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**УТВЕРЖДАЮ**

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**Методические указания**

**к практическим занятиям**

**по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык**

**для специальности**

**10.02.01 Организация и технология защиты информации**

 **(базовая подготовка)**

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**РАССМОТРЕНО**

На заседании ПЦК иностранного языка

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 **Введение**

Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к циклу общих гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин, в процессе изучения которой обучающиеся должны приобрести умения:

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

– переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

– самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В курсе учебной дисциплины все занятия практические, следовательно, содержат большое количество самостоятельных работ. В данной методической разработке подобраны задания для освоения грамматического, лексического материала по темам и лексическо-грамматических структур.

Содержание «Методических указаний к практическим занятиям по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03.Иностранный язык» соответствует требованиям ФГОС специальности 10.02.01 и примерной программе «Английский язык», одобренной ФГУ «ФИРО», 2010 г., может использоваться педагогами на всех специальностях технического цикла среднего профессионального образования.

**Общие методические рекомендации и указания к практическим занятиям**

1. **Подготовка к практической работе**

Для выполнения практических работ обучающийся должен руководствоваться следующими положениями:

1. Внимательно ознакомиться с описанием соответствующей практической работы и установить,  в чем состоит основная цель и задача этой работы;
2. По лекционному курсу и соответствующим литературным источникам изучить теоретическую часть, относящуюся к данной работе.
3. **Выполнение практических работ**

Успешное выполнение практических работ может быть достигнуто в том случае, если обучаемый представляет себе цель выполнения практической работы, поэтому важным условием является тщательная подготовка к работе.

1. **Оформление практических работ**

Каждую работу обучающиеся выполняют, руководствуясь следующими положениями:

1. На новой странице тетради указать название и порядковый номер практической работы, а также кратко сформулировать цель работы;
2. Записать при необходимости план выполнения заданий;
3. После проведения практических занятий обучающиеся должны составить отчет о проделанной работе. Практическая работа должна быть написана разборчивым подчерком и выполнена в тетради с полями для проверки работы преподавателем, или в электронном варианте. Итогом выполнения является устная защита работы, по вопросам,  которые прописаны в конце каждой работы, презентации, или тестовые задания.

**Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс**

**Практические работы № 1 - 4**

**Тема:    Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д.(внешность, характер, личные качества)**

**Цель:** развитие коммуникативных компетенции и умений и навыков работы с литературой и Интернет-ресурсами.

**Задание**: Ознакомиться с лексикой по теме, с текстом и выбрать характеристики личностей.

**Краткие теоретические положения:**

 **Местоимения:** указательные, личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, возвратные и абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений.

**Цель**:  определение местоимения.

**Личные местоимения**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I - яyou - ты, вы, Выhe - он (о человеке)she - она (о человеке)it - он, она, оно (не о человеке)we - мыthey - они | me - мне, меняhim - его, ему, имher - её, ейit - его, ему, ейus - нас, намyou - тебе, вам, васthem - их, им |

**Притяжательные местоимения**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| my - мойyour - твой, вашhis - егоher - еёits - его, еёour - нашtheir - их | mine - мойhis - егоhers - еёits - его, еёours - нашyours - твой, вашtheirs - их |

**Примечание.**

Местоимение it обычно заменяет ранее употреблённое существительное в единственном числе, не обозначающее человека:

wind / dog / lake = it (= он / она / оно).

Местоимение you требует сказуемого в форме множественного числа, каким бы способом оно ни передавалось на русский язык (ты, вы, Вы).

You are a student. Вы (ты) - студент.You are students. Вы - студенты.

**Местоимения this / these, that / those: Местоимения this (этот) и that (тот) имеют формы** мн.числа, соответственно: these (эти) и those (те). Если эти местоимения в предложении выполняют функцию подлежащего, то при грамматическом анализе предложения нужно искать сказуемое в соответствующем числе. В этом случае these обычно переводится - они.

These elements are  called  metals. Эти элементы называются металлы.

These are alike in … . Они схожи в том, что … .

Местоимения that / those употребляются также как слова-заместители тех существительных, которые были употреблены ранее. Главным признаком такого употребления является наличие предлога (обычно of) или причастия после that / those.

The climate of Great Britain is much like that of the Baltic republics. Климат Великобритании очень схож с климатом республик Прибалтики.

Слово that также может является относительным местоимением или союзом со значением "что / который / то, что", если оно находится перед придаточным предложением.

Copernicus proved that the Earth goes round the Sun. Коперник доказал, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.

**Введение лексики по теме «Внешность», «Характер»**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Новый материал** | **Материал для повторения** |
| Popular - популярный,общедоступный organized – организованный Loyal – организованный Energetic – энергичный Enthusiastic – полный энтузиазма critical - критический Relaxed - расслабленныйCharming - очаровательный, обаят-й. Intelligent – умный, смышленый Sociable – общительныйConfident – уверенный, самонадеян-й Bright and lovely – смышленый и живой Brave – храбрый Lucky – удачливый, счастливый Imaginative – одаренный воображением, образный Determined – решительныйStrong-willed – волевой Hard-working - трудолюбивый  Kind – добрый Quiet – спокойный, тихий Honest – честный Curly – кудрявый To keep secrets – сохранять тайны To keep thoughts to yourself – оставлять свои мысли при себе To get out of a difficult situation – выходить из трудной ситуации To be the centre of attention – быть в центре внимания To be good with money – быть при деньгах To be good at maths – преуспевать в математикеto take risks – рисковать to do training – тренироваться to make peace – заключать мирto make one`s peace with smb. - мириться | Beautiful – красивый Pretty – хорошенький Tall – высокий Short – короткий Long – длинный Big – большой Small – маленький Green – зленный Grey - серый Bright – светлый Red – красный Yellow – желтый Face – лицо To be alike – быть похожим Nice – приятный, хороший, любезный Good-looking – опрятный Attractive привлекательный Ugly – безобразный Plump – пухлый, полный Slim – худой Eye – глаз Nose нос Straight – прямой Turned up – вздернутый Hair волосы Fair – рыжий Dark темный Blue – голубой Brown коричневый To look like – выглядеть To be able to быть способным(что-то делать)мириться |

**Практическое задание № 1**

1. Из данных слов, и новой лексики составить топик.

Height (рост):  tall, short , medium height.

Build (телосложение):frail, stocky,  slim , thin , plump , fat , skinny.

Age (возраст):young ,  elderly ,  middle-aged ,teenager.

Hair (волосы): fair, blond, red , grey, sleek (smooth),  braids, bald , straight , curly, wavy.

Face (лицо): round, oval,  square, wrinkled,  freckled,  sun-tanned , pale.

Complexion (цвет лица): dark,  fair.

Skin (кожа): delicate,  rough.

Forehead (лоб):broad , doomed,  high (tall) , large (open), low, narrow.

Nose  (нос):  aquiline, flat,  hooked , snub,  fleshy, turned up.

Eyebrows (брови):arched , bushy, penciled, shaggy.

Eyes (глаза): big round blue eyes,  hazel, small, kind/warm.

Eyelashes (ресницы): curving,  straight, thick.

Cheeks (щеки): chubby,  hollow,  ruddy, dimples in one’s cheeks .

Mouth  (рот): large,  small, vivid.

Lips (губы):  full, thick, rosy,  painted.

Teeth (зубы):  close-set, even/uneven.

Smile (улыбка):  charming, engaging,  pleasant,  sweet,  cunning,  sad, enigmatic.

Chin (подбородок):  double, pointed,  protruding,  round, massive.

Hand  (рука):  puffy,  soft .

Legs (ноги):  long,  short,  slender, shapely.

**Практическое задание № 2:**

* 1. вместо пропусков вставьте нужное местоимение.

Choose the correct variant:

1.What colour is the car? – It is quite far, I can’t see \_\_\_\_\_ colour.

It      It’s      Its

2.\_\_\_\_\_ were the last words.

His   Him    He

3.\_\_\_\_\_ told me a funny story the other day.

A mine friend       Of my friend     A friend of mine

4.Why are you sitting here? It is not your place, but \_\_\_\_\_ .

Her    She     Hers

5.These sweets are very tasty. Could you give \_\_\_\_\_ to me, please?

It      them    they

6.Where is the cooler? – You are standing next to \_\_\_\_\_ .

It    Him     He

7.You haven’t seen \_\_\_\_\_ ! How can you say, that she is a bad painter?

Hers picture     A her picture      A picture of hers

8.In what direction do you usually hitch-hike? – Western Europe. Join \_\_\_\_\_ .

Our    we    us

9.On holiday I’m going to stay in \_\_\_\_\_ house.

They    their     them

10.I really love \_\_\_\_\_ here in Paris!

His     it them

11.It is a very good project, but \_\_\_\_\_ is better.

Ours     our    us

12.Jack, Are you listening to \_\_\_\_\_ .

I     Me     My

13.Every cat washes \_\_\_\_\_ face after eating.

His    her    its

14.Hmmm! Nice photos! – Yeah! It’s \_\_\_\_\_ in Hawaii.

Ours    we     us

15.What are you doing? – It is none \_\_\_\_\_ business!

Your       of    your          of yours

16.Our children will go to the concert. So will \_\_\_\_\_ .

Their  they   theirs

17.Look at my new watch. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ ?

It   them   they

18.This is his “Jaguar”, and this “Harley Davidson” is also \_\_\_\_\_ .

He Him His

19.They seem to be good guys. What do you have against \_\_\_\_\_ ?

They     Their      Them

20.Let’s send these flowers to \_\_\_\_\_ . I’m sure, she will be pleased.

Shе     Her   He

**Отчет о проделанной работе:**

составление топика и подготовка презентации по теме, выполнение грамматического теста и ответы на контрольные вопросы.

Выполнение тестовых заданий.

**Контрольные вопросы:**

1.Что такое местоимение?

2.Какие местоимения существуют в английском языке?

3. Основные формы глагола **to be** и их использование в речевой деятельности.

**Практические работы № 5 – 8**

**Тема «Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе»**

**Цель:** развитие коммуникативных компетенций: (чтение, письмо и говорение), освоение грамматических конструкций (оборот there is/there are и модальных глаголов) и использование их в речевой деятельности.

**Задание**: Ознакомиться с лексикой по теме, с текстом и выбрать правильные варианты тестовых задании.

**Структуры     there    is/are (Оборот there + be), have/has   got.**

**Цель**:  употребление структур в предложениях.

**Краткие теоретические положения:**

Оборот there + be

Оборот there + be употребляется в тех случаях, когда говорящий хочет подчеркнуть факт наличия (отсутствия) какого-либо предмета или явления, а не место, в котором последний находится. Оборот переводится словами "есть, имеется, существует".

There  are  several  classification  soft  hesephenomena. Существует несколько классификаций этих явлений. Если предложение, содержащее рассматриваемый оборот, заканчивается обстоятельством места или времени, то перевод следует начинать с этих местоимений.

There are many students in room 205. В аудитории 205 много студентов.

Глагол be в этом сочетании может функционировать в различных видо-временных формах:  There is / are       Simple

There was / were                 Past

There will be                   Future

Число глагола be определяется по числу первого существительного, стоящего после этого оборота.

There is a table and two chairs in the room. В комнате стол и два стула.

В вопросительных предложениях there ставится после соответствующей формы глагола to be.

Are there many students in room 205? How many chairs are there in the room?

Отрицательная форма оборота there + be образуется путём добавления частицы no после соответствующей формы глагола be.

There are no clouds in the sky. На   небе   нет    облаков.

Have and have got

(a) Have иhave got

Have got и has got чаще употребляют вместо    have и has. Поэтому можно сказать:

- I have got a brother.или: I have a brother.

-Tom has got many books.или: Tom has many books.

Для вопросительных и отрицательных предложений существуют три возможные формы:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Have you got a sister?Have you a sister?Do you have a sister? | I haven't got a sister.I haven't a sister.I don't have a sister. |
| Has he got a flat?Has he a flat?Does he have a flat? | He hasn't got a flat.He hasn't a flat.He doesn't have a flat. |

В прошедшем времени (Past) got не используется.

- When I was a student I had a friend.

В отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях прошедшего времени употребляются did и didn't.

- Did you have a friend when you were a student?

- I liked to travel but I didn't have a car then.

(b) Have используется для обозначения ряда  действий. Например:

|  |
| --- |
| Have   breakfast/lunch/dinner/a meal/a drink/a cup of coffee/a cigarette ит.д. |
| havea swim/a walk/a rest/a holiday/ a party/a good time ит.д. |
| Have a bath/a shower/a wash |
| Have a look (at something) |
| Have a baby (= give birth to a baby) |
| Have a chat (with someone) |

В таких выражениях have не может быть заменен на   have got:

- I usually have breakfast at 8 o'clock. (а  не 'have got')

- Last summer I had a good time.

Сравните:

- I have a bath every morning.(=я принял ванну-действие)

- I've got a bath. (=в моем доме есть ванна)

Вспомогательный глагол to do употребляется для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений.

- When do you usually have breakfast?

- I don't have breakfast so early.

- Did you have a good time last summer?

- I didn't have a good time last summer.

Когда have означает  действие, можно   использовать   формыContinuous (is having/ are having/was having и   т.д.):

- Where's Mike? He's having dinner.

**Введение лексики по теме:**

**Цель**:  употребление и понимание новых лексических единиц.

* 1. Знакомство с НОВОЙ ЛЕКСИКОЙ:
1. Teenager подросток
2. Aged достигший
3. Inclusively включительно
4. Probably вероятно
5. Exclude исключать
6. To reach достигать
7. To vote голосовать
8. To get married жениться
9. Permission позволение, разрешение
10. To join the army поступать в армию
11. To grow up подрастать
12. To include включать
13. Generation поколение
14. Lazy ленивый
15. To wear носить
16. Ridiculous нелепый, смешной
17. Rude грубый
18. Appallingly ужасно
19. Рolite вежливый
20. Helpful полезный
21. Caring заботливый, внимательный
22. Awful ужасный
23. Unsuitable неподходящий
24. Human человеческий
25. Transformation превращение
26. Chrysalis куколка
27. To worry беспокоиться, тревожиться
28. Ordinary обычный, простой
29. To make заставлять
30. To be sure быть уверенными
31. To earn зарабатывать

**Практическое задание 1:**

I. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Смышленый человек – это человек умный, быстро думающий, умеющий хорошо учиться.

*Intelligen*t is clever, quick at thinking, good at learning person.

1. Управляющий всегда говорит людям, что нужно делать.

*Bossy* is a always telling people what to do.

1. Обаятельный человек – это человек приятный или привлекательный, красивый.

*Charming* is pleasant or attractive, nice.

1. Уверенный человек – это человек, чувствующий уверенность в своих собственных возможностях что-то делать или возможность быть успешным.

*Confiden*t is filling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful.

1. Общительный человек – человек, любящий компании, получающий удовольствие от провождения времени с другими людьми. *Sociable* is a person liking company, enjoying spending time with other people.
2. Решительный человек – это человек, принимающий решение для фирмы, что делать.

**Практическое задание 2.** Аудирование текста «OPTIMISTS LIVE LONGER»

1. *Отметить правильные или неправильные предложения: TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).*
2. There is only way to be healthy.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Strong and healthy people eat only fruit and vegetables. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. It is good to do sports.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Healthy people are nice to others and they smile a lot. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Optimists are always healthy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Strong and healthy people do things they like very much.
8. *Put the sentences in the correct order and make a dialogue.*
9. Do you do any sports?
10. No, I don`t have any friends.
11. But I like eating chips and TV. And you?
12. Me neither. People say I`m always pessimistic.
13. Oh, it`s boring. I don`t like them.
14. Me neither. My father always wins.
15. I`m Tim.
16. Bad luck… Do you like meeting friends?
17. No, I don`t like any sports.
18. Me too. How about playing computer games?
19. They say the same about me.
20. Really? Let`s be friends then. I`m Tom. And you?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Практическое задание 3:  выполнить тест.**

.Выбрать   правильный   вариант   ответа. Choose the   correct  variant:

1.\_\_\_\_ is a nice film on TV this evening. \_\_\_\_\_ is an American thriller.

there … it    it … there   it … it

2.\_\_\_\_\_ is spring. \_\_\_\_ are happy cats everywhere.

There … it      There … there     It … there

3.\_\_\_\_\_ are lots of toys in my child`s room. \_\_\_\_\_ makes him very happy.

There … there      There … it        It … there

4.\_\_\_\_\_ is a sunny morning. \_\_\_\_\_ are no clouds in the sky.

it … there                    it … it               there … is

5.\_\_\_\_\_ is quite difficult to speak English correctly. \_\_\_\_\_ are so many rules to remember.

There … it                   There … there              It … there

6. \_\_\_\_\_are lots of stray animals in our city, and \_\_\_\_\_ is nothing that we can do about it.

There … it                It … there            There … there

7.\_\_\_\_\_ is only one child in the family. \_\_\_\_\_ is a boy.

It … there              There … it         It … it

8.\_\_\_\_\_ is a pity, that \_\_\_\_\_ is no news at the moment.

It … there               There … there         There … it

9.\_\_\_\_\_ is important never to give up. \_\_\_\_\_ is my motto.

There … it                  It ..it             It … there

10.\_\_\_\_\_ is a long break at 2 o`clock. \_\_\_\_\_ is our lunch time.

It … there             There … there              There ..it

11.\_\_\_\_\_ was a reason for his strange behaviour and \_\_\_\_\_ was a serious one.

There … it            It … there                 It … it

12.\_\_\_\_\_ are 2000 recipes in this cookery books, \_\_\_\_\_ is too much.

It … there            There … there            There … it

13.\_\_\_\_\_ is good information. \_\_\_\_\_ is no doubt about it.

It … there                 There … it               There … there

14.\_\_\_\_\_ is great to know that \_\_\_\_\_ is somebody who loves.

There … it             It … it           It …there

15.\_\_\_\_\_ is little hope, that \_\_\_\_\_ is not a serious problem.

It …there               There …it              There … there

16.\_\_\_\_\_ is my fault that \_\_\_\_\_ is no beer left.

It … there                 There … it              There… there

17.\_\_\_\_\_ is something on the road and \_\_\_\_\_ is moving in our direction.

There … it             It…there           It … it

18.\_\_\_\_\_ is a field ahead of us, and \_\_\_\_\_ is full of wild tulips.

It … there              There … it           There … there

19.\_\_\_\_\_ is a cinema theatre, where we can watch the film, but \_\_\_\_\_ is pretty far from here.

There … there           It … there           There … it

20.On Mondays \_\_\_\_\_ is always a crowd on the bus stop. \_\_\_\_\_ is very annoying.

it … there              there … it                 it … it

**Практическое задание 4. Выбрать    правильный   вариант    ответа. Choose        the   correct   variant:**

1.         He \_\_\_ got a bicycle.

        Have         has

2.         They \_\_\_ got a new car.

        Have        has

3.         Mike \_\_\_ got a black suit.

        Have        has

4.         \_\_\_ you got a sister?

        Have            Has

5.         \_\_\_ he got a toy car?

        Have            Has

6.         Have you got a doll? Yes, I \_\_\_.

        Have           has

7.         Has he got a bird? No, he \_\_\_.

        haven't                    hasn't

8.         Sasha \_\_\_ got a pet.

        haven't               hasn't

9.         We \_\_\_ got a cat.

        haven't              hasn't

10.         She \_\_ got a book.

        haven't             hasn't

**Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнение  теста.**

**Контрольные вопросы:**

1.Как переводятся структуры          there  is/are?

2.Имеет ли эта структура временные формы? Какие?

3.Как образуется вопросительная и отрицательная формы?

4.Как переводится have and have got?

5.Как образуется вопросительная и отрицательная формы?

**Практические работы 9 – 11**

**Тема «Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день»**

**Цель:** формирование умений использовать изученный грамматический материал при устных и письменных высказываниях ( множественное число имени  существительного).

**Краткие теоретические положения:**

Множественное число существительных в английском языке.

Исчисляемые существительные могут иметь форму единственного числа, если речь идёт об одном предмете, и множественного числа, если речь идёт о двух или более предметах. Форма множественного числа у большинства исчисляемых существительных образуется с помощью суффикса "-s (-es)", например:

a book - books a table - tables

a bridge - bridges a boy - boys

В английском языке есть небольшое количество существительных, которые образуют форму множественного числа не по общему правилу:

                                                 Исключения:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Единственное число | Множественное число | Перевод |
| man woman mouse tooth foot child ox goose sheep deer swine | men women mice teeth feet children oxen geese sheep deer swine | мужчины, люди женщины мыши зубы ступни, ноги дети быки гуси овцы олени свиньи |

Существительные, оканчивающиеся на "-f/-fe", во множественном числе пишутся с "-ves". Если слово в единственном числе оканчивается на "-о", то к нему во множественном числе прибавляется суффикс "-es". Если же слово оканчивается на "-y" с предшествующим согласным, то во множественном числе к нему прибавляется суффикс "-es", а буква "y" переходит в "i", например:

leaf - leaves life - lives tomato - tomatoes

Negro - Negroes army – armies      f amily - families

Неисчисляемые существительные имеют только форму единственного числа и согласуются только с глаголами в единственном числе:

Her hair is blond. Волосы   у  неё  светлые.

The money is on the table. Деньги   лежат   на   столе.

Имеются существительные, которые напротив употребляются только в форме множественного числа. К ним относятся слова, обозначающие предметы, состоящие из двух частей: trousers - брюки, braces - подтяжки, scissors - ножницы, glasses - очки, или собирательные существительные: troops - войска, goods - товары, сlothes - одежда, police - полиция, people - люди. Такие существительные согласуются только с глаголом во множественном числе.

**Практическое задание 1. Отметьте неправильный вариант образования множественного числа.**

1) woman - women, 2) woman - womans, 3) foot - foots, 4) mouse - mouses, 5) hour - hours, 6) hero-heroes, 7) mouse - mice, 8) tomato - tomatos, 9) tomato - tomatoes, 10) child - childes, 11) child - childs, 12) kid - kids, 13) child - children, 14) tooth - toothes, 15) tooth - teeth, 16) people - peoples, 17) new - news, 18) boy - boys, 19) way - waies, 20) man - men, 21) Englishman - English-mans, 22) Englishman - Englishmen, 23) news -news, 24) sheep - sheep, 25) deer - deeres, 26) deer - deers, 27) deer - deer, 28) leaf- leaves, 29) German - Germen, 30) German - Germans. 31) life -lifes, 32) wife - wives, 33) shelf- shelfs, 34) knife - knives, 35) house - housess, 36) pause - pausess, 37) size - sizez, 38) day - days, 39) roof- rooves.

**Практическое задание 2.  Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.**

box, match, brush, page, bus, house., ball, room, table, pencil,  play,  light, book, cup, flat, hat. knife, wife, shelf, life, leaf, child, man, woman,  family, factory, story, faculty, city.

**Практическое задание 3.  Поставьте существительные в скобках во множественное число и перепишите предложения.**

1. These (man) are strong. 2. Those (woman) are attractive. 3. These (flat) are comfortable. 4. What (city) have you been to? 5. How many (faculty) are there at the university? 6. How many (match) are there in the box? 7. What is there in these (box)? 8. Whose (child) are those? 9. How many (book) are there on the (shelf)? 10. Where do their (wife) work?

**Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнение тестовых заданий, составление топика.**

**Контрольные вопросы:**

1. Как образуется множественное число имени существительного?

2.Перечислите правила образования множественного числа имен существительных.

3. Исключения из правил.

**Практические работы № 12 – 14**

**Тема «Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни». (Спорт в моей жизни. Олимпийские игры).**

**Цель:**  формирование у обучающихся самостоятельно работать с текстом.

**Задание**: Перевести и ответить письменно на вопросы после текста.

Summer and Winter Sports

People all over the world are very fond of sports and games. That is one of the things in which people of every nationality and class are united. The most popular outdoor winter sports are shooting/ hunting, hockey and, in the countries where the weather is frosty and there is much snow — skating, skiing and tobogganing. It's so nice to go to the skating-rink on a frosty sunny day. Some people prefer to be out of town in such weather and to sledge or to ski in the woods. Many people greatly enjoy figure-skating and ski-jumping.

     Summer affords excellent opportunities for swimming, boating, yachting, cycling, gliding and many other sports. Among outdoor games football takes the first place in public interests; this game is played in all the countries of the world. The other games that have firmly established themselves in favour in different countries are cricket, volley-ball, basketball , and so on. Badminton is also very popular both with young and old.

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

      Among indoor games which one can go in for all the year round are billiards, table tennis, draughts, chess, of course. The results of chess tournaments are studied and discussed by enthusiasts in different countries. So we have all grounds to say that sport is one of the things that makes people kin.

Questions:

1. What are people all over the world fond of?

2. What unites people of every nationality?

3. Why do people prefer to be out of town on a frosty sunny day?

4. What are the most popular outdoor winter sports?

5. What opportunities for sports does summer afford?

6. What game takes the first place in public interest?

7. When do many people indulge in boxing, wrestling, athletics, gymnastics?

8. Who goes in for calisthenics?

9. Why is chess the great international game?

Vocabulary:

to be fond of smth. — любить, нравиться      to  unite — объединять

out door   winter  sports — зимние виды спорта на открытом воздухе

shooting — стрельба                                 hunting — охота

tobogganing — санный спорт

to   sledge — кататься на санках

yachting — парусный спорт                      gliding — планерный   спорт

to establish oneself in favour — стать в почете

lawn-tennis — теннис

track and field events — легкая атлетика

scores of young girls and women — множество девушек и женщин

calisthenics — ритмическая гимнастика

indoorgames — игры в закрытом помещении

impressive  example — замечательный пример

inexhaustible — неисчерпаемый                      cheerfulness — бодрость

enthusiast — энтузиаст                to    initiate — приобщить кого-то к чему-то

tournament — турнир, спортивное соревнование

**Отчет о проделанной работе: перевод текста, ответы на вопросы по тексту.**

**Практические работы № 15 – 18**

**Тема «Досуг»**

**Цель:** Формировать навыки и умения диалогической и письменной речи на английском языке с использованием устойчивы словосочетаний и фразеологических оборотов.

**Задание:**

Составление резюме: **Teen’s Favourite Gadgets** с использованием новой лексики.

. Complete the sentences, using the names of the gadgets and the words below:

**I would use a … to …**

1. record my lessons at school
2. tell the time
3. send a picture message to a friend
4. film a friend’s birthday party
5. listen to music
6. send emails
7. keep a record of my spending
8. watch a DVD
9. look up a friend’s address
10. edit my essay on the bus
11. do some Internet research for a project
12. show photos to my friends
13. burn songs onto a CD
14. listen to the news
15. plan my day/week

3. Try to answer these questions as much as possible:

1. What kind of high tech gadgets do you own?
2. What do you use them for?

**Ответы к заданию 1:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|   | k | l | f | b | j | c | e | i | h | j | a | d |

**Работа с текстом.**

**Вариант 1.**

Find the necessary information about 3 things these persons couldn’t live without. Ask your neighbors using the local net.

Sarah Tyson (New Zealand), age 16, high school student, likes: shopping and friends

*“I’m not really into computers, gadgets and things like that, but I have to* ***admit*** *I really can’t imagine life without … .It’s amazing being able to store the whole of your … on one tiny* ***device.*** *I like to listen to it when I’m walking to and from school. Also, I’d find it almost impossible to be without my mobile phone. I just couldn’t organize* ***my social life*** *without it, and my parents only allow me to stay out late on Saturday if I keep calling them. They want to know where I am. I’ve just bought a digital camera with my birthday money. It’s fantastic. I’ve taken so many photos of my friends. In fact, I’m even considering a career as ….”*

Andy Cooper (UK), age 19, Physics student, likes: music & video games

*“I’m a complete* ***techno freak,*** *so it’s hard to pick just three things I couldn’t live without! Firstly, though, I guess no one these days can survive without their …. Mine has got quite a good* ***voice recorder*** *on it so I often use it to record* ***my university lectures*** *so that I can listen to them again at home. It’s really handy. The second thing I really love is the portable DVD player that I won in a competition …. I’m studying at …far away from my home town so it’s really nice to be able to put on my headphones and watch movies on the long bus journey back. I’m a bit* ***ashamed*** *to admit it but I’m totally hooked on my PlayStation 2®! I know I’m 19 but I’m still very keen on it. I can play for hours!*

Tina Appleby (USA), age 33, account, likes: cinema & photography

*“I’m … so I suppose* ***it goes without saying*** *that I really couldn’t live without my laptop and PDA. I’m not a naturally organized person so my PDA in particular really helps me out. I use it as …, I change documents on it when I’m on the move and yes, I even play games on it on the underground on my way to work! It keeps my whole life together to the extent that I would feel quite lost without it! And my laptop allows me* ***to store*** *all the information my* ***clients*** *need. I don’t have to carry … when I visit them. Apart from work, I’ve always had a passion for photography, so my absolute favourite gadget at the moment is my new digital camcorder. I’m having so much fun making home movies. I edit them using software on my laptop. It’s a great pastime.”*

**Вариант 2.**

Find the necessary information about 3 things these persons couldn’t live without. Ask your neighbors using the local net.

Sarah Tyson (New Zealand), age 16, high school student, likes: shopping and friends

*“I’m not really into computers, gadgets and things like that, but I have to* ***admit*** *I really can’t imagine life without my iPod®! It’s amazing being able to store the whole of your music collection on one tiny* ***device****. I like to listen to it when I’m walking to and from …. Also, I’d find it almost impossible to be without my …. I just couldn’t organize* ***my social life*** *without it, and my parents only allow me to stay out late … if I keep calling them. They want to know where I am. I’ve just bought a digital camera with my birthday money. It’s fantastic. I’ve taken so many photos of my friends. In fact, I’m even considering a career as a photographer.”*

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**Вариант 3.**

Find the necessary information about 3 things these persons couldn’t live without. Ask your neighbors using the local net.

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**Вариант 4.**

Find the necessary information about 3 things these persons couldn’t live without. Ask your neighbors using the local net.

Sarah Tyson (New Zealand), age 16, high school student, likes: shopping and friends

*“I’m not really into …, gadgets and things like that, but I have to* ***admit*** *I really can’t imagine life without my iPod®! It’s amazing being able to store the whole of your music collection on one …* ***device.*** *I like to listen to it when I’m walking to and from school. Also, I’d find it almost impossible to be without my mobile phone. I just couldn’t organize* ***my social life*** *without it, and my parents only allow me to stay out late on Saturday if I keep calling them. They want to know where I am. I’ve just … a digital camera with my birthday money. It’s fantastic. I’ve taken so many photos of my friends. In fact, I’m even considering a career as a photographer.”*

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**Послетекстовый этап.**

**Teen’s Favourite Gadgets**

Our group consists of … .
We think we are …
All of us know much about modern tech gadgets.
Every day we use … to ….
… % use … to …..
… % use … to …..
… % use … to …..
These things help us (to) …
The three things we couldn’t live without are …
They are used to ….
We can’t do without them because …

**Отчёт:**

Подобран материал для портфолио.

Подготовлена презентация по теме.

**Практические работы № 19 - 22**

**Тема « Новости. Средства массовой информации (Интернет и его возможности.)»**

**Цель:**  Развитие навыков и умений работать с текстами с использованием новой лексики.

Формирование коммуникативных компетенций на базе изученного материала.

**Задание**: - переведите текст

- выделите в тексте новые слова и словосочетания

 - задайте к тексту 5-7вопросов

- найдите ответы в тексте.

Mass Media

No doubt, is an important part of our life. People from different walks of life have become nowadays listeners, readers, viewers. Or in other words, reading newspapers and magazines, watching TV, listening to the news on the radio are our main means of getting information in all its variety. Newspapers with their enormous circulation report different kinds of news. They carry articles which cover the latest international and national events. Now people buy newspapers also for the radio and TV programmes which they publish. There are special newspapers which gave a full coverage of commercial, financial and publish affairs. There are newspapers and magazines for young people. They give a wide coverage of news, events and reports on education, sports, cultural life, entertainment, fashion. There are a lot of advertising programmes now, sensation material, too. They represent the views of today’s youth. Radio broadcasts are valued mainly for their music programmes (Europa plus). TV, radio, press reflect the present day life. Their information may vary from social and economic crises, conflicts, wars, disasters, earthquakes, to diplomatic visits, negotiations, from terrorism, corruption, to pollution problems, strikes, social movements. Much information is published concerning official governmental decisions. TV is the most popular kind of mass media now. Viewers are fond of watching variety show, films, sports, plays, games, educational and cultural programmes. We have many different channels, including commercial channels. There are many interesting and exciting programmes, but at the same time too often very primitive films are televised. I mean horror films, thrillers, detective films with all their cool-blooded atmosphere of violence and endless crimes and murders. Our family is also a mass media consumer. I have a TV set in my room. The culture programmes like “Kultura” are my mother’s favourite, my farther is a hockey fan, he likes to see sport programmes. I’m not keen on special programmes. I like to see a bit here and a bit there. Also, I can say I like programmes about travelling and traditions of another countries. Those programmes are educating and relaxing at the same time.

**Отчет о проделанной работе:** перевод текста, составление вопросов по тексту, выбор нового лексического материала по тексту и ответы на вопросы.

**Задание: выполните лексико-грамматические упражнения.**

**Практическое** **задание 1**.      Дайте определение, используя словарь:

1. Internet                         4.World Wide Web
2. Web browser                5.Internet provider
3. Hyperlinks

**Практическое** **задание 2.**      Найдите эквиваленты в тексте:

1. Объем ресурсов и услуг, которые являются частью WWW растет чрезвычайно быстро.
2. Каждая ссылка, выбранная вами представляет документ, графическое изображение, видео – клип или аудио – файл где – то  в Интернете.
3. Интернет также может быть использован для целей развлечения.
4. Вы получаете доступ к ресурсам интернет через интерфейс или инструмент, который называется веб-браузер.
5. Вся эта деятельность возможна благодаря десяткам тысяч компьютерных сетей, подключенных к Интернету и обменивающихся информацией в одном режиме.
6. Пользователи общаются через электронную почту, дискуссионные группы, чат-каналы и другие средства информационного обмена.

**Практическое** **задание 3**.      Какие из приведенных ниже утверждений верны/неверны.

1. There are still not so many users of the Internet.
2. There is information on all sorts of  topics on the internet, including education and weather – forecast.
3. People can communicate through  e- mail and chat programs only.
4. Internet is a tens of thousand of networks  which exchange the information in the same basic way.
5. You can access information available on the World Wide Web through the Web browser.
6. You need a computer and special program to be a WWW user.
7. You move from site to site by clicking on a portion of text only.
8. Film and picture are not available on the Internet.

**Отчет о проделанной работе:** выполнение упражнений.

**Краткое сообщение по теме.**

**Практические работы № 23 – 26**

**Тема «Природа и человек»**

**Цель:**  развитие языковых компетенций на базе грамматических конструкций (сравнительной и превосходной степеней имен прилагательных).

**Краткие грамматические положения:**

**Имена прилагательные. Степени сравнения.**

**Задание:**

Правильно применять степени сравнения прилагательных при построении преддожений.

**Имя прилагательное** — часть речи, обозначающая признак предмета.

fine weather — хорошая погода

По значению прилагательные бывают качественные (large — большой, small — маленький, heavy — тяжёлый, brave — храбрый) и относительные (wooden — деревянный, central — центральный) и т.д.

Относительные прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречием very — очень.

Качественные прилагательные имеют следующие степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

Односложные (т.е. состоящие из одного слога) прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень при помощи суффикса -er, превосходную степень — при помощи суффикса -est.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| положительная степень | сравнительная степень | превосходная степень |
| deep — глубокий | deeper — глубже | the deepest — самыйглубокий |
| hard — тяжёлый | harder — тяжелее | the hardest — самыйтяжёлый |
| big — большой | bigger — больше | the biggest — самый большой |

Некоторые двусложные прилагательные: а) имеющие ударение на втором слоге и б) оканчивающиеся на -y, -er, -ow, -le, образуют степени сравнения таким же образом.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| положительная степень | сравнительная степень | превосходная степень |
| polite — вежливый | politer — вежливее | (the) politest — самыйвежливый |
| sunny — солнечный | sunnier — более солнечный | (the) sunniest — самыйсолнечный |
| shallow — мелкий | shallower — более мелкий | (the) shallowest — самый мелкий |

Большинство двусложных и многосложных прилагательных (т.е. состоящие из 3-х слогов и более) образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слов more — более и less — менее, а превосходную степень — при помощи слов most — наиболее, самый и least — наименее.interesting — интересный-moreinteresting — болееинтересный-(the) mostinteresting — самый интересный

Исключения:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| положительная степень | сравнительная степень | превосходная степень |
| good — хороший | better — лучше | better — лучше |
| much, many — много | more — больше | more — больше |
| little — маленький, мало | less — меньше | less — меньше |
| bad — плохой | worse — хуже | worse — хуже |
| far — далёкий | further — дальше | further — дальше |

**Reading**

The World of Nature

 People have always affected Nature. But during the last two centuries due to the development of industry human has transformed the environment radically. Satellite observations of the Earth have revealed that 60 per cent of land surface is damaged by industrial agricultural and other human activities.

The world has over 9 million square km of forests. This is a lot of trees, and also a lot of different species of trees. But they are disappearing fast. Every day we see paper and cardboard – both made from wood – being used up. We see different kinds of wood being used in furniture and in other ways. Every year over 100000 sq. km of forest is so badly damaged that it is very hard for it to recover.

At this rate, by the time you are as old as your grandparents are now, all the forests on earth could be destroyed. In fact, the rate of destruction is increasing, so in only just over thirty years there will be very little forest left in most areas. This includes rainforests in Madagascar, Ecuador, Amazonia, Cameroon, the Himalayas and the Philippines.

Development of industries often means the destruction of the natural habitat of rare plants and insects.

**Практическое задание 1:**

 **Выбрать правильный вариант ответа:**

**1**. The environment is much spoiled because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. the mismanagement in industry and agriculture. B. the people’s disability to make true observations. C. the amount of satellites in space. D. the industrial progress.

**2**. Forests are disappearing fast because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. people damage them badly. B. people prefer furniture made of wood. C. there are very few species of trees. D. we don’t know how to make paper and cardboard.

**3**. All the forests on earth can disappear\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. except the rainforests. B. if the rate of destruction increases. C. in about three decades. D. if your grandparents don’t solve this problem

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  |  |  |

**Speaking(discussing)**

**T**- Forests are disappearing fast. They help to maintain the oxygen balance on the planet. We suffer from dirty air.

**P1**- The atmosphere is polluted. People are sick when they breathe toxic sulfates.

**P2**-What is more the forest fauna is greatly damaged. The natural habitat of rare plants and animals is destroyed.

**P3**(an opponent)-*Yes, I agree with you but on the other hand the industrial development is necessary for our life.*

 **P4** -Coal and oil burning factories add harmful sulfates into the air .Cars and trucks do the same .Only forests clean the atmosphere.

**P5**(an opponent)-*Don’t forget that every day we need paper, cardboard, furniture in hospitals, offices, at schools and universities.*

**P6**- I think we should replace wood to artificial materials. Forests are cleared for building new roads and towns. It’s aufull.

**P7**(an opponent)- *You are right but what about place to live for people? Don’t forget that population of the earth is constantly growing.*

**P8**- To my mind forests are part of our life support system. People mustn’t ruin it.

T- You are perfectly right. The urgent measures should be taken to prevent forests from cutting.

Let’ make up the simple rules we should always follow( on the blackboard)

***Rules***

*1. You can plant one or ten trees every year. Make your friends and relatives do the same.*

*2. You should save paper. Write on both sides of paper.*

*3. You mustn’t throw away or burn old newspapers, magazines and paper packaging.*

 *Recycle them.*

*4. Contact with the local organization that protect nature. Join Greenpeace.*

*5. Globally: governments must make tougher laws against the forest destructing and organize more national parks.*

 **T**- Governments must make tougher laws against forest destruction and organize more national parks.

**Приложение**

**Практическое задание 2.**

**Найти слова в лабиринте**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **P** | **0** | **I** | **S** | **0** | **N** | **E** | **D** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **F** | **D** | **D** | **E** | **E** | **F** | **A** | **I** | **R** |
| **G** | **0** | **H** | **I** | **0** | **J** | **K** | **L** | **M** | **N** | **0** | **I** | **P** | **Q** | **R** | **T** | **S** | **T** | **E** | **I** |
| **V** | **W** | **L** | **X** | **Y** | **I** | **Z** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **L** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **S** | **H** | **T** | **I** | **J** |
| **K** | **L** | **M** | **L** | **N** | **O** | **L** | **A** | **N** | **D** | **P** | **T** | **Q** | **R** | **S** | **A** | **A** | **T** | **U** | **V** |
| **W** | **X** | **Y** | **Z** | **U** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **E** | **G** | **H** | **I** | **W** | **J** | **K** | **L** | **I** |
| **M** | **N** | **0** | **P** | **Q** | **T** | **R** | **s** | **T** | **U** | **V** | **R** | **W** | **X** | **Y** | **z** | **A** | **B** | **N** | **C** |
| **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **H** | **I** | **I** | **J** | **K** | **L** | **M** | **I** | **N** | **0** | **P** | **Q** | **R** | **D** | **S** | **T** |
| **U** | **V** | **W** | **X** | **Y** | **Z** | **A** | **0** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **N** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **H** | **U** | **I** | **J** | **K** |
| **L** | **M** | **N** | **0** | **C** | **L** | **E** | **A** | **N** | **P** | **Q** | **G** | **R** | **S** | **T** | **S** | **U** | **V** | **w** | **X** |
| **Y** | **T** | **H** | **R** | **0** | **W** | **Z** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **T** | **H** | **I** | **J** | **K** | **L** |
| **M** | **N** | **N** | **0** | **P** | **Q** | **R** | **S** | **T** | **u** | **V** | **W** | **X** | **R** | **Y** | **Z** | **s** | **M** | **0** | **G** |
| **A** | **E** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **H** | **I** | **J** | **K** | **Y** | **L** | **M** | **N** | **0** | **P** | **0** | ***R*** |
| **R** | **M** | **S** | **T** | **U** | **V** | **W** | **X** | **Y** | **z** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **H** | **I** | **E** |
| **J** | **N** | **K** | **L** | **M** | **N** | **0** | **Y** | **P** | **Q** | **R** | **S** | **P** | **T** | **U** | **V** | **w** | **X** | **Y** | **E** |
| **Z** | **0** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **G** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **H** | **I** | **R** | **J** | **K** | **L** | **M** | **N** | **0** | **N** |
| **P** | **R** | **Q** | **R** | **s** | **0** | **T** | **U** | **V** | **W** | **X** | **Y** | **0** | **Z** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **P** |
| **F** | **I** | **G** | **H** | **L** | **I** | **J** | **K** | **L** | **M** | **N** | **0** | **T** | **P** | **Q** | **R** | **s** | **T** | **U** | **E** |
| **V** | **V** | **W** | **0** | **X** | **Y** | **Z** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **H** | **I** | **J** | **K** | ***A*** |
| **L** | **N** | **c** | **M** | **N** | **0** | **P** | **Q** | **R** | **s** | **T** | **U** | **C** | **V** | **W** | **X** | **Y** | **Z** | **A** | ***C*** |
| **B** | **E** | **A** | **R** | **T** | **H** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **E** | **N** | **T** | **E** | **R** | **P** | **R** | **I** | **S** | **E** |

**(Ключ**  Environment Greenpeace filtering protect pollution air ecology smog soil earth land waste water clean throw poisoned industry enterprise)

**Практическое задание 3.**

I. выполните тест.
Вставьте нужную степень прилагательного

1.My wife is … than your wife.
the most beautiful            beautifuller            more beautiful

2.Their flat is … than ours.
more large                    larger               the larger

3.You are … person that I know.
luckier               the luckiest                 the Luckyest

4.Cats are not so clever … dogs.
as        so         than            that

5.The situation is … than I thought.
more bad            badder             worse

6.Today the weather is … than yesterday.
nicer              more nicer            much nicer

7.For me mathematics is … physics.
more easy         as       easyer          than    easier than

8.This car is … of all.
an expensive        the least expensivea    less expensive        The little expensive

9.Concord was … plane in the world.
fast   fastest            the fastest

10.The new teacher is … than the previous one.
many good              a lot better         many better             a lot of good

11.This room is not so … as that one on the first floor.
the most comfortable              more comfortable          comfortable

12.The more you learn … you become.
smarter        the smarter                    the smartest

13.These jeans are too small. I need … size.
a largea                       largera largest

14.We left … way possible.
the quickiest                   a quicka             quicker               the quickest

15.It is … to go for a walk, than to watch TV at home.
good                 the best           better

16.What sea is … The Black or the Red?
less salty                    little saltier                  less saltier

17.The band will play on … stage.
a new         a newer         the newest

18.Oh! This dress is … expensive than I expected!
far much               far more             far a lot

19.It will do you … if you start doing your homework.
good            better the best

20.It is … dog that I have ever seen!
the biggest             biger        the biggest

**Отчет о проделанной работе:**

**выполнение  теста.**

**Контрольные вопросы:**

1.Что такое прилагательное?

 2.Какие степени прилагательного вам известны?

3.Как образуется сравнительная степень прилагательного?

4.Как образуется превосходная степень прилагательного?

**Практическая работа № 27 – 30**

**Тема «Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование»**

**Цель**: формирование коммуникативных компетенций с использованием лексико-грамматического материала.

**Задание:** прочитайте и переведите текст и письменно составьте 10 вопросов к тексту.

Education in Russia

Citizens of Russia have the right for education which is guaranteed by the Constitution. The public educational system in our country incorporates pre-school, general school, specialized secondary and higher education. Pre-school consists of kindergartens and creches. Children there learn reading, writing and arithmetic. But pre-school education isn't compulsory - children can get it at home. Compulsory education is for children from 6(7) to 17 years of age. The main link in the system of education is the general school which prepares the younger generation for life and work in modern production. There are various types of schools: general secondary schools, schools specializing in a certain subject, high schools, lyceums and so on. Tuition in most of them is free of charge, but some new types of schools are fee-paying. The term of study in a general secondary school is 11 years and consists of primary, middle and upper stages. At the middle stage of a secondary school the children learn the basic laws of nature and society at the lessons of history, algebra, literature, physics and many others. After the 9th form pupils have to sit for examinations. Also they have a choice between entering the 10th grade of a general secondary school and enrolling in a specialized secondary or vocational school. Persons who finish the general secondary school, receive a secondary education certificate, giving them the right to enter any higher educational establishment. Entrance examinations are held in July and August. Institutions are headed by rectors; the faculties are headed by the deans. One has to study in the institute for 5 years. Higher educational institutions train students in one or several specializations.

**Отчет о проделанной работе:**

 **письменный перевод текста и составление вопросов по теме.**

**Практическая работа № 31 – 34**

**Тема « Научно-технический прогресс»**

**Цель:** развитие умений и навыков работы с научно-технической литературой;

Формирование языковых компетенций с использованием временных форм глагола.

**Задания:**

Повторение модальных глаголов, временных форм глаголов активного и пассивного залогов.

**Тема «Учёные»**

**Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937)**

Ernest Rutherford was born in South Island, New Zealand, in the family of English settlers. He was sent to primary school when he was five. During his studies in the secondary school, he distinguished. himself in physics. Later he went to Cambridge, where he continued scientific research. After graduation he occupied a research chair in physics1 at Montereal University in Canada and lectured at leading universities in the United States and Britain. Later on he worked at Manchester University.

Rutherford' s famous work is « The Scattering of Alpha and Beta Particles of Matter and the Structure of the Atom»2 .

The atom had always been regarded as the smallest indivisible unit3 of which matter was composed. Rutherford's research showed that the atom is made up of smaller parts and that its structure is very complex. The structure of the atom resembles the solar system, with a central nucleus and a number of electrons revolving around it. Rutherford showed that the atom can be bombarded by neutrons so that the electrons can be thrown off and the nucleus itself can be broken, or «spilt».In the -process of splitting the nucleus, matter is converted into energy.

The splitting of the atom has opened to man a new and enormous source of energy. At the same time, however, it has brought about a threat of a destructive nuclear war, during which humanity can kill itself and destroy the planet. That is why it is so important for the people of the world to concentrate their efforts on establishing good understanding and lasting peace on the Earth.

**Notes:**

1. Occupied a research chair in physics - занимал кафедру исследовательской
физики.
2. «The Scattering of Alpha and Beta Particles of Matter and the Structure of the
Atom» - «Рассеивание альфа и бета частиц материи и структура атома».
3. Indivisible units - неделимые частицы.

**Практическое задание 1**. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-
сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения
на русский язык.

1) Elements are transformed into other elements both by man and by nature.

2) The launching of Sputnik 1 was followed by many achievements in science and
engineering.

1. As a rule one great discovery is generally followed by numerous others.
2. His scientific work will much be spoken about.
3. Ernest Rutherford was sent to primary school when he was five.

**Практическое задание 2.** Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление формы Perfect (Present, Past) в действительном и страдательном залогах.

1. The radar has been used for the automatic control of ground transport.
2. The atoms had always been regarded as the smallest indivisible units.
3)The splitting of the atom has opened to man a new and enormous source of
energy.

4) They have just helped to do this work.

**Практическое задание 3.** Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный
глагол и его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The scientist was to make the experiments.
2. Later on he had to work at Manchester University.
3. He may share my opinion.

4) We can think of heat as a special form of Kinetic energy.

**Практическое задание 4.** Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в соответствующем времени (Future Simple
или Present Simple). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. When you (to ring up), I (to finish) my homework.
2. She (to wait) here until you (to get) back.
3. Before I (to go ) to work, I (to have) a bath.

4) I (to give) you my address when I (to find) somewhere to live.

**Практическое задание 5.** Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.

What did Rutherford's research show?

1)... that the atom is made up of larger parts and its structure is very complex.

2) ... that the atom is made up of smaller parts and that its structure is very complex.

3)... that the atom is made up of smaller parts and that its structure is very simple.

**Практическое задание 6.** Из приведенных вариантов ответа укажите номер предложения, содержащего правильный ответ на поставленный вопрос.

**What can you say about Einstein's photoelectric law?**

a) it explains the different types of rocket motors.

b). ... it explains the law of Universal Gravitation.

c). ... it explains the photoelectric effect.

**Albert Einstein (1879-1955)**

Albert Einstein was born in a middle-class Jewish family in Germany. When he was 15, his family had to leave Germany and emigrate to Switzerland because of money difficulties.

In Switzerland Einstein continued his scientific education at the Polytechnic Academy in Zurich1. After graduation he got a job in a patent office. He used his spare time for intensive study of philosophy, science and mathematics.

In 1914 he returned to Germany and worked as a professor of Berlin University. In 1933, as a sign of protest against fascism, Einstein left Germany and moved to the United States. In 1934 the Nazi government of Germany deprived him of his German citizenship and confiscated his property.

Albert Einstein found his new motherland in the United States of America. Albert Einstein was a rare scientist who became a hero of science during his lifetime.

Einstein's discoveries in physics go back to 1905 when he formulated the Special Theory of Relativity2. The basic principle of relativity is: any motion is relative.

Einstein's second hypothesis was that the velocity of light is independent of the motion of its source. The speed of light - 300,000 km per second - is always the same anywhere in the universe, regardless of3 place, time or place, time or direction. For instance, in a moving train light travels at exactly the same speed as it does outside the train. No force can make it go faster or slower.

In the General Theory of Relativity4, published in 1915, Einstein studied the force that guides the movements of the stars, comets, meteors and galaxies. He proved that the space around a planet or another celestial body is a gravitational field, similar to the magnetic field around a magnet

Einstein's Photoelectric Law explaining the photoelectric effect, paved the
way for the coming of television. For this discovery Einstein was awarded the
Nobel Prize in physics in 1922, in his later years, Einstein worked on the Unified
Field Theory5.

Einstein's contributions to science have been innumerable. But primarily, his fame rests upon the Theory of Relativity.

**Notes:**

1. Zurich - Цюрих
2. the Special Theory of Relativity - специальная теория
относительности
3. regardless of- независимо от
4. the General Theory of Relativity - общая теория относительности
5. the Unified Field Theory - единая теория поля

**отчёт о проделанной работе**: перевод текста, выполнение грамматических тестов, подготовка сообщения по теме.

**Практические работы № 35 – 38**

**Тема «Город, деревня, инфраструктура»**

**Цель**:  работа с новым лексическим материалом и формирование навыков и умений работать с текстом с использованием предлогов места и направления.

**Краткие теоретические положения:**

**Предлоги места и направления.**

**Предлог** - это служебное слово, выражающее отношение существительного или местоимения к другим словам в предложении. Эти отношения бывают: пространственные, временные, причинные, целевые и др.

**Формы предлогов**

По своей форме предлоги делятся на следующие группы:1) Простые предлоги, например:  in  в, через;  to  к, в;  at  за, у, в;  by  около;  with  с.

2) Сложные предлоги, образованные путем словосложения, например:  into  в;  inside  внутри;  before  перед;  behind  за;  upon  на;  throughout  через.

3) Составные (или групповые) предлоги, которые представляют собой сочетание существительного, прилагательного, причастия или наречия с простым предлогом или союзом, объединенные единым значением. Например: as far as  до;  as for  что касается;  because of  из-за;  in case of  в случае;  in front of  перед

of  (кого? чего?) родительный падеж

Предлог  of, стоящий между двумя существительными, передает грамматические отношения, выраженные в русском языке родительным падежом (кого? чего?):

He showed us the plan of the port.        Он показал нам план (чего?) порта.

The roof of the house is painted green.        Крыша (чего?)  дома выкрашена в зеленый цвет.

He is a teacher of the English language.         Он - учитель (чего?)  английского языка.

to  (кому? чему?) дательный падеж

Предлог  to перед существительным в функции дополнения передает отношения, выражаемые в русском языке дательным падежом (кому? чему?), обозначая лицо, к которому обращено действие:

He showed the plan to the workers.        Он показал план (кому?) рабочим.

 by  (кем? чем?) творительный падеж

Предлог  by после глагола в страдательном залоге и перед существительным, обозначающим действующий предмет или действ.лицо, передает отношения, выражаемые в русском языке творительным падежом (кем? чем?):

The letter was signed by the director.        Письмо было подписано (кем?) директором.

 with  (кем? чем?) творительный падеж

Предлог  with перед существительным, обозначающим орудие действия или предмет, используемый при совершении действия, передает отношения, выражаемые в русском языке творительным падежом (кем? чем?):

The letter was written with a pencil.        Письмо было написано (чем?) карандашом.

  Существует и обратное явление: в английском предложении предлог может отсутствовать, а при переводе на русский язык он обязателен, например:

We entered the room.        Мы вошли в комнату.

**Практическое задание 1**. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги в предложения. (in, on, at, for)

1. I live … Washington.

2. His glasses are … the table.

3. She took an apple … her child.

4. The meeting begins … five.

5. Look … him!

6. … the contrary he wanted to come.

7. May I come …?

8. We’re going to visit a theatre … Saturday.

9. Kate was born … 1986.

10. He lives … the second floor.

11. We have done our task … that moment.

12. My birthday is … July.

13. She returns … time.

14. He is … love with her.

15. My children are … home.

16. John was busy… fact.

17. I shall come … an hour.

18. They don’t like the sour apples and … example, me.

19. A chair is … the door.

20. He made a surprise his hands for me.

**Практическое задание 2**. Вставьте пропущенные предлоги в предложения. ( to, by, over, into)

1. When we came the game was …

2. He went … school.

3. She came … my room, no resolution.

4. The book was brought … the girl.

5. The pencil belongs … me.

6. The document was signed … the director.

7. The ball fall … the water.

8. She is going … the sea.

9. Repeat the texts … again.

10. He quickly climbed … the fence.

11. I think … your propositions.

12. The sunny weather will be all … the country.

13. She went … the river.

14. They go … home.

15. The pupils came … the classroom.

16. The dog went … the lake.

17. Put money … the pocket.

18. He couldn’t sleep and turn side … side.

19. The lamp is… the bookcase.

20. My sister prefers travelling … car.

**Практическое задание 3:  перевести   текст.**

Novosibirsk

**Novosibirsk is** situated on the great Siberian river Ob. Its foundation is associated with the name of the well-known Russian writer of the latter half of the 19th centuary N.Garin-Mikhailovsky. Engineering was his second profession. In 1891—1893 Garin-Mikhailovsky built the left-bank tracks of the Trans-Siberian Railway. That was the beginning of Novosibirsk's history. The residents of Novosibirsk called the railway square of the city by his name. Novosibirsk region is situated in West Siberia's southern part. There   are 14 towns in the region. Today Novosibirsk is a big industrial, scientific, cultural and educational centre. The city turns out machines, equipment. Generators produced by the Sibelectrotyazhmash plant are operating in Cuba, Poland, Yugoslavia, Syria. The Sibelectroterm plant produces the most up-to-date electric steelsmelting furnaces, never heard of in Europe. They have been exported in all to 20 countries of the world.    Novosibirsk is the first populated center east of the Urals to have an underground railway of its own. There are many joint ventures in Novosibirsk. Novosibirsk has trade partners in many countries. Novosibirsk is a scientific and cultural centre.

Akademgorodok, the township of the Siberian branch of the Russian Academy of sciences is famous throughout the world. Novosibirsk is called a city of three Academies: the Siberian branch of the VASKHNIL, the Siberian branch of the Russian Medical Academy of Sciences and the Siberian branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Akademgorodok is situated on the coast of the man-made Ob Sea. More than twenty research institutes, the University are situated there. Research work is being done on a very large scale there.Residents of Novosibirsk are proud of its State Academic Opera and Ballet House, one of the worlds's biggest, its Conservatoire of Music, the Operetta House and the Puppet Theater.

The Art Gallery in Novosibirsk is certainly the worth seeing! It contains works of Ivan Shishkin, Vasily Tropinin, Nikolai Rerickh, Arkhip Kuindzhi, Ilya Repin, Vasily Surikov, as well as contemporary artists. On the bank of the river Kamenka stands the tall building of the State Public Scientific and Technical Library. It has more than five million volumes on its shelves. Novosibirsk is an educational centre as well. Every third resident of Novosibirsk is a student who can make his choice  of colleges. The city is still growing and becoming more beautiful with every passing day.

**Отчет о проделанной работе: перевод текста;**

 **ответы на вопросы;**

**выполнение теста.**

Контрольные вопросы:

1.Что такое предлоги?

2.Какие предлоги вы знаете (по группам)?

**Практические работы № 39 – 42**

**Тема «Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники»**

**Цель:** Развитие самостоятельных умений и навыков работы с интернет-ресурсами и извлечение необходимых материалов с последующей презентацией, закрепление знаний по страноведческому материалу.

**Тема «Праздники в России и Великобритании»**

***You know that people like to celebrate holidays all over the world. Nowadays different people celebrate different holidays .What about your families? What holidays do your families prefer to celebrate and how do they do it?***

Christmas Day is celebrated on December 25.People of different countries celebrate Christmas in various ways. Christmas is a time for eating. The traditional food is turkey, Christmas cake, Christmas pudding made of fruit. Candles at Christmas also go back to those times. People believed then that their light helped them to forget the darkness of winter. Now Christmas

Tree stands in everybody’s living room at Christmas.

P2 I am from Russia. The fist holiday of the year is New Year’s Day. There are a lot of New Year traditions in Russia. In every home there is a New Year tree with lights and decorations. Children always wait for Father Frost to come and give them a present. Many people think New Year’s day to be a family holiday.

But in England not all English people celebrate New Year. A lot of people go to Trafalgar Square to see the Christmas tree. They have a New Year party at home. When Big Ben strikes 12 they drink a toast for the New Year.

People in Russia have many traditions. One of them is Maslenitsa. On this holiday people say good-bye to winter. People in both countries cook pancakes with honey or sour-cream, they sing songs and dance. In England this holiday is celebrated in a different way.

Christmas Day is celebrated on December 25. People of different countries celebrate Christmas in various ways. Christmas is a time for eating. The traditional food is turkey, Christmas cake, Christmas pudding made of fruit. Candles at Christmas also go back to those times. People believed then that their light helped them to forget the darkness of winter.

The 8th of March is a happy and nice holiday. Each family celebrates this spring holiday. In the morning, men go to the shops to buy some flowers. They try to clean flats and to cook a holiday dinner.

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

There is almost the same holiday in England. It is called Mothers' Day and celebrated also in spring. Flowers and cakes are the traditional gifts for all women England.

All women try to be nice and happy on this day.

In Russia we celebrate Victory day on the 9th of May. On this day, the radio and television broadcast parade held in the Red square. High officials attend this parade. They place a wreath of flowers at the tomb of Unknown Soldier. All stand in silence for a few minutes. In Great Britain people celebrate Remembrance Day on the 11th of November. On this day, the Royal family and political leaders come to the Cenotaph to lay wreaths at its foot. War veterans march past the memorial. An endless line of people wishing to honour the veterans and those were killed in the war follows.

***Практическое задание 1: Ответить на вопросы: Answer my questions, please!***

a) What is the most favorite holiday in your family?

b) What are the most important public holidays in Great Britain?

c) What religious holidays do you know?

d) What Orthodox holidays does your family usually celebrate?

e) What is the difference between Veteran’s Day and Remembrance Day?

f) What are the most important national holidays in Russia?

g) bWhat do Russian people celebrate on the 9th of May?

h) During what holiday do American people eat their traditional food: roast turkey?

i) Name the date when English people celebrate Halloween.

**Практическое задание 2**:  выполните тест.

Are you an expert on Great Britain?

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?

a) Edinburgh  b) Boston  c) London

2. How many parts does Great Britain contain?

a) 4    b) 3     c) 5

3. What is the English flag called?

a) Union Patric b) Union Jack c) Lines and Crosses

4. Who is the symbol of the typical Englishman?

a) John Bull     b) John Bell c) St. Patric

5. What is the London underground called?

a) the tube       b) the metro c) the subway

6. Who is the Head of State in Britain?

a) the Mayor      b) the Queen     c) the Prime Minister

7. What is the river in London?

a) Thames b) London c) Avon

8. What is the most expensive part of London?

a) West End     b) East End     c) the City

9. What colour are the taxis in London?

a) blue b) red c) black

10. If you go to London, you will see …..

a) the White House     b) St.Paul`s Cathedral    c) Greenwich

11.What is the Home of the Queen?

a) Buckingham Palace b) the White House c) Westminster Abbey

12. What city did The Beatles from?

a) London b) Manchester c) Liverpool

13. They say the Loch Ness Monster lives in a lake in ……….

a) Scotland b) Wales c) Ireland

Are you an expert on the USA?

**Практическое задание 3**

1. What is the capital of the USA?

a) Ottawa b) Washington, D.C. c) New York

2. How many states are there in the USA?

a) 52    b) 50    c) 49

3. What is the American flag called?

a) Union John b) Union Jack c) Stars and Stripes

4. The cartoon symbol of the American government is ……

a) Uncle Ben b) Uncle Mike c) Uncle Sam

5. What is the New York underground called?

a) the metro   b) the tube   c) the subway

6. When did Christopher Columbus discover America?

a) in 1492 b) in 1592 c) in 1392

7. How often do American people choose a new President?

a) every 5 years b) every 3 years c) every 4 years

8. What is the most expensive part of New York?

a) Long Island    b) Manhattan    c) Staten Island

9. What colour are the taxis in New York?

a) black b) yellow c) green

10. If you go to New York, you will see ……….

a) Big Ben b) The Capitol c) The Empire State Building

12. What is the home of the President?

a) The Capitol b) The White House c) the House of Representatives

13. What do American people call their police officers?

a) copper   b) cops   c) bobbies

**Отчет о проделанной работе:**

Письменное выполнение теста.

Выполнение перевода текста.

Ответы на вопросы.

**Практические работы № 43 – 46**

**Тема «Государственное устройство, правовые институты»**

**Цель:** формирование коммуникативных компетенций, правового сознания и уважения к закону.

**Задание:**

Ознакомиться с текстом и выбрать основные статьи конституции, гарантирующие права человека.

Our state will be a presidential state. So it`s quite clear that the president is the head of state there. He is elected by the people. In fact he has much power. The president has his Presidential Council. The president is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The Supreme Council represents the legislative branch of power. It is made up of the two houses: The Federal Council & Federal Community which make laws. The president can veto laws passed by the Supreme Council but the Supreme Council can pass laws over the president`s veto by a two- thirds majority.

The Supreme Government represents the executive branch of power. The president appoints it`s head, the Chairman of the Government but the Supreme Council must approve his appointment. The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power. The president appoints federal judges. It can declare presidential acts unconstitutional.

The Supreme Council exercises the legislative power. The Federal Council makes, discuss, draft a new law. It can examine bills, vote on the bills and revise bills. The Federal Community can approve and delay bills. The executive institution –the Supreme Government rules the country in fact. It determines government policy and coordinates government departments. The Supreme Court exercises the function of the highest judicial body in the country. The Presidential Council gives advice the President.

We say that our state will be democratic. The word “democracy” is translated from Greek as “the power of people”. We hope that it will be a really democratic state. We have made a sociological everybody’s exchange and some notes what state it will be. Here they are:

Our Government will attach the highest importance to national security and to preserving peace with freedom and justice. Our Government will work for new agreement on arms control and disarmament. We will seek greater co-operation and trust between east and west.

We will work to promote enterprise and employment, to remove barriers to internal trade, for improvements in world trade rules.
Our Government will honour our commitments to the people.

Our Government will work in consultation with the partners in the European Community.

Our Government will make vigorous efforts to combat international terrorism and trafficking in drugs.

The ideal state is for national security, freedom, justice, arms control, disarmament, partnership with the European Community.

The ideal state is against unemployment, international terrorism, trafficking drugs.

**Our Constitution guarantees the following rights:**

People shall never be jobless.

* Old people shall be protected by the state.
* Everyone should obey the law, even the President.
* Freeman should not be punished without a fair trial in court.
* No one shall have power over life and death.
* No human being should be a slave.
* Nobody has the right to be a master.
* People must be devoted to their duties, to justice.
* People shall have the right to rule the country through their representatives or directly.
* People shall have the right to free medical service and free education.

**Практическое задание 2**. Ответить на вопросы:

1. The President guarantees the basic rights of the people.
The Chairman of the Government guarantees the basic rights of the people.
2. The Federal Government elects the members of the Federal Assembly.
The people elect the members of the Federal Assembly.
3. The President appoints the Chairman of the Government.

The Federal Assembly appoints the Chairman of the Government.

1. The Duma approves the Chairman of the Government.

The Constitutional Court approves the Chairman of the Government.

1. The Federal Assembly elects the President.

The citizens of Russia elect the President.

1. The President can dissolve the Duma.

The Chairman of the Government can dissolve the Duma.

1. The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional.

The Constitutional Court can declare laws unconstitutional.

1. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly.
The Chairman of the Government can veto laws passed by the Federal Government.

**Повторение видовременных форм глагола активного залога.**

**Практическое задание3** . Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол- сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The meter rule is divided into 100 centimeters.
2. The engineer was asked about the new technology.
3. The sputniks are used for the research of magnetic fields and cosmic rays.
4. The Periodic Table of Elements was discovered by the greatest chemist D.I.Mendeleyev.
5)The new laboratory equipment will be sent for tomorrow.

**Практическое задание 3**. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление формы Perfect (Present, Past) в действительном и страдательном залогах.

1. The Mendeleyev system has served for almost 100 years as a key to discovering new elements.
2. Her devotion to science had been total.
3. Have you brought all the necessary documents?
4. The device has just been repaired.

**Практическое задание 4.** Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в соответствующем времени (Future Simple или Present Simple). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. If you (to work) hard, you (to make) progress.

 2. We (not / start) dinner, until he (to arrive).

3. When I (to enter) the University, I (to study) two foreign languages.

4. I (to come) straight back home after I (to do) the shopping.

**Отчёт о проделанной работе:**

Выполнение тестовых заданий.

 Выбор из текста основных статей конституции, гарантирующих права человека.

Ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста.

**Контрольные вопросы:**

Какие существуют видовременные формы английского глагола в активном залоге?

Как образуются все видовременные формы активного залога английского глагола?

Как образуется вопросительная и отрицательная формы?

**Практические работы № 47 – 49**

**Тема: « Общественная жизнь (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)».**

**Цель:** формирование языковых (навыков письма) и когнитивных компетенций с использованием нового лексического материала.

**Задание:** прочитать и переведите текст письменно, выписать новую лексику и составить предложения с новой лексикой.

Workaholism

For many people, fact about workaholism are not clear. What is workaholism, exactly? When should a person seek help about his problem related to his job. Workaholism is the same kind of addiction, like alcoholism. Most often, workaholism in its severe from could be observed. They have always been getters, and for modem workaholics it is a good argument to justify themselves. For smart people it is easier to become a workaholic, because physical labor can not last long. For example, modern workaholics are the majority of computer geeks. These people, suffering from this particular from of addiction, have a special warehouse mentality. According to most physicians, these people are always restless about themselves. The problem of workaholism is that the line between hard work and this disease is difficult to draw. A workaholic usually leaves work later, much later than the other workers. Most likely it seems to us we don't depend on workaholics but if his boss sees his work and thinks that other workers can stay after work too. So he voluntarily or involuntarily pulls the staff in an uncomfortable situation for them. It should be noted that workaholics ore divided into several groups. In the first there are workaholics who work because they like it. In the second there are workaholics who work because they have to. There are those are engaged in useless activities, which nobody is interested in it simulates, filling avoid in his life.
I think that workaholism is curable, if a workaholic understands in time that he is a workaholic. That in his life, there are serious problems from which he frees to work, without deciding, but only adding to them. Likely workaholics need to learn to enjoy doing nothing. Spend a delicious lunch twice as longer than usual. Give yourself a break once a week. You can choose a distraction from work but what it could be family, religion, art, sport or embroidering a cross - it's up to you.

**Краткие теоретические положения**:

**Составление типов вопросов в группе Present.**

**Цель**:  определение типов вопросов.

В английском языке существует 4 типа вопросов: Общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный.

Общий вопрос относится ко всему предложению в целом, и ответом на него будут слова **yes** или **no**. Порядок слов в общем вопросе:

1. Вспомогательный (модальный, глагол – связка), глагол.
2. Подлежащее (существительное или местоимение).
3. Смысловой глагол (или дополнение).

Специальный вопрос относится к какому-нибудь члену предложения или их группе и требует конкретного ответа. Специальный вопрос начинается со специального вопросительного слова (who, whom, where, why, whatи т.д.)

Порядок слов в специальном вопросе:

1. Вопросительное слово.
2. Вспомогательный глагол (модальный, глагол – связка), глагол.
3. Подлежащее.
4. Смысловой глагол.
5. Дополнения.
6. Обстоятельства.

Альтернативный вопрос предполагает выбор между 2 возможностей. Начинается как общий вопрос, затем следует разделительный союз orи вторая часть вопроса.

Разделительный вопрос состоит из 2 частей. Первая часть – это повествовательное предложение, вторая, отделенная запятой от первой – краткий вопрос, который на русский переводится не правда ли? Не так ли? В кратком вопросе повторяется вспомогательный, модальный глагол.

**Практическое задание 1**.Questions.

Выберите   правильный    вариант     ответа. Choose the correct variant:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do his powers come from?
Where        Who                   Why
2. \_\_\_\_\_ one of you is coming to my house later?
Who              Why               Whose
3. \_\_\_\_\_ set a world record for competition?
When                Who                  Why
4. Let me know ... you hear from your mother.
Who              Which            What
5. \_\_\_\_ do you finish that task so quickly?
How                   Whom             What
6. \_\_\_\_ is my briefcase?
Where                      When               How
7. \_\_\_\_ dog is that?
Who                Why              Whose
8. \_\_\_\_\_ team beat Germany to win the Football World leaders?
Which                Whosе         Who
9. \_\_\_\_\_ could you do this to me?
How                    Whose             Who
10. \_\_\_\_\_ are you leaving?
Who                 Why             Where

**Практическое задание 2**. Questions.

Выберите    правильный        вариант       ответа. Choose the correct variant:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to get home from work?
How               Whom          What
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are you leaving?
Where    When    How
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are you crying?
Who      Why      Whom
4. \_\_\_\_ would you like on your hamburger?
Who        What          Which
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going tomorrow?
Where     Whom      What
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you got any children?
Have    When    Do
7. \_\_\_\_\_ does your husband do?
Which    Who     What
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_are your going?
Where     When     How
9. \_\_\_\_ is it? - A book.
Who     Which     What
10. \_\_\_\_ the school a website?
Have     When     Has

**Отчет о проделанной работе**: письменный перевод текста, выбор лексических выражений и краткое сообщение по теме.

Выполнение тестовых заданий.

**Контрольные вопросы:**

1.Сколько видов вопросов существует в английском языке?

2.Как образуется общий вопрос?

3.Как образуется специальный вопрос?

4.Как образуется альтернативный вопрос?

5.Как образуется разделительный вопрос?

**Практические работы № 50 – 52**

**Тема: Профессии, связанные с использованием компьютерных сетей. Карьера».**

**Цель:** формирование умений и навыков самостоятельной работы с Интернет-ресурсами[www.expresspublishing.co.uk/elt/blokbuster](http://www.expresspublishing.co.uk/elt/blokbuster) с целью извлечения необходимой информации и подготовки самопрезентации.

**Задание:**

Подготовить презентацию или эссе по теме «Хочу учиться – хочу быть профессионалом».

MICROSOFT

It is strange to think that one of the richest and most powerful businesses in the world is only 25 years old.
Early in 1975 Bill Gates and his friend Paul Allen, both undergraduates at Harvard University, ordered a “personal computer” called the “MITS Altair 600” from Popular Electronics magazine. When it arrived they had to assemble the different parts and try to make it work.
In less than one month, Bill and Paul had written their first computer language, BASIC, and sold it to the manufacturer MITS. One month later, Paul Allen was appointed Director of Software at MITS.
Bill Gates and Paul Allen formed a partnership under the name Microsoft.
By July 1975, they had already developed version 2.0 of their BASIC software.
Two years later, Microsoft published its second computer language, which was called FORTRAN-80.
For the next few years, Microsoft produced further computer languages including COBOL and Pascal, but their big breakthrough came in 1981 with Microsoft MS-DOS. In 1983, we saw the first Microsoft word processing program, Microsoft Word. In the same year Microsoft announced Windows, an extension of MS-DOS which provided a graphical “point and click” operating environment.
Even though the early version of Windows did not work very well, most computer users were happy with MS-DOS. By 1985, Microsoft was celebrating its tenth anniversary and annual sales of $140 million.
The following year, Microsoft Excel, a spreadsheet package for Windows was published.
Over the following years, Microsoft continued to grow. By 1993 10 million people around the world were using Microsoft Word in its various versions.
Many people in the computer world have pointed out that Microsoft has never been a great innovator in softwares. Most of their best products have been developed from ideas created by others. The success of the company, they say, has been based on the public’s need to use common software and Microsoft has to frequently defend its business practices in the US courts.

##### Практическое задание 1. Answer the questions.

1. How old is Microsoft?
2. Who are the founders of Microsoft?
3. What languages did Bill Gates and Paul Allen invent?
4. What was the most successful product of Microsoft?
5. What did Microsoft celebrate in 1985?
6. What do people say about Microsoft products?

##### Практическое задание 2. Choose the right answer.

1. What was the name of the computer Bill Gates and Paul Allen ordered in 1975?

A. IBM 475;
B. MITS Altair 600;
C. Pentium IV

2. Windows appeared in…

A. 1993;
B. 1995;
C. 1983

3. The early version of Windows didn’t work well…

A. but computer users were happy with MS-DOS.
B. and computer users were dissatisfied with
MS-DOS.

4. By 1985 the annual sales of Microsoft were…

A. $ 1million;
B. $ 140 million;
C. $ 354 million

5. Some people say that the best Microsoft products have been developed…

A. very quickly and therefore had many drawbacks.
B. for a long time but were very complicated and user-un-friendly.
C. from ideas created by others.

**Практическое задание 3**. Insert the missing word or a phrase.

1. One of the richest and most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ businesses in the world is only 25 years old.
2. In 1975 Bill Gates and Paul Allen were both undergraduates at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ University.
3. Some months later they founded a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the name of Microsoft.
4. Microsoft’s big \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came in 1981 with Microsoft MS-DOS.
5. Windows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a graphical “point and click” operating environment.
6. In 1983 Microsoft Word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Отчёт о проделанной работе**: презентация или эссе по заданной теме.

 Выполнение тестовых заданий.

**Практические работы № 53 – 55**

**Тема «Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм»**

**(Мой любимый вид путешествия)**

Цель:  развитие коммуникативных компетенций в диалогической и монологической речи.

**Задание:** закончить диалог.

Agent: Good morning. Distant Dreams Travel.

Billy: Oh, hello. Do you sell airline tickets for New Zealand?

Agent: Yes.

Billy: Right. I’d like four tickets from London Heathrow to New Zealand.

Agent: What’s your exact destination?

Billy: Auckland.

Agent: And when do you want to go?

Billy: I’d like to go on Friday the fifth of next month.

Agent: Return or one-way?

Billy: I’d like return tickets, please. We want to come back one month later.

Agent: OK. I’ll just check on the computer. OK, do you want economy or business class?

Billy: Oh, business class is expensive. I prefer economy. How much is that?

Agent:

Billy: The cheaper one. Air New

Zealand, I think. What time does the flight leave London?

Agent:

Billy: Is it a direct flight?

Agent:

Billy: Fine. I’d like four tickets then, please.

Фразы для восполнения   диалога:

- What flights to Boston have you got?

 - There are two flights a week on Tuesday and on Friday.

 - What time?                                                                    - I want one single tourist class ticket for Tuesday.

 - At 11.30 every Tuesday and at 8.30 every Friday.

 - How much is the tourist class ticket to Boston?         - A single ticket is 50 dollars and a return ticket is 110.

**Отчет о проделанной работе: корректирование диалогов.**

**Тема: Путешествие по странам изучаемого языка.**

**Цель**:  определение уровня усвоения страноведческого материала.

**Практическое задание 1:** Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What's the name of the most famous clock in Britain?

a) Big Albert   b) Big Stephen    c) Big Wren     d) Big Ben.

2. What is soccer?

a) American football    b) hockey    c) squash    d) boat-racing.

3. What was J. Constable?

a) a musician    b) a politician    c) a poet    d) a painter.

4. What's the name of Sir Churchill?

a) Winston    b) George    c) Christopher   d) Benjamin.

5. For Christmas dinner the English usually have ... .

a) chicken b) roast beef   c) fish   d) turkey.

6. Who wrote "Winnie-the-Pooh"?

a) L. Carroll    b) O. Wilde   c) J.R. Tolkien   d) A. Milne.

7. What is the most ancient monument in Great Britain?

a) the Lower West Gate    b) Stonehenge    c) Hadrian's Wall    d) the Tower Gate.

8. The telephone was invented by ... .

a) Isaac Newton, b) Alexander Bell, c) Michael        Faraday, d) James Watt.

9. Elisabeth II lives in ... .

a) No 10, Downing Street    b) the Tower of London   c) Buckingham Palace                       d) Westminster Palace.

10. The traditional English drink is ... .

a) coffee   b) tea   c) cocoa    d) milk.

11. The capital of Canada is ... .

a) Ottawa    b) Quebec   c) Toronto   d) Melbourne.

12. The British money is ....

a) franks   b) dollars    c) crones    d) pounds.

13. Margaret Thatcher was ... .

a) Queen of Britain  b) British Prime Minister  c) leader of the Labour party   d) a film star.

14. "Alice in Wonderland" was written by ... .

a) Jane Austen   b) Muriel Spark  c) Lewis Carroll    d) Iris Murdock.

15. The Tower of London now is ... .

a) a prison    b) a royal residencе  c) a museum    d) a burial place.

16. A double-decker is ... .

a) a train    b) a small plane    с) a hotel room for two people     d) a bus

17. St. Valentine's Day is observed in ... .

a) February    b) May      c) November     d) December.

18. The common name for a toy bear in England is ... .

a) Michael-bear     b) Tom-bear     c) Teddy-bear   d) Jack-bear.

19. R. Kipling wrote ... .

a) "Canterbury Tales"   b) "Alice in Wonderland"   c) "Treasure Island"   d) "Maugly"

20. What is Eisteddfod?

a) a country   b) a dish    c) a festival    d) a dance.

**Отчет о проделанной работе:**

корректирование диалогов,

выполнение теста, составление эссе или презентация по теме**.**

**Практические работы № 56 – 58 «Искусство и развлечения»**

**Цель:** формирование навыков работы с интернет-ресурсами и извлечением необходимой информации для устного сообщения и выполнения творческих заданий.

**Задание:** найти на сайте [www.expresspublishing.co.uk/elt/blokbuster](http://www.expresspublishing.co.uk/elt/blokbuster) информацию об интересующих видах искусств (живопись, кино, театры) и подготовить сообщение с презентацией.

**Профессиональный модуль**

 **Практические работы № 59– 62**

**Тема «Цифры, числа, математические операции. Основные математические понятия и физические явления»**

**Тема: Порядковые и количественные числительные.**

**Цель:**  Формирование навыков употребления порядковых и количественных числительных в письменной речи.

**Краткие теоретические положения:**

Образование количественных и порядковых числительных.

В английском языке, так же как и в русском числительные делятся на количественные числительные (Cardinal Numerals) и порядковые числительные (Ordinal Numerals).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Количественные | Порядковые  |
| 1 | one | first |
| 2 | two | second |
| 3 | three | third |
| 4 | four | fourth |
| 5 | five | fifth |
| 6 | six | sixth |
| 7 | seven | seventh |
| 8 | eight | eighth |
| 9 | nine | ninth |
| 10 | ten | tenth |
| 11 | eleven | eleventh |
| 12 | twelve | twelfth |
| 13 | thirteen | thirteenth |
| 14 | fourteen | fourteenth |
| 15 | fifteen | fifteenth |
| 16 | sixteen | sixteenth |
| 17 | seventeen | seventeenth |
| 18 | eighteen | eighteenth |
| 19 | nineteen | nineteenth |
| 20 | twenty | twentieth |
| 21 | twenty-one | twenty-first |
| 22 | twenty-two | twenty-second |
| 30 | thirty  | thirtieth |
| 40 | forty | fortieth |
| 50 | fifty | fiftieth |
| 60 | sixty | sixtieth |
| 70 | seventy | seventieth |
| 80 | eighty  | eightieth |
| 90 | ninety  | ninetieth |
| 100 | a (one) hundred | a (one) hundredth |

Образование количественных числительных
1. Количественные числительные от 13 до 19 включительно образуются прибавлением суффикса -teen к соответствующим названиям единиц первого десятка: four- fourteen, seven-seventeen.
2. Названия количественных числительных, обозначающих десятки, образуются добавлением суффикса -ty к названиям единиц: six-sixty, seven-seventy.
3. Десятки с единицами образуются таким же способом, как и в русском языке:  22 twenty-two;  48 forty-eight.
4. При обозначении количественных числительных разряды многозначных чисел разделяются запятой:
7,000; 5,550,000.
5. Между сотнями (или тысячами и миллионами) следующими за ними десятками (или единицами, если нет десятков) в любом разряде всегда ставится союз and:  246 two hundred and forty-six; 5,050 five thousand and fifty ;3,525,250 three million five hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty.
6. Числительные 100; 1,000; 1,000,000 употребляют с  неопределенным артиклем  или с  числительным  оne: 100 a hundred / one hundred; 1,002 a thousand and two / one thousand and two.
7. Числительные hundred, thousand, million не    принимают   окончания -s во множественном   числе: three hundred; four thousand; five million.
8. Существительное, которое следует за числительным, употребляется без предлога и соответствует в русском языке существительному в родительном падеже: three thousand books три тысячи книг; ten students десять студентов.

Образование порядковых числительных
I. Порядковые числительные образуются прибавлением суффикса -th к количественным числительным:
four - fourth ; thirteen – thirteenth; seven – seventh; fifteen – fifteenth.
Образование трех первых числительных составляет исключение из этого правила: one – first; two –second; three – third.
При образовании порядковых числительных fifth пятый и twelfth двенадцатый буква v в названиях количественных числительных (five, twelve) меняется на f и опускается буква е; в числительном eight выпадает буква t, а в числительном nine опускается буква е: five –fifth; twelve – twelfth; eight – eighth; nine – ninth.
2. При образовании составных порядковых числительных, состоящих из двух или более чисел, только последнее число приобретает форму порядкового числительного, а предшествующие числа выражаются количественными Числительными, так же как и в русском языке: twenty-third - двадцать третий; five hundred – пятисотый; eighty-seventh - восемьдесят седьмой.
Имена существительные, определяемые порядковым числительным, употребляются с определенным артиклем. Артикль сохраняется перед порядковым числительным, если даже существительное не выражено, а лицо подразумевается.
The first law of motion has the idea of motion and the idea of force. –Первый  закон движения cодержит    понятие   движения   и   понятие   силы.
The second basket was the same size as the first. - Вторая корзина была такого же размера, как и первая.
В английском языке при обозначении номера страниц, глав, частей книг, аудиторий, домов, трамваев и т. д. обычно употребляются количественные числительные. В этом случае количественное числительное следует за определяемым им существительным, причем существительное употребляется без артикля:  chapter one – глава первая, part two – часть вторая, page five – пятая страница. Open your books at page 23. – Откройте книги на 23-й странице (на странице 23).

Годы обозначаются количественными числительными. При чтении обозначений года хронологическая дата делится пополам, причем каждая половина читается как отдельное число: 1914: nineteen fourteen (девятнадцать – четырнадцать). A. S. Pushkin was born in 1799 (seventeen ninety-nine).
Даты обозначаются как правило порядковыми числительными.
Например 4 июля - День Независимости США может быть написан (и произнесен) следующим образом: 4th of July, 1776 = Fourth of July seventeen seventy six. Но существует и упрощенный американский вариант July 4, 1776 = July four, seventeen seventy six.

При обозначении арифметических действий (сложения, умножения и т.д.) глагол, выражающий результат действия, может стоять как в единственном, так и во множественном числе:
3+5 = 8 – Three and five is (are) eight.
Логично, что количественные числительные свыше одного употребляются с существительными в форме множественного числа:
Three classes – три класса

**Задания: выполните упражнения письменно.**

**Практическое задание 1**. Переведите на английский язык, употребив нужное числительное:

1. третий урок
2. 91 день
3. 2-го января 1998 года
4. 254 + 48 =
5. 49 минут

**Практическое задание 2**. Вставьте порядковое или количественное числительные.

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ months in a year.
2. January is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
3. May is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ months in winter.
5. December is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of winter.
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days in a week: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Monday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Tuesday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_one is Wednesday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Thursday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Friday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Saturday and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one is Sunday.
7. Sunday is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of the week in England and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one in Russia.
8. Monday is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day in Russia and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours in a day, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes in an hour and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seconds in a minute.
10. September, April, June and November have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days. All the rest have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ except February.
11. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days in February except the leap year. It's the time when February has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days.

**Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнение упражнений письменно.**

**Контрольные вопросы:**

1.Что называется именем числительным?

2. Какие числительные называются количественными, порядковыми?

3. С какой частью речи согласуются числительные?

4. Просклоняйте количественные числительные.

5. Назовите правила правописания количественных числительных.

6. Как образуются порядковые числительные?

**Практические работы № 63 – 64**

**Тема: Документы (письма, контакты). Употребление времен действительного залога. Группа Present.**

**Цель:**  определение времен по формулам.

Краткие теоретические положения:

The   Present    Simple     Tense. Обозначает постоянное повторяющееся, обычное действие, какой-либо факт или общеизвестную истину.

Present Simple пo форме совпадает с инфинитивом глагола (без частицы to) во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица ед. ч., принимающего окончание -s (-es).

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов Do (I,you,we,they) и Does (he,she,it),которые всегда стоят на первом месте.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы not, которая всегда стоит после вспомогательного глагола.

The Present Progressive Tense. Настоящее продолженное время обозначает действие, происходящее в настоящий момент; действие, представляющее собой непрерывный процесс; будущее действие, если оно запланировано.

He is watching TV now.                       The Earth is moving.

Настоящее продолженное время (Present Progressive) образуется при помощи глагола to be в Present Simple  и -ing формы смыслового глагола.

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов am (I), are (you,they,we), is (he, she, it), которые всегда стоят на первом месте.

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи отрицательной частицы not, которая всегда стоит после вспомогательного глагола.

The Present Perfect Tense.

Для выражения действия, завершившегося к моменту речи. Время действия не указывается, важен сам факт совершения действия к настоящему моменту или его результат.

She has read this book. Она прочитала эту книгу. (Действие завершено к моменту речи.)

В этом значении Present Perfect часто употребляется с наречиями just - только что, already - уже, yet - ещё, lately - недавно, of late - в последнее время, recently - недавно.

The mail has just come. Почта только что пришла.

He has seen many films lately. В последнее время он посмотрел много фильмов.

Для выражения действия, которое завершилось, но тот период, в котором оно происходило, ещё продолжается и может быть обозначен обстоятельствами времени today - сегодня, this week - на этой неделе, this month - в этом месяце, this century - в нашем веке и др.

Present Perfect может употребляться с наречиями always - всегда, often - часто, seldom - редко, ever - когда-нибудь, never - никогда.

She has never been to London. Она никогда не была в Лондоне.

Have you ever been to Moscow? Вы когда-нибудь были в Москве?

Present    Perfect образуется при помощи глагола to have в Present Indefinite и Participle II (Причастия II) смыслового глагола. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются по общему правилу.

**Практическое задание 1**: выполните тест. Choose the correct variant:

1.My mother \_\_\_\_ a bad headache.

have got am  has got

2.Where \_\_\_\_\_ the Johnsons (live)?

Do are does

3.Margie and her sister \_\_\_\_ wonderful voices.

Does has got have got

4.I (not/understand) \_\_\_\_ that man because I (not/know)\_\_\_\_ English.

not understand, don’t know     don’t understand, not know   don’t understand, don’t know

5.\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ any time to help me? – Sorry, I \_\_\_\_

Do you have, don’t Have you got, am not Do you have, have got

6.Everybody in our family (help) \_\_\_\_\_ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) \_\_\_\_ the dog, I (water) \_\_\_\_ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) \_\_\_\_ the rooms.

help, walks, water, clean         helps, walks, water, clean     help, walks, water, cleans

7.\_\_\_\_ Jane Smith (speak) \_\_\_\_ English?

Is ... speak Does ... speak Do ... speak

8.The Browns \_\_\_\_ a nice house in the country.

has got have got

9.\_\_\_\_ you (like) swimming?

Do you like Does you like Are you like

10.\_\_\_\_ Dad \_\_\_\_ any brothers or sisters?

Have Dad got Does Dad have Does Dad has

11.\_\_\_\_ your sister often (go) to the theatre?

Is ... go Does ... go Do ... go

12.We \_\_\_\_ a car, but we are going to buy it.

don’t have aren’t have hasn’t

13.\_\_\_\_ Bob (know) what I want?

Bob knows Do Bob knows Does Bob know

14.They can’t go out because they \_\_\_\_ rain – coats and umbrellas.

have got aren’t have don’t have

15.Jack lives not far from us, but we (not/see) \_\_\_\_ him often.

not see doesn’t see don’t see

16.Don’t give him cigarettes. He (not/smoke) \_\_\_\_.

isn’t smoke doesn’t smoke don’t smoke

17.Can you help me? I (not/know)\_\_\_\_ the way to the market.

am not know not know don’t know

18.\_\_\_\_ Peter \_\_\_\_ any beer in the fridge?

Does Peter have Do Peter has Have Peter got

19.My daughter Mary (not/like)\_\_\_\_ apples, but she likes oranges.

not likes doesn’t likes doesn’t like

20.What’s the matter? You (look) \_\_\_\_\_ very happy.

Look looks

**Практическое задание 2**. Choose the correct variant:

1.- Where are the children? It’s quiet at home. - They (lie) on the carpet and (draw).

lie, are drawing are lieing, drawing are lying, drawing

2.- What you (do) now? - I (look for) my key. I can’t open the door.

What do you do, I look for What are you do, I looking for

What are you doing, I’m looking for What you doing, I’m looking for

3.Listen! Somebody (sing) a lovely song.

Sings is singing are singing

4.Why you (put on) the coat? It’s sunny today.

are you putting on do you put on will you put on are you puting on

5.Don’t make so much noise. I (try) to work.

Tried          I’m triing      I ’m trying

6.Why you (cry)? Is anything wrong?

do you cry are you crying have you crying

7.I (listen) to you attentively.

am listening listen

8.What time Nick and Rosa (come) for dinner tonight?

is Nick and Rosa coming Nick and Rosa are coming

do Nick and Rosa come are Nick and Rosa coming

9.I’m sure you (make) the right choice.

will be made are making make

10.Take your umbrella. It (rain) cats and dogs.

Rained are raining is raining

11.Why you (not/hurry)? I (wait) for you.

are you not hurry, am waiting     aren’t  you hurrying, waiting

aren’t you hurrying, ’m waiting     don’t you hurry, am waiting

12.I don’t speak any foreign languages, but I (learn) English now.

am learning      learn

13.We (spend) next weekend at home.

Spent      are spending        аre spend

14.I (meet) Liz tonight. She (come) from Cork.

will meet, comes    am meeting, coming     am meeting, ’s coming

15.He (go) to speak to his parents.

Went    is going    goes

15.At the moment we (fly) over the desert.

have flying    flied      are flying

16.Have some hot tea. It (get) chilly.

Getting     is getting       i’s getting

17.I (die) to see him.

am dying                        have died               am died                 am diing

18.My Dad (work) overtime this week.

Works              are working                is working

19.They (live) in a rented house these days.

were living                are living          live

**Отчет о проделанной работе**: выполнение тестовых заданий .

Контрольные вопросы:

1.Что такое Present    Simple? Какое действие обозначает? Как образуется?

2.Что такое Present   Progressive? Какое действие обозначает? Как образуется?

3.Что такое Present   Perfect? Какое действие обозначает? Как образуется?

**Практические работы № 65 – 67**

**Тема: «Использование компьютерных сетей в транспорте»**

**Цель**: активизация новой лексики и совершенствование грамматических навыков.

**Задание:** прочитайте и переведите текст. Дайте ответы на вопросы.

Computers play an increasingly important and nearly indispensable role in everyday life.

Computers are used all over the world and in all types of environments. They are used in businesses, manufacturing environments, homes, government offices and non-profit organizations. Schools use computers for instruction and for maintaining student records. Hospitals use computers to maintain patient records and to provide medical care.

In addition to these types of computers, there are also many customized computers designed for specific purposes. These computers can be integrated into devices such as televisions, cash registers, sound systems, and other electronic devices. They can even be found embedded in appliances such as stoves and refrigerators and used in automobiles, and aircraft.

**Where are computers found within your environment?**

**How and where are computers used?**

Сomputers are used for many reasons and in many different places. They may be of different sizes and processing power, but all computers have some features in common. In order for most computers to perform useful functions, there are three things that have to work together:

1. Hardware - the physical components, both internal and external, that make up a computer.

2. Operating System - a set of computer programs that manages the hardware of a computer. An operating system controls the resources on a computer, including memory and disk storage. An example of an operating system is Windows XP.

3. Application Software - programs loaded on the computer to perform a specific function using the capabilities of the computer. An example of application software is a word processor or a computer game.

 **Глаголы активного и пассивного залога.**

**Цель:**  определение пассивного залога.

**Практическое задание 1:** выполните тест.

Active/ Passive Voice

Выберите правильный вариант:

1.We ... by a loud noise during the night.

woke up      are woken up                  were woken up                   were waking up

2.A new supermarket is going to ... next year.

Build                be  built                be building                            building

3.There’s somebody walking behind us. I think ... .

we are following                we are being following                   we are followed

we are being followed

4.‘Where ...?’ ‘In London’.

were you born        are you born                           have you been born              did you born

5.There was a fight at the party, but nobody ... .

was hurt           were hurt                          hurt

6.Jane ... to phone me last night, but she didn’t.

Suppose                          dis supposed                 was supposed

7.Where ...? Which hairdresser did you go to?

did you cut your hair                            have you cut your hair

did you have cut your hair                    did you have your hair cut

8.... during the storm.

They were collapsed the fence                         The fence was collapsed

They collapsed the fence                                  The fence collapsed

9.The new computer system ... next month.

is being installed by people                       is be installed

is being installed                                    is been installed

10.The children ... to the zoo.

were enjoyed taken                               enjoyed being taken

were enjoyed taking                               enjoyed taking

11.... chair the meeting.

John was decided to                                 There was decided that John should

It was decided that John should                John had been decided to

12.This car is not going ... in the race.

to driveto                        be drive                to driven                                    to be driven

13.Will these clothes ... by Saturday?

Make            made                       be make                         be made

14.The mice ... the cheese.

have eaten                     have been eaten                       has eaten             has been eaten

15.When a student I ... to the discos every Friday night.

used to go         are used to go          use to go                                    were used to go

16.Neither Jim nor Jack ... there.

was invited   was been invited           were invited                            were been invited

17.Your food ... .

is still being prepared                                               has still been prepared

is being prepare                                                 will prepare yet

18.Their engagement ... in the local paper.

was announced                                       has been announcing

is being announced                                had announced

19.When ...?

has the letter posted                              has the letter been posted

was the letter posted                           did the letter post

20.After the volcanic eruption of 1957 the railway station ... .

destroyed completely                            was completely destroyed

has  been  destroyed                            has     destroyed

**Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнение теста.**

 Письменный перевод  текста и подготовка презентации.

**Практические работы № 68 - 71**

**Тема: Компьютерные сети и технологии защиты информации. (Программное обеспечение.)**

**Цель:**  активизация нового лексического материала и совершенствование грамматических навыков при работе текстов профессиональной направленности.

**Задание:** выбрать из текста профессиональную лексику и ответить на вопросы.

**Servers**

Servers are high performance computers used in businesses and other organizations. Servers provide services to many end users or clients.

Server hardware is optimized for quick response time to multiple network requests. Servers have multiple Central Processing Units (CPUs), large amounts of Random Access Memory (RAM) and multiple high capacity disk drives that provide very fast information retrieval.

The services provided by a server are often important and may need to be available to users at all times. Servers, therefore, often contain duplicate, or redundant, parts to prevent them from failing. Automatic and manual backup of data is also usually done on a regular basis. Servers are usually kept in secure areas where access is controlled.

Their design may be one of several types: they can be a standalone tower design, be rack mounted, or have a blade design. Since a server is typically used as a storage point and not a day-to-day end-user device, it may not have a monitor or keyboard, or may share a monitor and keyboard with other devices.

Common services found on a server include file storage, email storage, web pages, print sharing and others.

**Workstation**

Workstations are high-powered business computers. They are designed for specialized, high-end applications like engineering programs such as CAD (Computer Aided Design). Workstations are used in 3-D graphics design, video animation and virtual reality simulation. They may also be used as management stations for telecommunications or medical equipment. As with servers, workstations typically have multiple CPUs, large amounts of RAM and multiple, high-capacity disk drives that are very fast. Workstations usually have very powerful graphics capabilities and a large monitor or multiple monitors.

Servers, desktops and workstations are all designed as stationary devices. They are not portable, like laptops.

**Практическое задание 1**:  Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the Webster s dictionary definition of the hardware?
2. What groups of hardware exist?
3. What is input hardware? What are the examples of input hardware?
4. What is the mouse designed for?
5. What is processing hardware? What are the basic types of memory used in a PC?
6. What is a storage hardware? What is CD – ROM used for? Can a user record his or her data on a CD? What kind of storage hardware can contain more information: CD – ROM, RAM or ROM?
7. What is modem used for? Can a PC user communicate with other people without a modem?

**Практическое задание 2**.    Какие из приведенных ниже утверждений верны/неверны.

1. The purpose of the input hardware is to collect data and convert them into a form suitable for computer processing?
2. Scanner is used to input graphics only.
3. CPU reads and interprets software and prints the results on paper/
4. User is unable to change the contents of  ROM.
5. Printer is a processing hardware because it shows the information.
6. Modem is an electronic device that makes possible the transmission of data from one computer to another via telephone or other communication lines.
7. The purpose of storage hardware is to store computer instructions and data.

**Практическое задание 3**.     Дайте определения, используя текст.

CPU, ROM, Floppy – disk, CD – ROM, Printer, Modem, Hard disk, Keyboard.

1. Что из нижеперечисленного является оборудованием?

Program, mouse, CPU, printer, modem, instruction, cursor or the pointer, keyboard, symbol.

выполнение упражнений.

**Отчет о проделанной работе: выполнение тестовых заданий.**

**Ответы на поставленные вопросы.**

**Практические работы № 75 -77**

**Тема: «Применение программно-аппаратных и технических средств защиты информации»**

**Цели:** развитие умений и навыков работы с технической документацией профессиональной направленности**.**

**Повторение грамматического материала.**

 **Употребление времен действительного залога. Группа Past. Типы вопросов.**

**Цель**: определение времен по формулам.

**Задание :** чтение текста и отбор основной информации, закрепление профессиональной лексики.

**A motherboard** is a large circuit board used to connect the electronics and circuitry required which comprise the computer system. Motherboards contain connectors which allow major system components such as the CPU and RAM to attach to the board. The motherboard moves data between the various connections and system components.

A motherboard can also contain connector slots for network, video and sound cards. However, many motherboards now come equipped with these features as integrated components. The difference between the two is how they are upgraded. When using connectors on the motherboard, system components are easily unplugged and changed or upgraded as technology advances.

When upgrading or replacing an on-board feature, it cannot be removed from the motherboard. Therefore, it is often necessary to disable the on-board functionality and add an additional dedicated card using a connector.

**Практическое задание 1: Ответить на вопросы**

When selecting a motherboard it must:

Support the selected CPU type and speed

Support the amount and type of system RAM required by the applications.

**Практическое задание 2**: Выбрать профессиональную терминологию и составит кроссворд.

**Практическое задание 3**: выполните тест. The   Past   Simple   Tense

Choose the correct variant:

1.There isn’t a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.

Is     was     were

2.Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.

Finish          finishes            finished

3.Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.

not helped             didn’t helped           didn’t help

4.Tom isn’t playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he (not/play) tennis yesterday.

doesn’t play     didn’t play     didn’t played

5.We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.

had lunch     have lunched       had had lunch

6.Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not/ smoke) before.

hadn’t smoked      didn’t smoke        not smoked

7.The Frasers live in four-room apartment, but last year they (live) in a small house in the country.

were living                    did live                       lived

8.I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don’t remember how to get there.

Getted                goted                 got

9.How you (cut) your finger?

How have you cut                How you cutted                       How did you cut

10.Jack (try) to remember what he had done last April.

was tried                    tried                 tryed

**Практическое задание 4.** Прошедшее    продолженное    время/ The Past Progressive Tense

Choose the correct variant:

1.The dog \_\_\_\_\_\_.

was barking                       bark                  were barking

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_his head   aching?

Was         were

3.You \_\_\_\_\_\_ down the street.

was rushing                      rush          were rushing

4.Where was Katie \_\_\_\_\_\_?

Sit                sitting             site

5.Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ very friendly.

is being                   was being               being

6.The teacher \_\_\_\_ pointing to the board.

Was   has                were

7.We \_\_\_\_\_ the birds.

being feed                   were feeding                  feeding

8.My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_ at a restaurant.

not were eating                   were not eating

9.James and Phil \_\_\_\_\_ a tree house.

was building                   building            were building

10.The birds \_\_\_\_\_ in the tree.

Sat             were sitting             being sit

**Практическое задание 5.** Прошедшее    совершенное    время/ The Past Perfect Tense

Complete the sentences

1.We could not send you a postcard because we \_\_\_\_\_ our address book.

have forgotten     had forgotted     had forgotten

2.I \_\_\_\_\_ the key that he had given to me.

Lost    losted       had lost

3. She put on the red dress, which she \_\_\_\_\_ for ages.

has not worn             not had worn                  had not worn

4.\_\_\_\_\_ your homework before you went to the cinema?

Had you finished                    Did you finished                  You had finished

5.I \_\_\_\_\_ downstairs because I had heard a noise

Go                   had gone              went

6.When they came home, Sue \_\_\_\_\_ dinner already.

has cooked                        had cooked                      had cooking

7.Why \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom before you bathed the dog?

had you cleaned                     you had cleaned                had you clean

8.The waiter served something that we \_\_\_\_\_.

have not ordered                    had not ordered                 not had ordered

9.Had she found a place to stay when she \_\_\_\_ to Boston?

will go                          went                  go

10.His mother was angry because he \_\_\_\_ her with the shopping.

have not helped                 not had helped                    had not helped

**Отчет о проделанной работе:**выполнение теста.

**Контрольные вопросы:**

1.Что такое Past   Simple? Какое действие обозначает? Как образуется?

2.Что такое Past   Progressive? Какое действие обозначает? Как образуется?

3.Что такое Past   Perfect? Какое действие обозначает? Как образуется?

**Практические работы № 78 - 81**

**Тема: «Политика безопасности в компьютерных сетях»**

**Цель:**   активизация нового лексического материала и совершенствование грамматических навыков при работе с текстом профессиональной направленности.

**Задание:** выбрать из текста основные признаки, свойственные вирусам при сборе информации.

**Documentation**

Network documentation is an important part of any troubleshooting process. Network documentation should include a normal or baseline measurement of network performance against which potential problems can be judged.

The performance baseline can include the types of traffic normally expected, as well as the volume of traffic to and from servers and network devices. The baseline should be documented just after the network is installed, when it is running optimally. Baseline performance should be re-established after any major changes to the network are implemented.

Additionally, documentation such as topology maps, network diagrams and addressing schemes can provide valuable information when a troubleshooter is trying to understand the physical layout of the network and the logical flow of information.

When troubleshooting, documentation should be maintained during the troubleshooting process. This documentation can be a valuable reference and can be used when future issues arise. Good troubleshooting documentation should include:

Initial problem Steps taken to isolate the problem

Results of all steps taken, both successful and unsuccessful

Final determined cause of the problem

Final problem resolution

Preventative measures

**Практическое задание 1.** Найти в тексте перевод следующих предложений:

Документация послужит ценным справочным материалом при решении вопросов, которые могут возникнуть в будущем. Для полноценного документирования решения проблемы рекомендуется отразить следующие сведения:

содержание первоначальной проблемы;

меры, предпринятые для локализации проблемы;

результаты всех предпринятых мер, как успешных, так и безуспешных;

окончательный диагноз первопричины проблемы;

окончательной способ устранения проблемы;

профилактические меры.

**Практическое задание 2.** Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на употребление формы Perfect (Present, Past) в действительном и страдательном залогах.

1. Einstein's contributions to science have been innumerable.
2. Such questions have just been discussed.
3. Pure iron has been used seldom in engineering.
4. The letter had not been typed by Monday.

**Практическое задание 3.** Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол и его эквивалент. Переведите предложения на русский язык**.**

1. When he was 15, his family had to leave Germany and emigrate to
Switzerland because of money difficulties.
2. The doctor must give you some medicine.
3. You can take this picture if you like it.
4. He was not able to get there in time.

**Практическое задание 4**. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в соответствующем времени (Future Simple или Present Simple). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. While she (to be) in Paris she (to visit) friends.

2. I (to study) English until I (to speak) it perfectly.

3. If you (to come) at 5 o'clock, we (to see) an interesting programme on TV.

4. I (to phone) you as soon as I (to arrive) in London.

**Отчёт о проделанной работе:**

Выбрать из текста выражения, характеризующиеполитику безопасности в компьютерных сетях.

Подготовить презентацию к данной теме.

**Практические работы № 82 - 89**

**Инструкции и руководства по защите компьютерных сетей**

**Цель:** развитие умений и навыков работы с инструкциями и руководствами по защите компьютерных сетей, активизация нового лексического материала.

**Activate browser tools** - Popup stoppers, anti-phishing, plug-in monitors

**Use a firewall**

The first step towards securing a network is to understand how traffic moves across the network and the different threats and vulnerabilities that exist. Once security measures are implemented, a truly secure network needs to be monitored constantly. Security procedures and tools need to be reviewed in order to stay ahead of evolving threats.

**Anti-Spyware and Adware**

Spyware and adware can also cause virus-like symptoms. In addition to collecting unauthorized information, they can use important computer resources and affect performance. Anti-spyware software detects and deletes spyware applications, as well as prevents future installations from occurring. Many Anti-Spyware applications also include detection and deletion of cookies and adware. Some Anti-virus packages include Anti-Spyware functionality.

**Popup Blockers**

Popup stopper software can be installed to prevent popups and pop-unders. Many web browsers include a popup blocker feature by default. Note that some programs and web pages create necessary and desirable popups. Most popup blockers offer an override feature for this purpose.

***Vulnerability Analisis***

There are many vulnerability analysis tools for testing host and network security. These are known as security scanners, and can help identify areas where attacks might occur and offer guidance on steps that can be taken. While the capabilities of the vulnerability analysis tools can vary based on manufacturer, some of the more common features include determining:

Number of hosts available on a network

The services hosts are offering

The operating system and versions on the hosts

Packet filters and firewalls in use

**Практическое задание 1**. Найдите английские эквиваленты к практическим советам на русском языке.

* 1. разработайте политики безопасности;
	2. обеспечьте физическую охрану серверов и сетевого оборудования;
	3. настройте полномочия входа в систему и доступа к файлам;
	4. обновляйте операционную систему и приложения;
	5. изменяйте настройки по умолчанию, если они недостаточно строги;
	6. пользуйтесь средствами защиты от вирусов и шпионского ПО;
	7. обновляйте антивирусное ПО;
	8. активируйте средства, доступные в обозревателе: блокировка всплывающих окон, защита от фишинга, контроль подключаемых модулей;
	9. используйте межсетевой экран.

Первый шаг в укреплении безопасности сети – характеризация трафика и выявление существующих угроз и уязвимостей. Реализовав меры по защите сети, быть уверенным в ее безопасности можно только при непрерывном контроле. Меры и средства обеспечения безопасности требуют критического анализа в свете

There are several recommended practices to help mitigate the risks they pose, including:

1. Set login and file access permissions
2. Define security policies
3. Physically secure servers and network equipment
4. Change permissive default settings
5. Update OS and applications
6. Activate browser tools - Popup stoppers, anti-phishing, plug-in monitors
7. Run anti-virus and anti-spyware
8. Activate browser tools - Popup stoppers, anti-phishing, plug-in monitors
9. Update antivirus software files

**Отчёт о проделанной работе:**

Выбрать из текста выражения, характеризующие:

* Средства блокирования всплывающих окон.
* Программы защиты от шпионского и рекламного ПО
* функциональные возможности, наиболее распространённые функции, помогающие определить следующие параметры:
* некоторые признаки, свойственные вирусам.
* число узлов, доступных в сети;
* сетевые службы, реализуемые узлами;
* наименования и версии операционных систем, установленных на узлах
1. Составить кроссворд с использованием новой лексики.

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3. <http://www.santaclaus.com/email-santa-claus.php>
4. <http://www.study.ru/> (Сайт содержит электронные учебники, темы, аудиоматериалы, книги на английском с параллельными текстами на русском, справочник по грамматике и многое другое).
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