и грамматический материал, задания для контроля понимания содержания текстов, лексико-грамматические задания для совершенствования навыков устной речи.

Составлена в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего (полного) общего образования, утвержденным приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от 17.05.2012 г. № 413 и адаптированной рабочей программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

Автор-составитель: Перевозникова Л.В., преподаватель высшей категории  
КГБ ПОУ ХПЭТ

Рецензент: Полуренко Е.В, преподаватель высшей категории КГБ ПОУ  
ХПЭТ

Краевое государственное бюджетное  
профессиональное образовательное учреждение  
«Хабаровский промышленно-экономический техникум»  
(КГБ ПОУ ХПЭТ)

Контактная информация:  
680006 г. Хабаровск,  
ул. Краснореченская, д.145

e-mail: [khpet@mail.ru](mailto:khpet@mail.ru)

сайт: <http://www.khpet27.ru>

Материалы представлены в авторской редакции.

## Содержание

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Пояснительная записка.....             | 3  |
| 2. Основная часть. Англоговорящие страны. |    |
| Практическое занятие №1.....              | 7  |
| Практическое занятие №2.....              | 10 |
| Практическое занятие №3.....              | 13 |
| Практическое занятие №4.....              | 16 |
| Практическое занятие №5.....              | 21 |
| Практическое занятие №6.....              | 24 |
| Практическое занятие №7.....              | 27 |
| Практическое занятие №8.....              | 34 |
| Практическое занятие №9.....              | 37 |
| Практическое занятие №10.....             | 40 |
| Практическое занятие №11.....             | 44 |
| Практическое занятие №12.....             | 50 |
| Практическое занятие №13.....             | 53 |
| Практическое занятие №14.....             | 67 |
| Практическое занятие №15.....             | 69 |
| 3. Заключение.....                        | 73 |
| 4. Литература.....                        | 74 |

## Пояснительная записка

Государство гарантирует каждому гражданину нашей страны право на получение образования. За относительно небольшой период времени в России произошел переход от закрытой модели обучения инвалидов к более открытым моделям, среди которых наибольшее распространение получило инклюзивное обучение, которые предполагает совместное обучение инвалидов с их обычными сверстниками. Совместное обучение – сложная проблема, т.к. при обучении лиц с нарушением здоровья необходимо руководствоваться специальными образовательными программами, им необходимо создать особые условия обучения и необходимое социально-психологическое сопровождение. Одним из этих многочисленных условий обучения является адаптированная рабочая тетрадь.

Адаптированная рабочая тетрадь по учебной дисциплине “Иностранный язык” предназначена для обучающихся, имеющих нарушения зрения, слуха и опорно-двигательного аппарата.

Составлена в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего (полного) общего образования, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от 17.05.2012 г. № 413, и адаптированной программой учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для специальностей среднего профессионального образования.

Адаптированная рабочая тетрадь для лиц с нарушением зрения, слуха и опорно-двигательного аппарата состоит из 16 практических занятий, содержит тематический и грамматический материал, лексико-грамматические задания, предусмотренные учебной программой дисциплины “Иностранный язык” и предназначены для проверки и контроля полученных знаний, для совершенствования навыков устной речи, а также для выполнения самостоятельных и практических работ по дисциплине “Иностранный язык” для специальностей 40.02.01 “Право и организация социального обеспечения”, 38.02.01 «Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям)» для обучающихся 1 курса.

При составлении контрольных заданий использовались различные приемы: недосказанность, перестановка логической последовательности событий, визуализация, яркая наглядность и т.д. В адаптированной рабочей тетради содержится всевозможный изобразительный материал: таблицы, схемы, слайды, иллюстрации, учебные тексты, которые играют особую роль зрительного восприятия при нарушенном слухе. Особое значение придано письму. Активное использование письма является важнейшим средством обучения и контроля степени усвоения при овладении языком.

Для выполнения программы, при работе с адаптированной рабочей тетрадью каждый обучающийся, с учетом медицинских показаний обеспечен специальным оборудованием.

Для оформления рабочего места обучающегося, имеющего нарушения слуха, в профессиональном образовательном учреждении имеются следующие технические средства обучения:

- портативный тифлоплеер SmartBee;
- моноблок с сенсорным экраном;
- развивающий центр с горизонтальным дисплеем;
- акустическая система Front Row to Go;
- радио класс «Сонет-PCM PM 5-1» (заушный индуктор и индукционная петля);
- звукоусиливающая аппаратура;
- акустические устройства (речевые синтезаторы, громкоговорители, репродукторы и т.п.)

- вспомогательные аудиосистемы с индукционными контурами и их элементы (устройства звукового дублирования, наушники и др.)

- локальная компьютерная сеть;
- развивающий учебный центр с горизонтальным дисплеем;
- система для улучшения понимания звукового сигнала с сохранением его разборчивости;

Весь учебный материал переведен в аудио- и цифровой формат.

Для выполнения программы, при работе с адаптированной рабочей тетрадью используется специальное оборудование для обучения лиц, имеющих нарушения зрения:

- устройства звукового дублирования визуальной информации;
- панель интерактивная MultiBoard55 S-series и документ-камера Epson ELPDC21;
- дисплей Брайля ALVA USB 640;
- принтер для печати рельефно-точечным шрифтом Брайля CYCLONE;
- демонстрационный материал (таблицы, схемы с надписями шрифтом Брайля, кегль шрифта 16-18);
- мышь-сканер;
- машина, сканирующая и читающая текст Optelec ClearReader+;
- мобильный класс;
- портативный тифлоплеер SmartBee;
- моноблок с сенсорным экраном;
- акустическая система Front Row to Go;

- развивающий учебный центр с горизонтальным дисплеем;
- портативный компьютер с вводом/выводом шрифтом Брайля и синтезатором речи (ElBraille-W14J G1);
- электронные ручные видео увеличители RUBY.

При работе с адаптированной рабочей тетрадью для обучения инвалидов с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата используется следующее специальное оборудование:

- столы для инвалидов колясочников;
- мобильный класс;
- мышь – сканер;
- моноблок с сенсорным экраном;
- развивающий центр с горизонтальным дисплеем;
- акустическая система Front Row to Go.

Значимость адаптированной рабочей тетради заключается в углублении лингвистических знаний, овладении иностранной культурой, устной и письменной речи на базовом уровне, формировании умений применять полученные знания на практике, в обеспечении сознательного усвоения материала, развитии навыков активных речевых действий, логического мышления.

#### **Инструкция для работы с адаптированной тетрадью для обучающихся:**

Прежде, чем Вы начнете самостоятельную работу, прочтите эти рекомендации.

Самостоятельная подготовка позволит Вам:

- гибко использовать личное время, т.е. индивидуализировать объем самоподготовки в зависимости от опыта, навыков и уровня знаний;
- восстановить возможно имеющиеся пробелы в знаниях; во время теоретической части обучения сконцентрировать внимание на практическом компоненте программы.

Структура рабочей тетради имеет два компонента: учебно-информационные материалы и систему вопросов и заданий. Система вопросов и заданий содержит перечень заданий, позволяющих оценить уровень самоподготовки и использовать материалы самоподготовки на практических занятиях.

### **Правила ведения рабочей тетради.**

В рабочей тетради представлены вопросы, различные по форме задания, тестовые задания для самостоятельной проработки.

Предусматривается письменное выполнение упражнений непосредственно в тетради, что позволит экономить время и упрощает работу.

Ваши ответы должны быть написаны разборчиво и ясно, так как они будут проверяться преподавателем.

Тестовые задания выполняются в полном объеме, т.е. все представленные варианты.

Если при работе с каким-либо вопросом Вам будет не хватать места при ответе, то Вы можете вложить или вклеить чистый лист бумаги с указанием номера задания. Задания разнообразны. Для их правильного выполнения ниже приводится ряд рекомендаций.

### **Рекомендации по выполнению упражнений:**

1. Работа с лексическим материалом: найдите в словаре перевод и транскрипцию незнакомых слов, выпишите в отдельную тетрадь- глоссарий. Прочитайте и запомните данные слова и выражения.

2. Работа с текстом: прочитайте и переведите текст.

3. Работа с диалогом: дополните диалог, переводя реплики с русского на английский язык. Составьте свой диалог по аналогии с представленным вам диалогом.

4. Работа с грамматическими упражнениями: изучите грамматический материал к темам и выполните грамматические упражнения.

5. Составьте аннотацию к тексту: аннотация-это краткое изложение содержания в виде перечня основных вопросов и краткой характеристики.

**Контроль выполнения заданий осуществляется преподавателем после каждого выполненного практического занятия.**

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №1

Тема: «The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland »  
(Соединённое

Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии)

Task 1. Read and translate the text.



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the British Kingdom, including England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

It is situated on the British Isles which lie off the north-west coast of the European continent.

The British Isles consist of more than 5,500 islands. The biggest island is Great Britain. There are also the Shetland Islands, the Hebrides, the Orkney Islands, the Isle of Man, Anglesey, Wight, etc.

Great Britain stretches for 1000 kilometers from the south to the extreme north, and for 500 kilometers in the widest part.

It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north-west, north and south-west, and is serrated from the European continent by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel.

The country occupies the area of 242,500 square kilometers. The territory of Great Britain is small, yet the country has a wide variety of scenery. England, which is the richest, the most fertile and the most

populated part of the country, is a vast plain. It is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills running from east to west. In North-West England there are many picturesque lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around. It is famous Lake District, the real tourist attraction. Wales and Scotland are mountainous areas. In Wales the mountains are rocky and difficult to climb. The highest mountain is Showdown. The Highlands of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. The highest of them is Ben Nevis. By the way, Scotland is a land of famous lakes. They are called "lochs" there. The beautiful Loch Lomond is the largest one and Loch Ness attracts millions of tourists by its legendary monster.

The rivers are not long in Britain. The largest of them are the Severn (350 km), the Clyde and the Mersey. They flow into the Irish Sea. The Thames (346 km), the Trent (274 km), the Oise keep their way to the North Sea. The Thames is the busiest and the most important river in Great Britain. The capital of Great Britain, London, stands on the Thames.



The climate of Great Britain is temperate and mild due to the influence of the warm waters



of the Gulf-Stream. The summers are usually cool and rainy. There is much rain and fog in autumn and in winter. Great Britain is a damp country. The weather is a very changeable and it is the favorite topic of conversation in Britain.

The population of Great Britain is 57 million people. Population density is highest in England and lowest in Scotland. Four out of every five people live in towns and cities. The largest of them are London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

Britain is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch. The present Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. In practice, the Sovereign reigns but doesn't rule. The United Kingdom is governed by the Government - a body of Ministers, the Cabinet. It consists of the leading members of the political parties are the Conservatives, the Labor party and the Liberal-Social Democratic party. The Prime Minister, who heads the Government, is usually the leader of the party which has a majority in the House of Commons. The House of Commons and the House of Lords with the Monarch comprise the Parliament. Once Parliament approves legislation it receives the Royal Assent and becomes law.

Great Britain is one of the world's major industrialized and trading nations. It enjoys long established and trading nations. It enjoys a long established democratic system of government which has provided political stability. The United Kingdom is a member of the European Community (EC), the United Nations Organization (UNO), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Commonwealth.

**Task 2.** Find in the text English equivalents of these sentences and read them.

1. Оно (Объединенное Королевство) расположено на Британских островах, которые находятся недалеко от северо-западного побережья Европы.
2. Англия, наиболее богатая, плодородная и наиболее заселенная часть страны, является обширной равниной.
3. Уэльс и Шотландия - горные районы.
4. Четверо из каждых пяти человек живут в городах.
5. Погода в Британии изменчивая и является любимой темой для разговоров.

**Task 3.** Finish the sentences using one of the giving variants.

1. Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north-west, north and south-west and is separated from the European continent
    - a) By the Irish Sea and the Strait of Dover.
    - b) By the Cheviot Hills.
    - c) By the North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel.
  - 1.
- 
- 

2. In Northwest England there are many picturesque
    - a) Lakes with green, wooded or grassy shores and grey mountains all around.
    - b) Mountains with green, wooded or grassy slopes.
    - c) Rivers with green, wooded or grassy banks and grey mountains.
- 
- 

2. \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

3. The Highlands of Scotland are among
- a) The highest mountains in the world.
  - b) The oldest mountains in the world.
  - c) the most rocky mountains in the world.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

---

4. Summers are usually
- a) Hot and rainy.
  - b) Cool and rainy.
  - c) Warm and sunny.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Task 4.** Make up the plan according to the text.

1. The climate of Great Britain.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

---

2. The political system of the United Kingdom.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

---

3. The geographical position of the UK.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

---

4. The population of Great Britain.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

---

5. A wide variety of scenery.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

---

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №2

### Тема: «UK Political System»(Политическая система Великобритании)

#### Task 1. Read and translate the text.



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. This means that Great Britain is governed by Parliament and the Queen is Head of State.

The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Houses of Parliament. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life peers and peeresses.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. They are elected from the constituencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The House of Commons is the real governing body of the United Kingdom.

The executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The government is usually formed by the political party which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the majority party leader and is appointed by the Queen. The Prime Minister chooses a team of ministers: twenty of the ministers are in the Cabinet.

The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and the Shadow Cabinet. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the Conservative Party (the Tories) and the Labor Party.

The judiciary branch of the government determines common law and is independent both of the legislative and the executive branches.

There is no written constitution in Great Britain, only precedents and traditions.



### Topical Vocabulary

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| -a constitutional monarchy              | конституционная монархия |
| the Queen                               | королева                 |
| Head of State                           | глава государства        |
| -the legislative power                  | законодательная власть   |
| the House of Parliament                 | парламент                |
| the House of Lords                      | палата лордов            |
| the House of Commons                    | палата общин             |
| to be elected by the people             | избираться народом       |
| the real governing body                 | реальный правящий орган  |
| -the executive power                    | исполнительная власть    |
| Prime Minister                          | премьер-министр          |
| -the judiciary branch of the government | судебная власть          |

-a written constitution

«письменная»

конституция

**Task 2. Answer the questions :**

1. What does the term «constitutional monarchy» mean?
2. What body (орган) exercises the legislative power in the country?
3. How are the chambers of the Parliament composed?
4. What body exercises the executive power?
5. How is executive branch of the government formed?

**Task 3. Translate into English:**

1. Термин «конституционная монархия» означает, что Великобритания управляется парламентом, а главой государства является королева?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Законодательная власть принадлежит парламенту, состоящему из двух палат.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Члены палаты общин, реального органа управления страной, избираются народом.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Премьер-министр назначается королевой и сам назначает кабинет.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

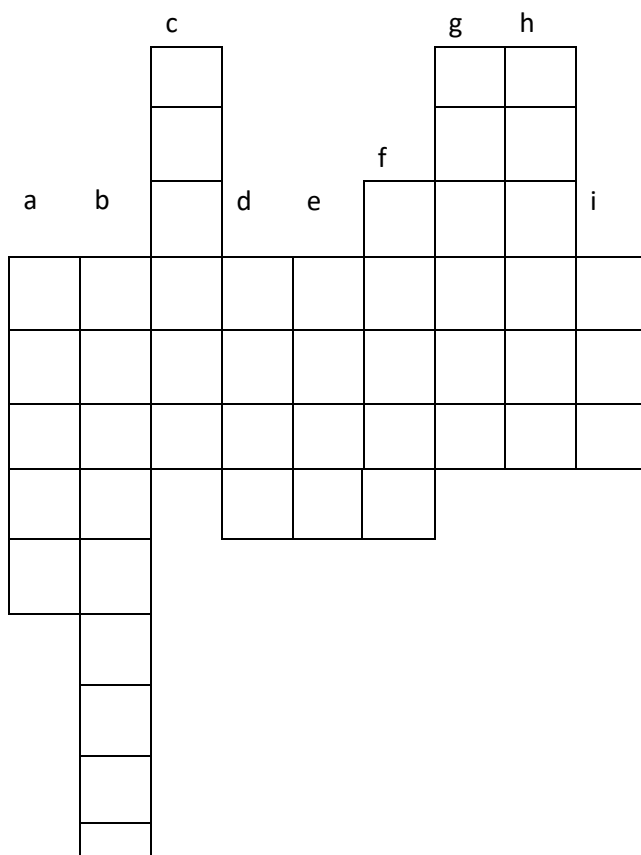
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Исполнительная власть в стране осуществляется премьер-министром и его кабинетом.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 4.** Make up the crossword and read the name of one the most respected and devoted British politicians.



- He was a member of the House of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- He worked very much. He was \_\_\_\_\_ .
- He was very \_\_\_\_\_ with the nation during the Second World war.
- During the Second World war he had to make decisions that could bring success or failure. He \_\_\_\_\_ was
- He smoked much and in many pictures he is depicted (изображен) with a \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The British think that he always knew what he \_\_\_\_\_ do in difficult situations.
- He was reputed to be a \_\_\_\_\_ politician because many times he showed his ability to do well his job.
- Many years passed after his death but the British still remember and \_\_\_\_\_ him.

### ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №3

## Тема: «Cities of the United Kingdom» (Города Великобритании)

### Task1. Read and translate the text.



The population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is more than 57 million people. It is mostly urban: nineteenth of it lives into wnsand cities.

London, the largest city in Europe, dominates Britain. It is home for the headquarters of all government departments, Parliament, the major legal institutions and the monarch. It is the country's business and banking centre and the centre of its transport network. It contains

headquarters of the national television networks and of all the national newspapers. It is about 7 times; larger than any other city in the country. About a fifth of the total population of the United Kingdom lives in the Greater London area.

The country's second largest city is Birmingham. During the industrial revolution, the city and the surrounding area of the west midlands, known as-the Black Country developed into the country's major engineering centre. Factories of Birmingham still convert iron and steel into a vast variety of goods.



In northern England, there are large deposits of coal and iron ore. They enabled this area to lead the industrial revolution in the 18th century. On the western side, the Manchester area became, in the 19th century, the world's leading producer of cotton goods. On the eastern side, towns such as Bradford and Leeds became the world's leading producers of woolen goods. Further south, Sheffield became a centre for the production of steel goods. Further north, a round New castle, ship building is the major industry.

Glasgow in Scotland is the third largest city in Britain. It is associated with heavy industry and some of the worst housing conditions in Britain. However, this image is one-sided. Glasgow has a strong artistic heritage. At the turn of the last century, the work of the Glasgow school put the city at the forefront of English design and architecture.



Edinburgh, which is half the size of Glasgow, is the city of science and is associated with science, law and administration. This

reputation, together with many historic buildings has led to its being called "The Athens of the North". Then null festival of the art sis internationally famous.

## Topical Vocabulary

Urban – городской

The monarch-монарх

The total population-общее население

The country's major engineering centre-главный центр машиностроения страны

Deposits of coal and iron ore-место рождение угля и железной руды

The world's leading producer-ведущий в мире производитель

A centre for the production- центр производства изделий

Ship building-судостроение

The major industry-основная отрасль промышленности

### Task 2. Answer the questions

1. What is the population of the United Kingdom?
2. What part does London play in the life of the United Kingdom?
3. What is Birmingham noted for?
4. What natural resources are there in northern?
5. How can you characterize Glasgow's image?

### Task 3. Translate into English

1. Население Великобритании в основном городское и составляет 57 миллионов человек.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Во время промышленной революции Бирмингем превратился в крупнейший центр машиностроения и сейчас производит изделия из стали и железа.

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Манчестер – ведущий производитель изделий из хлопка, Лидс - изделий из шерсти, Шеффилд – изделий из стали.

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Эдинбург ассоциируется с наукой и управлением; там также проводится международный фестиваль искусств.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

---

5. Глазго в Шотландии является третьим по величине городом Великобритании.

5.

---

---

**Task 4.** Say if it is right or wrong.

Example: It is right. It is wrong.

1. London is the country`s business and banking centre.

---

2. Factories of Birmingham still convert wool and silk into a vast variety of goods.

---

3. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Manchester area became the world`s producer of cotton goods.

---

4. Sheffield became a centre for the production of steel goods.

---

5. Glasgow is associated with education and space science.

---



## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №4

### Тема: «London. Places of Interest.»(Лондон. Достопримечательности)

#### Task 1. Read and translate the text.

London is the capital of the United Kingdom, one of the largest and one of world's most enjoyable cities. It offers the tourists an astonishing variety of scene. In this history city the modern roads shoulders with the old, the present is ever conscious of the past, the great and the small live side by side in mutual tolerance and respect.

London is more than 20 centuries old, its buildings express all the different areas of its history, for London manages its unique way to reflect its past and at the same time to fulfill the functions of a modern city.



The City, the oldest part of London, is the commercial and financial centre of the country. Westminster is the political heart of London. The West End is the richest and the most beautiful part of London, the symbol of wealth and luxury, where the most expensive hotels, restaurants, shops and clubs are situated. The East End is the industrial part. There are many factories, workshops and shipyards there.



London offers the visitors a great variety of places of interest. It's a city of dream to everybody interested in the English history and culture.

World famous places are the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral. Trafalgar Square, the Tower of London and so on and so forth.

**The Houses of Parliament**, a symbol of London, spread magnificently on the north bank of the Thames. This structure is a remarkable example of Gothic architecture. The Clock Tower called «Big Ben», is known the world over. Its hour bell is named after Sir Benjamin Hall, the first Commissioner of Works. The Houses of Parliament, called of facially the Palace of Westminster, were formally a palace for kings and queens. Until the 16<sup>th</sup> century it was used both as a royal residence and as a parliament house. After the royal family moved to Whitehall by the Parliament and became its permanent home.

Opposite the Houses of Parliament **Westminster Abbey** is situated. It's a national shrine where the kings and queens are crowned and famous people are buried. It was founded by Edward the Confessor in 1050. The construction lasted 300 years. One of the greatest treasures of the Abbey in the rake Coronation Chair made in 1300. Near the West Door of the Abbey the Unknown Warrior, lies in a simple grave commemorating the men who died in the First World War. The memorials in G.G. Byron, R. Burns, W. Shakespeare, W.M. Thackeray, W. Scott attract tourists to the Ports Corner.

Londoners admire **St. Paul's Cathedral**, the largest Protestant Church in England. It is an architectural masterpiece of the eminent architect Sir Christopher Wren. It stands on the site of the former Saxon and Norman churches destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1656. The building was completed in 1710. Wren is buried under the roof of his own great work. «If you want to see his monument, look around», is written n his tomb.

**Trafalgar Square** is a place of pilgrimage for visitors. It's the natural centre of London. It is



usually full of visitors feeding the pigeons and looking at the statues and fountains. In the middle of the statue we can see Nelson's Column with the statue of Nelson at the top/ this monument was erected to commemorate Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 where he defeated the French and Spanish fleets. The pedestal of the Column is decorated with bas-reliefs representing Nelson's most famous victories. Here in Trafalgar Square the National Gallery is situated. It

contains an outstanding collection of paintings from British, Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch and other famous schools.

**The Tower of London** is also a real attraction for tourists. It is one of the first and most impressive castles built after the Norman invasion of England in 1066. William the Conqueror built it to protect the City of London. The Tower has been used as a royal palace, an observatory, an arsenal, a state prison where many famous people have been executed.



It is now a museum where one can see the Crown Jewels, the finest precious stones of the nation and a fine collection of armor, exhibited in the Keep. The security of the Tower is ensured by «Beefeaters» or the Yeoman Warders who still wear their picturesque Tudor uniform. A lot of ancient traditions and customs are carefully kept in the Tower.

And it is true to the whole city. In every part of London you can find a very genuine affection for national traditions.

**Task 2.** Translate into English.

1. Лондон-столица Объединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии один из крупнейших морских портов и самый притягательный город в мире.

---

---

2. Лондон предлагает своим гостям огромное разнообразие достопримечательностей; это город мечты для каждого, кто интересуется историей и культурой Англии.

---

---

3. Здание Парламента – символ Лондона – величественно расположились на северном берегу Темзы.

---

---

4. Вестминстерское аббатство является национальной святыней, где короновались короли и королевы и похоронены знаменитые люди.

---

---

5. Собор святого Павла стоит на месте, где находились саксонская и нормандская церкви, разрушенные во время Великого пожара в Лондоне в 1666 году.

---

---

**Task 3.** Choose the correct variant and finish the sentences.

1. The City, the oldest part of London, is

- a) The political heart of London.
- b) The symbol of wealth and luxury.

c) The commercial and financial centre of the country.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The Houses of Parliament, called officially the Palace of Westminster, were formerly

a) A royal prison.

b) A palace for kings and queens.

c) A national shrine where kings and queens were crowned.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Near the West Door of the Abbey the Unknown Warrior lies in a simple grave

a) Commemorating the men who died in the First World War.

b) Commemorating Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

c) Commemorating the men who died in different wars.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The pedestal of the Column is decorated with bas-reliefs representing

a) The history of London.

b) Nelson's most famous victories.

c) Nelson's life.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The Tower of London is one of the first and most impressive castles built

a) After the Great Fire of London in 1666.

b) By Edward the Confessor in 1050.

c) After the Norman invasion of England in 1066.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 4.** Make up the plan according to the text.

1. The Tower of London.

---

2. London is a unique city.

---

3. Westminster Abbey.

---

4. Trafalgar Square.

---

5. The Houses of Parliament.

---

### **Read and learn by heart the dialogue. Then act it out**

**Alex:** Can we cross here, Peter? The hotel we need is somewhere over here.

**Peter:** It certainly is. And you mustn't forget another important things.

**Peter:** We can cross here, but we mustn't do it yet. Look at the word "wait" on the traffic lights. We've got to wait until the traffic lights say "cross."

**Alex:** Oh, what's that?

**Alex:** I see. And what's the button on the post for? Have I got to press it?

**Peter:** Our traffic's different from your. We drive on the left. So when you cross you must first look right and then, from the middle of the road, - left. Remember it!

**Peter:** You needn't. But if you press it all the cars, lorries and buses stop sooner.

**Alex:** I will, thank you. Look, we can cross now, Peter.

**Alex:** It's very safe and convenient, isn't it?

**Peter:** Yes, hurry up!

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №5

### Тема: «Education in Great Britain» (Образование Великобритании)

**Task 1.** Read and translate the text.

Great Britain has a very interesting system of education. It is provided by the Local Education Authority (LEA) in each country. Until recently, each LEA was free to decide how to organize education in its own area. However, in 1988 the “National Curriculum” was introduced. Now the government controls what is taught in schools. But education in Great Britain isn’t controlled by



central government as much as in many other countries.

There is state and private education in Great Britain.

State education in Britain is free. British boys and girls begin to go school at the age of 5. But there is some free nursery schools to prepare them for the start of compulsory education. Children aged from 3 to 4 years old can go to nursery schools.

Pupils aged from 5 to 7 years old go to infant schools. There they draw pictures, sing songs, play games, listen to stories and tales. Their classes aren’t formal. Pupils aged from 7 to 11 years old go to junior schools. There they learn to write, to read and to do mathematics. Pupils have a regular timetable. Their subjects are English, Maths, History, Nature Study, Geography, Art,

Music.



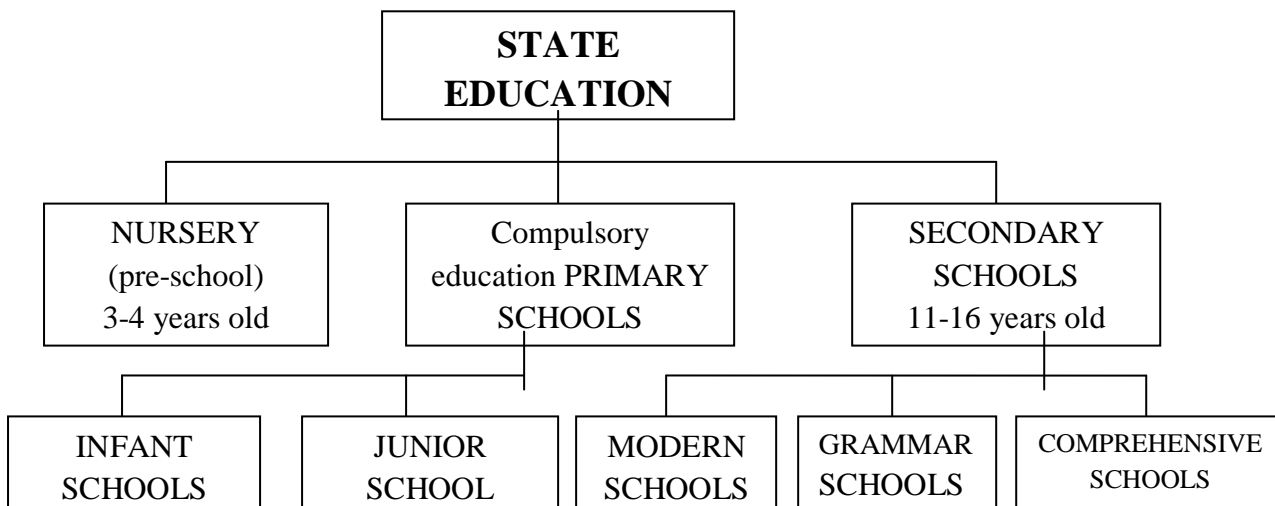
Then pupils take their examinations and enter secondary schools. English boys and girls go to the secondary schools from 11 till 16 years old. There are several kinds of secondary schools. They are modern schools, grammar schools and comprehensive schools.

90 per cent of pupils go to comprehensive schools. These schools offer a wide choice of subjects from art and craft to languages and computer studies. They develop the talents of

each individual child.

At 16 pupils take a national exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Then they can leave school if they wish. Some 16-year olds continue their studies in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares pupils for a national exam called “A” level (Advanced Level) at 18. You need “A” levels to enter university. 7 per cent of British school children go to private schools. These schools are very expensive. They are called independent schools. There are three levels of private schools: Pre-preparatory schools (for children aged from 5 to 7 or 8); preparatory (prep) schools (for pupils aged from 7 or 8 to 13) and public schools (for pupils aged from 13 to 18). Prep schools prepare children for the Common Entrance Exam which they take at the age of 11.

Many preparatory and most public schools are boarding schools: children live at the school during the school during the school terms. Some “public schools” have a long history and tradition. Eton is the best known of these schools. It is possible to enter the best English Universities after leaving public schools. In England there are 47 universities, the oldest and most famous universities are Oxford and Cambridge.



**Task 1.** Write down the transcription of these words and learn them.

### Vocabulary

to provide [ ..... ] – снабжать, обеспечивать

free [ ..... ] – бесплатный

private [ ..... ] – частный

nursery [ ..... ] – ясли (для детей)

compulsory [ ..... ] – обязательный

primary school [ ..... ] – начальная школа

infant [ ..... ] – детский, начальный

junior [ ..... ] – младший

secondary school [ ..... ] – средняя школа

comprehensive school [ ..... ] – общеобразовательная школа

to prepare [ ..... ] – подготавливать

to take an exam [ ..... ] – сдавать экзамен

choice [ ..... ] – выбор

craft [ ..... ] – ремесло

to develop [ ..... ] – развивать

individual [ ..... ] – индивидуальный

pre-preparatory [ ..... ] – предподготовительный

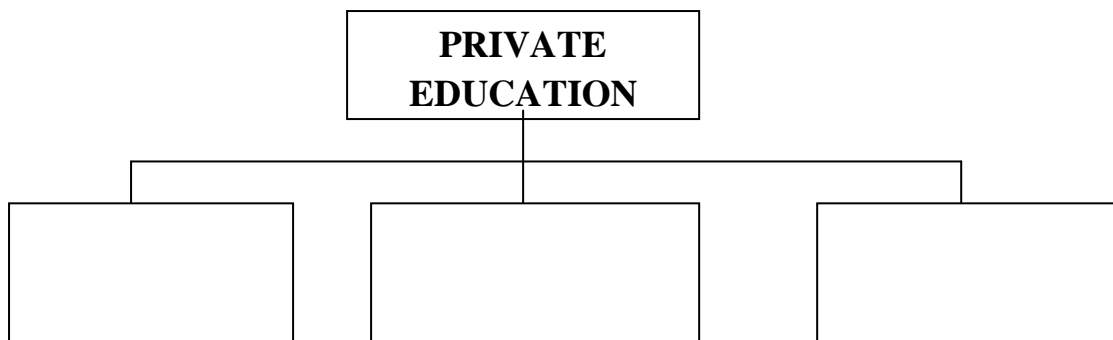
boarding [ ..... ] – пансион

term [ ..... ] – семестр

**Task 2.** Answer the questions

1. Who provides the education in Britain?
2. What types of education are there in Great Britain?
3. Where do the pupils aged from 5 to 7 years old have to go?
4. Where do the pupils aged from 7 to 11 years old have to go?
5. At what age do the English boys and girls usually begin to go secondary schools?

**Task 3.** Schematize the private education in Great Britain.



**Read and learn by heart the dialogue. Then act it out.**

*Olga:* Could you tell me about school in Great Britain, Grace?

*Grace:* I'll try to. In Great Britain compulsory for the education is com- children from 5 to 16.

*Olga:* So, you went to school at the age of 5, didn't you?

*Grace:* That's right. At five I to primary school and at the age of 11 to school.

*Olga:* I hear there are different types of secondary schools Britain.

*Grace:* Sure there are. There are comprehensive, grammar, independent schools...

*Olga:* What type of secondary school did your parents choose for you, Grace?

*Grace:* They sent me to a grammar school. It's a school for girls. I like my school very very much. There are good sports facilities in it well equipped classrooms and a very cosy library.

*Olga:* It's very nice. I think you'll get a very go education there.

*Grace:* I hope so.



## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №6

### Тема: «Britain's Universities»(Университетское образование в Великобритании)

#### Task 1. Read and translate the text.

There are about 90 universities in Britain. They are divided into three types: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities), the 19<sup>th</sup> century universities such as London and Manchester universities, and the new universities. Some years ago there were also polytechnics. After graduating from a polytechnic a student got a degree, but it was not a university degree. 31 former polytechnics were given university status in 1992.

Full courses of study offer the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language courses 4 years (including a year spent abroad). Medicine and dentistry courses are longer (5–7 years).



Students may receive grants from their Local Education Authority to help pay for books, accommodation, transport and food. This grant depends on the income of their parents.

Most students live away from home, in flats or halls of residence.

Students don't usually have jobs during term time because the lessons, called lectures, seminars, classes or tutorials (small groups), are full time. However, many students now have to work in the evenings.

University life is considered «an experience». The exams are competitive but the social life is excellent with a lot of clubs, parties, concerts, bars.

There are not only universities in Britain but also colleges. Colleges offer courses in teacher training, courses in technology and some professions connected with medicine.

The University of Oxford was the first university in Britain. It was organized in the 12<sup>th</sup> century as a federation of colleges. Today, Oxford University consists of 35 separate colleges, of which two are for women students only.

Cambridge University is also organized as a federation of colleges. Cambridge was established by scholars from Oxford in 1208.

London University is the biggest of the modern English universities and has many colleges and schools.

### Vocabulary

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. a polytechnic               | политехнический институт                       |
| 2. to graduate from            | окончить (вуз)                                 |
| 3. to get a degree             | получить степень                               |
| 4. a university degree         | университетская степень                        |
| 5. a course of study           | курс обучения                                  |
| 6. Bachelor of Arts or Science | бакалавр гуманитарных или<br>естественных наук |
| 7. a medicine course           | медицинский курс                               |
| 8. to receive a grant          | получать стипендию                             |

|                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 9. Local Education Authority | местный орган образования |
| 10. a hall of residence      | общежитие                 |
| 11. a tutorial               | практическое занятие      |
| 12. competitive              | конкурсный (об экзамене)  |
| 13. a college                | колледж                   |
| 14. a course in technology   | технический курс          |

**Task 1. Answer the questions:**

1. What are the three types of universities in Great Britain?
2. What degrees do students get after finishing full courses of study?
3. What grants do students receive?
4. Why don't students have jobs during term time?
5. Why is the university life considered «an experience»?

**Task 2. Translate into English:**

1. После окончания политехнического института или университета студент получал степень бакалавра.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Степень бакалавра в политехническом институте не соответствовала университетской степени.

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Курс обучения в институте длится 4 года или больше.

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Студенты получают стипендии для оплаты стоимости учебников, жилья и питания.

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Поскольку занятия занимают полный день, студенты работают по вечерам

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 3. Match the beginning of the sentence in column A with the end of the sentence in column B. Write down them.**

**A**

**B**

1. Full courses of study offer.

1. as a federation of colleges.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Student s may receive grunts from their local Education Authority to help pay for.

2. and some professions connected with medicine.

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Colleges offer courses in teacher training , courses in technology.

3. and has many colleges and schools.

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Oxford University was organized in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

4. books, accommodation transport and food.

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. London University is the biggest of the modern English universities.

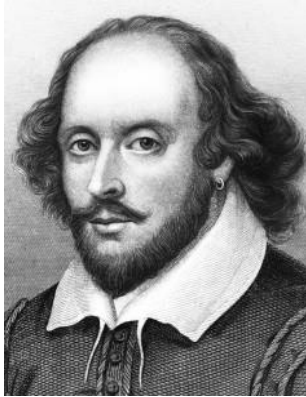
5. the degree of Bachelor of Arts of science.

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 7

ТЕМА: « Великие английские писатели и поэты. В.Шекспир, В.Скотт» «Great English poets and writers »

### 1. Read and translate the text.



William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright and actor. He was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. His father, John Shakespeare, was a successful artisan. William was the third child in the family. His parents had eight children in total. William Shakespeare went to Stratford grammar school.

In 1582 Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, who was the daughter of the local landowner. At that time Shakespeare was 18 years old and Anne was 8 years older than him. In 1583 Anne gave birth to their daughter Susanna. In 1585 the couple had twins – son Hamlet and daughter Judith. Unfortunately, Hamlet, the only son of William Shakespeare, died at the age of 11.

### **Life in London**

Later Shakespeare moved to London. He lived and worked in this city for many years. During that time Shakespeare wrote most of his plays and became a successful playwright. His troupe was among the leading playing companies in London.

In 1599 a theatre was built on the south bank of the River Thames. It was named the Globe. This was the theatre where Shakespeare's company performed. Work at the theatre made Shakespeare a wealthy person. He was not only a playwright, he also took part in theatrical performances.

### **Later years**

Several years before his death Shakespeare moved to Stratford. He died on 23 April 1616. Some research shows that at the end of his life he was in poor health.

### **Shakespeare's works**

Among his works there are such masterpieces of the world literature as "Romeo and Juliet", "A midsummer night's dream", "Othello", "King Lear", "Hamlet" and many others. Apart from that Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets.

William Shakespeare's influence extends from theatre and literature to present-day movies, Western philosophy, and the English language itself.

**2. Write down the ending of the sentences:**

- 1) W. Shakespeare is one of the \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) W. was sent \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) When he had a break William liked to go \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) He decided to become \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) S. was both \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) His plays were staged \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) The writer's most famous plays are \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) His plays are still \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) S. died \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Give your associations with the following words:**

For example: 1564 (He was born in 1564.)

- Playwright - Stratford-on-Avon \_\_\_\_\_
- 37 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1616 \_\_\_\_\_
- Globe Theatre \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Answer the questions:**

- What was he? \_\_\_\_\_
- When was W.S. born? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where was he born? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where did he study? \_\_\_\_\_
- What did he like to do, when he was a little boy? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why did he go to London? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why did W. decide to leave Stratford? \_\_\_\_\_
- What plays by W.S. do you know? \_\_\_\_\_
- Why are his plays known by people? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many plays did he write? \_\_\_\_\_
- What language did W.S. speak? \_\_\_\_\_

- Is he an English or American poet? \_\_\_\_\_

- Why is S. one of the greatest and the most famous writers in the world?

---

### 5. Read some sonnets by W. Shakespeare:

1. Неужто музе не хватает темы,  
Когда ты можешь столько подарить  
Чудесных дум, которые не все мы  
Достойны на бумаге повторить.

И если я порой чего-то стою,  
Благодари себя же самого.  
Тот поражен душевной немотою,  
Кто в честь твою не скажет ничего.

Для нас ты будешь музою десятой  
И в десять раз прекрасней остальных,  
Чтобы стихи, рожденные когда-то,  
Мог пережить тобой внушенный стих.

Пусть будущие славят поколения  
Нас за труды, тебя – за вдохновение.

2. Crabbed age and youth cannot live together,  
Youth is full of pleasure; age is full of care;  
Youth like summer morn; age like winter weather;  
Youth like summer brave; age like winter bare;

Youth is full of sport; age's breath is short;  
Youth is hot and bold; age is weak and cold;  
Youth is wild and age is tame;  
Age, I do abhor thee!

Youth, I do adore thee!  
Oh, my Love, my Love is young!

3. To me, fair friend, you never can be old,  
For as you were when first your eye I ey'd,  
Such seems your beauty still. Three winters cold  
Have from the forests shook three summers' pride;

Three beauteous springs to yellow autumn turn'd  
In process of the seasons have I seen;  
Three April perfumes in three hot Junes burn'd,  
Since first I saw you fresh, which yet are green.

Ah! yet doth beauty, like a dial-hand  
Steal from his figure, and no pace perceiv'd;  
So your sweet hue, which methinks still doth stand,  
Hath motion and mine eye may be deceiv'd:

For fear of which, hear this, thou age unbred, —  
Ere you were born was beauty's summer dead.

4. Нет, для меня стареть не можешь ты.  
Каким увидел я тебя впервые,  
Такой ты и теперь. Пусть три зимы  
С лесов стряхнули листья золотые,

Цветы весны сгубил три раза зной,  
Обвеянный ее благоуханьем,  
Пронизанный зеленым ликованьем,  
Как в первый день стоишь ты предо мной,

Но как на башне стрелка часовая  
Незримо подвигает день к концу,  
Краса твоя, по-прежнему живая,  
Незримо сходит в бездну по лицу.

Так знайте же, грядущие творенья, —  
Краса прошла до вашего рожденья.

**Walter Scott** (15.08.1771 - 21.09.1832) - British writer.



### **1. Read and translate the text:**

Walter Scott was a famous British writer, poet, historian and the founder of historical novel. During his life he combined writing with being a legal administrator and a member of Tory fraction. He was born in Scotland, on August 15th, 1771. His family was rather rich and noble. His father was a successful lawyer and his mother was the daughter of a professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh. He was the ninth child in the family. When he was little, he had polio, which left him lame. This condition had a significant effect on his further life and writing.

As a child, he spent lots of time at his grandfather's farm at Sandyknowe, which was close to Scottish Borders. Despite his poor health, he was an active boy with lively mind and phenomenal memory. Starting from 1779 he studied at the Royal High School. Prior to that, he received private education. At the age of 14, he entered the Edinburgh College, where he became popular among the peers for his excellent storytelling. As a student, he got interested in mountaineering. This activity helped him to become physically fit and healthier. At his free time he liked reading books, including the works of ancient authors.

He was fond of novels, poetry, ballads and legends of Scotland. For that reason, together with his peers he organized a poetic society. In 1792, he passed the most important exam in his life and became a lawyer. Since then he practiced law and became a respectable man in Edinburgh. It was then that he visited the Scottish Highlands for the first time and was highly impressed. He started his literature career in 1796. Soon, he published a three-volume set of collected ballads. His narrative poem "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" (1805) became very popular not only in Scotland, but in England. Writing his first novel "Waverley" (1814), he preferred to hide his real name and did so for the subsequent 10 years.

In 1820, the writer was awarded the title of a baronet. During the 1820s and 1830s he wrote many other outstanding novels, including "Ivanhoe", "Quentin Durward", "Count Robert of Paris". At the same time he was leading a series of historical studies. In 1829-1830, he published the two volumes of "History of Scotland". The art of writing has brought Walter Scott financial independence and fame. However, at some point of his life he was trapped in debts and had to work day and night to pay them. He worked at the limit of his intellectual and physical abilities. In 1830, he suffered a stroke, which left his right hand paralyzed. It was followed by another two strokes and the writer died of a heart attack in September, 1832.



## 2. Answer the questions to the text:

1. Who was Walter Scott? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When and where was he born? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who were his parents? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What school did he study at? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where did he enter the Edinburgh College? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Did he like reading books at his free time? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What can you say about his poetic society? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What had happened in 1792? \_\_\_\_\_
9. When was his literature career started? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What are his novels? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Did he work at the limit of his intellectual and physical abilities?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What had happened in September 1832? \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Try to translate the extract from his novel "Ivanhoe":

"In that pleasant district of merry England which is watered by the river Don, there extended in ancient times a large forest, covering the greater part of the beautiful hills and valleys which lie between Sheffield and the pleasant town of Doncaster. The remains of this extensive wood are still to be seen at the noble seats of Wentworth, of Warncliffe Park, and around Rotterdam. Here haunted of yore the fabulous Dragon of Wantley; here were fought many of the most desperate battles during the Civil Wars of the Roses; and here also flourished in ancient times those bands of gallant outlaws, whose deeds have been rendered so popular in English song.

Such being our chief scene, the date of our story refers to a period towards the end of the reign of Richard I., when his return from his long captivity had become an event rather wished than hoped for by his despairing subjects, who were in the meantime subjected to every species of subordinate oppression. The nobles, whose power had become exorbitant during the reign of Stephen, and whom the prudence of Henry the Second had scarce reduced to some degree of subjection to the crown, had now resumed their ancient license in its utmost extent; despising the feeble interference of the English Council of State, fortifying their castles, increasing the number of their dependants, reducing all around them to a state of vassalage, and striving by every means in their power, to place themselves each at the head of such forces as might enable him to make a figure in the national convulsions which appeared to be impending."

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Вывод по теме:**

---

---

**Проверь себя:**

У меня получилось \_\_\_\_\_

Было трудно \_\_\_\_\_

Интересно \_\_\_\_\_

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 8

**ТЕМА: « Праздники, традиции и обычаи англичан» «English traditions and holidays»**

**Грамматический материал: «Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в завершенных временах»**



### **1. Read and translate the text:**

Every nation becomes special by means of its own traditions and customs. There is no other nation that clings to the past with the tenacity of the British. They are really proud of their traditions, they cherish them. When we think of Britain we often think of people drinking white tea, eating fish and chips, sitting by the fireplace or wearing bowler hats, but there is much more in Britain than just those things. Some British traditions are royal, such as the Changing of the Guard which takes place every day at Buckingham Palace. The Trooping of the Colors happens on the Queen's official birthday. It's a big colorful parade with hundreds of soldiers and brass bands.

British holidays (Christmas, Easter, Guy Fawkes Night, Remembrance Day) are especially rich in old traditions and customs. A traditional Christmas dinner consists of roast turkey and potatoes, cranberry sauce, sweet mince pies and Christmas pudding. On Christmas Eve children hang up their stockings around the fireplace for Father Christmas to fill with presents. At Easter chocolate eggs are given as presents symbolizing new life. Guy Fawkes Night is also known as Bonfire Night because English people burn stuffed figures on bonfires. On Remembrance Day red poppies are traditionally worn in memory of servicemen who lost

their lives in wars. National Morris Dancing can be seen throughout the month of May in most of English villages. Groups of men and women wear colored costumes, carry white handkerchiefs and perform their lively folkdance.

One of Englishmen's traditions is their tender love for animals. Pets are members of English families and are protected by law. There are even special cemeteries for animals in Great Britain. Most English people love their gardens too. They enjoy gardening and decorating their houses with beautiful flowers and plants.

Sports play an essential part in the life of Britain and it is a popular leisure activity. Rugby, golf, cricket, polo and horse-racing are British national sports and they are played on village greens and in towns on Sundays.

Politeness and punctuality are typical features of all British people. They often say "Sorry", "Please" and "Thank you" with a smiling face and they always try to arrive on time.



The British are also traditional about their breakfast. They usually eat bacon and eggs, a toast with orange jam, a bowl of cereals or porridge in the morning.

There are over 60 thousand pubs in the United Kingdom. Pubs are an important part of British life too. People talk, eat, drink, meet their friends and relax there.

## 2. Find in the text:

1. традиции и обычаи \_\_\_\_\_
2. гордиться традициями \_\_\_\_\_
3. королевские традиции \_\_\_\_\_
4. официальный День рождения королевы \_\_\_\_\_
5. популярный вид отдыха \_\_\_\_\_
6. типичные черты британцев \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Fill the table and guess the holiday:**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| A traditional ... dinner consists of roast turkey and potatoes, cranberry sauce, sweet mince pies and pudding. |  |
| English people burn stuffed figures on bonfires.   |  |
| Red poppies are traditionally worn in memory of servicemen who lost their lives in wars.                       |  |
| Groups of men and women wear colored costumes, carry white handkerchiefs and perform their lively folkdance.   |  |
| Chocolate eggs are given as presents symbolizing new life.   |  |

**4. Say about politeness and punctuality of all British people.**

---

---

**5. Prove that Englishmen tender love animals.**

---

---

**6. Does sport play an essential part in the life of Britain?**

---

**7. What is British traditional breakfast?**

---

**Проверь себя:**

У меня получилось \_\_\_\_\_

Было трудно \_\_\_\_\_

Интересно \_\_\_\_\_

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 9

ТЕМА: « Погода в Англии» « The weather in Great Britain»

Грамматический материал: «Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в совершенных временах. Обобщение темы»



### 1. Read and translate the text:

#### The weather in Great Britain.

The common ideas people have about the weather in Britain are: "It rains all the time, it's very damp"; "There's a terrible fog in London, just like in Sherlock Holmes'...", "The sun never shines in July or August".

Britain has a variable climate. The weather changes so frequently that it is difficult to forecast. It is not unusual for people to complain that the weathermen were wrong. Fortunately, as Britain does not experience extreme weather conditions, it is never very cold or very hot. The temperature rarely rises above 32°C (DOT) in summer, or falls below 10°C (14°F) in winter.



Summers are generally cool, but due to global warming they are starting drier and hotter. Newspapers during a hot spell talk of "heat waves" and an "Indian summer" (dry, hot weather in September and October). Hot weather causes terrible congestion on the roads as Britons rush to the coastal resorts. Winters are generally mild, with the most frequent and prolonged snowfalls in the Scottish Highlands, where it is possible to go skiing. If it does snow heavily in other parts of

Britain, the country often comes to a standstill. Trains, buses and planes are late. People enjoy discussing the snow, complaining about the cold and comparing [the weather conditions](#) with previous winters.

Contrary to popular opinion, it does not rain all the time. There is certainly steady rainfall throughout most of the year, but the months from September to January are the wettest. Thanks to the rain, Britain's countryside is famous for its deep green colour.

Since the 1950's, most British cities have introduced clean air zones. Factories and houses cannot burn coal and must use smokeless fuel. The dirt caused by smoke used to cause terrible fogs, particularly in London. Such fogs are now a thing of the past, but you can still see them in old films where they add mystery and atmosphere to murder stories and thrillers.

**2. Prove that Britain is a wet and foggy country.**

---

**3. Why do the British people say: “Other countries have a climate, in England we have the weather”**

---

---

**4. When do the British say “It’s raining cats and dogs”**

---

**5. True or false:**

1. The weather in England is as cold as in Russia and Canada.
2. It is very cold in winter and very hot in summer.
3. The weather in England changes very quickly.
4. The British talk about the weather all the time.
5. A conversation about the weather is a good way to start talking with a stranger.

6. What do you know about London fogs?

---

---

**Проверь себя:**

У меня получилось \_\_\_\_\_

Было трудно \_\_\_\_\_

Интересно \_\_\_\_\_



## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 10

### ТЕМА: «Соединенные штаты Америки»

Грамматический материал: «Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в совершенных временах. Обобщение темы»



#### 1. Read and translate the text:

##### The USA

##### 1. General

The United States of America was formed by emigrants in 1382. The USA makes up of 62 states. Washington, the capital of the United States is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land which doesn't belong to any state but to all the states. All these states are sovereignty.

##### 2. Geographical position and physical features:

The USA occupy a large territory and are situated in the central and southern part of North America. The USA is washed by the Atlantic ocean in the east and by the Pacific ocean in the west. In the north, the USA has borders on Canada and in the south on Mexico. The USA is divided into three areas: Eastern area is a highland, central area is a plain and Western area is mountains including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. There are five great lakes in the northern part of the USA. They are: Huron, Michigan, Superior, Ontario and Erie. They are connected by fast rivers. There is the most famous to the whole world fall called Niagara Fall. Mississippi together with its tributary Missouri is the longest river in the world.

##### 3. Climate:

Mountain ranges cross the country from north to south and don't protect it against cold air from the north and warm one from the south. The USA has a continental climate.

#### 4. National Economy.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. Large reserves of oil, coal, iron and other minerals are solid base of development of Americans industry. Heavy industry prevails in USA, including such branches as the mining, metallurgical, engineering, chemical and high-tech industries. USA has also well-developed light industry which includes textile, tanning and footwear industries. The food industry is well developed too. Both animal husbandry and farming takes big place in the economy of the USA.

#### 5. Political system

Under the Constitution, the federal government is divided into three branches. The Congress is vested with the legislative power and made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 435 members in the House of Representatives and 100 senators. Each state elects two members of the Senate.

The executive branch is headed by the President, who proposes bills to Congress, serves as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The President is chosen in nation-wide elections every 4 years. The second person in executive branch is vice President. The vice President, elected from the same political party as the President

The judicial branch consists of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts and the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President. Federal courts decide cases involving federal law, conflicts between citizens of different states.

### **American Symbols**

The American flag is often called "The Stars and Stripes", it is also called "Old Glory". It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white which stand for the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The national anthem of the United States is "The Star Spangled Banner".

The words written during the Anglo-American war of 18X2-1814 and set to the music of an old song. Every state has its own flag, its own emblem and its own anthem too.

The eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782. It has an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (a symbol of strength). You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill.

The Statue of Liberty is the symbol of American democracy. It stands on Liberty Island in New York. It is one of the first things people see when they arrive in New York by sea. This

National Monument was a present from France to the USA. France gave the statue to America in 1884 as a symbol of friendship. Liberty carries the torch of freedom - in her right hand. In her left hand she is holding a tablet with the inscription "July 4, 1776" - American Independence Day.

**2. Answer the questions:**

Where is the USA situated? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the population of the country? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the official language? \_\_\_\_\_

Name main cities of the country. \_\_\_\_\_

Who is the head of the country? \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Choose the correct answer:**

**1. Where does the President of the USA live & work?**

- a) in Congress
- b) in the White House
- c) in the Pentagon

**2. What is the biggest state in the USA?**

- a) Texas
- b) California
- c) Alaska

**3. How many states are there in the USA?**

- a) 48
- b) 52
- c) 50

**4. When did the American Civil War end?**

- a) 1789
- b) 1865
- c) 1776

**5. Who was the 1<sup>st</sup> President of the USA?**

- a) George Washington
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) Ulysses Grant

**6. Why do Americans celebrate the 4<sup>th</sup> of July?**

- a) the 1<sup>st</sup> moon landing

- b) Declaration of Independence
- c) the end of the American Civil War

**7. In which city is Hollywood?**

- a) New York
- b) San Francisco
- c) Los Angeles

**Проверь себя:**

У меня получилось \_\_\_\_\_

Было трудно \_\_\_\_\_

Интересно \_\_\_\_\_

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 11

### ТЕМА: «Вашингтон. Достопримечательности»

Грамматический материал: «Словообразование»

#### 1. Read and translate the text:

#### Washington



Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA -George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

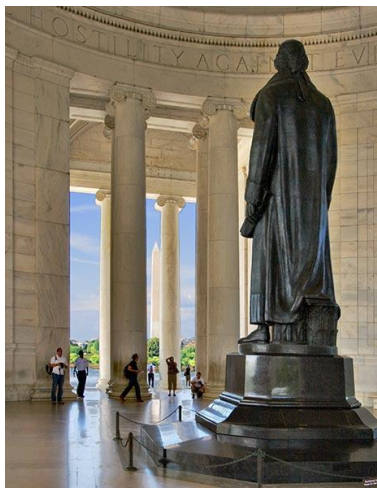
Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol.

The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.





Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.



The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

## 2. Answer the questions:

1. Where is Washington located in? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What river flows through Washington D.C.?

3. Is Washington green town?

4. Are there any big industrial objects in Washington? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are there any sky-scrapers in Washington? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What sights of Washington do you know? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Is Washington a big city? \_\_\_\_\_

Проверь себя:

У меня получилось \_\_\_\_\_

Было трудно \_\_\_\_\_

Интересно \_\_\_\_\_

## Грамматическая тема «Суффиксы и префиксы существительных прилагательных и глаголов. Конверсия»

### Способы образования слов в английском языке

Очень часто в английском языке слова, относящиеся к одной части речи, образуют слова, относящиеся к другой части речи. Чаще всего это происходит путем **присоединения суффиксов**: to work работать – a worker рабочий.

Возможен и другой способ, получивший название **конверсия**, - переход слова из одной части речи в другую без изменения формы: **to** work работать- **a** work работа. Конверсия очень характерна для английского языка: ей способствуют отсутствие развитой системы окончаний и большое количество односложных слов. Наиболее часто конверсии подвергаются глаголы и существительные: **a** hand рука –**to** hand вручить. Как правило, слова, имеющие одинаковое написание, и произносятся одинаково, но есть и исключения: в основном, различия заключаются в произношении звуков [ s ] и [ z ] или в переносе ударения: close [ -s ] *близкий* – **to** close [ -z ] закрывать, conduct [ 'kɒn'dʌkt ] *вести*. Обычно в существительных ударение падает на 1-й слог, у глаголов – на последний. Иногда с переносом ударения не только меняется часть речи, но и теряется видимая связь значений: **to** refuse [ ri'fuz ] *отказываться* – refuse [ 'refju:s ] *мусор*. Конверсия затрагивает и оппозицию «существительное – прилагательное»: прилагательные часто субстантивируются, т.е. становятся существительными: brave*смелый* – **the** brave*смельчак(и)*. То же самое можно наблюдать и в русском языке: *больной* (прил.) человек – *больной*(сущ.) выписан из больницы.

## Словообразование

### Наиболее употребительные суффиксы и префиксы существительных

#### Суффиксы существительных:

- er/or** – teacher, writer, actor, doctor
- ist** – scientist, artist
- ment** – movement, development, government
- ess** – fortress, hostess, actress
- ian** – musician, technician, politician
- ance** – distance, importance, appearance
- (t)ion** – revolution, translation, operation
- ity/ -ty** – popularity, honesty, morality, ability
- hood** – childhood, neighborhood
- y** – energy, assembly
- ship** – friendship, leadership
- age** – passage, marriage
- ism** – heroism, socialism, capitalism
- ant** – assistant, consultant
- ence** – conference, silence, difference
- ure** – culture, picture, agriculture
- ing** – building, reading, meeting
- dom** – freedom, kingdom, wisdom
- sion/ssion** – revision, session, discussion
- ness** – happiness, illness, darkness
- (s)ure** – pleasure, treasure, measure

#### Префиксы существительных:

- re-** reconstruction
- co-** cooperation, coexistence
- dis-** disadvantage, discomfort, distaste
- in-** inaccuracy, independence
- mis-** misunderstanding, misprinting, misinformation
- im-** impossibility, impatience
- un-** unemployment, unconcern, unreality
- il-** illegality, illiteracy

### Наиболее употребительные суффиксы и префиксы глаголов

#### Суффиксы глаголов:

- en-** deepen, lighten, strengthen



**fy** – classify, electrify, specify  
**ize**– organize, characterize, mechanize  
**ate**– indicate, activate, translate

**Префиксы глаголов:**

**co** – cooperate, coexist, collaborate  
**de** – decode, decompose, demobilize  
**dis** – disbelieve, disapprove, disappear  
**in** – input, inlay, incut, indraw  
**im** – immigrate, impart, implant  
**inter** – interact, interchange, interdepend  
**ir** – irradiate, irrigate, irritate  
**over** – overcome, overheat, overhear, overlook  
**re** – readjust, rebuild, reconstruct, rewrite  
**mis** – misprint, misunderstand, miscount

**Наиболее употребительные суффиксы и префиксы прилагательных**

**Суффиксы прилагательных:**

**-ful** – careful, beautiful, useful, powerful  
**-ant** – distant, important, resistant  
**-ous** – famous, dangerous, various  
**-ed** – talented, developed, interested  
**-ing** – interesting, disappointing  
**-al** – natural, cultural, territorial  
**-ent** – dependent, transparent, different  
**-ish** – Spanish, British, boyish, Irish  
**-ible** – possible, terrible, visible, convertible  
**-able** – comfortable, miserable  
**-ic** – atomic, historic, poetic, heroic  
**-y** – rainy, busy, sunny, windy, dirty  
**-less** – hopeless, lifeless, useless, homeless  
**-ary** – ordinary, revolutionary, necessary  
**-ive** – inventive, effective, impressive, detective  
**-ian** – Russian, Canadian, Romanian

**Префиксы прилагательных:**

**un** – unhappy, unable, uncomfortable  
**in** – independent, indirect, invisible

**dis** – disappointing, discouraging, disconnecting

**im** – impossible, imperfect, immoral, immaterial

**non** – non-ferrous, non-governmental

**ir** – irregular, irresponsible, irrational

**post** – post-war, post-operational

**inter** – interdependent, interchangeable, international

**il** – illegal, illiberal, illimitable

**Task 1.** Прочитайте следующие существительные, укажите, от каких слов они образованы, определите суффиксы:

Russian, construction, direction, concentration, collection, heroism, popularity, musician, boyhood, agreement, kingdom, drawing.

**Task 2.** Используя известные вам суффиксы и префиксы, образуйте существительные от следующих слов и переведите их на русский язык.

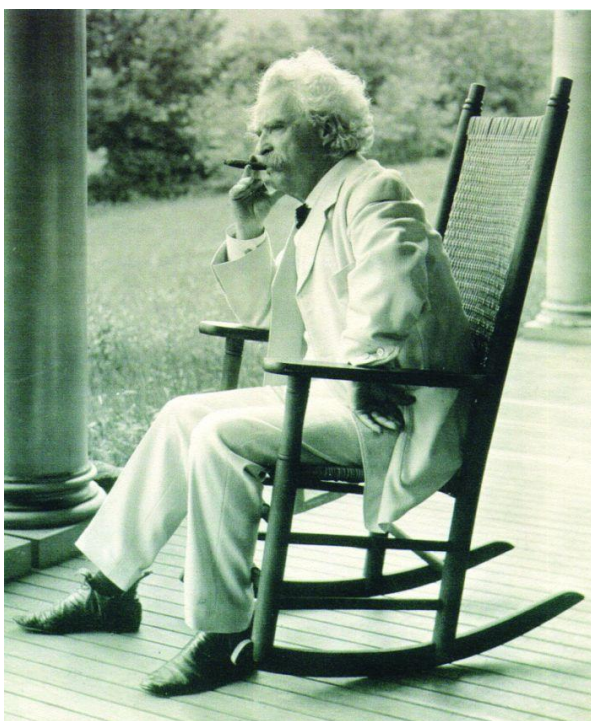
Hope, truth, beauty, rain, peace, help, color, power, joy, pain, care, use

**Task 3.** Образуйте прилагательные от следующих слов, используя суффиксы слов, используя суффиксы и префиксы, и переведите их на русский язык.

Hope, truth, beauty, rain, peace, help, colour, power joy, pain, care, use

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 12

**ТЕМА: « Великие американские писатели: Д. Лондон, М. Твен » «The great American writers. M. Twain. J. London »**



### 1. Read and translate the text:

Mark Twain, whose real name was Samuel Clemens, was born in 1835. This great American writer was the son of a lawyer. He spent his boyhood in the small town of Hannibal on the great Mississippi river. There he went to school and had many friends. He was a bright lovely boy. He could easily swim across the Mississippi and was the leader in all the boys' games.

In 1847, when Samuel was eleven, his father died and the boy had to leave school and look for work. For ten years he worked as a printer. All his life Samuel was fond of reading. While he was a printer he spent his free time in libraries. He began to write for newspapers and other publications, sent travel letters to them as he travelled about the country from job to job. In 1857 he found a job on a boat and travelled up and down the Mississippi. This is where he got his pen-name "Mark Twain" (mark two). It was taken from the call of the Mississippi pilots when they measured the depth of the river. Clemens worked as a pilot for more than four years.

Later the young man went to Nevada where silver had been discovered. He worked as a miner for some time in Nevada. He suffered great hardships but found no silver and left the mining camps as poor as he had come to them. That time he began to write short stories and send them to newspapers. The publisher of one newspaper liked them and he was invited to work as a journalist. The writer's pen-name appeared in print for the first time in 1863. Samuel started his literary career as a humorist. His humorous stories about the life of common people of America became very popular.

In 1876 Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was published. As Mark Twain said later, many of the events described in the book really took place and the characters came from real life. Tom Sawyer was very often the portrait of the writer himself, Huckleberry Finn was his friend, Aunt Polly was his mother, Tom's brother Sid was like his own brother.

2. Did you read Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"? Try to guess its main characters:

He is a boy with ideas. He goes to school, but he hates it. He likes to play. He knows many interesting games. He has many friends. His best friends are Huck and Joe. He has no mother and father but he has got an aunt. He likes fishing, playing games, Becky and sugar. He doesn't like school. What is his name? \_\_\_\_\_

She is neither very small nor very tall. Her hair is grey. She wears a dark dress. She takes care about her house and her family. Her hobby is cooking. She doesn't go to school. I think she loves Tom very much and Tom loves her. What is her name? \_\_\_\_\_

She has got a father and a mother. She lives in a big house. She goes to school every day. She can read and write. She is little. She is a beautiful girl. Who is she? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Read Famous twain's Quotes on advice to kids.

Always obey your parents when they are present.

Always respect your superiors if you have any.

On being good.

Honor is a harder master than law.

Do you duty today and respect tomorrow.

On Books.

If books are not good company, where will I find it?

Books are the liberated spirits of men.

On Truth,

When in doubt, tell the truth.

If you tell truth you don't have to remember anything.

Do you agree with the statements? Why? Why not? \_\_\_\_\_

---

4. Read and translate the text:

### **Jack London**



unemployed.

Jack London was born in 1876 in San Francisco. His real name was John Griffit. His father was a farmer. The family was extremely poor and the boy had to earn his living after school. He sold newspapers, worked at a factory. Later he became a sailor; during some time he wandered with the

For a year he attended the Oakland High school and spent a semester at the University of California, but as he had no money he had to stop his studies and went to work again.

This time it was a laundry. In 1897 he went to the Klondike as a gold miner. He didn't bring any gold back with him but those years left their mark in his best short stories; among them The Call of the Wild, White Fang, The Son of the Wolf, and The white silence. They are gripping narratives of a man's struggle with nature. His novel The Sea Wolf was based on his experiences at sea.

The problems of the individual and society as well as some of the difficulties London himself met during the first years of his literary work are described in *The Iron Heel* and *Martin Eden*.

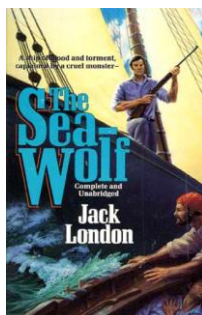
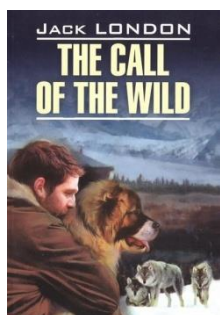
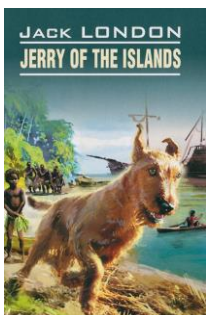
During the sixteen years of his literary career Jack London published about fifty books: short stories, novels and essays. In his best stories London described the severe life and struggle of people against nature.

He died at the age of forty in 1916.

Questions:

1. When was Jack London born? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was his real name? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How long did he attend the Oakland High school? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did he have to stop his studies? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What did he do in the Klondike? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What did he describe in his books? \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Look! There are titles of Jack London's books. Try to translate it.**



---

---

---

---

**Проверь себя:**

У меня получилось \_\_\_\_\_

Было трудно \_\_\_\_\_

Интересно \_\_\_\_\_

### ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 13

ТЕМА: « Праздники в США » « Holidays in the USA »

**1. Read and translate the text:**

## Holidays in the USA .

There are a lot of holidays in the USA. Many of them are associated with the history of the nation. The main holidays of the USA are New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

The New Year's Eve is a time for merriment. Most Americans spend this night with friends, at home or in restaurants. Thousands of people gather in New York in Times Square to see the New Year in.

The Tournament of Roses takes place in Pasadena, California, on January 1 each year. Prizes are given to the cities with the most unusual floral compositions.

At Easter there is a tradition for people to buy new clothes. After church services many people take walks along the streets of their towns, wearing their new Easter hats and suits.

This is usually called the "Easter Parade".



Memorial Day comes on May 30. It is dedicated to the memory of those who died for America in different wars. The national flags are put on the graves of soldiers on this day.



The 4th of July, an Independence Day, is the biggest national holiday of the USA. On this day in 1776 a document, known as the Declaration of Independence, was adopted. During this holiday American cities have parades, people shoot off fire-works in parks and fields.



Thanksgiving Day comes on the fourth Thursday of November. When the first settlers landed in America, their first year was very hard and 50 of 100 people died. But the Indians taught people how to plant corn and wild vegetables and in autumn they got a large harvest. Thanksgiving Day was their holiday, the day of giving thanks to God. It is a family holiday and Americans try to gather all family at home on this day.

There are also some holidays which are not celebrated nation-wide, but only by each state separately.



## 2. Answer the questions:

1) When do Americans celebrate Christmas? \_\_\_\_\_

2) What holiday do people celebrate on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3) What holiday is Irish in America? \_\_\_\_\_

4) What holiday is celebrated on the second Sunday in May? \_\_\_\_\_

5) When do people color eggs? \_\_\_\_\_

6) Why is Independence Day celebrated on July 4? \_\_\_\_\_

7) What holiday is one of the best holidays for children? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Read the dialog and guess what is wrong.**

1. A group of pupils dressed in green (except one) meets at school.

- Hi!
  - Hallo!
  - How do you do!
  - are you ready to have fun?
  - look! What a nice sweater I have!
  - And I've bought a new green tie for the party!
  - And why are you in red?
  - Don't you remember that today is Halloween? And everybody wears green on this day.
  - Because everybody is Irish on Halloween!
  - Sorry. I've clean forgotten about it!
  - take my cap.
  - Thank you.
  - Look! I have a present for all of us!
  - A green shamrock? Are you kidding?
  - No! A green fur-tree! Now we shall decorate it with pumpkins...
  - And have a nice party.
- (Children decorate the fur-tree, stand round it and sing "Happy Birthday!")
- It's a fine funny party!
  - Now... let's go outdoors and congratulate people with Halloween!
- (Children go out shouting "Dance or sing!")

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

2. A group of children celebrates Christmas.

- Happy Christmas! - says a boy dressed like a ghost.
- Happy Christmas! – says a girl, dressed like a witch.
- Hallo! How are you? Where is the main symbol of Christmas?



- What do you mean?  
- A pumpkin, of course!  
- Are you crazy? Pumpkin is a symbol of Thanksgiving day. And the symbol of Christmas is a green shamrock-tree.  
- Of course you are right!  
- Let's decorate it!  
(Suddenly a Christmas Bunny comes!)  
- Hallo, boys and girls! I have some presents for you!  
- Hurray! We are glad to see you!  
- Now we shall play "trick or treat" if you choose trick? I'll make you laugh, if you choose treat, I'll give you a sweet present.  
- Treat! Treat!  
- O'K., Take your presents. Have fun! And I must go. There are a lot of other children waiting for me. Good-bye...  
- See you!

---

---

---

---

---

## Тест по страноведению США и Великобритании

### Вариант I

1. What are the national colors of Great Britain?  
a) Red, blue, black b) red, white, blue c) red, white, green
2. Who was the first president of the USA?  
a) G. Washington b) T. Jefferson c) A. Lincoln
3. Is District of Columbia a part of...  
a) Maryland b) Virginia c) not a part of any state
4. London is situated on the river...  
a) Severn b) Thames c) Mississippi
5. The UK is a...  
a) Constitution monarchy b) parliamentary republic c) limited monarchy
6. The Thanksgiving Day is a holiday of...  
a) Russia b) the USA c) the UK
7. The symbol of the Republican Party is ...  
a) a donkey b) a lion c) an elephant
8. The coronation of kings and queens has taken place in ...  
a) Tower b) Westminster Abbey c) Windsor
9. What is the Tower of London?  
a) Museum b) fortress c) prison
10. The theatre "Globe" is famous by the plays of...  
a) Bernard Show b) W. Shakespeare c) A. Griboedov
11. The USA consists of...  
a) 5 parts b) 3 parts c) 4 parts
12. What is Manhattan?  
a) An island b) park c) a part of New York
13. Where are the Hawaiian Islands situated in?  
a) In Indian Ocean b) in Pacific Ocean c) in Atlantic Ocean
14. The Palace of Westminster is associated with the...  
a) Houses of Parliament b) Royal Navy c) BBC
15. What is the longest river in the USA?  
a) The Thames b) the Mississippi c) the Amazon

## Вариант II

1. What flower is the symbol of England?  
a) Forget-me-not b) rose c) tulip
2. How many states are there in the USA?  
a) twenty b) forty five c) fifty
3. The UK is washed by the...  
a) Pacific Ocean b) Arctic Ocean c) Atlantic Ocean
4. Washington is situated on the river....  
a) Mackenzie b) Potomac c) Amazon
5. What is the residence of Queen Elizabeth II ?  
a) Westminster Abbey b) Buckingham Palace c) Westminster Palace
6. How many colonies began and won the «War of Independence? »  
a) 18      b) 15 c) 13
7. The USA is a....  
a) Constitution monarchy b) limited monarchy c) parliamentary republic
8. The first English pilgrims arrived to America on ship known as...  
a) Queen Victoria b) Mayflower c) Columbus
9. How many meters high is Nelson's Column?  
a) 45 b) 37 c) 55
10. Who is the author of "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer?"  
a) F. Cooper b) O. Henry c) M. Twain
11. What's the name of the American flag?  
a) Union Jack b) stripes and stars c) tricolor
12. What is the City of London?  
a) Business and commercial centre b) aristocratic part c) an industrial part
13. How does the Washington Monument look like?  
a) A skyscraper b) a big pencil c) a fortress
14. Downing Street 10 is a ...  
a) Prime Minister residence b) Supreme Court c) financial district
15. The USA is washed by the ...  
a) Indian Ocean b) Atlantic Ocean c) Arctic Ocean d) Pacific Ocean

### Вариант III

1. How many stripes are there on the flag of the USA?  
a) 50 b) 13 c) 18
2. What is the nearest state to Russia?  
a) Dakota b) Arizona c) Alaska
3. The UK consists of...  
a) 3 parts b) 5 parts c) 4 parts
4. Great Britain is separated from the European continent by the ...  
a) Beringov Channel b) St. George's Channel c) English Channel
5. What is the residence of the President of America?  
a) Empire Building b) Downing Street c) the White House
6. What are the most famous universities in Great Britain?  
a) Boston b) Oxford c) Cambridge
7. Trafalgar Square was named in the memory of...  
a) Festival b) battle c) King Arthur
8. The author of the "Jungle Book" is  
a) Kipling b) A. Doyle c) A. Christie
9. The Statue of Liberty is a gift to American people from the ...  
a) People of France b) people of Russia c) people of Spain
10. When do the children shout "Trick or Treat"?  
a) On Christmas b) on Halloween c) on the New Year
11. What's the name of the British flag?  
a) Stripes and stars b) Union Jack c) tricolor
12. The Congress of the USA sits in ...  
a) Capitol b) Houses of Parliament c) St Paul's Cathedral
13. Who gave freedom to negro slaves in America?  
a) Jefferson b) Kennedy c) Lincoln
14. Scotland Yard is associated with the ...  
a) Government ministries b) head police c) banking district
15. What is the longest river in the UK?  
a) Thames b) Severn c) Mississippi

## Грамматическая тема «Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в английском языке»

**Task 1.** Внимательно ознакомьтесь с содержанием данного правила.

### Вопросительные и отрицательные предложения в английском языке.

В английском языке **4 типа вопросов** :

1. **Общий** (вопрос ко всему предложению);
2. **Специальный** (вопрос к какому-либо члену предложения, в т.ч. вопрос к подлежащему);
3. **Альтернативный** (вопрос с союзом или);
4. **Разделительный** (с вопросом в конце предложения «не так ли? не правда ли?»).

#### Схема построения общего вопроса:

Вспомогательный глагол → подлежащие → сказуемое → остальные члены предложения.

#### Схема построения специального вопроса:

Вопросительное слово → вспомогательный глагол → подлежащее  
сказуемое → остальные члены предложения (кроме того, к которому задается вопрос).

#### Вопрос к подлежащему:

Who → вспомогательный глагол → сказуемое → остальные члены предложения.

**Примечание:** вопрос к подлежащему в **Present Simple** и **Past Simple** не требует вспомогательного глагола.

#### Схема построения альтернативного вопроса:

Начало как у общего вопроса, затем следует союз **or** (или) и дается противопоставление выбранному члену предложения.

#### Схема построения разделительного вопроса:

Берется утвердительно – повествовательное предложение, вместо точки ставится запятая, затем вспомогательный глагол с частицей **not** и подлежащее, выраженное личным местоимением. Если предложение отрицательное, то частица **not** не ставится.

#### Схема построения отрицательного предложения:

Вспомогательный глагол с частицей **not** ставится между подлежащим и сказуемым.

#### Вопросительные слова:

Who – кто?

What – что?

When – когда?

Where – где? куда?

Which – какой, который?

How – как, каким образом?

How long – как долго?

How many – сколько? (для исчисляемых существительных)

How much – сколько? (для неисчисляемых существительных)

Whom – кого?

Whose – чей?

| № | Tense                     | Present  | Past   | Future   |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Simple (Indefinite) Tense | <p>1. Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений употребляется вспомогательный глагол <b>do</b>, а если подлежащее стоит в 3л. ед.ч. (<b>he, she, it</b>) то глагол <b>does</b>, при этом основной глагол теряет окончание – s.</p> <p>2. They study at the college.<br/>Do they study at the college?<br/>She likes to drive a car.<br/>Does she like to drive a car?</p> | <p>1. Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений употребляется вспомогательный глагол <b>did</b> (при этом основной глагол принимает форму настоящего времени).</p> <p>2. She lived in Khabarovsk many years ago.<br/>Did she live in Khabarovsk many years ago?<br/>She didn't live in Khabarovsk many years ago.</p> | <p>1. Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений употребляется вспомогательный глагол <b>will</b>.</p> <p>2. My friends will enter the University next year.<br/>Will my friends enter the University next year?<br/>My friends will not (won't) enter the University next year.</p> |

|   |                                |  |   |  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 2 | Progressive (Continuous) Tense | <p>1. Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений употребляются формы вспомогательного глагола <b>to be</b> в настоящем времени (<b>am, is, are</b>).</p> <p>2. The students are writing the test now.<br/>Are the students writing the test now?<br/>The students are not (aren't) writing the test now.</p> | <p>1. Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений употребляются формы вспомогательного глагола <b>to be</b> в прошедшем времени (<b>was, were</b>).</p> <p>2. She was operating the computer yesterday at midday.<br/>Was she operating the computer yesterday at midday?<br/>She wasn't operating the computer yesterday at midday.</p> | <p>1. Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений употребляется форма вспомогательного глагола <b>to be</b> в будущем времени (<b>will be</b>).</p> <p>2. They will be passing the exam tomorrow from 9 till 12 a. m.<br/>Will they be passing the exam tomorrow from 9 till 12 a. m.?<br/>They will not be (won't be) passing the exam tomorrow from 9 till 12 a. m.</p> |
| 3 | Perfect Tense                  | <p>1. Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений употребляется вспомогательный глагол <b>to have</b> в настоящем времени (<b>have, has</b>).</p> <p>2. She has already painted the poster.<br/>Has she already painted the poster?<br/>She hasn't painted the poster yet.</p>                                | <p>1. Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений употребляется вспомогательный глагол <b>to have</b> в прошедшем времени (<b>had</b>).</p> <p>2. They had visited her last week by Sunday.<br/>Had they visited her last week by Sunday?<br/>They hadn't visited her last week by Sunday.</p>   | <p>1. Для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений употребляется вспомогательный глагол <b>to have</b> в будущем времени (<b>will have</b>).</p> <p>2. They will have sold the vegetables tomorrow by 5 p. m.<br/>Will they have sold the vegetables tomorrow by 5 p. m.?<br/>They won't have sold the vegetables tomorrow by 5 p. m.</p>                                  |

**При выполнении грамматических заданий опирайтесь на данное правило и грамматическую таблицу.**

**Task 2.** Put in the correct form of the verbs : do, does, did, will, are, is, have, has.

1. The professor speaks three foreign languages.

\_\_\_\_\_ the professor speaks three foreign languages?

2. Next summer I'll go to Spain by ship.

When \_\_\_\_\_ they go to Spain by ship?

3. She lived in Khabarovsk many years ago.

Where \_\_\_\_\_ she live many years ago?

4. She is planting the roses at this time.

What \_\_\_\_\_ she planting at this time?

5. We meet him at the bus stop regularly.

Where \_\_\_\_\_ we meet him regularly ?

6. The students will pass the exam tomorrow.

What \_\_\_\_\_ the students pass tomorrow?

7. Walt Disney created his first cartoon film in 1928

When \_\_\_\_\_ W. Disney create his first cartoon film?

8. Doctor Brown will give you advice , \_\_\_\_\_not he?

9. My mother has watered the flowers by this time.

\_\_\_\_\_ she watered the flowers by this time?

10. They are gathering apples in the garden at this time.

When \_\_\_\_\_ they gathering apples in the garden?

11.They have eaten all sandwiches by this time.

What \_\_\_\_\_ they eaten by this time?

12. He sent this postcard from Florida last week, \_\_\_\_\_ not he?

13. The girl feeds the pet every day.

Who \_\_\_\_\_ feeds the pet every day?

14. She will visit her parents nest Sunday.

\_\_\_\_\_ she visit her parents next Sunday or next Monday?

15. The town's citizens are planting the trees now, \_\_\_\_\_ not they?



**Task 3.** Make up the following sentences interrogative and negative:

1. You have to get a foreign passport to go abroad.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

2. He had to go to a police station.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

3. We'll have to take four entrance exams.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

4. He has to leave tonight, he got a telegram from home.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

5. If we miss the last bus, we'll have to walk.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

6. Our schoolchildren no longer have to wear a uniform.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7. I have to take my test a second time.

8. We had to change trains twice to get here.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9. The parents had to work hard to pay for their son's education.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10. You have to pay for the rooms now.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Task 4.** Make up disjunctive questions:

1. You have to trust facts.

---

2. We could meet with an accident.

---

3. They don't have to change trains.

---

4. Everybody must know at least one foreign language.

---

5. You can share your experience with us.

---

6. Small children are not allowed here.

---

7. She could buy flowers.

---

8. We had to call at the shop and buy some food for the picnic.

---

9. You must form your own opinion about it.

---

10. I shouldn't tell the truth.

---

11. You can speak French and Italian.

---

12. They couldn't leave for Rome yesterday.

---

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №14

### Тема: Canada (Канада)

#### Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Canada consists of almost all of the North American Continent north of the US except Alaska. Its total land area of more than 9 mln sq.km makes it the second largest country in the world



Canada's topography is dominated by the Canadian Shield, an ice scoured area covering half the country.

Most of northern Canada has subarctic or arctic climates, with long cold winters lasting 8 to 11 month, short sunny summers, and little precipitation. In contrast, the populated south has a variety of climatologically landscapes.

The total population according to the census 1981 was about 24 mil people with the average population density of 2.8 per sq.km.

English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equal status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all governmental institutions. Canada is a federation of the 10 provinces and 2 northern territories.

The federal Parliament is made up of the House of Commons and the Senate. The leader of party that wins the largest number of seats in newly elected House of Commons is asked to form the government. The civil law follows English common law everywhere except in Quebec, where it follows the Napoleonic Code.

Canada is a world leader in the production of asbestos, nickel and different other elements, forestry products, and ranks first in the world in export of minerals. Although no longer the foremost sector of the economy, agriculture is of major importance to the economy as a whole and still is basic in many areas.

Canada is among the world's leading wheat producers and is second in the export of wheat. Basically, Canada has a free-enterprise economy. A recurrent problem for Canada has been the dominant position of US corporations and investors.

#### Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What can you say about the climate of Canada?
2. What is its political status?
3. Does Canada have one official language?
4. What is the jurisdiction of Canada like?
5. Characterize Canada's economy?

**Task 3.** Find the end of the sentence in the text and write down it.

1. Canada consists of almost all of the North American continent...

---

---

2. Canada's topography is dominated by the Canadian...

---

---

3. Canada is a federation of...

---

---

4. English and French are...

---

---

5. The leader of the party that wins...

---

---

**Task 4.** Put in missing words according to the text .

1. The total ... is more than 9 mil. sq. km.

2. Canada is the ... largest country in the world.

3. Most of northern Canada has subarctic or ... climate with ... cold winters and ... sunny summer.

4. Canada is a world leader in the production of ... , ... and ... products.

5. Canada is among the world's leading ... producers and is second in the ... of the wheat.

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №15

### Тема: Australia (Австралия)

#### Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Australia is lying south-east of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is the world's smallest continent which is almost completely surrounded by ocean expanses. Its total area is 7,682,300 sq.km.



The continent of Australia is divided into four general topographic regions: a low, sandy eastern coastal plain, the eastern highlands, the central plain, and the western plateau.



Although Australia has a wide diversity of climatic conditions, the climate of Australia is generally warm and dry, with no extreme cold and little frost. It changes from comfortably mild in the south to hot in the central interior and north.



The total population in 1986 was about 16 mln people with the average population density of about 2 persons per sq.km. Most Australians are of British or Irish ancestry. More than 99% of the population speaks English.

The capital of Australia has a federal parliamentary government. The Australian federation was formed on January 1, 1901, from six former British colonies, which thereupon became states. The Australian constitution combines the traditions of British parliamentary monarchy with important elements of the US federal system. Powers of the federal government are enumerated and limited. The government consists of the British sovereign and the Australian Parliament.

Australia is the world's largest wool producer and one of the world's largest wool producer and one of the world's largest wheat exporters. The main sources of foreign earnings are wool, food, and minerals which also provide raw materials for home processing industry.

## New Zealand (Новая Зеландия)

### Task 2. Read and translate the text.

New Zealand is situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean on two large islands: the North Island and the South Island. Its total area is 268,112 sq.km.



Less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the territory of the country lies below the 200 m contour line. The South Island is significantly more mountainous than the North Island. New Zealand has a temperate, moist ocean climate without marked seasonal variations in temperature of rainfall.

The total population in 1986 was about 3.3 mln people with the average population density of about 12 persons per sq.km. About 85% of the population is classified as Europeans. Most of them are of British descent. English is the universal language.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. Like the United Kingdom New Zealand is constitutional monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the British Queen (of the King) whose representative, the governor-general, is appointed for a five-year term. The government of New Zealand is democratic at modeled and on that of the United Kingdom.

The economy of New Zealand has traditionally been based on pastoral farming. The last decades have seen a large expansion in the light industries. New Zealand draws many thousands of tourists to its shores because of the beauty, diversity, and compactness of its natural attractions.

### Task 3. Choose the correct item.

1. Australia is lying south – west of \_\_\_\_\_ , between the pacific and Indian oceans.

Europe, America, Asia

2. The climate of Australia is generally \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ with no extreme cold and little frost.

cold, wet, warm, foggy, dry.

3. Most Australians are of \_\_\_\_\_ on Irish ancestry.

Americans, Russian, British

4. New Zealand is situated in the south west \_\_\_\_\_ on two large islands.



Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean.

5. New Zealand has a temperate, \_\_\_\_\_ ocean climate.

Hot, dry, moist

**Task 4.** Are the following sentences true or false?

Example: It is true. It is false.

1. Australia is lying between the Pacific and Arctic oceans.

---

2. The consist of Australia is divided into four large islands.

---

3. The total population in 2015 was about 23,7 mil. People.

---

4. New Zealand is situated on four large islands.

---

5. The government of New Zealand is democratic and modeled on that of the United Kingdom.

---

**Task 5.** Match the beginning of the sentence in column A with the end of the sentence in column B. Write down them.

**A**

1. The capital of new Zealand

2. New Zealand is situated

3. Like the United Kingdom New Zealand is

4. The economy of New Zealand has traditionally

5. The government of New Zealand is democratic

**B**

1. a constitutional monarchy.

2. been based on pastoral farming.

3. is Wellington.

4. and modeled on that of the United Kingdom.

5. in the southwest Pacific Ocean in two large islands.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

---

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Заключение

Изучив теоретический материал и выполнив практические и контрольные задания, данные в рабочей адаптированной программе, Вы овладели следующими знаниями:

1. лексическим и грамматическим минимумом, необходимым для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов.

следующими умениями:

1. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную речь;
2. переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты повседневной направленности;
3. пополнять словарный запас;
4. общаться на иностранном языке (устно и письменно) на повседневные темы.

## Литература

1. И.П. Агабекян “Английский язык для средних специальных заведений”  
Изд-во “Феникс”, г. Ростов-на-Дону, 2015г.
  2. И.П. Агабекян “Английский язык для ССУЗОВ”  
Изд-во “Перспект”, г. Москва, 2014г
  3. Е.Л. Занина “95 устных тем по английскому языку”.  
Изд-во “Айрис”, г. Москва, 2015г.
  4. А.С. Сушкевич “Английский язык. Устные темы”.  
Изд-во “Аверсэв”, г. Минск 2013г.
  5. М.А. Моисеев “Английский язык. Тексты для чтения и понимания”.  
Изд-во “Аквариум”, г. Москва, 2013г.
  6. В.Н. Трофимов “Английский язык. Пособие по английскому языку для поступающих в вузы”.  
Изд-во “Рученькина”, г. Москва, 2013г.
  7. Р. Картер “Грамматика английского языка. Современный курс”.  
Изд-во “University Press”, г. Кэмбридж, 2014г.
  8. Ю.Б. Голицынский , Изд-во “Каро” г. С-Петербург, 2015г.
- Интернет - ресурсы:
1. Коллекция тестов, контрольных вопросов – Self Study Quizzes for ECL Students
  2. Коллекция материалов по английскому языку: грамматика, упражнения, тексты, фонетика – <https://english-zone.com/index.htm>
  3. Английский для всех: уроки, материалы – [www.abc-english-grammar.com/index.htm](http://www.abc-english-grammar.com/index.htm)
  4. Онлайн библиотека на английском языке – [www.bibliomania.com](http://www.bibliomania.com)

