

Министерство образования Белгородской области
ОГАПОУ «Старооскольский техникум технологий и дизайна»

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЗАНЯТИЙ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

Специальность 43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело

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Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических занятий разработаны на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности среднего профессионального образования **43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело.**

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1. Пояснительная записка

Учебная дисциплина **ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности** является обязательной частью общепрофессионального цикла примерной основной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности **43.02.15 Поварское и кондитерское дело**.

Целью практических работ по дисциплине **ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности** является проведение практических занятий и овладение фундаментальными знаниями, профессиональными умениями и навыками по профилю изучаемой дисциплины, закрепление и систематизация знаний, формирование умений и навыков и овладение опытом творческой, исследовательской деятельности.

Практические занятия содержат тематические текстовые материалы, упражнения на расширение словарного запаса и образование потенциального профессионального словаря, грамматические таблицы, тренировочные задания для активизации знаний грамматических форм и синтаксических оборотов.

Задачи практических занятий:

- обобщить, систематизировать, углубить, закрепить полученные знания по изучаемым темам;
- формировать умения применять полученные знания на практике;
- выработать при решении поставленных задач таких профессионально значимых качеств, как самостоятельность, ответственность, точность, творческая инициатива.

Цель практических занятий:

- формировать у обучающихся навыки устной речи по профессиональной тематике;
- развивать потребность и умение пользоваться справочной литературой;
- развивать умение высказываться целостно, как в смысловом, так и в структурном отношении;
- развивать навыки чтения с полным пониманием основного содержания текста;
- активизировать знание грамматических форм и синтаксических оборотов, употребительных в специальной литературе.

В результате обучения осваивает следующие общие компетенции:

ОК1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

В результате изучения в соответствии с ФГОС обучающийся должен знать:

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

владеть:

- навыками разговорно-бытовой речи (нормативным произношением и ритмом речи) и применять их для повседневного общения;
- понимать устную (монологическую и диалогическую) речь на профессиональную тему;
- активно владеть наиболее употребительной грамматикой и основными грамматическими явлениями, характерными для профессиональной речи;

- знать основную терминологию специальности;
- читать и понимать со словарем специальную литературу по профилю профессии (специальности);
- владеть всеми видами чтения литературы разных функциональных стилей;
- владеть основами публичной речи, делать сообщения, доклады и презентации (с предварительной подготовкой);
- участвовать в обсуждении тем, связанных со специальностью (задавать вопросы и отвечать на вопросы).
- иметь представление об основных приемах аннотирования, реферирования и перевода литературы по специальности.

Формы работы обучающихся включают в себя эссе, презентации, работа с конспектом лекции; составление таблиц для систематизации учебного материала; подготовка сообщений, составление тематического словаря и кроссвордов и др.

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины:

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения тестирования и дифференцированного зачета, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, проектов, самостоятельных работ. Критериями оценки результатов работы студента являются: обоснованность и четкость изложения ответа на поставленные вопросы, оформление учебного материала в тетради для практических работ.

Нормы оценок речевой деятельности обучающихся:

Форма оценивания – традиционная.

Тестирование:

Отметка "5" ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся полностью поняли содержание задания, соответствующее программным требованиям по определённой теме.

Отметка "4" ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся полностью поняли содержание задания, соответствующее программным требованиям по определённой теме за исключением отдельных подробностей, не влияющих на понимание содержания задания в целом.

Отметка "3" ставится в том случае, если поставленная задача решена, обучающиеся поняли только основной смысл задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

Отметка "2" ставится в том случае, если обучающиеся проявили полное непонимание содержания задания, соответствующего программным требованиям.

Дифференцированный зачет:

Отметка "5" ставится в том случае, если общение состоялось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, их устная речь полностью соответствовала нормам иностранного языка в пределах программных требований для данного курса.

Отметка "4" ставится в том случае, если общение состоялось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с незначительными отклонениями от языковых норм (ошибки в употреблении артиклей, предлогов, неправильное употребление падежных форм и т.д.), а в остальном их устная речь соответствовала нормам иностранного языка в пределах программных требований для данного курса.

Отметка "3" ставится в том случае, если общение состоялось, высказывания обучающихся соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающиеся выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с отклонениями от языковых норм, не мешающими, однако, понять содержание сказанного.

Отметка "2" ставится в том случае, если общение не состоялось или высказывания обучающихся не соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обуча-

ющиеся слабо усвоили пройденный языковой материал и выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с такими отклонениями от языковых норм, которые не позволяют понять содержание большей части сказанного.

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Практическое занятие № 1. Роль английского языка.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и обсудите текст:

LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

The great German poet Goethe once said: "He who knows no foreign language does not know his own one". Learning foreign languages is especially important nowadays. Some people learn foreign languages because they need them in their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby.

Every year thousands of people from Russia go to different countries as tourists or to work. They cannot go without knowing the language of the country they are going to. A modern engineer or even a worker cannot work with an imported instrument or a machine if he is not able to read the instruction how to do it. Ordinary people need language to translation the instruction or the manual to the washing machine or a vacuum cleaner, medicine or even food-products.

Some people are as a rule polyglots. Historians' diplomats need some languages for their work. If you want to be a classified specialist, you must learn English, the language of international communication. English is one of the world languages. It is the language of progressive science and technology, trade and cultural relations, commerce and business. It is the universal language of international aviation, shipping and sports. It is also the major language of diplomacy. Hundreds and hundreds of books, magazines and newspapers are printed in English, most of the world's mail and telephone calls are in English. Half of the world's scientific literature is written in English. More than 350 million people speak English. Geographically, it is the most widespread language on earth, second after Chinese. It is the official language of the UK, the USA, of Australia and New Zealand; it is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the South Africa. Millions of people study and use English as a foreign language. In our country, English is very popular. It is studied at schools, colleges and universities.

Learning English is not an easy thing. It is a long process and takes a lot of time and patience. However, to know English today is necessary for every educated person. I want to know English because it is interesting for me to know foreign countries, their cultures and tradition. English will be of great use in my future profession connected with computers.

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

English is spoken in many countries of the world. Do you know in what countries English?

Is the national language?

First, you will remember Great Britain, the homeland of the English language. Great Britain is not a large country. It is much smaller than France or Norway and smaller than Finland. It has four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England is the largest part of the country and it has always been the strongest. English is the national language in all parts of Britain.

In the United States of America, the national language is also English. Four hundred years ago some English people sailed to North America to live there, and they brought the English language to this new country. Millions of people driven by poverty emigrated to the United States from different countries of Europe. They brought their own languages and cultures. That is why American English differs from British English. American people say and write some English words differently from how people do in England. So America is called a "melting pot" because it has become a complex of many Old-World cultures and languages. Canada is to the North of the United States. It is a very large country. In Canada, many people speak English because they also came from England many years ago. But in some parts of Canada, they speak French. The people who live in these parts came to Canada from France.

If you look at the map of the world, you will see that Australia is the fifth continent. It is the smallest continent and the largest island on the map. Australia is also an English-speaking country. New Zealand is not far from Australia but it is very far from Britain. The national language in New Zealand is also English. Many people from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland came to live in Australia and New Zealand many years ago.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where was the English language born?
2. What are the four parts of Great Britain?
3. Which part of Britain is the largest?
4. What is the national language in Britain (the USA)?
5. Who brought the English language to America?
6. Why is called America a "melting-pot"?
7. Where is Canada?
8. What languages are spoken in Canada?

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 2. Моя визитная карточка.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Расскажите о себе, используя клише:

1. My name is.....
2. My full name is
3. I was born on ofin
4. I am years old.
5. From till I studied at school in
6. I live in
7. From 2015, I studied at in
8. My favourite subjects are
9. I will become a
10. My best friend
11. I have (about family)
12. My father is

13. He was born in
14. He works as a
15. My mother is.....
16. She was born in
17. She works as a
18. My address is ...

2. Прочтите текст и выполните задание:

HARRY BARKER

Harry Barker was born on 16th September 1965 in a farmer's family. He spent his early years on his father's farm. They always had a lot of animals. Harry usually helped his parents and worked on the farm. He fed the cows, sheep and horses, watered the plants in the garden. He often asked his father questions about his animals and got answers. Harry was interested in medicine. He wanted to know how to help the animals. But his dream was how to help people: he wanted to become a doctor, a children's doctor.

When Harry was eighteen, he left his home for London and began doing medicine. His university years were the happiest years of his life. He did what he liked doing. When Harry was 23 he met Margaret. They married and had two children – a boy and a girl. They are a happy family. Now Harry is working in a new hospital in the south-west of London. He loves his job and is making a wonderful career. His little patients and their parents like him very much because he is a very good doctor.

1. Harry's father was a
2. When a young boy, Harry was interested in
3. Harry's dream was to be a
4. When Harry was 18, he went to
5. Now Harry is a children's doctor in a
6. His patients like Harry Barker because

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is your name? 2. How old are you? 3. Are you a student? 4. What college are you in? 5. Where are you from? 6. Are your parents there? 7. Are you fond of your hometown? 8. It is a beautiful town, isn't it? 9. Is your hometown far from here? 10. Have you got many friends? 11. Who is your best friend? 12. Is he/she a student? 13. How old is he/she? 14. Is he/she married or single?

4. Переведите текст:

1. My name is Leonard.
2. I live in Glasgow.
3. My father is a surgeon and my mother is a secretary.
4. I am the only child in the family.
5. I study at college.
6. My favourite subjects are English, History and Geography.
7. I like reading historical books, mainly about the history of my native land.
8. My hobby is playing chess.
9. I play chess with my friends and my group mates twice a week.
10. I have many friends. Many of them are my group mates.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 3. Описание внешности и характера.

Цель работы: употребление новых слов в составлении топика.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровая Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Из данных слов, составьте 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.

2. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 4. Мой лучший друг.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите текст:

MY FRIEND

Nobody can live in isolation. It is very important for every person to have a friend. You can be sincere and outspoken with your friend. He can help you in difficult situations and give an advice. Friends must share with you likes and dislikes. So friendship is a real treasure. But it is difficult to find a really devoted and reliable friend, who will never betray you. As for me, I have a lot of friends and all of them are very important to me. In fact, sometimes I wonder what I would do without them. Friends mean a lot to me because I think it is important to have people around you who you can talk to about personal issues and who you can trust. Of course, it's also important to have friends with whom you can share new experiences and have fun with. We spend time together and like the same things and so we are not afraid to express our opinions

with them. I've experienced a lot with my friends because I've known them for a long time and we have done a lot together. There is never a boring moment when I'm with my friends. For me a friend should be loyal, trusting and supportive.

2. Закончите предложение:

1. Friends are important to me because...
2. I need a friend when...
3. Friends think that I am...
4. Friends like me because...
5. I feel happy when a friend...
6. I feel unhappy when a friend...
7. My friends make me angry when...
8. When a friend teases me, I usually...
9. I like being with people whom...
10. I would rather not waste time with people who...
11. I enjoy talking with my friends about...
12. Some things I enjoy doing with my friends are...
13. A special quality that I admire in friends is...
14. Something I could do to become a better friend is...
15. Someone I would like to know better is...

3. Прочтите список прилагательных:

Choose adjectives that could be used to describe you most of the time. Making these choices will help you to understand yourself.

academic – образованный, но далёкий от реалий жизни
outgoing – уживчивый, общительный, с лёгким характером
insensitive – равнодушный
active – активный, энергичный
athletic – спортивный
passive – пассивный
bored – скучный
patient – терпеливый
critical – критичный
pessimistic – пессимистично настроенный
flexible – гибкий, легко приспосабливающийся к переменам
punctual – точный
sad – грустный
funny – потешный, забавный, с чувством юмора
scared – напуганный
sensitive – чувствительный
happy – радостный, счастливый, довольный
shy – застенчивый
stubborn – упрямый
healthy – здоровый

sympathetic – сочувствующий, сострадательный
honest – честный
idealistic – верящий и стремящийся к идеалам
talkative – болтливый, разговорчивый
impatient – нетерпеливый
tardy – медлительный
kind – добрый
temperamental – неуравновешенный, с норовом
lazy – ленивый
tense – напряжённый, с натянутыми нервами
lonely – одинокий
loyal – верный, преданный
thoughtful – чуткий, внимательный
messy – неряшливый
moody – человек настроения
tolerant – терпимый
neat – аккуратный
weepy – слезливый
optimistic – настроенный оптимистично
worried – переживающий

4. Составьте рассказ о друге по шаблону:

My best friend's

name is _____

nickname is _____

age is _____

birthday is _____
 birthplace is _____
 My best friend's
 favorite food is _____
 hobby or interest is _____
 sport or game is _____
 type of book is _____
 kind of music is _____
 movie is _____
 subject at school is _____
 television program is _____
 My best friend
 likes to _____
 is afraid of _____
 gets mad when _____
 worries about _____
 is happy when _____

5. Обсудите ответы со своим лучшим другом. Discuss your answers with your best friend to see how accurate they are.

6. Переведите письменно текст:

FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP

Everyone needs a friend. Some people want to have many friends, others need one, or two close ones. Sometimes you choose friends, sometimes other people choose you as their friend. Some of us make friends easily, but there are people who are shy, and it is very difficult for them to make friends. Having friends of your own age is important. These friends tend to look at things the same way you do because they have the same fears, interests, options, problems and worries that you do. Your friends can listen and understand how you feel whether you are dealing with a problem at school or at home. Your friends are there when you are feeling down, when you are eager of sharing a happy experience

Let us talk more about friendship. Our talks and discussions will sure help you to identify the special qualities that you possess as a person clarify your values, and decide what characteristics to look for in friends. Maybe it will help you in making friends and resolving difficulties when they threaten your friendship.

7. Расскажите о своем друге.

8. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 5. Моя семья.

Цель работы: формирование лексических навыков.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Выпишите номера, под которыми, даны переводы следующих английских слов:

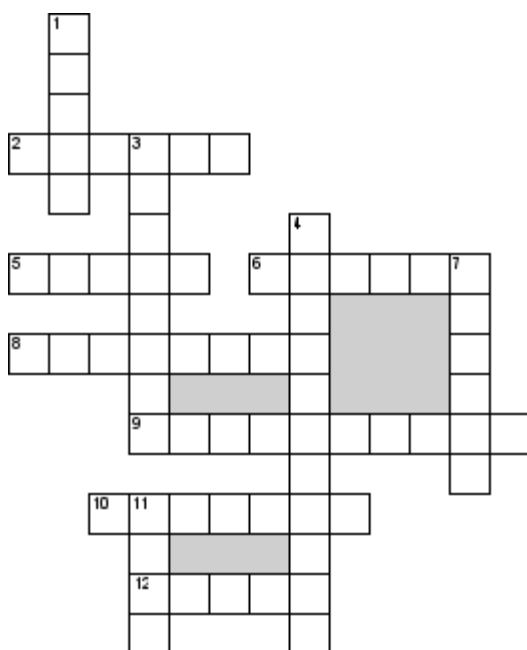
a) 1. surname; 2. parents; 3. grandfather; 4. member; 5. turner; 6. experienced; 7. part-time student; 8. full-time student; 9. to want; 10. to tell; 11. tall; 12. to come.

б) 1. бабушка; 2. студент дневного отделения; 3. рабочий; 4. студент; 5. хотеть; 6. имя; 7. токарь; 8. родители; 9. неопытный; 10. говорить; 11. дедушка; 12. идти; 13. фамилия; 14. студент вечернего отделения; 15. приходить; 16. член; 17. рассказывать; 18. техник; 19. опытный; 20. высокий.

2. Переведите предложения и отметьте предложения, соответствующие тексту “My Family”:

1. I am Peter Smirnov. 2. Our family is small. 3. My mother is a doctor. 4. She works at a hospital. 5. My father is a worker. 6. He is a turner. 7. His hobby is football. 8. I play the guitar and we sing together. 9. My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. 10. My granny is a pensioner. 11. Ann is a full-time student. 12. My brother Nick is a student. 13. I go to the technical school. 14. I am a part-time student. 15. I want to be a technician.

3. Заполните кроссворд:



По горизонтали:

- 2. Aunt's son
- 5. Mother's brother
- 6. Child without parents
- 8. Daughter's son
- 9. Father's second wife
- 10. Mother and father
- 12. Brother's daughter

По вертикали:

- 1. Woman whose husband died
- 3. Brother and sister
- 4. Mother's mother
- 7. Sister's son
- 11. Father's sister

4. Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме «Родственные отношения»:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. I have an | У меня есть дядя. | |
| a) uncle | b) aunt | c) son |
| 2. They have a | У них есть дочь. | |
| a) daughter | b) son | c) grandmother |
| 3. My ... live in Samara. | Мои бабушка и дедушка живут в Самаре. | |
| a) parents | b) grandparents | c) friends |
| 4. His ... is a pensioner. | Его дедушка - пенсионер. | |
| a) grandmother | b) father-in-law | c) grandfather |
| 5. Her... is fifty years old. | Ее бабушке пятьдесят лет. | |
| a) grandmother | b) stepfather | c) stepmother |
| 6. Their... is a student. | Их сын студент. | |
| a) son | b) nephew | c) niece |
| 7. Do you have a ...? | У тебя есть сестра? | |
| a) brother | b) father | c) sister |
| 8. She has... | У нее есть брат. | |
| a) cousin | b) brother | c) son |
| 9. I love my.... | Я люблю своих родителей. | |
| a) parents | b) relatives | c) grandparents |
| 10. His ... is a pupil. | Его племянник - ученик. | |
| a) niece | b) nephew | c) friend |

11. What is their...? Кто их племянница по профессии?
a) niece b) girl-friend c) mother
12. What are you ...? Кто твоя мама по профессии?
a) stepmother b) father c) mother
13. His ... is in Moscow. Его отец в Москве.
a) grandfather b) great-grand mother c) father

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. Have you got a family?
5. Are you a family of four or three?
6. Have you got a sister or a brother?
7. What is her (his) name?
8. How old is she (he)?
9. Do you like to play with your sister (brother)?
10. What is she (he)?
11. What is your father's name?
12. What is he?
13. Where does he work?
14. What is your mother's name?
15. What is she?
16. Where does she work?
17. Have you got other relatives?
18. What can you tell us about your relatives?
19. Do you love your family?

6. Приведите антонимы:

- a father – (a mother),
a sister – (a brother),
a dad – (a mum),
a man – (a woman),
an uncle – (an aunt),
a son – (a daughter),
a granddad – (a grandma),
a nickname – (a real name),
many children – (an only child)

7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 6. Традиции и обычаи моей семьи.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите диалоги:

GETTING READY FOR A PARTY. COOKING. SHOPPING

Vlad's birthday is on the eleventh of October. His friends are coming to his place and they are going to have a party. In the morning on the tenth of October Vlad and his mother are talking in the kitchen.

Mother: Darling, will you help me with cooking?

Vlad: Sure. But aren't you afraid that I spoil everything? I am not much of a cook.

Mother: Actually, there is nothing you can spoil. Just take the carrot and four or five potatoes, put them into the pot, boil them for about half an hour. Then peel and dice them, then put all them into that blue bowl.

Vlad: What are these vegetables for?

Mother: They are for your favourite meat salad, of course. Then add pickles, peas, three boiled eggs and sausage.

Vlad: And mayonnaise, of course.

Mother: Ah, certainly. And we've run out of mayonnaise. When you and Dad go shopping don't forget to buy some.

Vlad: All right. And what about green peas? I don't see any in the fridge.

Mother: Don't you? I thought we had some left. Anyway, you can include a can of green peas in your shopping list.

Vlad: Mum, what are you going to cook for the main course?

Mother: I think beef stroganoff is a nice choice.

Vlad: Beef stroganoff? This is meat cooked in sour cream and served with rice, isn't it?

Mother: Exactly. How do you like this?

Vlad: You know, it is what I really like.

Mother: Of course, I know it very well. By the way, I don't think I'll bother about baking a pie. You will buy a nice cake and I'll bake some cookies.

Vlad: Certainly. Well, as soon as the salad is ready, Dad and I will go shopping.

Mother: All right, here is the shopping list.

IN THE SUPERMARKET

Father Let's begin from the very beginning. Do we have to buy any dairy products?

Vlad: Yes, we'll take half a kilo of sour cream and three hundred grams of mayonnaise.

Father: Do you want any cheese? There is no cheese in the list.

Vlad: What about taking some? Just to be on the safe side.

Father: How much shall we take, do you think?

Vlad: About four hundred grams. This piece will do.

Father: Right. Let's take a packet of milk as well.

Vlad: What about canned goods? We need a can of peas, a can of strawberry jam for the cookies and a litre of sunflower oil.

Vlad: Do we have to buy any meat?

Father: No, we don't. But we must buy some salami.

Vlad: Shall I ask the shop assistant to slice it?

Father: We'd better buy sliced salami in a vacuum package. It has a better taste, in my opinion. And what will you say about buying some smoked salmon?

Vlad: I'd love some. Take this pack, please, will you? Now let's go to the confectionery, I want to choose a chocolate cake!

2. Запомните слова и выражения, которые необходимо знать по данной теме:

складывать – add, addition

вычитать – subtract, subtraction

делить – divide, division

умножать – multiply, multiplication

закуска – appetizer

ветчина – bacon

мясо – meat

говядина – beef

свинина – pork

телятина – veal

баранина – mutton

курица – chicken

индейка – turkey

утка – duck

печенье, крекер – biscuit
варить – boil
жарить на сковороде – fry
тушить – stew
жарить в духовке – roast
мясной отдел – butcher's
пирог, торт, пирожное – cake
сыр – cheese
шоколад – chocolate
кондитерский отдел – confectionery
повар, готовить – cook
молочные продукты – dairy
молоко – milk
сливки – cream
сметана – sour-cream
масло – butter
йогурт – yogurt
фрукты – fruit
яблоко – apple
банан – banana
груша – pear
персик – peach
слива – plum
абрикос – apricot
продовольственный магазин – grocery store
очищать от кожуры – peel

овощи – vegetables
картофель – potato
морковь – carrot
лук – onion
капуста – cabbage
огурец – cucumber
помидор – tomato
свекла – beetroot
рис – rice
продавец – shop assistant
специя, пряность – spice
приправа – condiment
напитки – beverages
супермаркет – supermarket
тележка – cart
корзина – basket
первое блюдо (второе, третье) – the first course (the second, the third)
праздничный обед – festive dinner
вкусный – tasty, delicious
броский, выдающийся – conspicuous
примерочная – fitting room
касса – cash desk
носить – wear
примерять – try (on)
подходить (об одежде) – suit

3. Переведите на английский язык:

Translate into English.

- Мама, я иду в магазин. Что надо купить?
- У нас кончилось молоко. Зайди, пожалуйста, в молочный магазин и купи 2 литра молока.
- Что-нибудь еще?
- Можешь еще купить двести граммов масла и триста граммов сыра. Да, кстати, можешь взять еще килограмм помидоров для салата и огурцов, если будут свежие.
- Можно взять маринованных огурцов?
- По-моему, у нас еще остались, посмотри в холодильнике.
- Да, ты права. Но у нас нет майонеза. Пожалуй, я куплю немного.

4. Расскажите о традициях и обычаях своей семьи.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 7. Молодежь и молодежные проблемы.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и обсудить текст:

YOUTH PROBLEMS

All people have problems. Some of them have many problems, the others have one or two problems only. Young people have as many problems as the grown-ups. It is possible to solve some problems but sometimes we can not solve this or that problem.

It is a problem to get a good education. It is necessary to pay for a good education. I can't enter the Institute without good knowledge. To get it, it is necessary to pay for it. Many young people want to enter university because they don't want to go to the army in this time. Now people want to be well-educated, because now the majority of firms and companies employ only higher qualified people, but universities can't educate all of them free, so those who don't have enough money can't get enough knowledge.

I am sure that all teenagers want to have a lot of money to dress well, to go to the clubs, to buy presents, etc. How can they solve all these problems? They have to earn money. I think it is possible to do it.

The problem of the youth unemployment is one of the most important ones. The number of the young people looking for job is constantly increasing. In Russia young people are looking for job not only for the sake of earning money, but because they want to be independent from their parents.

I think that young people have problems with their parents. What are they? All young people want to be independent; they want their parents to listen to their opinion, not to interfere in their private life. Some parents can't find a common language with each other. Our parents don't like our clothes and our music. They often try to treat us like small children. But if you really want to solve this problem you must try to understand each other.

Drinking and taking drugs are the most actual problems of the modern society. As for drinking, teenagers don't understand the harm it does to their health. Million young people today are using drugs, and most of them will die. A lot of teenagers have drug addiction *зависимость*. And sometimes they use drugs not because of that they want. And it often leads to bad ends.

The greatest problem among youth is tobacco smoking. Do you know that every year three million people die of smoking? Do you know that your life is 25% shorter if you smoke? But in Russia more than 76% smoke.

We also face the problem how to spend our free time. We can do it in different ways. Some of teenagers spend their free time in different night clubs. Other young people spend their free time in the streets.

There are many youth organizations in our country, which unite young men on different principles. Each of them has their own moral qualities. There are some informal organizations, for example: skinheads, hippies, punks and so on. Now there exists the problem of misunderstanding between different youth groups.

Youth is also the time to meet your first love. It is of course wonderful but as it is widely known that first love often has an unhappy end. The typical teenager problem is that "nobody understands me".

2. Сопоставьте:

Grouping	Distinctive features
1. Football fans	a. Wear wide clothes, wear caps, wear metal chains, listen to rap (or read rap)
2. Punks	b. Brightly coloured hair, metal chains, aggressive music
3. Bikers	c. Collect information, listen to music, visit concerts
4. Rappers	d. Deep understanding of computers, sit at the computer from morning till night

5. Hackers	e. Long black clothes, interests about the life beyond the grave
6. Goths	f. Symbols of the favourite sport team, the anthem of the team, follow the favourite team
7. Music fans	g. Bike, leather jackets, army boots

3. Переведите письменно:

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN

Everyone says that youth is probably the best time of our life. Being young means love, friendship and romance, new discoveries and so on. But we must know that for teenagers it is the most difficult time. That's why parents must help their children solve youth problems. It can really help construct good relationship between parents and children.

But in our modern life there is often a lack of communication between parents and their children. Lack of the love and attention to children can make them unhappy.

As for me, I get on very well with my parents. Whenever I have problems with my friends or with my schoolwork, I know they are always there to listen and give advice. They have taught me a lot. They have got a lot of experience and they have always happy to share their knowledge with me. But sometimes my Mum and Dad seem to think I'm still a kid. When I go out with friends, I always have to be back home by ten o'clock and they call me on my mobile to check where I am. I have to ask permission for almost everything I do. It doesn't seem fair sometimes but I anyway love my parents very much and I think they are the kindest in the whole world.

In conclusion, the ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents. If the relationship between parents and children is based on love, mutual respect, and kindness, the family will be happy.

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 8. Мой рабочий день.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите текст:

MY WORKING DAY

Hello. My name is Vlad Volkov and I am a college student. I am in my first year now. I want to tell you about my usual working day. It is 6.30 am and my younger brother Alexei is knocking at the door of my bedroom. "Will you jog with me today?" he asks. Every morning begins this way for me. I went jogging last year but then I have become «lazier and Alexei uses every chance to mock at me. He goes jogging regularly and he is a «good sportsman by the way – so his coach says. Alexei goes in for tennis and he has been playing football since he went to primary school. He is the best forward in his team.

Alexei goes away and I stay in bed a little while longer. Anyway, it is time to get up. I go to the bathroom and take a shower and clean my teeth, then come back to my room and switch

on the television to watch the news while I am brushing my hair, shaving and putting my clothes on.

Now it is time for breakfast. All my family is at table – my mother, my father, Alexei and myself. We have scrambled eggs and bacon, a cup of tea and sandwiches. We chat and discuss news. I think it is right time to introduce my family members to you. My mother's name is Mary. She is a children's doctor. My father's name is Alexander and he is an engineer. Alexei is still a pupil. He is four years my junior. Oh, I have not yet told you about my elder sister. Her name is Nina. She is married. Her husband and she rent a flat not far from our place.

After breakfast, I look through my notes – just in case I have left something behind, put on my coat, then say good-bye to my mother and leave home. My father gives me a lift to the college in his car. He starts working later than my classes begin.

I arrive at my college just in time to say hello to my fellow-students before the bell goes. As a rule, we have three or four periods every day. We go to college five days a week. Saturday and Sunday are our days off. We have lectures and seminars. Sometimes we work in the workshops. To my mind, these are the most interesting lessons. My friends say that we will be having a test in English today. I think that writing tests in grammar is more difficult than speaking English. I hope I will not fail.

During the breaks, we go to the gym and play a round or two of basketball or volleyball. My friend John and I are fond of reading fantasy and we discuss the latest book by Nick Perumov. He asks me if I liked the book that he had given me. I tell him that I will have read the book by the end of the week.

At 1 pm, we have a long break. We go to the canteen and have a roll and a cup of juice. Then there is one more period, which is Mathematics. It is my favourite subject. The classes are over at 2.40 pm. Sometimes I go to the library to study there, but today I do not.

On my way home, I see my girlfriend Lena. She smiles at me and we walk together for a while. I suddenly remember that we will have been dating for a year next week. I will go and look for a present for her tomorrow. When we first met at a party, I told her that she was the prettiest girl in the world and I had been looking for her all my life. Now I think that she is not only the most beautiful girl, but also the best friend. I am fond of her. She is still a pupil; she is leaving school this year. Lena's dream is to enter Moscow State University.

I come to my place at about 4 pm. Mother is already at home. She is cooking in the kitchen. Soon my father and brother arrive and we have dinner together. After dinner, I do my lessons for tomorrow, watch television and read. I do not go out because the weather has become worse. I go to bed at about 11.30 pm.

2. Переведите текст на английский язык:

Тони – итальянец. Он студент английского колледжа и изучает математику.

Он сейчас на 2 курсе. Тони живет в английской семье. Их фамилия Томсон. Их пятеро: мистер и миссис Томсон, сын Эндрю, старшая дочь Джейн и младшая Мэгги. Их дом находится в Оксфорде. По утрам Тони идет на пробежку, затем завтракает. На завтрак он пьет стакан апельсинового сока и ест яичницу с ветчиной. Затем он идет в колледж. Как правило, у него 3 или 4 лекции или семинара. Потом он занимается в библиотеке вместе со своими друзьями. Он приходит домой в 5 часов и ужинает с Томсонами. По вечерам он ходит в спортзал и играет в баскетбол или волейбол. После ужина он готовит уроки на следующий день или идет гулять, если погода хорошая. Обычно он ложится спать в 11 часов.

Tony is Italian. He is a student at an English college and studies mathematics. He is in his second year. Tony lives in an English family. Their surname is Tomson. There are five of them: Mr and Mrs Tomson, their son Andrew, an elder daughter Jane and younger Maggy. Their house is in Oxford. In the morning Tony jogs, then he has breakfast. For breakfast he drinks a glass of orange juice and eats bacon and eggs. Then he goes to college. As a rule, he has 3 or 4 lectures or seminars. Then he studies in the library with his friends. He comes home at five and has dinner with the Tomsons. In the evenings he goes to a sport hall and plays volley-ball or basket-

ball. After supper he prepares his homework for the next day or goes for a walk, if the weather is fine. Usually he goes to bed at eleven pm.

3. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова и словосочетания:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) я хочу рассказать вам о | 11) ездить на трамвае (троллейбусе, автобусе) |
| 2) быть студентом... | 12) опаздывать на занятия |
| 3) по будним дням | 13) заканчиваться поздно вечером |
| 4) по рабочим дням | 14) пропускать занятия |
| 5) просыпаться | 15) сдать экзамены успешно |
| 6) вставать в 7 часов утра | 16) время от времени |
| 7) принимать душ | 17) подготовиться к занятиям |
| 8) чистить зубы | 18) как правило |
| 9) одеваться | 19) уставать |
| 10) у меня уходит час, чтобы добраться до ... | 20) свободное время |

4. Напишите короткий рассказ о своем типичном рабочем дне, ответив на следующие вопросы:

1. When do you usually get up? Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Does your alarm clock wake you up or do you wake up yourself?
4. Who usually makes breakfast for you?
5. What do you usually have for breakfast?
6. When do you usually leave your house?
7. How long does it take you to get to your college?
8. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
9. How many lectures do you usually have every day?
10. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
11. What time do you come back home?
12. How long does it take you to do your homework?
13. How do you usually spend your evenings?
14. Do you have much free time on weekdays?
15. What time do you usually go to bed?

5. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 9. Мой выходной день.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите текст:

MY DAY OFF

I go to school five days a week, so I have two days off – Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend.

I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV.

Usually we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie. If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the music, read, the books.

After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me we go roller – blading near the Opera theatre.

I like roller – blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun. In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read.

Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert. I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week. I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How does your typical day go?
2. When do you usually get up?
3. Do you jog in the morning?
4. Do you do your morning exercises?
5. What do you have for breakfast?
6. How much time does it take you to get to your school, university, office, etc.?
7. What transport do you use to get to your office, school, etc.?
8. Do you work hard?
9. When do you have lunch or dinner?
10. What do you do when you have break?
11. Do you go shopping after classes, work, etc.?
12. When do you come back home?
13. What do you do in the evening?
14. Do you walk with your dog?
15. Do you watch TV in the evening? How much time do you spend watching TV?
16. Do you read books, newspapers in the evening?
17. Do you help your mother to cook dinner, supper?
18. When do you go to bed?
19. Do you sleep late on Saturday and Sunday?
20. How are Saturday and Sunday evenings spent?

3. Переведите на русский язык:

on week-days; the alarm-clock; to open a window wide; the bright sun; the singing of birds; a cheerful working mood; all the same; to start getting ready for something; to be short of time; to be through with something; to tidy up the room; neither...nor; in any weather; inclination; six times a week.

4. Измените предложения по образцу:

Образец: Shall we go to the cinema today? Let us go to the cinema today.

1. Shall we walk home?
2. Shall we switch, on the radio?
3. Shall we buy something for dinner?
4. Shall we tidy up the room?
5. Shall we have dinner?
6. Shall we do the shopping on Monday?
7. Shall we go to the country on Sunday?
8. Shall we dust the books on the shelves?
9. Shall we air the room?
10. Shall we turn on the light?

5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Где ты обычно обедаешь?
2. Все дни недели я очень занят.
3. Я живу совсем рядом со школой.
4. Давай сделаем это упражнение вместе.
5. Вы живете в городе или пригороде?
6. Когда заканчиваются ваши занятия?
7. По дороге в школу я встречаю своих друзей.
8. У

Кейт занятия в школе 6 раз в неделю. 9. Вы часто ходите в библиотеку? 10. Иногда они ходят в кино или театр.

6. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 10. Свободное время и хобби.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

YOUR PASTIME AND HOBBY

Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste, you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to traveling, from chess to volleyball. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Many people collect something – coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.

As for me, I like to listen to music. 3 months ago, my parents bought me a compact disc player and I decided to collect compact discs. I like different music, it should be good. I collect discs of my favourite groups and singers. I carefully study the information printed on disc booklets. I try to find everything about my favourite singers. In addition, I like to watch music programmes on TV. I want to keep up with the news in the world of music.

Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers, and girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In fine weather, we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. We have a good time together.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is a hobby?
2. What do you usually do in your free time? (dancing; drawing; collecting stamps, coins, books; working in the garden; reading books; taking photographs; playing sports and games)
3. Is this a hobby?
4. Do you have many different hobbies?
5. Do you know what your friend's hobbies are?
6. Do you think hobbies make people's lives more interesting? Why?
7. Do you learn more interesting things about the world, people, countries and nature if you have a hobby?
8. Are you fond of playing computer games?
9. Are you interested in sports?

3. Составьте глоссарий по теме:

ENGLISH WORD	ПЕРЕВОД
aircraft modeling	авиамоделизм
aquaria	аквариумистика
basejumping	бейсджампинг
basketball	баскетбол
billiards	бильярд
bowling	боулинг
break dance	брейк-данс
breeding animals	разводить животных
cards	карты
carving	резьба по дереву
cinema	кино
circus	цирк
chat	общение в чате
checkers	шашки
chess	шахматы
computer games	компьютерные игры
crosswords	кроссворды
collecting antiques	коллекционирование предметов старины
collecting knives	коллекционирование ножей
collecting pens	коллекционирование ручек
collecting stamps	коллекционирование марок
collecting vintage cars	коллекционирование ретро автомобилей
crosswords	кроссворды
cycling	кататься на велосипеде
diggerstvo	диггерство
diving	дайвинг
domino	домино
draw	рисовать
equestrian sport	конный спорт
feng shui	Фэн-шуй
fishing	рыбалка
fitness	фитнес

football	футбол
gardening	заниматься садоводством
graffiti	граффити
hockey	хоккей
hunting	охота
karting	картинг
learning foreign languages	изучение иностранных языков
motorcycle racing	гонки на мотоцикле
mountaineering	альпинизм
mushrooming	собирать грибы
music	музыка
parkour	паркур
photo	фотография
play the guitar	играть на гитаре
play the piano	играть на пианино
play the accordion	играть на баяне
reading	чтение
rock climbing	скалолазание
rollers	ролики
running	бег
sing	петь
scanwords	сканворды
shopping	шопинг
skateboarding	скейтбординг
skiing	лыжи
skydiving	прыжки с парашютом
sledge	санки
snowboarding	сноубординг
steam-bath	баня
swimming	плавание
tattoo	татуировка
tennis	теннис
theatre	театр

tourism	туризм
volleyball	волейбол
watch TV	смотреть телевизор
writing poetry	писать стихи

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 11. Спорт в нашей жизни.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Переведите текст:

SPORTS IN OUR LIFE

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises, jog in the morning; train them self's in clubs and different sections. Other people like sport too; they only watch sports game on TV and listen the sports news. Whey prefers reading interesting stores about sports men but they do not go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject in school. Pupils have physical training twice a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball at the lessons. There is a sport ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air. Many different competitions are held at school. A great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winner.

Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports, you do not catch cold. Children and grown-ups must take care of them health and do morning exercises regularly. There are some popular kinds of sport in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing and other. Athletic is one of the most popular kinds of sport. It includes running, jamming and others.

My favorite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming pool twice a week. I prefer to rest by the lake or river and swim there. My friend goes in for boxing. He is a good boxer. His hobby helps him in his every day life.

2. Запишите и выучите слова по теме:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. amateur – любительский | 10. healthy – здоровый |
| 2. attention – внимание | 11. high jumper – прыгун в высоту |
| 3. bodybuilding – культуризм, бодибилдинг | 12. indoors – в помещении |
| 4. compulsory – обязательный | 13. out-of-doors – на воздухе |
| 5. diving – дайвинг | 14. professional – профессиональный |
| 6. facilities – оборудование | 15. record – рекорд |
| 7. fencing – фехтование | 16. roller skates – роликовые коньки |
| 8. figure skater – фигурист | 17. rowing – гребля |
| 9. gym – тренажерный зал | 18. sailing – парусный спорт |
| | 19. skating – коньки |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 20. skating-rink – каток | 26. totally – полностью |
| 21. skiing – лыжный спорт | 27. tournament – турнир, чемпионат |
| 22. sporting society- спортивное общество | 28. weight lifting – поднятие тяжестей |
| 23. swimming pool – плавательный бассейн | 29. weightlifter – тяжелоатлет |
| 24. to be fit – быть в форме | 30. wrestling – борьба |
| 25. to do sports – заниматься спортом | |

3. Ответы на вопросы:

1. Why is sport so popular in our country?
2. Do you go in for any kind of sport?
3. What is your favourite kind of sport?
4. What is the most popular kind of sport in our country?
5. Did you take part in any sport contests?
6. Do you play football or any other ball game?
7. Which ball game do you like best?
8. How many players make up a football team (a basket-ball team, a hockey team)?
9. How long does a football match last?
10. Are you a football fan? Which team do you cheer for?
11. What interesting (exciting) football match did you see? What was the score?
12. Are you a good skater?
13. Can you swim?
14. What outdoor and indoor games do you know?
15. What stadium is the best in our country?
16. When and where were the last Olympic Games held?
17. What world records were set there by our sportsmen?
18. When and where will the next Olympics be held?

Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 12. Олимпийские игры.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 776 B.C. (before Christ) and took place every four years for nearly 1200 years at Olympia, the place in Greece. They included and boxing, wresting and the pentathlon. The Olympic Games stopped in 394 A.D. (Anno Domini). The temple at Olympia was destroyed. Many years passed until in 1894 a Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin persuaded people from 15 countries to start the Olympic Games again. 1896 is the year when the first of the modern series of the Olympic Games took place in Athens, the capital of Greece. In 1908, the 4th Olympic Games took place in Great Britain. More than 2000 sportsmen came to London from more than 20 countries. Since then the number of competing athletes has increased each time. Moscow was the capital of the Olympic Games in 1980. They were really the holiday for all peoples of the USSR. During the world wars, the

Olympic Games did not take place. It was in 1916, 1940 and 1944. Lausanne, a city in Switzerland, is the residence of the International Olympic Committee. The members of the Committee decide where each Olympic Games will take place. They ask a city (but not a country) to be host – one city for the winter Olympic Games and one – for the summer Olympic Games.

2. Дайте правильный ответ:

1. How often are the Olympic Games held?
 - a. Every year
 - b. Every four years
 - c. C. Every two years
2. How many rings are there in the Olympic Games symbol?
 - a. Four
 - b. five
 - c. six
3. What do they represent?
 - a. Countries of the world
 - b. Continents of the world
 - c. Cities of the world
4. When will the next Summer Olympics be held?
5. Where will the next Winter Olympics be held?
6. Where were the first modern Olympics played?
 - a. 1896
 - b. 1900
 - c. 1924
7. Who was the 'inventor' of the modern Olympic Games?
 - a. Pierre de Coubertin
 - b. Juan Antonio Samaranch
 - c. Thomas Bach
8. What do the sportsmen who come first, second and third win in the Olympics?
 - a. Certificates
 - b. Equipment
 - c. Medals
9. Where are The International Olympic Committee based?
 - a. France
 - b. Switzerland
 - c. Spain

3. Переведите письменно:

From the 7th until the 23d of February in Sochi, there were the XXII Winter Olympic Games. For 15 days the best athletes in the world competed in different sports: Mountain skiing, Biathlon, Skeleton, Curling, Short-track, Bobsleigh, Ice-hockey, Snowboarding, Nordic Combined, Ski-jumping, Figure skating, Luge, Freestyle. There are some Olympic symbols and one of them is the Olympic Flag.

Bobber Alexander Zubkov became the banner bearer at the Olympic Games in Sochi. Five interlocked rings of blue, black, red, yellow and green colours symbolize the five continents united into the Olympic movement. The blue ring symbolizes Europe, the black ring – Africa, the red ring – America, the yellow ring – Asia, the green ring – Australia. The Olympic flame is the traditional attribute of the Olympic Games. As a symbol of peace among people, the flame represents the basic spiritual significance of this classic competition. Irina Rodnina and Vladislav Tretyak lighted the bowl of the Olympic flame. The Olympic motto is «Citius, altius, fortius». These Latin words mean «Faster, higher, stronger». The official slogan of the Olympic Winter Games: "Hot. Winter. Your ". Before games, the Russian Olympic athletes uttered an oath. The choir of Russian pop stars, including: F. Kirkorov, Valeria, D. Bilan, S. Rotaru, Y. Savicheva, D. Joker and others sang the Olympic anthem. Mascots - are the most important symbols of the Sochi 2014. They were Leopard, White Bear and Bunny.

4. Переведите:

1. Профессиональный спорт дает шанс посмотреть весь мир.
2. Профессиональные спортсмены вынуждены жертвовать многими вещами.
3. Профессиональный спорт помогает повысить самооценку и уверенность в себе.
4. Спортсмены вынуждены уходить на пенсию молодыми.
5. Профессиональный спорт помогает заработать много денег.
6. Профессиональный спорт ассоциируется с травмами и усталостью.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 13. Здоровый образ жизни и вредные привычки.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

SPORT AND A HEALTHY

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people. Many people do morning exercises, jog бег трусцой in the morning, train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions. Other people like sports too, but they only watch sports games, listen to sports news. They prefer reading interesting stories about sportsmen. However, they do not go in for sports.

Physical training is an important subject at school. Pupils have physical training lessons twice a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball at the lessons. There is a sports ground near our school and schoolchildren go in for sports in the open air.

Many different competitions are held at schools, a great number of pupils take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good health. If you go in for sports, you have good health and do not catch cold.

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and go in for sports regularly. There are some popular kinds of sports in our country: football, volleyball, hockey, gymnastics, skiing, skating. Athletics is one of the most popular kinds of sports. It includes such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. Everybody may choose the sport he (or she) is interested in. There are summer and winter sports.

My favourite sport is swimming. I go to the swimming pool twice a week. Nevertheless, I prefer to rest by the lake or the river and swim there.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Do you smoke?
2. Do you drink alcohol?
3. Do you often eat unhealthy food?
4. Do you prefer to watch TV to doing sports?
5. Do you use drugs?

3. Переведите письменно:

ВРЕДНЫЕ ПРИВЫЧКИ

The health of a person is the main value in the life. It cannot be bought with any money! There is no price for it. Being the sick person, you cannot realize all your dreams and be successful in the modern world. However, how to be healthy, when there are many bad habits?

Do not begin! Do not the first cigar, the first sip of alcohol! Everything begins so simply, but comes to the end with a trouble. It was said so much about the harm of smoking. However, not only have the teens also the junior pupils begun to smoke. There is no such organ, which would not suffer from smoking. Smoking is not a harmless pastime. It is necessary to have the will - power to stop smoking.

In addition to smoking, we can name the other bad habit the drinking of alcohol. Very often, they combine with each other. Alcohol is a poison! Having penetrated into an organism, it

has destroyed the brain of the person for some months. A great man said that drinking alcohol is a voluntary mad. Under the influence of alcohol, the person can make rash actions. The matter is that alcohol is the drug, and drugs influence on the brains of the person. Especially alcohol is very dangerous for the young. In addition, the usage of drugs ... They ruin all human organs, so the drug addicts die young. Few of them live longer than several years after they have started taking drugs.

4. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 14. Жизнь в городе и селе.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

LIVING IN THE CITY

Living in the city has both advantages and disadvantages. From one hand, it is always easier to find a good job or to visit interesting places and exhibitions. There is also a good choice of public transport. From the other hand, the noise and pollution level in big cities is really high. As for me, I quickly become tired of it. I live in Krasnodar with my family. It's the biggest city in Krasnodar region and its capital. It is also the cultural, political and social center of the region. I should say that the city is really beautiful and many people from smaller towns and villages come to work and study here.

What they like about the city is that there are lots of interesting things to do and places to see. They also like job and study opportunities. There are lots of good universities and large companies in Belgorod. There are also many ways to spend the weekends, for example, visiting a museum, going to the cinema or theatre, shopping, eating in good restaurants, going to concerts, etc. If people want to relax they go to parks for a walk or to read a book. In general, the city offers various opportunities and you never get bored. However, there are some disadvantages as well. Sometimes it's difficult to find a cheap apartment, so living in a city becomes very expensive. The roads are full of cars which pollute the air and the traffic is really heavy on weekdays. Public transport is also over-crowded. That's why many people leave the city at weekends. They try to relax in the countryside, where the air is much fresher and there isn't any noise from cars. We also go away each Saturday and Sunday to visit my grandparents.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. In what town does the author live?
2. What is difficult to find in the city?
3. Whom does author visit on weekends?

3. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 15. Описание местности.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Английский друг попросил тебя рассказать о твоих бабушке или дедушке, напиши небольшой рассказ о нем (о ней). В твоём рассказе должна содержаться следующая информация: his (her) name, age, hobby, work, personal characteristics, home duties, likes.

2. Подберите к слову перевод:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. tactful | a. застенчивый |
| 2. emotionally stable | b. чувствительный |
| 3. sensitive | c. тактичный |
| 4. cheerful | d. эмоционально уравновешенный |
| 5. shy | e. веселый |
| 6. envious | f. завистливый |

3. Переведите русские слова и словосочетания на английский язык:

1. My grandparents live in the (1) _____ (деревня).
2. I like (2) _____ (старомодный дом).
3. Many farms have a (3) _____ (амбар).

4. Выпиши из текста 6 глаголов в прошедшем времени и определите их начальную форму:

ELLEN PEEL

Ellen Peel was over nineteen years old. Her father died in 1915 and her mother died in 1916. Ellen started her first work in a rich family in London. She got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and cleaned the rooms. At 7 o'clock she had breakfast. She got only twenty pounds for her job. In 1921 she went to another family and became a baby-sitter. There were four children in the family and Ellen loved them. She lived in the family for twenty years.

Ellen Peel looked after the people's children till she was seventy years old.

5. Подбери к слову его описание:

Wimbledon is...

1. the first wife of Prince Charles.
2. the medical service in Russia
3. the area outside of the city
4. the first and famous tennis tournament.

6. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 16. Моя малая Родина.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочитай и переведи текст:

I am a student from Stary Oskol, Russia. I spend most of my time at school. Sometimes school is very boring but some subjects are useful and I learn lots of new things. I enjoy geography, PE and arts. I like communicating with people and have many friends at school and out of it. In my spare time I like watching TV, listening to music, stroke and play with my cat. I also like reading books and walking with my friends. Usually we go to the bowling club, golf club, to the skating rink. All my friends love parties. One of the things I love mostly is traveling. I have been to Turkey, Egypt, Australia, Czechoslovakia. I usually travel with my family and prefer flying by plane. I think it is comfortable and fast. While the flight I admire the sky, clouds and wonderful views through the window. I collect photos and souvenirs from all the countries I have traveled. Next summer I am going to Britain. I would like to improve my English, to attend English schools and go sightseeing. I am planning to visit Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Tower and ride London Eye. I hope I will enjoy my travel so I am trying hard to study English and to prepare for the City & Guilds exam in December 2017.

2. Ответьте на вопросы викторины. Quiz «The History of Stary Oskol»:

- [illegible]

3. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 17. Телевидение.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеoprojector, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

TELEVISION IN OUR LIFE

Television now plays an important role in our life. It is difficult to say if it is good or bad for us. It is clear, that television has advantages and disadvantages.

However, are there more advantages than disadvantages? In the first place, television is an entertainment. Nevertheless, it is not only a convenient entertainment. For a family of three, four or five, for example, it is more convenient and less expensive to sit comfortably at home than to go out to find entertainment in other places. They do not have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre or cinema. They turn on the TV-set and can watch interesting films, concerts, football matches.

However, some people think that it is bad to watch TV. Those who watch TV need do nothing. We are passive when we watch TV. Television shows us many interesting programmes. Again, there is a disadvantage here: we watch TV every evening, and it begins to dominate our lives.

My friend told me that when his TV-set broke down, he and his family found that they had more time to do things and to talk to each other. There are other arguments for and against television.

Very often, the programmes are bad. Sometimes they show too much violence in films and news programmes. There is also too much pop music and ads. Ads overall are convenient for grown-ups. Nevertheless, is it good for children to watch all those ads where they show all kinds of underwear and what not?

2. Прочтите по ролям диалог:

- I assure you that TV has positive and negative influences.
- Certainly I am not opposed to this question. However, I think need not worry about it; the TV leadership knows its way about and can find a necessary way out.
- I will say this for TV it taught me a lot.
- Sure, some TV programmes are valuable. Nowadays cable television, satellite televisions are widely spread.
- I prefer current affairs and nature life programmes.
- I see as to me I am fond sports programmes and sitcoms.
- Of course TV has much positive influence. It is modern, can be portable, interesting and exciting.
- But from the other hand. TV becomes commercial; there are too many thrillers, soap operas much violence.
- And the screen time is too expensive.
- I am annoyed with the advertisement.
- So do me. I think they should reduce the time of the advertisement.
- No matter how negative TV seems to be it has great future.

3. Проведите социологический опрос в группе:

1) What is your favourite leisure activity?

a) watching TV; b) reading; c) listening to music; d) going out with friends; e) surfing the Internet; f) playing computer games; g) shopping.

2) How many hours do you watch TV daily?

a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) more than 6.

3) What are your favourite TV programs?

a) talk shows; b) documentaries; c) feature films; d) news; e) educational programs; f) cartoons; g) concerts.

4. Why do you watch TV?

a) in order to relax; b) it helps you to escape from the problems of school life; c) it gives you information about the world; d) it helps you to study better; e) it teaches you about relationships with other people.

5) Do you like watching TV alone or with friends?

4. Проведите беседу о любимой телепередаче:

Why do you think most of you like to watch (soap operas, talk shows, reality shows, feature films, etc)?

Sample answers:

- a) I like “Big races” on Channel I because I can see there my favourite TV, pop and movie stars in unusual situations. It helps me to understand what person they are in real life;
- b) My favourite TV program is “The Most Intelligent” on STS. Pupils from all regions of Russia can take part in this program and it is very interesting to watch how they compete against each other. It also helps me to check my own knowledge of different subjects.
- c) As for me I like top shows most because I learn a lot of useful information about relationships and social and health matters.
- d) My favourite program is “Star factory”. I like to watch young people from different backgrounds, learn about their relationships with each other, and how they learn to sing and dance. I always try to guess who will be the winner.
- e) My favourite program is “Animal World”. I am interested in biology, so, it expands my outlook and gives me a lot of additional information.
- f) As for me, I like to watch feature films, because they just help me to relax and to escape from the problems in my life.

5. Прочтите текст о телевизионных пристрастиях американских подростков:

T: And now we are going to read a text about the TV viewing habits of American teenagers and about their favourite leisure activities. The activity most popular with girls are hanging out with friends. This increases from 20 percent in Grade 3 (8-year-old). Social activities – friends and shopping become girls’ clear priorities as they grow older they prefer TV viewing, reading for pleasure and sports and declining. Boys want to hang out with friends too, particularly as they grow older. However, computer games are also a highly favoured activity. As for watching TV, the Simpsons and friends are the most popular TV programs with both girls and boys.

Top choices among boys are animated programs, comedies and sports. Top choices among girls tend to be programs featuring people in supposedly realistic situations and often focusing on social relationships. The kids surveyed identified the news as one of their most disliked programs but children of all ages watch it. A large majority agreed that the news makes them better informed. The primary qualities of feel - good shows seem to be heroism and overcoming the odds. Girls, choices emphasize adventure.

The Harry Potter series and the “Lord of the Rings” movies appear in both the “feel-good” and “scary” lists.

6. Обсудите текст:

- 1. According to the text, is playing computer games a more popular activity with boys or with girls?
- 2. What is the most popular activity with girls?
- 3. Have you seen the “Simpsons and friends”? “Why do you think they are so popular?”
- 4. According to the text who likes talk shows more: girls or boys?
- 5. Do American teenagers have the same/ different TV viewing habits as you? Why do you think that is so?

7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 18. Книги.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

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Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

BOOKS IN MY LIFE

1. I think nobody can do without books. 2. A book plays a very important part in our life. 3. We learn many things from books. 4. They help us in self-education and in solving problems of life. 5. They make our life richer and form our sense of beauty. 6. Every educated person has a home library and his favourite book. 7. But it is impossible to have all books you need or you are interested in at hand. 8. Then you go to a library. 9. There are many different libraries: children's, school, specialized, district and city libraries. 10. They have complete works by different authors, all kinds of literature, and a good choice of reference books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, magazines and newspapers. 11. If you want to prepare a report you must go to the library. 12. The librarian can help you to choose the book you need. 13. You can work in the reading-room of the library. 14. As for me I am a passionate reader. 15. I devote much time to reading. 16. I have a good library at home. 17. You can see a rich collection of historical novels, detective, fantastic and adventure books by M. Twain, M. Reed, L. Stevenson, P. Cooper, Agatha Christie, A. Clark, Vainier Brothers, A. Belyaev and others. 18. I am fond of Literature of Realism of the 19th century. 19. That is why I have complete works by L. Tolstoy, N. Gogol, I. Turgenev, W. Scott, J. Galsworthy and others. 20. One of my favourite books is «An American Tragedy» by Th. Dreiser. 21. The novel is based on real-life case. 22. The author describes the tragic story of a young American Clyde Griffiths corrupted by the morals of the society. 23. The book is very exciting. 24. It was screened.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Are you fond of reading?
2. What kind of books do you like to read? (poems, books about animals, books about nature, adventure books, books on history, books about travellers)
3. What kind of books do your parents like to read?
4. Where do you get books to read?
5. Do you have many books at home?
6. When did you learn to read?
7. What English and American writers do you know?
8. You learn a lot of interesting thing from books, don't you?
9. What is your favorite author?
10. What is your favorite book?
11. Is Mark Twain an American or an English writer?
12. Do you like books by Mark Twain?
13. Why do you like to read his books?

3. Выполните задания:

a. Say who wrote these books.

"Robinson Crusoe", "Alice in Wonderland", "Gulliver's Travels", "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer", "Mowgli".

Mark Twain, Lewis Carroll, Rudyard Kipling, Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift

b. Say in what century these books were written.

Gulliver's Travels, Jonathan Swift, 1726.

Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll, 1865.

Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain, 1876.

Winnie-the-Pooh, A.A. Milne, 1926.

The Jungle Book, Rudyard Kipling, 1894.

Mary Poppins, Pamela Travers, 1934.

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 19. Музыка в культуре разных стран.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MUSIC

I love music; I think people cannot live without it. They listen to music, dance to music or learn to play musical instruments. Music in the lives of different people is different: some compose music, others play music, and others only listen to it. We can hear music everywhere: in the streets, in the shops, on TV, over the radio, in the cars, in the parks, everywhere.

I think it is really does not matter what kind of music you prefer: rock, pop, classical, jazz. Some of them appeared long ago, and some are modern. Classical music is often associated with the music of the past. This style also includes music being written now, and we may speak of modern classical music. Rap is a modern musical style where the singer speaks the words to music. Rap was not new. It started in the 70th. It was the music of city streets. Heavy metal is very noisy. This music was loud, angry and ugly. Dance music is a music used for dancing including jazz and pop music. Jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music. Jazz is a popular music first played by Negro groups in the Southern USA in the early 20th century. One kind of music is rock. It was born in the 50th in USA.

Many people are fond of music. They go to the concerts, visit Concert Halls and Opera Theatres. I enjoy listening music because it reflects my emotions. Sometimes I attend music halls and the concerts, when popular groups and singers are there. I like watching music programs on TV. I know more about popular talented groups and singers I like.

Some people go to music schools; they play different musical instruments, sing in the chorus, and try to compose music. Nowadays singers and songs become popular very quickly thanks to special radio programs and TV channels. Great Britain has produced more popular music stars than any other country.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Do you like music?
2. What kind of music do you like?
3. Are there many people fond of music?
4. Does music help you?
5. What are your favourite singers?
6. Did you go to the musical school?

3. Составьте глоссарий по теме:

1. accordion – аккордеон; баян
2. admire – восхищаться, восторгаться
3. be fond of – любить (что-либо)
4. blues – блюз (негритянские джазовые мелодии)
5. classical music – классическая музыка
6. disco music – танцевальная музыка

7. enjoy – любить, получать удовольствие, наслаждаться
8. folk music – народная музыка
9. guitar – гитара
10. hate – ненавидеть
11. heavy metal – тяжелый рок
12. jazz – джаз
13. listen to music – слушать музыку

zines, 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.

2. Составьте мини диалог. Прочтите фразы. Подберите к каждой фразе подходящую ответную реплику:

- Hello, Ann. Haven't seen you for ages. How are you getting on?
- (1)
- Why? Has anything happened? You look rather tired.
- (2)
- Have you changed your job? I remember you didn't have to get up at such an early hour of the morning.
- (3)
- Cheer up, dear. There are only 4 days left to the end of it.
- (4)
- (a) – I say, the problem is I have to get up very early these days and as you know I'm not an early riser
- (b) – Thank you. See you later
- (c) – Hello, Susan. Frankly speaking, so-so.
- (d) – Oh, no, certainly, not. But my boss has asked me to start my office hours at 7.45 this month.

3. Составьте предложения из предложенных слов:

1. Not far, we, from, the park, live.
2. Is, all, why, crying, the baby, time?
3. Talking, what, he, about, is?
4. To, how, she, go, does, work?

4. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово:

Radio also introduced government regulation into the (1) _____. Early radio stations went on and off the air and wandered across different frequencies, often blocking other (2) _____ and annoying listeners. To resolve the problem, Congress gave the government power to regulate and license (3) _____. From then on, the airwaves — both (4) _____ and TV — were considered a scarce national resource, to be operated in the (5) _____ interest.

Stations, public, media, radio, broadcasters.

5. Напишите своему другу по переписке e-mail сообщение (5-10 предложений) с описанием своего рабочего дня.
6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 21. Современное телевидение.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите. Подготовьте пересказ текста:

TV-set has become a part of our lives many years ago. Watching TV, we learn a lot of information. The most important information coming from TV is certainly news. Thanks to the news we keep track of events of both domestic and foreign policy. However, not all programs are of use to us. Probably on the contrary – they only hamper our development, making us weak and inactive. Therefore, it's impossible to say that TV is 100% boon.

So "the idiot box" with TV shows, does it do more good or harm? Giving a clear answer is impossible. What will happen if we don't turn on TV at all? We won't be aware of what is going on in the world and in the country. You can, of course, learn the news through the Internet, but there aren't many people who are used to doing so. Particularly it's true for people over 50.

Let us consider another situation. All day long a person lies on the sofa or sits in the arm-chair and watches the "box" round the clock. Who will like this kind of lifestyle of "couch potato"? Answer: nobody! However, this attitude to life also harms the main hero – lazy viewer. Why? Firstly, he is passive, which in future will lead to the deterioration of his health and quality of life. Secondly, he watches everything just channel-hopping. We all know that 90% of the information on television is neither educational nor cognitive. They aim simply to draw the audience attention, not to mention useless ads.

Телевизор стал частью нашей жизни уже много лет назад. Смотря телевизор, мы узнаем много информации. Самая важная информация, поступающая из телевизора, – это, безусловно, новости. Благодаря новостям, мы остаемся в курсе событий как внутренней политики, так и внешней. Однако не все передачи приносят нам пользу. Скорее всего, наоборот – они только препятствуют нашему развитию, делая нас немощными и малоактивными. Поэтому сказать, что телевизор – это 100% благо невозможно.

Так чего же приносит больше «ящик» с развлекательными программами – пользы или вреда? Дать однозначный ответ нельзя. Что будет, если мы вообще не будем включать телевизор? Мы не будем знать, что происходит в мире и в стране. Можно, конечно, узнавать новости с помощью интернета, но не многие люди привыкли это делать. Особенно это касается людей за 50 лет.

Давайте рассмотрим другую ситуацию. Человек целый день лежит на диване или сидит в кресле, и сутками напролет смотрит в «ящик». Кому понравится такой образ жизни лежебоки? Ответ: никому! Однако такое отношение в жизни также нанесет вред главному герою – ленивому телезрителю. Почему? Во-первых, он пассивен, что в дальнейшем приведет к ухудшению его здоровья и качества жизни. Во-вторых, он смотрит все подряд, переключая каналы с одного на другой. Мы все хорошо знаем, что 90% информации по

телевидению не являются ни обучающими, ни познавательными. Они нацелены на то, чтобы просто привлечь внимание зрителя, не говоря уже о бесполезной рекламе.

TELEVISION

Television nowadays has become one of the most important mass media. It informs, educates and entertains people. It influences the way people look at the world and makes them change their views. In other words, mass media, and especially television, mould public opinion.

Millions of people like to watch TV in their spare time. The TV set now is not just a piece of furniture. It is someone who is one of the families. There are two viewpoints on television. Some people think that television is doing a lot of harm. People begin to forget how to occupy their free time. It prevents them from communicating with each other, from visiting friends, or relatives. And indeed, people used to have hobbies, they used to go outside for amusements to the theatres, cinemas, sporting events. They used to read books and listen to music. Now all free time is given to television.

But there are a lot of people who consider TV to be helpful because it gives us a lot of information. We become better informed by watching documentaries, science programs and by learning the most important economic, social and political issues of the day. We can see famous people, great events that will pass into history. Television gives wonderful possibilities for education: you can take a TV course in history, economy, in learning foreign languages and in many other subjects.

Television brings the world in your living-rooms. We see people in our country and in other lands, and learn their customs, occupations, and problems. TV gives us opportunities to see the best actors and performances, to hear the latest news, to listen to political discussions. To crown it all, TV simply helps us to relax after a hard day's work, giving a great variety of entertaining and musical programs.

Still, it's not a good thing for children to be glued to the TV screen all day long. It's very harmful for their health and for developing personalities, because children prefer low-standard hits, horror films or banal serials. All this by no means contributes to what we call making a personality.

ТЕЛЕВИДЕНИЕ

Телевидение в наше время стало одним из наиболее важных средств массовой информации. Оно информирует, воспитывает и развлекает людей. Оно влияет на мировоззрение людей и заставляет менять свои взгляды. Другими словами, средства массовой информации и, в особенности, телевидение формируют общественное мнение.

Миллионы людей любят смотреть телевизор в свободное время. Телевизор сейчас не просто предмет обстановки. Это как бы один из членов семьи. Есть две точки зрения на телевидение. Некоторые считают, что телевидение приносит много вреда. Люди начинают забывать, как можно заполнить свободное время. Оно мешает им общаться друг с другом, посещать друзей, родственников. И в самом деле, раньше люди имели хобби, ходили развлечься в театры, кино, на спортивные состязания. Они читали книги и слушали музыку. Теперь всё свободное время отдаётся телевидению.

И всё же есть много людей, которые считают телевидение полезным, так как оно даёт нам много информации. Мы становимся более осведомлёнными, когда смотрим документальные фильмы, научные программы, когда узнаём о наиболее важных экономических, общественных и политических новостях дня. Мы можем увидеть знаменитых людей, значительные события, которые войдут в историю. Телевидение даёт прекрасные возможности для образования: можно прослушать курс по истории, экономике, изучать иностранные языки и многие другие предметы.

Телевидение приносит целый мир в наш дом. Мы видим людей в нашей стране и в других странах, узнаём об их обычаях, занятиях, взглядах, проблемах. Телевидение даёт нам возможность увидеть лучших актёров и лучшие спектакли, услышать последние новости, послушать политические дискуссии. И, наконец, телевидение просто помогает

нам расслабиться после напряжённой работы, предлагая широкий выбор развлекательных и музыкальных программ.

И всё же не очень хорошо, когда дети целый день "приклеены" к экранам телевизоров. Это вредит здоровью и развитию личности, так как дети предпочитают низкопробные боевики, фильмы ужасов или банальные сериалы. Всё это ни в коем случае не способствует тому, что мы называем формированием личности.

2. Выучите диалог наизусть:

- Are you a passionate TV viewer?
- I can't say so. In fact I only watch those programs that I find interesting and helpful.
- What are those programs?
- Well, I enjoy "The Travellers' Club" and "The World of Animals". They are regular TV programs. They help me to study history, geography, biology.
- And what about information programs?
- There are plenty of them now. It goes without saying, that I try to watch the most important of them, "Vesti", "Time" and others. They keep me informed in all the topical issues of the day.
- What TV programs do you watch for entertainment?
- I relax when I watch musical shows, humorous programs, TV games such as "What? Where? When?", "The Lucky Chance", "Brain Ring" and others.
- What is your attitude towards advertising on TV?
- I find it boring and annoying.

Диалог:

- Вы страстный телезритель?
- Я не могу так сказать. Вообще-то, я смотрю только те программы, которые считаю интересными и полезными.
- Что же это за программы?
- Мне нравится "Клуб путешественников" и "В мире животных". Это регулярные телевизионные программы. Они помогают мне изучать историю, географию, биологию.
- А как насчёт информационных программ?
- Их сейчас великое множество. Само собой разумеется, я стараюсь смотреть наиболее важные из них, "Вести", "Время" и другие. Они держат меня в курсе всех основных событий дня.
- Какие телепередачи Вы смотрите для развлечения?
- Я расслабляюсь, когда смотрю музыкальные шоу, юмористические программы, телевизионные игры, такие как "Что? Где? Когда?", "Счастливый случай", "Брэйн Ринг" и другие.
- Как Вы относитесь к рекламе на телевидении?
- Я считаю её надоедливой и раздражающей.

3. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 22. Газеты и журналы.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите:

NEWSPAPERS

In the past people learnt about news from newspapers. Nowadays people usually learn what is happening in the country and in the world from TV or radio news programmes or from the Internet. Still we cannot imagine our life without newspapers. There are dozens of them on every news-stand. There are newspapers for professionals, for businessmen, for children and teenagers, for men and women, for sports fans, for those who are interested in gardening and for those who keep pets.

Some newspapers publish serious articles on politics, economy and finance, some aim to entertain their readers. Many newspapers express certain political opinion and people choose them according to their own political beliefs. In short, you can always find a paper which suits your interests. Besides, there are many free local newspapers which are put into your postbox whether you ask for it or not. Probably they are not interesting, because they consist mainly of advertisements, but you can find a lot of useful telephone numbers and addresses there.

My parents subscribe to Argumenty i Fакты. I also like this weekly. I don't read all the articles, but in every issue I find something interesting. I think that most articles are very well written, they give a detailed and well-balanced analysis of current events and trends in economy. I like to read articles on social issues, interviews, reviews of new books, plays and TV shows. One of my favourite columns is The Quotation of the Day, where they quote our popular politicians and give their comments. Sometimes it's very funny.

Quite often I buy Sovershenno Secretno (Top Secret) and practically in each issue there are some fascinating stories which you read like a detective story. Sometimes they uncover things I have not heard about, sometimes they show well-known events in a completely new light.

From time to time I read Moskovsky Komsomolets. It's one of the most popular daily papers, but I don't consider it serious. However, I never miss an article written by Minkin. I think he is a very good journalist. I also like Merinov's cartoons. Sometimes they publish good reviews of new films, new CDs and so on.

In short, I think that TV, radio and the Internet have their advantages, but nothing can substitute newspapers.

2. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 23. Климат России.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите:

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Russian Federation occupies the largest part of Eastern Europe and North Asia, covering 17 million square kilometers. The length from west to east is 9,000 km, and from north to south the country's dimensions range from 2,500 to 4,000 thousand km. Russia borders 14 countries to the northwest, to the west, to the south and to the southeast. Russia's longest coastlines run along the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

Large plains constitute up nearly 70 per cent of Russia's landmass. The East European Plain stretches to the Ural Mountains, traditionally considered the eastern edge of Europe. East of the Urals lies the West Siberian Plain. Between the Yenisei and Lena rivers is the high Middle Siberian Plateau, which meets the Central Yakutian Plain to the east.

Mountains are found in eastern and southern part of Russia. To the south in the European part is the North Slope of the Big Caucasus Range, which includes Elbrus, the country's highest mountain peak at 5,642 m. A belt of mountains ranges stretches through southern Siberia. Along the Pacific coast are the mountains of Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands, which feature active volcanoes.

Russia has about 120,000 rivers, whose total length exceeds 2.3 million km. The largest rivers are the Amur (4,400 km), the Volga (3,530 km), the Yenisei (4,102 km), the Ob (5,410 km) and the Lena (4,440 km). There are about two million lakes and seas, the largest of which are Baikal, Ladoga, Onega and the Caspian Sea.

The climate of Russia varies from the sea climate in the far northwest to the sharp continental climate of Siberia and the monsoon climate in the Far East Region. Most of the country, however, enjoys a moderate continental climate, with cold winters and rather warm summers. The average temperature in January ranges from zero to minus five degrees C in the west and around the Caucasus, to minus 40 or minus 50 degrees C in Yakutia. Snow covers the land for 60 to 80 days in the south and 260 to 280 days in the far north. The average temperature in July is 24 to 25 degrees C near the Caspian lowland and one degree C in northern Siberia. Precipitation in the west comes primarily from the Atlantic Ocean and in the Far East from the Pacific Ocean, ranging between 100 mm a year in semi desert areas of the lowlands near the Caspian Sea to 2,000 mm in the Caucasus and Altai Mountains.

2. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 24. Климат Великобритании.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запишите и переведите слова:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. cold | 7. warm |
| 2. frosty | 8. hot |
| 3. snowy | 9. sunny |
| 4. cloudy | 10. foggy |
| 5. cool | 11. windy |
| 6. rainy | 13. stormy |

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

CLIMATE OF GREAT BRITAIN

The climate of any country depends on its geographical position. Great Britain is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles lie to the west of the continent of Europe. The total land area of the United Kingdom is 244,000 square kilometers. The mountains are in the west and north of the country. There are lowlands in the south and east. There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not long. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean

and Irish Sea. The waters of the North Sea wash the eastern coast. The English Channel, which is 32 kilometers wide, separates the southeast of Great Britain from France. So Great Britain is surrounded by water. Not far from the British Isles, there is warm Golf Stream. All these facts influence the climate of the country. The climate of Great Britain is mild, temperate and wet. In the country, it is not hot in summer and it is not very cold in winter. Spring is very beautiful season because everything is covered with flowers. Autumn is wet and cool. In January, average temperature is from 3 to 7 degrees below zero and in July, it is from 16-17 degrees above zero. It often rains in Great Britain. It does not often snow in Great Britain. The weather changes very quickly. In the morning, it may be shining brightly and in the afternoon, it may rain. That is why radio and television inform people about weather forecast very often. The British joke, "In other countries it is climate, in Britain we have weather."

3. Разыграйте диалоги:

1.

- Hello, Charles.
- Hello, Dick, lovely day, isn't it?
- Absolutely wonderful, nice and warm. What is the weather forecast for tomorrow? Do you know?
- Yes, it says it will be bright and sunny.
- How nice. Nice weather for outing.
- You are right.

2.

- Oh, that is you Tony. What is it like outdoors?
- It seems to be clearing up.
- What do you mean by clearing up?
- A big improvement on what we have been having. Quite different from the forecast.
- They say we are in for snow. It is supposed to cloud over this afternoon.
- Let's hope it keeps fine for the weekend.

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 25. Проблемы экологии.

Цель работы: совершенствование коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся по теме «Загрязнение окружающей среды».

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Повторите слова и словосочетания:

to worry about	scientists
environment	protection
energy	nature
waste	health
the chemical industry	radiation
the Earth	to forecast
pollution	earthquake
litter	generations
ecologists	disaster

2. Переведите текст:

THE PROBLEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately. Ten years ago, the word 'ecology' hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we cannot help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development of the natural world, which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact, the state of environment has greatly worsened of late.

There is no doubt that soil; water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence.

Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up process and its major reason – the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is created by carbon dioxide emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars. Thus, it is of vital importance that the world should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. What is the reason for people getting so much worried about the state of environment? The answer to this question is fairly simple. The thing is the deterioration of the environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. In addition, it is obvious what all people need is a healthy environment.

To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international centre for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous illnesses and diseases.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What can cause air pollution?
2. What does acid rain harm?
3. What do you call scientists who study the weather?
4. Is there a lot of trash in your town?
5. What do you think you should do to protect the environment?

4. Разыграйте диалог:

- Do you know what Greenpeace is?
- I have heard about it, but I am not sure I know what they do.
- It is a public organization against nuclear energy. I have seen a program on TV about them.
- Do you think they can help to control the use of nuclear power?
- I do not know. Nevertheless, they are very energetic. They dressed up as corpses, walked about the shopping area, and whispered to people that they should be careful because there might be a radioactive cloud over their heads on that day.
- It looks funny to me. Why did you watch that program? There was an important football match on television the same evening.

5. Заполните пробелы:

1. When we (pollute) the air, the climate (change).
2. Nature (damage) when people (throw) away plastic bottles.
3. Animals (hurt) when we (leave) litter in the forest.
4. When trees (break), birds (disturb).
5. When litter (throw) in the river, water pollution (cause).

6. Ответьте в краткой форме:

1. What environment groups/organizations do you know? (name at least three)
2. What was the first national park in the world?

3. What are the two aims of national parks?
4. What is the difference between a national park and a nature reserve?
5. What are the three R's?

7. Прочтите и переведите текст:

OUR EARTH

The Earth is the only planet in our solar system where there is life. If you look down at the Earth from a plane, you will see how wonderful our planet is. You will see blue rivers, lakes, seas and oceans. You will see high snowy mountains, green forests and fields.

There is more water on the Earth than land. Everything what is alive on the Earth needs water, air and the Sun. The nature around us is called environment. Since ancient times, man has tried to make his life easier. He invented machines and instruments, chemicals and atomic power. Today these inventions pollute the world we live in. In this world around us, there are two things that do not belong to any one country: air and ocean water. In both the air and the water, there is much pollution. People are concerned about the air and the water that are used by everyone, and they are concerned about the future of the Earth.

One of the most important pollution problems is the oceans. Many ships sail in the ocean water – fishing ships, some ships carrying people, some carrying oil. If a ship loses some of the oil in the water, or waste from the ships is put into the ocean, the water becomes dirty. Many sea birds die because of the polluted water.

Many kinds of fish die in the sea, others are contaminated. Fishermen catch contaminated fish, which may be sold in markets, and people may get sick if they eat it. Lakes and rivers are becoming polluted, too. Some beaches are dangerous for swimming.

The second important problem is air pollution. Cars and factories pollute the air we use. Their fume also destroys the ozone layer which protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun. Aerosols create large “holes” in the ozone layer round the Earth. Burning coal and oil leads to global warming which may bring about a change in the world's climate.

Another problem is that our forests are dying from acid rain. Deforestation, especially destruction of tropical forests, affects the balance of nature in many ways. It kills animals, changes the climate and ecosystem in the world. A person can do some damage to the environment but the greater part of pollution certainly comes from industry. Modern industry production is the main threat to nature. Today people are worried about the threat of nuclear power.

Chernobyl disaster of 1986 in the result of the explosion of a nuclear reactor has badly affected Russia. About 18 per cent of the soil in the country is unfit for farming, and many districts are dangerous to live in.

At present, there are different organizations and parties in Europe and America that actively work to protect the nature from the harm. They want to stop the damage that is done by man to the nature in the result of nuclear tests and throwing poisonous waste into the seas and rivers.

It is time we asked ourselves a question: What can I do to protect nature? If we want our children to live in the same world we live in, or in a better and healthier world, we must learn to protect the water, the air and the land from pollution.

8. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What will you see if you look down at the Earth from a plane?
2. What does everything alive on the Earth need?
3. Why did man try to invent machines and instruments?
4. Where is there much pollution today?
5. What pollutes water in the seas?
6. What pollutes the air we use?
7. What is the main threat to nature?
8. How much land in Belarus is unfit for farming?
9. What do different organizations in Europe and America do?
10. Are nuclear power stations necessary?

9. Закончите предложения:

1. If you look down at the Earth from a plane, ...
2. Everything what is alive on the Earth needs...
3. People are concerned about...
4. Many birds and fish die because...
5. Polluted air destroys...
6. Burning coal and oil leads to...
7. Modern industry production is...
8. Different organizations try to...

10. Правильно или неправильно:

1. The area of land is the same as the area of water on our planet.
2. Technical progress pollutes nature.
3. People are concerned about the future of the Earth.
4. The most important pollution problem is the land.
5. The ozone layer protects the Earth from the Sun.
6. People know how to protect the air, the water and the land from pollution.
7. The greater part of pollution comes from cars.

11. Работа с презентацией «Ecological problems».**12. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.****Практическое занятие № 26. Образование в России и Великобритании.**

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:**Основные источники:**

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:**1. Прочтите и переведите текст:****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.

2. Расскажите о системе образования в России.

3. Запомните слова и выражения, которые необходимо знать по данной теме:

compulsory – обязательная

nursery school – детский сад

exam – экзамен

subject – предмет

university – университет

private – частный

opportunity – возможность

to award – давать, присваивать

bachelor – бакалавр

master – магистр

4. Прочтите и переведите текст:

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

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land are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When does compulsory school begin?
2. How long does a child stay in compulsory school?
3. What subjects do children learn in Primary School?
4. What kind of exam do students have to take when they are 16?
5. Do students have to leave school at the age of 16 or to continue their studies?
6. How do private schools differ from the regular ones?
7. How many universities are there in England?
8. What is the Open University?
9. What kinds of degrees do universities award?

6. Расположите следующие утверждения под соответствующим заголовком: GB, Russia:

1. Children ages 6-7/17 attend school
2. Pupils do not wear school uniforms
3. Pupils have a lunch at school free of charge
4. School discipline is not very strict
5. Summer vacations from June to August
6. Education is divided into 4 stages
7. Children ages 5-16/18 attend school
8. Pupils have to wear school uniforms to school
9. Pupils eat a hot lunch at school
10. Pupils have exams at the ages of 7, 11, 13 and 16
11. There are state and private schools in the country
12. School discipline is very strict.

7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 27. Образование в США.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните слова и выражения, которые необходимо знать по данной теме:

compulsory – обязательный
to involve – включать
schooling – обучение в школе
to be divided into – делиться на
trimester – триместр
quarter – четверть
respectively – соответственно
to vary – варьироваться
to consist of – состоять из
elementary education – начальное образование

secondary education – среднее образование
 higher education – высшее образование
 notion – понятие
 preschool education – дошкольное образование
 to get acquainted with — знакомиться с
 nursery school – детский сад
 to aim – быть нацеленным
 to acquire the experience of association – получить опыт общения
 grade – класс
 General History – всеобщая история
 sex and drug education – сексуальное образование и уроки, посвященные изучению социальной роли наркотиков
 skill – навык
 goal – цель
 curriculum – расписание, учебный план
 specific – конкретный, определённый
 Social Studies – обществознание
 opportunity – возможность
 elective subject – предметы по выбору
 according to – в соответствии с
 guidance counselor – советник по профессиональной ориентации
 various – разнообразный
 freshman – новичок
 sophomore – студент второго курса колледжа или ученик 10-го класса средней школы
 junior – студент предпоследнего курса колледжа или ученик 11-го класса средней школы
 senior – студент последнего класса колледжа или ученик 12-го класса средней школы
 majority – большинство
 bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра
 master's degree – степень магистра
 to be engaged in – заниматься чем-либо
 research work – научно-исследовательская работа

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

EDUCATION IN THE USA

Education in the United States of America is compulsory for children from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18). It involves 12 years of schooling. A school year starts at the end of August or at the beginning of September and ends in late June or early July. The whole school year is divided into three terms/trimesters or four quarters. American students have winter, spring and summer holidays which last 2 or 3 weeks and 6 or 8 weeks, respectively. The length of the school year varies among the states as well as the day length. Students go to school 5 days a week.

The American education system consists of 3 basic components: elementary, secondary and higher education. There is also such a notion as preschool education. At the age of 4 or 5 children just get acquainted with the formal education in a nursery school. The preschool education programme aims to prepare children for elementary school through playing and help them to acquire the experience of association. It lasts for one year. Then they go to the first grade (or grade 1).

Elementary education starts when pupils are 6 years old. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes the following subjects: English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural sciences, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, wood or metal work. The education is mostly concentrated on the basic skills (speaking, reading, writing and arithmetic). Sometimes children also learn some foreign languages, general history and such new subjects as

drug and sex education. The main goal of elementary education is the general intellectual, social and physical development of a pupil from 5 to 12 or 15 years old.

Secondary education begins when children move on to high or secondary school in the ninth grade, where they continue their studies until the twelfth grade. The secondary school curriculum is built around specific subjects rather than general skills. Although there is always a number of basic subjects in the curriculum: English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Physical Education, the students have an opportunity to learn some elective subjects, which are not necessary for everybody. After the first two years of education they can select subjects according to their professional interests. The electives are to be connected with the students' future work or further education at university or college. Every high school has a special teacher – a guidance counselor who helps the students to choose these elective subjects. Moreover, he helps them with some social problems, too. The elective courses are different in various schools.

Members of each grade in high school have special names: students in the ninth grade are called freshmen, tenth graders are called sophomores, eleventh graders are juniors and as for twelfth graders, they are seniors.

After graduating from high schools the majority of the Americans go on studying at higher education establishments. In universities they have to study for four years to get a bachelor's degree. In order to get a master's degree they must study two years more and, besides, be engaged in a research work.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В США

Образование в Соединённых Штатах Америки обязательно для детей от 6 до 16 (или 18) лет. Оно подразумевает 12 лет учёбы в школе. Учебный год в Америке начинается в конце августа или в начале сентября, а заканчивается в конце июня или в начале июля. Учебный год состоит из трёх триместров или четырёх четвертей. Зимние, весенние и летние каникулы длятся 2-3 или 6-8 недель соответственно. Продолжительность учебного года и учебного дня варьируется в зависимости от штата. Дети учатся 5 дней в неделю и добираются до школы, как правило, на школьном автобусе.

Американская система образования состоит из трёх основообразующих компонентов: начального, среднего и высшего образования. Помимо этого, в Америке существует понятие дошкольного образования. В возрасте 4-5 лет дети только начинают знакомиться с образовательным процессом в детском саду. Цель программы дошкольного обучения – методом игры подготовить детей к начальной школе, помочь им получить опыт общения. Когда им исполняется 6 лет, они поступают в 1-й класс начальной школы.

Учебная программа начальной школы включает в себя следующие предметы: английский язык, арифметика, география, история США, природоведение, физкультура, пение, рисование, трудовое обучение. В основном акцент ставится на обучении базовым навыкам – разговорной речи, чтению, письму и арифметике. Иногда дети изучают какие-либо иностранные языки и всемирную историю, а также такие предметы, как сексуальное образование, и уроки, посвященные изучению социальной роли наркотических препаратов. Главная цель начального образования – всестороннее интеллектуальное, социальное и физическое развитие ребёнка в возрасте от 5 до 12 или 15 лет.

Среднее образование начинается, когда учащиеся переходят в старшую школу, в 9-й класс; затем они продолжают обучение до 12-го класса. Расписание средней школы больше нацелено на обучение конкретным предметам, нежели общим знаниям. И хотя в расписании всегда имеется набор базовых предметов – английский язык, математика, естествознание, обществознание и физкультура, – ребятам предоставляется возможность изучать предметы по выбору, которые не являются обязательными для всех учащихся. После первых двух лет обучения они выбирают предметы в соответствии со своими профессиональными интересами. Такие предметы должны быть связаны с будущей работой учащихся либо с последующим обучением в университете или колледже. В каждой средней школе есть специальный учитель – советник по профессиональной ориентации. Он помогает учащимся определиться с выбором предметов, а также даёт советы, относящиеся

к области социальных проблем. Курсы предметов на выбор различаются в зависимости от школы.

Учащиеся каждого класса старшей школы имеют свои особые имена: девятиклассники называются новичками, десятиклассники – второкурсниками, одиннадцатиклассники – студентами предпоследнего курса, а двенадцатиклассники – выпускниками.

По окончании старшей школы подавляющее число американцев продолжают обучение в высших учебных заведениях. В университетах молодые люди должны проучиться 4 года и сдать 4 зачёта, чтобы получить степень бакалавра. Для получения степени магистра нужно учиться ещё 2 года и заниматься научно-исследовательской работой. После этого студент может сделать ещё ряд необходимых работ, которые дадут ему возможность стать доктором наук.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. At what age do American students start and finish their compulsory education?
2. How are the school years called in the United States?
3. The length of the school year varies among the states, doesn't it?
4. What are the basic components of American education?
5. Do all children have to attend a nursery school?
6. When does elementary education start?
7. What is the main aim of elementary education?
8. The secondary school curriculum doesn't imply a number of basic subjects, does it?
9. What are elective subjects?
10. Who is a guidance counselor?

7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 28. Интернет в нашей жизни.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

WHAT IS INTERNET?

Nowadays more and more people are interested to be known about all events, in taking some information quickly. With the help of Internet, you can make it easily. Internet is a global network connecting millions of computers. More than 100 countries are linked into exchanges of information. Internet is accessed (доступен) by a user when there are computers connected by modems and telephone lines. There are several applications called Web browsers that make it easy to access доступ the World Wide Web. The most popular browsers are Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, Safari and Microsoft Internet Explorer.

WHAT IS E-MAIL?

E-mail is the abbreviation for electronic mail. Usually, it takes only a few seconds or minutes for mail to arrive. If you have any mailbox, you may have to check your electronic it periodically, although хотя many systems tell you when mail is received. After reading your mail, you can store хранить it in a text file, forward it to other users, or delete it.

HISTORY

It is hard to imagine our lives without Internet nowadays. It has become an important part of every person's life. It has drastically changed everything around. Originally, Internet was a military experiment in the USA of 60-s. Soon it became clear that everyone in the world could use it. Since the time of Internet appearance, many other media sources became unnecessary.

You can find the information you are looking for in 5 seconds. Just google it and here is the answer. It is very convenient for students, professionals, experts and all other people.

2. Переведите текст письменно:

Facebook – Social Network, founded in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg and his roommates while studying at Harvard University, including Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. Thanks to this site, Mark Zuckerberg became the youngest billionaire. At first website was named thefacebook.com, and was opened only to students of Harvard University, and then to other universities in Boston and then for students of all educational institutions of the United States. Beginning in September 2006 the site was opened to all users under the age of 13 years, having e-mail. Facebook has more than 600 million users. Facebook allows you to create a profile with photos, invite friends, communicate, and inform other users about statues. Facebook offers many features with which users can interact. Among the most popular – photo albums and a "wall" where friends can leave messages. A user can control the level of access to information posted on the profile, and determine who has access to one or another part. The most popular search engines in Europe – the American Google. Russian website "Yandex" is in third place.

3. Прочтите текст и выполните задание:

THE RICHEST MFN IN THE WORLD

Everyone has heard about Bill Gates, the icon of American business and the richest man in the world. Microsoft, the business he started with a friend in 1975, has become the world largest computer software company.

Bill Gates was born on the 28th of October 1955 in Seattle, USA. Seattle was once famous for producing Boeing aircraft, but is now better known as the home of Microsoft. From his parents Bill got a good business sense and a quick mind. His father is a lawyer and his late mother was a teacher and then a company director.

At school, Bill soon showed that he was very intelligent. His favourite subjects were Maths and Science. At 13, he got interested in computers. Bill Gates and his friend Paul Allen were soon spending all their time writing programmes and learning about computers instead of doing their homework.

After finishing school in 1973, Bill went to Harvard, America's most famous university. Most of the time he worked on the computers in the university laboratory. The next year, he and Paul Allen wrote an operating programme for first microcomputer. Bill knew, even then, that he would revolutionize the world of computing and he left Harvard before finishing his studies.

The two friends started Microsoft in 1975, and very soon it became a business success. In 1980, Gates bought a small company that produced an operating system called DOS. He made some changes to it and renamed it MS-DOS. He sold the rights to use this system to IBM. Since 1980 MS-DOS has been the standard operating system for all PCs. Microsoft has also developed such well-known programmes as Windows, Excel and Internet Explorer.

Bill's dream to computerize everything – TVs, telephones, lights, even the way you cook dinner... One reason for his success is that Bill has always been very ambitious and hardworking. This has not left him much time for a normal personal life, but in 1994 he married Melinda French, a Microsoft employee. The couple has two children: a daughter, born in 1996, and a son, born in 1999. Bill Gates has written two books, *The Road Ahead* (1995) and *Business and the Speed of Thought* (1999). Both books are bestsellers. Bill does not have much free time, but when he has a chance he likes playing golf and bridge. He is also fond of reading about science.

For such a rich person, his life is simple, and he spends very little on himself. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation have already given \$300 million to charity, and he says he plans to give away almost all of his wealth when he retires.

4. Выберите правильное слово или словосочетание:

1. From his parents Bill Gates got ...
 - a) a large fortune
 - b) a good business sense
 - c) a pair of microcomputer
2. At school Bill spent most of his time ...
 - a) doing his homework
 - b) reading books
 - c) learning about computers
3. Many years ago Bill Gates bought a small company that produced ...
 - a) microcomputers
 - b) operating systems
 - c) operating programmes
4. When Bill Gates has free time he ...
 - a) plays golf and bridge
 - b) listens to music
 - c) plays with his children

5. Закончите предложения:

1. At school Bill's favourite subjects were ...
2. Bill left Harvard before finishing his studies as ...
3. Bill's dream is ...
4. One reason for Bill's success is ...
5. Bill is very generous when ...

6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие №29. Культура и традиции России.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA

There are many national holidays in Russia, when people all over the country do not work and have special celebrations. The main holidays are New Year's Day, Women's Day, May Day, Victory Day, and Independence Day.

The first holiday of the year is New Year's Day. People see the New Year in at midnight on the 31st of December. They greet the New Year with champagne and listen to the Kremlin chimes beating 12 o'clock. There are many New Year traditions in Russia. In every home there is a New Year tree glittering with coloured lights and decorations. Children always wait for Father Frost to come and give them a present. Many people consider New Year's Day to be a family holiday. Nevertheless, the young prefer to have New Year parties of their own.

A renewed holiday in our country is Christmas. It is celebrated on the 7th of January. It is a religious holiday and many people go to church services on that day.

On the 8th of March, we celebrate Women's Day when men are supposed to do everything about the house, cook all the meals and give women flowers.

The greatest national holiday in our country is Victory Day. On the 9th of May, 1945, our army completely defeated the German fascists and the Great Patriotic War ended. We will never forget our grandfathers and grandmothers who died to defend our Motherland. We honour their memory with a minute of silence and put flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Independence Day is a new holiday in our country. On the 12th of June, 1992, the first President of Russia was elected.

We also celebrate Day of the Defender of Motherland on the 23d of February, Easter, Day of Knowledge and many professional holidays, which are not public holidays and banks, offices, and schools do not close.

2. Соотнесите даты и праздники:

a) 1 January	1. Russia Day
b) 7 January	2. Orthodox Christmas
c) February/March	3. Pancake week
d) 23 February	4. New Year Holiday
e) 8 March	5. Victory day
f) March/April	6. Day of people's Unity
g) 1 May	7. Easter
h) 9 May	8. International Women's Day
i) 12 June	9. Day of Spring and Labour
j) 4 November	10. The Motherland Defender's day

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are the three types of holidays in Russia?
2. What are family holidays? How does your family celebrate them?
3. What are the state holidays in Russia?
4. What is the major holiday in the country? What do Russians do on this day? What are the traditions of this holiday?
5. What is Victory Day and when is it celebrated?
6. What do religious holidays include?
7. What foreign holidays celebrations are there in Russia?
8. What are your favourite holidays?

4. Заполните пробелы следующими словами и словосочетаниями:

flags and slogans / holiday / military parade / the 9th of May / the Great Patriotic War / the streets and squares

1. In Russia and other countries Victory Day, or, is one of the great holidays of the year.
2. It is the of all people.
3. In all the towns there are in the streets, in the shop windows and on the front of large buildings.
4. On Victory Day there are meetings and demonstrations of the veterans who fought in.....
5. On that day there usually is in all big cities of our country.
6. There are many people in, at theatres, cinemas and concert halls.

5. Сопоставьте праздники и их описание:

1. ... is a night when people have parties and stay up until midnight to see the New Year in.
a) New Year b) Christmas c) New Year's Eve
2. ... is a very happy day with decorated fir-tree and presents.
a) Christmas b) New Year c) Easter
3. ... is a day when pupils and students start the new academic year.
a) Labour Day b) Easter c) The Day of Knowledge
4. ... is a religious holiday when people have parties, light candles and give each other presents.
a) New Year b) Christmas c) The Day of Knowledge
5. ... is a religious holiday when people have gatherings eating dyed eggs, pasha and kulich.
a) Christmas b) New Year c) Easter
6. ... is a day when people play jokes on friends.
a) New Year b) April Fool's Day c) Christmas
7. ... is a holiday when people honour members of the armed forces.
a) Labour Day b) Day of the Defender of Motherland c) New Year
8. ... is a day when people honour women by giving those flowers and presents.

- a) Women's Day b) Labour Day c) Easter
9. ... is a holiday when people have parades and ceremonies to honour those who died in the Great Patriotic War.
- a) Women's Day b) Victory Day c) May Day
10. ... is a holiday when people dress up in costumes of ghosts and witches and have fun.
- a) Maslenitsa b) Easter c) Halloween
- 6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

Практическое занятие № 30. Праздники и обычаи в Великобритании.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Агабекян И.П. Английский язык: учебное пособие для СПО. Ростов на/Д.: Феникс, 2015.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

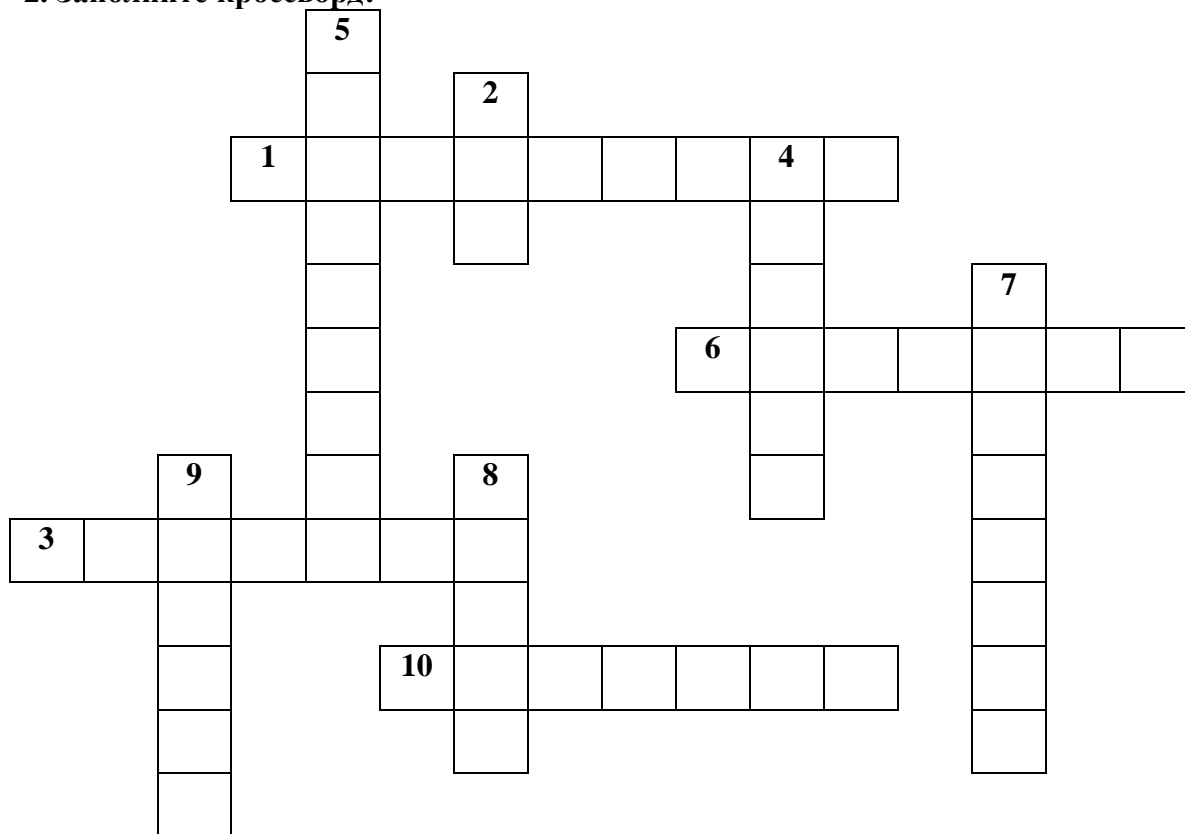
Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите диалог:

CUSTOMS AND HOLIDAYS

- I heard there are some interesting customs and holidays in Great Britain. I would like you to remind me of some of them.
- Why not tell you about Christmas. It is a wonderful holiday; I can tell you first, when is it celebrated? What is it taken up with?
- It is regularly celebrated on the 25th of December and it is taken up with the New Year coming.
- I guess it is not an ordinary holiday.
- Yes, you are quite right. Every Englishman is fussy about Christmas.
- You want to say that people lose their heads waiting for Christmas.
- That is it. Every family has a Christmas tree, prepares famous turkey and looks forward Boxing Day, it is on December 26. When everybody receives Christmas presents. Except this holiday there are some others in English speaking countries: Bonfire Night, May Day, Thanksgiving Day (in America) Independence Day etc. but as far as I am concerned Kazakhstan has also many customs and holidays? Can you tell me something?
- With pleasure. There are many of valued holidays in my country. One of them is certainly Nauriz.
- When did it come into existence?
- You see, it is a very ancient holiday. However, up to date we did not know much about it. Nevertheless, when our country received independence. Nauriz became one of the most well – known and favorite holidays in our Republic.
- When it is celebrated and what does it mean.
- It is celebrated on March 22 and means the spring coming.
- I am inclined to think, that there are some special preparations for it?
- You are quite right. The families get together, cook tasty national dishes, and organize different sport and music completions.
- What are the others customs and holidays. Are any of them?
- No doubt! They are Independence Day, The Day of Republic, interesting wedding customs, and others.
- Well, I see, our countries have many interesting events and to my mind. It is useful to exchange them.

2. Заполните кроссворд:



1. The main thing Englishman's house.
2. A popular English drink.
3. The most popular indoor activity in Britain.
4. For breakfast most people have
5. The national flag of UK is called
6. English people like to talk about it.
7. The most popular holiday in UK.
8. This word reminded that no fighting was allowed in the house.
9. Englishmen are very... .
10. A popular market in London.

3. Заполните пробелы, используя слова из таблицы:

Britain	North Sea	Ben Nevis	constituent
Greenwich	Channel	units	part

1. The United Kingdom is located between the Atlantic Ocean and the ___.
2. It is separated from the continent by the English ___, 34 km wide.
3. Its total area of 244,035 km² is shared by four ___ units.
4. The four constituent ___ are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
5. The distance from the southern coast to the ___ North of Scotland is less than 1000 km.
6. The widest ___ of Great Britain is less than 500 km.
7. The prime meridian of zero passes through the Old Observatory at ___, near London.
8. The highest point in the British Isles is ___.

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 31. Праздники и обычаи в США.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Агабекян И.П. Английский язык: учебное пособие для СПО. Ростов на/Д.: Феникс, 2015.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите:

HOLIDAYS IN THE US

Federal holiday in the US is a day when workers have a paid day-off from their jobs. Some holidays are not federal holidays but are very popular holidays to celebrate.

January

The first day of January is New Year's Day. People in the US sometimes spend this day watching college football games and parades. On the third Monday in January, Americans celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday. Martin Luther King taught people to use peaceful demonstrations to change laws, instead of violence. Many laws were changed because of his work.

February

February 14th is Saint Valentine's Day. In the US, today people send cards called valentines, flowers, chocolates or small gifts to their friends. Presidents' Day (birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln) is celebrated on the 3rd Monday of February. Americans call George Washington "the father of the country". He was elected the first president. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president. Lincoln gave Negro slaves freedom with the Emancipation Proclamation.

March

March 17th is St. Patrick's Day. This holiday comes from Ireland because St. Patrick was the Irish saint. Many people celebrate this holiday by wearing green clothes in honor of St. Patrick. Some people even drink green beer!

April

Easter is a Christian holiday that is celebrated on a Sunday between March 22nd and April 25th. Christians celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ. In the US, people attend religious services and family picnics.

May

Mother's Day on the second Sunday in May is a holiday to remember mothers with cards, flowers and presents.

June

Flag Day on June 14th is the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag in 1777. The third Sunday in June is Father's Day in the United States. This is a day when people remember their fathers with presents and cards.

July

The Fourth of July is a very important holiday in the US. Americans celebrate the independence of the thirteen American colonies from Great Britain and signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. This holiday is the "birthday of the United States of America". Americans celebrate this day with fireworks and parades.

August

In August there are no holidays to celebrate. Many families go on vacation or have picnics or go to the beach.

September

Labor Day, celebrated on the first Monday in September honors all working people in the US and Canada.

October

The 2nd Monday of October is Columbus Day, celebrating the historic trip of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. Columbus was Italian and this holiday is especially important to Italian-Americans.

October 31st is Halloween. Children in costumes go from house to house saying "trick or treat". The treat is usually a candy and tricks are rarely done. A symbol of Halloween is the jack-o-lantern, which is made of a pumpkin.

November

Thanksgiving Day is the 4th Thursday in November. On this day Americans remember how the Indians helped the Pilgrims by teaching them how to farm and hunt. On this day, they give thanks for their food, their country, and their families.

December

December 25th is Christmas. Many people decorate their houses with Christmas trees and lights and give presents to each other. Children hang stockings for Santa Claus to fill with gifts. As you can see the US is a country of many holidays!

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are the famous persons whose birthdays are celebrated in the U.S. Tell what they are famous for.
2. What are holidays in our country that are not celebrated in the U.S.?
3. What do all the holidays in December have in common in different countries?
4. Tell about holidays that we celebrate in Russia.
5. What is your favorite holiday in Russia?

3. Прочтите и закончите предложения:

1. The United States' birthday is on _____
2. February 14 is _____
3. People remember George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in _____
4. Martin Luther King fought _____ against black Americans.
5. The first Monday in September is _____
6. People wear ghost costumes on _____
7. Americans eat pumpkin pie on _____
8. Columbus called Native Americans Indians because he thought he was in _____
9. Americans observe a moment of silence on _____
10. The last Monday in May is _____

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 32. Магазины и покупки.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровая Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

SHOPPING IN THE USA

Americans go shopping in four main types of stores: supermarkets, grocery stores, convenience stores and delis.

Supermarkets are the largest. They often have a wide variety of dairy products, cereals, bread and baked goods, prepared, canned and frozen food, ice cream and desserts, paper products, film and much more. You can also develop film in supermarkets. Prices are usually marked on the packages or on signs near the goods. There are usually carts and baskets, so you can carry the goods, which you have chosen, around the store. Usually supermarkets have several cashiers. In general, they are open Monday to Friday from 9 am to 6 pm, and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 pm. Some supermarkets are open on Sundays as well.

Grocery stores are smaller than supermarkets. As a rule, they carry most of the same types of products, but in smaller quantity and less variety. Prices are usually similar to those in the supermarkets. In general, grocery stores work the same hours as supermarkets.

Convenience stores are called this because of their hours of operation — usually from at least 7 am to 12 pm and sometimes round the clock. They usually carry a very limited selection of goods and brands.

Delis usually carry only cold cuts (sliced ham, turkey, salami, chicken, roast beef and cheese) to use in sandwiches, breads, beverages and condiments. Some delis also carry selections of prepared foods and other items.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. How often do you go shopping?
3. Who do you often go shopping with?
4. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices?
5. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image?
6. What store do you like best and what store do you like least?
7. Do you sometimes buy second-hand things?
8. Do you sometimes buy things that you do not need?
9. Do your parents give you pocket money?
 - a. How much?
 - b. What do you use it for?
 - c. How often do they give it to you?
10. How much did you spend yesterday?
11. What is the most expensive thing you have ever bought?
12. How much do you usually spend each month on food?
13. Have you ever found any money? If so, what did you do with it?
14. If someone gave you a million dollars, what would you do with it?
15. What is something that you want to buy, but do not have enough money to buy.

3. Составьте кроссворд по теме.

4. Переведите письменно:

In Great Britain people use pounds (£) and pence (p). The coins are 1 penny, 2 pence, 5 pence, 10 pence, 20 pence and 50 pence. There are also £1 and £2 coins. The coins are round. Nevertheless, two coins have seven sides. The little coin with seven sides is the 20-pence coin and the big: one with seven sides is the 50-pence coin. There is a portrait of the Queen of England on every coin. There are £5, £10, £20, and £50 banknotes.

In the USA, people use dollars and cents. American coins are sometimes called change. Each coin has its own name. A one-cent coin is called a penny. A 5-cent coin is called a nickel. A 10-cent coin is called a dime. A 25-cent coin is a quarter. There are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100-dollar banknotes in the USA. You can see a portrait of an American president on one side and a picture of a famous building on the other.

5. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание

Практическое занятие № 33. Еда, прием пищи.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите текст:

MEALS

There are four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It is at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and consists of porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs – boiled or fried, bread and butter with marmalade or jam. Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. Instead of porridge, they may have fruit juice, or they may prefer biscuits.

The usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. This meal starts with soup or fruit juice. Then follows some meat or poultry with potatoes – boiled or fried, carrots and beans. Then a pudding comes. Instead of the pudding, they may prefer cheese and biscuits. Last of all coffee – black or white. Englishmen often drink something at lunch. Water is usually on the table. Some prefer juice or lemonade.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea. On the table there is tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam. Friends and visitors are often present at tea.

Dinner is the fourth meal of the day. The usual time is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together. Dinner usually consists of soup, fish or meat with vegetables – potatoes, green beans, carrot and cabbage, sweet pudding, fruit salad, ice cream or cheese and biscuits. Then after a talk, they have black or white coffee.

This is the order of meals among English families. However, the greater part of the people in the towns, and nearly all country-people, has dinner in the middle of the day instead of lunch. They have tea a little later – between 5 and 6 o'clock, and then in the evening, before going to bed, they have supper.

Therefore, the four meals of the day are either breakfast, dinner, tea, supper; or breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner.

2. Выполните тест:

Choose the wrong answer:

1) English take four meals a day. 2) In England breakfast time is between 10 and 11. 3) Some people like to drink tea, but others prefer coffee. 4) The traditional British breakfast is porridge with milk and salt or sugar, eggs. 5) Tea is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called 5 o'clock tea.

Match the names of the Russian dishes with their descriptions:

1. Pelmeni	a) Thin fruit jelly желе made from fruit or berry juice and potato flour.
2. Vinaigrette	b) Pudding is made of oats, rice, and buckwheat.
3. Shchi	c) Meat soup with fresh or sauerkraut квашенная cabbage.
4. Kasha	d) Small meat pies boiled in water.

5. Kissel	e) Russia salad; it is a mixture of vegetables, boiled and chopped.
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Choose the right translation of the Russian proverbs:

1. A spoon is dear when lunchtime is near.

- a) Дорого яичко к Великому дню.
- b) Обед дорог, когда есть ложка.
- c) Дорога ложка к обеду.
- d) Завтраками сыт не будешь.

2. One with a plough плуг, seven with a spoon.

- a) Один с ложкой, а семеро – с поварёшкой.
- b) Один с поварёшкой, а семеро – с ложкой.
- c) Семеро одного не ждут.
- d) Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь.

3. A home is made by pies, not by walls.

- a) Дом украшают пироги, а не стены.
- b) Дома и солома еда.
- c) Изба красна не углами, а пирогами.
- d) Первому гостю первое место и красная ложка.

4. The first pancake is always a flop.

- a) Первый блин всегда комом.
- b) Попытка не пытка.
- c) Последняя капля переполняет чашу.
- d) Слезами горю не поможешь.

5. Every vegetable has its season.

- a) Каждый сезон имеет свой овощ.
- b) Каждый купец свой товар хвалит.
- c) Хрен редьки не слаще.
- d) Всякому овощу своё время.

4. Вставьте пропущенные буквы:

Sup..er, afterno..n, sandwic..es, l..nch, s..up, me..t.

5. Закончите предложения:

- 1. In England breakfast ... nine.
- 2. Many English working ... in the daytime.
- 3. Some people ...
- 4. For dinner they ...

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1. How many meals do English take a day?
- 2. What meal is the biggest in any English families?
- 3. Have any English their dinner late in the evening?
- 4. What do any English eat for dinner?

7. Согласитесь с данными высказываниями или опровергните их:

- 1. The English take four meals a day.
- 2. In England breakfast time is between nine and twelve.
- 3. Some English working class families eat dinner in the daytime.
- 4. Lunch is the biggest meal of the day in all English families.
- 5. People in England never eat sandwiches.
- 6. English people have soup for breakfast.
- 7. It's good to have a walk after supper.
- 8. The English proverb says, "After supper sleep a while, after dinner walk a mile".

8. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 34. Планирование времени.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

HOW I ORGANISE MY TIME

It's of the vital importance for me to have a strict timetable and manage my time reasonably. So I have some methods of time budgeting and fitting all the things into my week.

Firstly, I don't rely on my memory alone. I always write a so-called 'to-do list' for each day, preferably the night before or the first thing in the morning. Then I decide on the best order to do things. I usually use numbers to signal which things on my list are the most urgent or important. And if there is a deadline, I always write the date of it. So I always try to finish the task by it.

I'd say that things don't always go according to the plan, that's why I allow myself to reconsider the numbers of things I'd hope to do originally. This allows me to do the plannings more realistically. Another thing is that if I'm really convinced that what I have to do is essential, it will be easier for me to say 'no' to things I'm not responsible for. The following thing is that I always remember that my energy level greatly depends on the time of the day. As for me, I'm a morning bird, so it's far easier to do important tasks in the morning. That's why I'm not too critical to myself in the evenings. And if I'm too bored or sick and tired of doing something, I try not to waste my precious time because perfection is attainable anyway.

The next method is the following. If I can't fit all my activities into my timetable, I always try multitasking. I try to do the ironing while watching TV, study my test while having a meal or I just mentally run through the things I'm trying to learn while I'm taking a shower. When there's a job I really dread doing, I don't keep putting it off. I often make so-called 'holes' in it by breaking it into smaller tasks and set a time limit.

So this is how I budget my time. It isn't difficult at all if you don't aim at being perfect and allowing some time for mistakes. Don't procrastinate and you'll succeed.

2. Расскажите о том, как вы планируете свое время.

3. Прочтите и переведите диалог:

WEEKEND PLANS

- Helen, do you know our office is organizing a trip to the island? Are you coming?
- Oh, that sounds great! Is it this weekend?
- No, the next one. Do you have any plans for the next Saturday and Sunday?
- What a pity! It's not possible. I already have some big plans.
- That's sad. So you won't be coming then?
- I'm really sorry but it's my sister's anniversary. She will be hosting a big party. We are expecting a big family gathering next weekend: grandparents, uncles and aunts, cousins, nieces and nephews.
- I understand. Well, have much fun then!
- Thanks. I hope so. And how about you, Mark? Are you going to the island?
- Sure. Most of our staff is going. And we'll miss you there.

- I'm pleased to hear that. And do you have any special plans for this weekend? Are you going to spend it with your family?
- Right you are. The weather is nice, so I think I'll take the kids to the beach on Saturday. We'll go swimming, make sandcastles and play volleyball. And I'm going to take my wife out to dinner at a very nice Italian restaurant in the evening.
- How sweet of you. Have a great time there!
- Thank you. On Sunday I'll take my kids to the zoo and we're going to spend the afternoon at the fun fair.
- That's fantastic! I am afraid my weekend will be much quieter. I'll do some shopping first and probably catch a movie with my friends on Saturday night. As for Sunday... well, I'm going to play tennis in the morning and then I'll go out for a drink with my sister. So, you see - nothing special at all.
- Your plans sound awesome, Helen! Enjoy your weekend!

ПЛАНЫ НА ВЫХОДНЫЕ

- Хелен, ты знаешь, что наш офис организует поездку на остров? Ты едешь?
- О, здорово звучит! В эти выходные?
- Нет, в следующие. У тебя есть какие-то планы на следующие субботу и воскресенье?
- Как жалко! Это невозможно. У меня уже большие планы.
- Печально. Значит, ты не поедешь?
- Очень сожалею, но у моей сестры годовщина. Она устраивает дома большую вечеринку. Мы ожидаем большую семейную встречу в следующие выходные: бабушка с дедушкой, дяди и тети, кузены, племянницы и племянники.
- Понимаю. Что ж, желаю вам хорошо повеселиться!
- Спасибо. Надеюсь на это. А что насчет тебя, Марк? Ты поедешь на остров?
- Конечно. Большая часть коллектива поедет. И нам будет тебя не хватать.
- Приятно это слышать. А на эти выходные у тебя есть какие-то особые планы? Собираешься провести их с семьей?
- Ты права. Погода хорошая, поэтому думаю, что возьму детей на пляж в субботу. Пойдем поплаваем, будем строить замки на песке и играть в волейбол. И я собираюсь пригласить свою жену на ужин в хороший итальянский ресторан вечером.
- Как мило с твоей стороны. Приятного вам отдыха!
- Спасибо. В воскресенье я возьму детей в зоопарк, а днем мы будем в парке аттракционов.
- Фантастика! Боюсь, что мои выходные будут гораздо спокойнее. Сначала я займусь покупками и, наверное, успею в кино с подругами в субботу вечером. А в воскресенье... ну, я собираюсь поиграть утром в теннис, а потом мы сходим куда-нибудь с сестрой посидеть за бокалом вина. Видишь – совсем ничего особенного.
- У тебя классные планы, Хелен! Наслаждайся выходными!

4. Составьте свой диалог о планах на выходные.

5. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 35. Изобретатели и изобретения.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

INVENTORS AND THEIR INVENTIONS

1. Shrapnel – kind of an artillery shell. It is named in honor of Henry Shrapnel (1761-1842) – British Army officer.
2. Hugo Schmeisser – a famous German arms designer. He designed automatic rifle StG 44 during the Second World War.
3. Sandwich was named after John Montagu, Earl Sandwich (1718-1792).
4. The saxophone was designed in 1842 by the Belgian Adolphe Sax music master and patented it four years later.
5. "Rubik's Cube" was invented in 1974 by Hungarian sculptor and professor of architecture Erno Rubik.
6. Belgian brothers Émile and Leon Nagant developed Nagant revolver. Nagant revolver was used in many countries at the end of XIX – the middle of the XX century.
7. Mauser K96 – German pistol, designed in 1895. In Russia, Mauser became very popular. Fidel Mauser headed experimental arms factory "Mauser".
8. The American gunsmith Maxim developed Maxim machine gun in 1883. Maxim machine gun was widely used during the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902, World War I and World War II.
9. Oliver Winchester – American businessperson. In 1855, he bought firm Smith & Wesson and switched to production of weapons, mostly hunting, which is often called by his name.
10. Whatman paper – white paper. Distinguished by high resistance to abrasion. James Whatman paper manufacturer made it in the middle 1750s in England.
11. An American colonel, a hero of the Civil War Berdan, developed Berdan rifle.
12. Strass – imitation gemstone made of glass, from the name of the inventor, the jeweler Georg Strasse (1701-1773).
13. Walter – a pistol, called by the name of the manufacturer.
14. Browning – gun manufacturing company of the same name, the name of its founder, Belgian gunsmith John Moses Browning (1855-1926).

2. Заполните таблицу:

invention	inventor	profession
1. the ball-point pen		
2. Rolls-Royce car		
3. pasteurization		
4. waterproof raincoat		
5. the bowler hat		
6. the pistol with a barrel		
7. the diesel engine		
8. the counter of radioactivity		
9. the telegraphic alphabet		
10. alphabet and font for blind person		

3. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 36. Интернет.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:**1. Запишите и выучите слова и выражения, которые необходимо знать по данной теме:**

aircraft – самолет	international – международный
amusement – развлечение	message – сообщение
consider – считать, расценивать	package – посылка
correspondence – переписка	parcel – пакет, почтовое отправление
deliver – доставлять	post – почта, отправлять по почте
delivery – доставка	rapid – быстрый
destination – место назначения	reliable – надежный
exchange letters – переписываться, обмениваться письмами	track – отслеживать
global – всемирный	tracking number – номер слежения
insert – вставлять	transactions – перевод
	vehicle – наземное транспортное средство

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:**THE INTERNET**

The Internet, or the Net, as it is more often called in the English-speaking countries, is considered to be one of the most important inventions of the twentieth century. Some people say that it is like having thousands of consultants who are ready to answer any of your questions.

It is a cheap and reliable source of information – and not only that. You can also send documents all over the world, sample new music, visit museums all over the world, read books, exchange letters with your friends in another continent and receive their answer in a quarter of an hour, sell and buy things, play games, read the latest news and do a lot of other things.

But one shouldn't treat the Net as means of amusement when there is nothing else to do. In fact, the Internet has nowadays become a very important means of business correspondence, financial transactions, marketing, and much more. In fact, in the nearest future it will become as (or more) important as fax or telephone.

The Internet stands for *international network* of computers that are linked together to exchange information. The computers are joined through high-speed connections. To get on the Net, all you have to do is to connect your PC to any of these networked computers via an Internet Access Provider. The Net has capabilities for cheap, global and immediate communication. It may grow to dominate areas of publishing, news and education, banking and customer support.

3. Прочтите и переведите диалог:**SENDING A LETTER**

Not long ago Vlad applied for a grant from an American university. He was sure he had all chances to win this grant. Soon he got a message that the board at the University had sent him the application documents and forms to fill in. The letter having been posted by FedEx, the board informed him about the tracking number. Vlad doesn't know what this means, so he asks Boris, his brother-in-law, about FedEx.

Vlad: Hi, Boris, I have got a little problem.

Boris: What is it? What is the matter?

Vlad: I saw you receive a parcel with a sign FedEx several times.

Boris: Well, I use their service quite often. Why are you asking?

Vlad: You see, I must get a letter sent by FedEx, and I don't know what I am to do.

Boris: You know, it is rather simple. FedEx is an American company specializing in delivering letters, parcels and goods. In fact, it is a carrier service, or an express transportation company. There are quite a lot of companies of this kind all over the world, say, DHL, FedEx, German Parcel, etc.

Vlad: Then, in what way are they different from traditional postal service?

Boris: In fact, there is a great difference. To begin with, they are more reliable than the regular post. Having something really important to be sent, you'd better use the service of such company, though their services are not cheap.

Vlad: Does FedEx deliver internationally, being an American company?

Boris: Of course, they do. If I am not mistaken, they have representative offices in more than 200 countries.

Vlad: Have they, really? Then, I think, I am sure to receive the documents very soon. But then there is one more question: they have supplied me with the tracking number. What is it needed for?

Boris: Oh, using this number you can track your letter.

Vlad: Where can I track it?

Boris: In the Internet, of course. Just go to FedEx homepage and insert the number you received. You'll get the complete information about where your package is and when it is going to be at your destination. It is interesting sometimes to see that your parcel travels through so many countries to reach you.

Vlad: Do you want to say that their delivery is slower than a usual post service?

Boris: Why do you think so?

Vlad: You said it travels to many countries ...

Boris: No, it is very fast. They choose the best way to deliver. They have their own aircraft and vehicles.

Vlad: It is really very interesting. I wish I knew this before. Now I'd better go and track my parcel.

4. Переведите диалог на английский язык. Translate into English.

- Куда ты идешь?
- Я иду на почту. У меня есть подруга, которая живет в США.
- Вы давно переписываетесь?
- Уже год.
- Ты часто отправляешь ей письма?
- Довольно часто.
- А вы не пробовали переписываться с помощью Интернета? Это очень удобный способ передачи сообщений, быстрый и очень надежный.
- Неплохая идея, только у меня нет дома компьютера.
- Но ты можешь отправлять письма из компьютерного клуба.
- Хорошо. Надо будет узнать ее электронный адрес.
- Where are you going?
- I'm going to the post office. I've got a friend, she lives in the USA.
- How long have you been pen-friends with her?
- Already a year.
- Do you often send letters to her?
- Rather often.
- Did you try to exchange letters via Internet? It's very convenient means of exchange messages: fast and very reliable.
- It's not a bad idea, but I have no PC at home.
- But you can send letters from a computer club.
- OK. I need to know her e-mail address.

5. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 37. Освоение космоса.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

For thousands of years man dreamed of flying to the stars. On April 12 every year, the Russian people celebrate Cosmonautics Day in memory of the first space flight in the world, which was made by Russian citizen Yuri Gagarin.

Here are three main dates in the history of space exploration.

October 4 in 1957, the Soviet Union sent the first sputnik in the world into space. The Soviet spacecraft Luna-2 round the Moon in 1959. The same year Luna-3 photographed the far side of the moon. April 12 in 1961 the soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin went into space and makes one orbit round the Earth in his spaceship Vostok-1. Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman-cosmonaut to make a space flight. Aleksey Leonov walked in outer space 1965 "Voskhod-2".

On July 16, 1969 from Cape Canaveral launched the American ship "Apollo-11" with a crew of Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin Aldrin. On July 21 in 1969, the American astronauts Armstrong and Alidrin land on the Moon. They remained on the lunar surface for 21 hours and 36 minutes. All time pilot Michael Collins was expecting them to lunar orbit in ship. Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon. The USA has spent 5 successful expeditions to the moon.

Since Yuri Gagarin's flight, Russian space science and engineering have come a long way. Russian has launched more than 2300 different space ships. Unmanned sputniks are used in the exploration of outer space. It is well known that Russian cosmonauts hold the record for the longest time in space (Sergei Krikalev – 803 days for the six flights).

Space travel – a dangerous and difficult profession. Since the beginning of the era of space, travel in space and in preparation for space flight on Earth killed 22 cosmonauts and astronauts. Their names are: Valentin Bondarenko (USSR) – a member of the first group of cosmonauts (died in the fire for 20 days before Gagarin's flight 1961), Vladimir Komarov (USSR) – "Soyuz-1" (crashed while returning to Earth due to failure of the parachute system 1967), George Dobrovolsky, Viktor Pachaev, Vladislav Volkov (all from the USSR) – "Soyuz-11" (killed while returning to Earth 1971) and others.

Voskhod 2 – Pavel Belyayev, commander and Alexei Leonov, pilot. They spent three days in the forest, until they were found in March 1965.

2. Переведите письменно:

YURI ALEKSEYEVICH GAGARIN

He was a Soviet pilot and cosmonaut. He was the first human to journey into space on 12 April 1961. Gagarin became an international celebrity. Yuri Gagarin was born in the village near Gzhatsk on 9 March 1934. His parents worked on a collective farm. His father was a carpenter. Yuri was the third of four children. In 1951, Gagarin graduated from a vocational school in Lyubertsy near Moscow. Yuri Gagarin attended an aero club. Gagarin learned to fly a light aircraft. Then he entered military flight training at the Orenburg Pilot's School. While there, he met Valentina Goryacheva, whom he married in 1957. They had two daughters. In 1960, Yuri Gagarin was chosen with 19 other pilots for the Soviet space program. On April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin flew into space and spent 108 minutes there. It was the first time in history that the Russian spaceship "Vostok" with the man on board was in space. After his flight, he visited many countries and saw millions of people. On 27 March 1968, while on a training flight from Chkalovsky

Air Base, he and flight instructor Vladimir Seryogin were tragically killed in a test plane MiG-15 crash.

3. Подведение итогов занятия, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 38. Профессии.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Составьте слова:

heecatr
corotd
ctabaro
noclw

rakbe
refmar
marnfie
nesur

2. Угадайте профессию:

1. Who works in a field?
2. Who works with computers?
3. Who helps sick animals?
4. Who helps children to learn?
5. Who takes pictures of famous people?

6. Who makes new cars?
7. Who flies in a spaceship?
8. Who helps doctors?
9. Who flies in airplanes?
10. Who can play tricks?

3. Соотнесите слова и предложения:

1. a teacher
2. a doctor
3. a policeman
4. a clown
5. a postman
6. a dancer
7. a fireman
8. a baker
9. a dentist
10. a pupil

- a) He bakes bread.
- b) He works in a circus.
- c) He takes care of our teeth.
- d) He fights fires.
- e) She studies at school.
- f) He delivers letters.
- g) She gives pupils homework.
- h) He helps sick people.
- i) He protects people.
- j) She works in a theatre.

4. Исправьте предложения:

1. Doctors teach children.
2. A nurse helps doctors.
3. A pilot drives a car.
4. A farmer works on a farm.
5. Teachers work at school.

6. A fireman brings letters.
7. Workers bake bread.
8. A programmer fights fires.
9. Dancers work in the hospital.
10. Clowns work in the circus.

5. Заполните пропуски словами: *fights, drives, work, helps, bakes, brings, flies, protects, play, take care of*:

1. A postman ... letters.
2. Clowns ... tricks in the circus.
3. A policeman ... people.
4. A fireman ... fires.
5. My mother ... cakes well.

6. His father ... a car.
7. I ... my teeth.
8. An astronaut ... in a spaceship.
9. Teachers ... at school.
10. A vet ... sick animals.

6. Запишите и выучите слова и выражения, которые необходимо знать по данной теме:

1. tough decision – сложное решение
2. salary – жалование, заработная плата
3. wage – заработная плата
4. do what you love and the money will follow – занимайся любимым делом, а деньги последуют
5. passionate – влюбленный
6. to succeed – достигать цели, преуспевать; иметь успех
7. to equal – равняться
8. well-paid job – хорошо оплачиваемая работа
9. to stand one's ground – проявлять твердость, стоять на своем
10. employer – работодатель
11. employee – служащий, работающий по найму
12. self-employment – самостоятельная предпринимательская деятельность
13. to own a business – владеть делом / предприятием
14. enterprising – предприимчивый, деятельный, инициативный
15. nine-to-five job – работа полный рабочий день
16. to appeal – привлекать
17. to start / set up a business – открывать дело
18. complicated – сложный, запутанный
19. work schedule – рабочий график
20. to suit – подходить
21. traffic jam – пробка, затор в уличном движении
22. commute – расстояние, преодолеваемое во время ежедневных поездок из пригорода в город (обычно на работу)
23. extended – длительный
24. paycheck – зарплата
25. spheres of activity – сферы деятельности
26. to run a business – управлять предприятием, заниматься бизнесом
27. flexibility – гибкость
28. painter – художник
29. designer – дизайнер
30. architect – архитектор
31. master chef – шеф-повар
32. veterinary surgeon / vet – ветеринарный врач
33. surgeon – хирург
34. nurse – медсестра, сиделка
35. policeman – полицейский
36. hairstylist – парикмахер
37. fireman – пожарный
38. accountant – бухгалтер
39. waitress – официантка
40. driver – водитель
41. interpreter – устный переводчик
42. office clerk – офисный служащий

7. Прочтите и переведите текст:

THE WORLD OF PROFESSIONS

Choosing a career is one of the most important and tough decisions people will ever make in life. According to Confucius, "Find a job you love and you will never work a day in your life." It is absolutely true. If you are passionate about your work, you have more chances to succeed.

Well, choosing a proper career is a conscious decision of a grown-up person, and it is essential to explore job options that match your interests, skills and knowledge. It is absolutely wrong to chase your parents' dreams. If you are not interested to work in a field they want you do, always stand your ground. It is high time for you to decide for yourself what to do for living and to find your real calling. Moreover, when you make a choice, it is also important to get appropriate education that will give you all the necessary skills, knowledge and practical awareness.

Today there are a lot of job options to choose from out there. Anyway, the choice of professions depends on people's individual abilities and talents. Some people have dreams of becoming a doctor and saving people's lives, others like cooking and become master chefs. There are people, for instance, who like taking care of animals, and therefore become veterinary surgeons. Some people have a talent for painting and are not good at the other things. It is not difficult to guess that they become painters, designers or architects. All in all, today the most popular jobs are office clerks, policemen, teachers, waitresses, hairstylists, drivers and some others.

As far as I am concerned, I want to start my own business and open my own travel agency. I am too independent and enterprising to work for an employer. The idea of doing a nine-to-five job does not appeal me at all. One of the reasons I want to set up my own business or become self-employed is independence. To begin with, I can earn money working from home and spend more time with family and friends. Secondly, I can choose any work schedule that suits me best. Thirdly, if you are your own boss, you avoid the stressful daily commute and traffic jams. Furthermore, self-employed people tend to have an extended vacation. Finally, my success depends on me and my own decisions.

Some people think that getting a good salary is more important than having the job you really want. I am convinced that an enjoyable job equals a worthy salary. For instance, people can turn their hobby into a profitable business and earn decent money from home. Besides, people spend too much time at work and it is wrong to waste time on unpleasant things.

8. Расскажите о своей будущей профессии.

9. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 39. Должностная инструкция.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите инструкцию:

DRILLER

This job description has been developed and approved for an employment contract with and in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code and other regulations governing labor relations in the Russian Federation.

1. General Provisions:

1.1. Driller is classified as technicians.

1.2. Appointment of the driller and an exemption by the head (owner) of the enterprise

1.3. Appointed to the position of driller person with primary vocational education and special training in the prescribed program.

1.4. In our practice is guided by the driller this job description and instructions of his superior.

1.5. The driller has to know:

- techniques and methods of drilling operations;
- receptions and ways of boring works;
- appointment and device of tools, adaptations, cars, mechanisms and the equipment, boring works used at maintaining;
- rules and standards for the protection, safety and industrial hygiene;
- receptions and methods of rendering the first pre-medical medical care;

2. Job Responsibilities:

2.1. Driller before the working day:

- held in the prescribed manner periodic medical examinations;
- held safety training;
- performs preparatory and preventive measures facilities and equipment;

2.2. In the course of the working day driller:

- performs boring works;
- carries out service and small repair of the boring equipment and tool;
- If necessary, use personal protective equipment;
- strictly observes requirements of safety regulations and production sanitation;
- immediately informs the direct the head about all shortcomings revealed in the course of work.

Responsibilities driller more specifically determined by his immediate supervisor-specific and conditions produced by the drilling operations.

4. Responsibility:

The driller is responsible for:

4.1. For poor performance or non-performance of their official duties under this job description – accordance with the labor legislation of the Russian Federation.

4.2. For offenses committed in the course of its activities – in accordance with the administrative, criminal and civil law.

4.3. For property damage – in line with legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. Переведите инструкцию:

Должность: Повар

1. Общие положения

1.1. Повар относится к категории специалистов.

1.2. Повар назначается на должность и освобождается от нее приказом генерального директора по представлению шеф-повара / управляющего.

1.3. Повар подчиняется непосредственно шеф-повару / управляющему.

1.4. На время отсутствия повара его права и обязанности переходят к другому должностному лицу, о чем объявляется в приказе по организации.

1.5. На должность повара назначается лицо, отвечающее следующим требованиям: среднее профессиональное образование, разряд не ниже третьего, стаж работы по специальности от года.

1.6. Повар должен знать:

- законодательство, постановления, распоряжения, приказы, другие руководящие и нормативные документы и материалы, касающиеся организации питания;
- санитарно-эпидемиологические правила и нормативы;
- рецептуру, технологию приготовления, требования к качеству, правила комплектации, сроки и условия хранения блюд;
- виды, свойства и кулинарное назначение продуктов;
- признаки и органолептические методы определения доброкачественности продуктов;
- правила, приемы и последовательность выполнения операций по подготовке продуктов к тепловой обработке;
- назначение, правила использования технологического оборудования, производственного инвентаря, инструмента, весоизмерительных приборов, посуды и правила ухода за ними.

1.7. Повар руководствуется в своей деятельности:

- законодательными актами РФ;
- Уставом компании, Правилами внутреннего трудового распорядка, другими нормативными актами компании;
- приказами и распоряжениями руководства;
- настоящей должностной инструкцией.

2. Должностные обязанности повара

Повар выполняет следующие должностные обязанности:

- 2.1. Повар непосредственно осуществляет приготовление блюд, в том числе: мойку и бланшировку продуктов, смешивание продуктов, жарку, запекание, варку на пару, приготовление соусов, супов, бульонов, холодных закусок для шведского стола и салатов.
- 2.2. Декорирует блюда.
- 2.3. Планирует меню.
- 2.4. Изучает требования клиентов к обслуживанию и качеству блюд и продуктов.
- 2.5. Проводит инструктаж метрдотеля и официантов.
- 2.6. Контролирует работы по уборке, дезинфекции, санитарной обработке служебных и производственных помещений; по стирке и поддержанию в соответствии с действующими санитарными нормами специальной одежды сотрудников.
- 2.7. Изучает жалобы и претензии гостей (посетителей, клиентов) к качеству блюд и обслуживания, ведет статистический учет жалоб и претензий, готовит предложения по совершенствованию работы.

3. Права повара

Повар имеет право:

- 3.1. Знакомиться с проектами решений руководства организации, касающимися его деятельности.
- 3.2. Представлять руководству предложения по совершенствованию своей работы и работы компании.
- 3.3. Требовать замены поставщика продуктов и расходных материалов при наличии обоснованных претензий к их качеству и годности.
- 3.4. Сообщать своему непосредственному руководителю о всех выявленных в процессе своей деятельности недостатках и вносить предложения по их устранению.
- 3.5. Требовать от руководства компании осуществления внеплановых мероприятий по санитарной обработке производственных помещений, полной или частичной замены оборудования/оснащения в случаях несоответствия их нормам гигиены и производственной санитарии, а также в экстренных случаях.

4. Ответственность повара

Повар несет ответственность:

- 4.1. За невыполнение и/или несвоевременное, халатное выполнение своих должностных обязанностей.
 - 4.2. За несоблюдение действующих инструкций, приказов и распоряжений по сохранению коммерческой тайны и конфиденциальной информации.
 - 4.3. За нарушение правил внутреннего трудового распорядка, трудовой дисциплины, правил техники безопасности и противопожарной безопасности.
- 3. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

Практическое занятие № 40. Резюме.

Цель работы: основываясь на правилах заполнения резюме, научиться свободно, составлять резюме европейского уровня; выработать практические навыки заполнения резюме.

Оборудование: образцы резюме, памятка «Как заполнить резюме», схема стандартной формы резюме европейского уровня.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Познакомьтесь с формой резюме:

В США резюме принято называть Resume, в Европе – CV (Curriculum Vitae):

- Личная информация (Personal Information)
- Цель (Objective)
- Опыт работы (Work Experience) если есть.
- Образование (Education)
- Специальные навыки (Additional Skills)
- Рекомендации (References)

2. Выучите наиболее употребляемые слова:

directed, led managed, supervised; achieved, delivered, drove, generated, grew, increased, initiated, instituted and launched; cut, decreased, reduced, slashed; accelerated, created, developed, established, implemented, instituted, performed, pioneered, planned, produced, reengineered, restructured, saved and transformed.

3. Переведите резюме, составленного на определенное объявление о вакансии:

Объявление о вакансии

Large European pharmaceutical company seeks for **Clinical Research Associate**

The ideal candidate should have:

Medical or pharmaceutical degree;

At least 1 year experience as researcher;

Fluent English;

Advanced computer skills;

Goodwill to learn and work hard;

References on request.

We offer:

Competitive package;

Trainings.

Kindly send your CV to attention Recruitment manager fax 916 20 35

Резюме

DR. ALEXANDR IVANOVICH CHUTRENOV

Ul. Finnskaya, 31/2-34

Moscow, RUSSIA

Tel: +7 (095) 874 2854

Email: a.chutrenov@moskdat.ru

OBJECTIVE

Clinical Research Associate

Having completed many years in my specialist field of treatment of leukemia, I have decided that the time is right for a change in area of specialization. Completing my Ph.D. was one of the most exciting and challenging periods of my life and I want to experience such a steep learning curve again in another medical field. The position of Research Associate would therefore be very suitable for me as I have many years' experience at prestigious medical institutes and have studied in Russia, Germany and in the United States. My level of language is therefore exceptional, and my communication skills have been thoroughly tested. I am looking to broaden my knowledge of medicine, to which I have devoted my life and feel

that I would be a particularly suitable candidate for the position.

PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth: 12 April 1969

Marital Status: Married

EDUCATION

- 1993-1996: **New York University of Medicine**
– Major field of studies:
– Research into Pharmaceuticals of Treatment of Leukemia
- 1987-1993: **Moscow State University (MGU)**
– Major field of studies:
– Medicine and Pharmaceutical Research
– Qualification: Doctor of Pharmaceuticals (PhD)

WORK EXPERIENCE

- August 2002 – present: **Pharmaceutical Researcher at Pfizer, UK**
– Research into the effective treatment of leukemia
– Focusing on the reduction of treatment side-effects
– Organizing personal funding of research and funding of departmental research
– Organizing pharmaceutical testing
– Liaising with other research departments
– Organizing interns and student work experience
- Oct. 1996 – June 2002: **Research Assistant, Pfizer, Germany**
– Research into alternative therapies of renal cancer and leukemia
– Organizing departmental funding
- Sept. 1993 – June 1995: **Research Assistant, New York, USA**
– Research into alternative therapies for cancer patients

ADDITIONAL SKILLS

- Languages: – English – Advanced Level / Cambridge Proficiency
– German – Advanced Level
- Computer skills: – Experienced with MS Word, Excel, Internet Explorer and Outlook Express, Turbo Cad, many analytic programs.
- Driving License: – Driving License Category A
– Qualified and highly professional; highly motivated; enthusiastic; good communication skills; eager to experience and learn new skills.

4. Составьте резюме, согласно следующим рубрикам:

- a. Objective
- b. Qualification
- c. Education
- d. Language
- e. Work history
- f. Personal

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 41. Путешествия.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

TRAVELLING

Thousands of people spend their holidays travelling. They travel by trains, buses, their own cars and motorcycles. People travel to see other countries and continents. People travel spending their time visiting museums and art galleries, places of interest, looking at the shop windows and dining at fine restaurants.

They cruise the Volga, the Dnieper, the Angara, the Yenisei and the Black Sea. They hike in the forests of Siberia. They climb the famous peak of the Caucasian mountains – Elbrus. They enjoy the beauty of snow-covered mountains, sunny valleys and vast forests.

Many people travel in their own cars along the roads. Beautiful pine forests and silvery birches, picture-like rivers and numerous lakes attract lovers of nature. They travel not only to enjoy fine places, but also to see old monuments of sculpture and historical places of the country.

Hiking is becoming very popular. People like to spend their days off in the country. There are fine places near every town with forests, lakes and rivers. It is pleasant to spend a day-off.

Travelling by air has some pluses of course. It is convenient and much quicker than any other means of travelling. During the flight, the passengers do whatever they like. Some of them read, others sleep, looking, or talking. Sometimes they can see the land below. It looks like a topographical map.

Of course, the fastest way of travelling is by plane. However, many people travel by train. With a train, you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its pluses. Train is the cheap means of travelling. Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all passengers. During your way on the train, you can read newspapers, books, look out of the window, drink the tea, and tell with your neighbors or sleep. When you are in the train, you can see the beauty of nature.

Many people enjoy travelling by sea. Such a travelling is called voyage or cruise. The ship stops excursions. When on board the ship people spend a lot of time on the upper deck.

Most travelers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them – beautiful views of waterfalls, forests, unusual plants and animals. These photos will remind them of the happy time of holiday.

2. Письменно перевести предложения:

1. Thousands of people spend their holidays travelling.
2. They travel by trains, buses, cars and motorcycles.
3. People travel to other countries and continents.
4. People cruise the Volga, the Yenisei and the Black Sea.
5. They hike in the forests of Siberia.
6. Many people travel in their own cars.
7. People like to spend their days off in the country.
8. The fastest way of travelling is by plane.
9. Travelling by train is of course slower than by air but it also has its pluses.
10. Train is the cheap means of travelling.
11. When you are in the train, you can see the beauty of nature.
12. Many people enjoy travelling by sea.
13. Such a travelling is called voyage or cruise.

3. Запишите и выучите слова:

1. airplane
2. cruise

3. flight
4. hiking
5. holidays
6. long distance train
7. passenger train
8. railroad
9. rest
10. spend

11. through train
12. to travel by car or by bus
13. travelling
14. travelling by car
15. travelling by sea
16. travelling by train
17. travelling on foot
18. vocations

4. Прочтите и обсудите текст:

BE A GOOD TOURIST

Tourism has developed much in the 20th century. The truth is that tourists who go to far-away or tropical countries often do nature much harm. Now the travelers are told to not only watch wildlife around them but also try to protect nature at the same time. Special guides are trying to teach lovers of nature how to behave. In the past, many travelers tried to shoot animals. Today they can only watch them and take pictures of them. Facts show, however, that even this is not always good for the animal world. For example, the people of Kenya have agreed to turn their land into animal reserves. Now it appears that the leopards in the parks cannot have a good rest at night because tourists drive in their cars late at night. The hotels on the Pacific coasts throw such bright light at night that big green turtles that come out from the sea cannot lay their eggs. Tourist hotels are sometimes built in the jungle and the monkey's jumps from the trees to hotel roofs. Beautiful butterflies in the Mexican highland make homes in the trees. Crowds of tourists come to look after the butterflies and trample the ground under the trees. Tens of thousands of Europeans come every year to the Canary Island to watch whales. Their boats frighten the whales that dive so deep that they often drown. The government has decided to limit the number of boats with tourists. They also try to make people understand that we can have more by protecting nature than by using it carelessly.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 42. Путешествие в Лондон.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest city in Europe. Its population is about 8 million.

London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old. It has more than 20 centuries old history. It is divided into several parts- the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are here. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here. There are two places of interest in the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London. St.

Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century. The Tower of London was built in the 15th century. It was used as a fortress, a palace and a prison. Now it is a museum.

Westminster is the official part of London. There are Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament along the north bank of the Thames.

The clock tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell known as «Big Ben». Westminster Abbey is the place where the coronation of kings and queens has taken place. Many of them are buried here as well as some other famous people of the country.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. There are many tourists there from different countries of the world.

Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London; it was named in the memory of Admiral Nelson's victory in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The tall Nelson's Column stands in the middle of the square.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories there. Working class families populate the region.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. Is London a big city?
3. What is London's population?
4. On what river does London stand?
5. Into what parts is London divided?
6. Why is called the City the business centre of London?
7. What places of interest does Westminster include?
8. Who was buried in Westminster Abbey?
9. What is the West End famous for?
10. Why is the central square in London named Trafalgar Square?
11. Who lives in the East End?

3. Выполните тест. Вставьте соответствующие слова по теме «Осмотр достопримечательностей в Лондоне»:

1. London is the ... of Great Britain.
a) country b) capital c) region
2. The ... is the business and commercial heart of London.
a) City b) Town c) Country
3. ... is in the centre of the City.
a) Westminster Abbey b) Whitehall c) St. Paul's Cathedral
4. ... is the street in London where many of the British government offices are situated.
a) Trafalgar Square b) Houses of Parliament c) Whitehall
5. ... is a square in the centre of London. It is the place where mass meetings and demonstrations are held.
a) Treasury b) Trafalgar Square c) Piccadilly Circus
6. ... is a square in the central part of London.
a) Trafalgar Square b) Piccadilly Circus c) Thames
7. There is the ... in Trafalgar Square.
a) Nelson's Column b) National Gallery c) Cenotaph
8. ... is a monument in London put up in memory of the people killed in the first world war.
a) Cenotaph b) the City c) Nelson's Column
9. ... is a group of ancient buildings.
a) Trafalgar Square b) Tower of London c) Bank of England
10. ... has been the scene of coronations for centuries.
a) Stock Exchange b) Houses of Parliament c) Westminster Abbey
11. The Prime Minister's residence is in
a) Big Ben b) Downing Street c) British Museum

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 43. Виды транспорта.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите текст о видах транспорта и способах путешествия и переведите:

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are sleeping cars and dining cars which makes even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed. You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are interpreters that will help you. With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too.

As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish, and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign counties and different places of interest within their own country.

People began to travel ages ago. The very first travelers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else. Their journeys were very dangerous but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

2. Дайте название каждой части.

3. Дайте название всему тексту.

4. Назовите основные виды транспорта.

5. Прочтите следующие предложения, определите к какому виду транспорта относятся эти высказывания:

1. Do you think it'll be a rough crossing?
2. Excuse me, I think those seats facing the front are ours.
3. We are going to Market Street. Could you tell us when it's our stop?
4. Can you take us to the airport?
5. Can I take these bags on with me?
6. That's all right. You can keep the change.
7. Excuse me, are we landing on time?
8. No, no! He said turn left at the light, not right!
9. How do I get to Oxford Circus?

6. Вычеркните слово, не подходящее по смыслу в каждую группу:

1. baggage, ticket, agency, station, hotel

car	bus	taxi	underground
train	plane	ferry	

2. taxi, car, plane, train, hiking
3. ranting, reserve, insurance, accommodation.
4. credit cards, tickets, exchange, money

7. Прочтите диалог, который происходит в туристическом агентстве:

Travel agency: Can I help you?

Mr. Brown: We'd like to arrange our holidays.

Travel agency: Have you got anything special in mind?

Mr. Brown: We are thinking of visiting Italy or Spain.

Travel agency: I think I've got a very attractive offer for you. It's Spain, in Costa Brava, in a hotel near the sea. You get seven nights full board for \$170.

Mr. Brown: That sounds very reasonable, but isn't it a crowded place in summer?

Travel agency: This hotel is in a small village and there aren't many tourists.

Mr. Brown: That's wonderful. How long does it take to get there?

Travel agency: It depends on the way you travel. You can go there by plane and then the flight only takes two hours. But it's cheaper to travel by coach, and then it takes eight hours. It is also possible to go by train: it's not as expensive as the plane and the journey is shorter than by coach.

Mr. Brown: I like going by train, it's the safest way of travelling. But do we have to change?

Travel agency: No, it's a through train, nonstop all the way.

Mr. Brown: What about the insurance?

Travel agency: It included in the price.

Mr. Brown: Darling, this trip is wonderful. Let's book the tickets in advance.

8. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are Mr and Mrs. Brown want to visit?
2. Do they want crowded hotel or not?
3. What kind of transportation do they prefer?

9. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 44. Театр.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

THE THEATRE

1) People live a very busy life nowadays, so they have little time to spare. 2) Still they try their best to make use of those rare hours of leisure. 3) Some people find it a pleasure to go to the theatre. 4) The theatre is one of the most ancient kinds of arts. 5) For centuries people have come to the theatre for different aims: to relax, to be amused and entertained, to have a good laugh, to enjoy the acting of their favourite actors and actresses. 6) Some people like drama; others are fond of musical comedy. 7) The subtlest theatre-lovers prefer ballet and opera. 8) In our country there are many theatres: big and small, new and old, famous and not very well known. 9) The Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow is among the most famous theatres in the world. 10) Wonderful operas and ballets are staged in this theatre. 11) The names of Ulanova, Plisetskaya, Maximova, Vasiliev, Arkhipova, Sotkilava and others are known worldwide. 12) The other most popular

Moscow theatres are the Maly Theatre, the Satire Theatre, the Vachtangov Theatre, the Variety Theatre and others. 13) Young spectators attend the Children's Musical Theatre and the Puppet Theatre more willingly. 14) All these and many other theatres present a great variety of shows. 15) That makes a spectator feel somewhat at a loss what theatre to choose. 16) In this case it may turn out useful to consult a billboard and find out what and where is on. 17) Sometimes you may face a difficulty of another kind: that is of getting tickets. 18) If you do not feel like standing in a queue for tickets at the box-office, you may book them beforehand. 19) Ticket prices vary according to the seats. 20) The better seats at the theatre are in the stalls and in the dress circle. 21) They are rather expensive seats. 22) Boxes, of course, are the best seats and the most expensive, too. 23) Those people, who are short of money, take seats in the gallery, in the balcony or in the upper balcony. 24) Tickets for afternoon performances are cheaper than those for evening performances.

2. Прочтите диалог в парах:

- Are you a frequent theatergoer?
- I cannot say I am. Still I try not to miss an opportunity to see the plays that are spoken of and are worth seeing.
- When did you visit the theatre first?
- It was some years ago. My mother took me to a morning performance of the ballet "The Sleeping Beauty".
- What were your impressions?
- It was great! The acting, the costumes, the music of the ballet was superb! The performance was a great success with the public.
- Have you ever been to the Bolshoi Theatre?
- Unfortunately, I have not. However, my mother happened to be there. She listened to the opera "The Queen of Spades" there. I cannot tell you what a treat it was for her.

3. Составьте глоссарий по теме:

a theatre	театр
a busy life	занятая жизнь
to have little time to spare	иметь мало свободного времени
to try one's best	стараться изо всех сил
to make use	использовать
rare	редкий
leisure	досуг
to go to the theatre	ходить в театр
an ancient kind of arts	древний вид искусств
to relax	расслабляться, отдыхать
to amuse	веселиться
to entertain	развлекаться
to have a good laugh	смеяться
to enjoy the acting	наслаждаться игрой
an actor	актер
an actress	актриса
a drama	драма
a musical comedy	музыкальная комедия
to be fond of	интересоваться, увлекаться
subtle	утонченный
a theatre-lover	театрал
ballet	балет
opera	опера
the Bolshoi Theatre	Большой театр
to be staged	быть поставленным на сцене

Ulanova	Уланова
Plisetskaya	Плисецкая
Maximova	Максимова
Vasiliev	Васильев
Arkhipova	Архипова
Sotkilava	Соткилава
the Maly Theatre	Малый театр
the Satire Theatre	Театр сатиры
the Vachtangov Theatre	Театр им. Вахтангова
the Variety Theatre	Театр эстрады
a spectator	зритель
to attend	посещать
the Children's Musical Theatre	Детский музыкальный театр
the Puppet Theatre	Кукольный театр
willingly	охотно
to feel somewhat at a loss	быть в растерянности
to turn out	выясняться, оказываться
to consult	советоваться
a billboard	афиша
to find out	выяснять, узнавать
to face a difficulty	столкнуться с трудностью
to get a ticket	купить билет
to stand in a queue	стоять в очереди
a box-office	театральная/ билетная касса
to book beforehand	заказывать заранее
to vary	варьироваться
a seat	место (в театре)
in the stalls	в партере
in the dress circle	в бельэтаже
rather expensive	довольно дорогой
a box	ложа
to be short of money	иметь недостаточно средств
in the gallery	на галерке
in the balcony	на балконе
in the upper balcony	на верхнем балконе
an afternoon performance	дневное представление (спектакль)
an evening performance	вечернее представление

4. Письменно переведите текст:

MOSCOW THEATRES

For decades, Moscow has had a reputation as a city of theatres. The birth plays of the historic "Bolshoi", "Mali" and "Moscow Art" theatres the city has been and still is a centre for the development exploratory modern ideas in the dramatic art and is famous for its great number of highly gifted, interesting directors, actors, playwrights and artists.

Every evening the doors of Moscow theatres open to streams of theatergoers. The best Moscow theatres devoted themselves to developing the principals of directing and acting lay down by Stanislavsky, Meerhold, Nemerovich-Danchenko, Vachtangov and others. The discoveries and successes of Moscow theatres today exist due to experience and triumphs of preceding generations.

I would like to tell you about the Bolshoi Theatre. The majestic building of the Bolshoi Theatre stands in Theatre Square in Moscow's central quarter, not far from Kremlin. This is the leading Russian opera house with the best vocalists and choreographers in its company.

The Bolshoi traces its history to 1776 when a standing opera company was organized in Moscow. The first opera shown in Bolshoi theatre was opera "life of tsar" (now "Ivan Susanin"). Later operas by Dargomyzhsky, Serov, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and Rubinstein were produced here.

At the same time, the Bolshoi Company staged the best operas and ballets by West European composers-Mozart, Rossini, Weber, Verdi and others. The Bolshoi ballet company enjoys well-deserved fame as the worlds finest. This is equally true of its brilliant realistic style of performance and repertoire.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 45. Кино.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкорвайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

CINEMA

In England, the cinema is usually called “the pictures”. In America, the word “the movies” is often used. Cinema going is a favourite pastime in Britain. People go to the cinema once or twice a week. Cinema going is more popular in industrial towns in the North of England and Scotland than in the South. However, especially if it is cold and wet outside, many people like to stay at home to watch TV.

Cinemas in England are usually large and more comfortable than the theatres. Often there is a restaurant, so that it is possible to spend an afternoon and evening there (if you have enough money, of course). Behind the cinema screen, there is a stage, so that the building can be used for concerts and other performances.

British cinemagoers see mainly English and American films, though many of the foreign films are often shown in London and in the South of the country.

In our country cinema going is not so popular now as it was earlier. People prefer to stay at home and to watch TV or video.

I like to watch films very much. I prefer thrillers, comedies and horror movies, but I do not like tragedies and melodramas very much, and I hate soap operas, although they are becoming very popular in our country. My favourite film is ... with ... starring. It is wonderful from the beginning to the end. There are many films, which are worth seeing, but this one is the best one to my mind.

2. Переведите слова и выучите их:

cinema
comedy
film
horror movie
melodrama
thriller
to watch TV
town

TV
video
cameraman
rows of seats
screen
box-office
feature
science fiction film

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MADAME TUSSAUD

1. For over 200 years, Madame Tussaud's exhibition of wax figures has been one of Britain's most popular attractions. The exhibition has constantly developed and now visitors can see the world's public figures, including men and women who have made a lasting impact on our lives, Kings and Queens, great political leaders, religious leaders, superstars past and present who have become legends.

2. But the story of Madame Tussaud is as impressive as her exhibition. Two things about her are especially interesting. First, she spent her early years in the turmoil of the French Revolution and came to meet many of its characters, and perhaps more unusually, she succeeded in business at a time when women were seldom involved in the world of commerce. Madame Tussaud whose first name is Marie was born in France in 1761. Her father, a soldier, was killed in battle two months before her birth. She lived with the mother who worked as a housekeeper for the doctor who had a wonderful skill of modeling anatomical subjects in wax. Soon Marie and her mother with the doctor Curtius moved to Paris.

3. France was approaching the Revolution. Dr. Curtius's house became a meeting place of philosophers, writers and revolutionaries. Marie soon discovered she had a talent for observation and remembering the details of faces. Dr. Curtius acted as a teacher to Marie, schooling her in the techniques of wax portraits. Thanks to him, she used a scientific approach in wax portraiture. She was soon allowed to model the great figures of the time. Among them were Francois Voltaire and the American statesman Benjamin Franklin. The French Royal family patronized Dr. Curtius's exhibition and Marie was invited to the Royal Court.

4. At the time of the revolution Marie and her mother were imprisoned for some time. Later Marie was asked to prepare the death masks of French aristocrats who had been executed - among them the King and the Queen. The time of terror ended. In 1794, the doctor died and Marie inherited the business that had grown under her influence. In the following years, she married a French engineer, Francois Tussaud and by 1800 had given birth to three children: a daughter who died and two sons. It was difficult for the exhibition to survive in France and in 1802; Marie Tussaud made a monumental decision. She would leave her husband and baby son in Paris while she and her elder son would tour the exhibition round the British Isles.

5. Marie was to see neither France nor her husband again. She spent the next 33 years travelling in Great Britain. Later her other son joined her. Both of her sons were interested in the business. The travels ended in 1835 when Madame Tussaud's exhibition found a permanent home in London. Since that, there have been fires and disasters but many new figures have been added to the collection. This unusual woman died in 1884 at the age of 89.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Have you ever been to a museum or an art gallery?
2. Which of these museums is more interesting for you: a nature history museum, a war museum, a science museum, a history museum, a marine museum?
3. What things are usually collected in a museum?
4. What collections make a museum interesting in your opinion?
5. What famous museums in the world do you know?
6. What famous art galleries in the world do you know?
7. What famous painters do you know?
8. Have you ever tried painting pictures?
9. Why are museums and art galleries necessary and important?
10. Does understanding art need special preparation and education?

3. Прочтите текст:

THE HERMITAGE AND ITS TREASURES OR ART

Among the world's greatest museums of art the Hermitage in St. Petersburg is one of the most outstanding. Every year thousands of people visit the Hermitage Museum.

World treasures are gathered at the museum. It contains rich art collections of all the ages. The Oriental восточная collection of the Museum is the richest in the world. They represent the culture and art of the peoples of the Near East and the Far East. There are splendid collections from China and India, ancient Greece and Rome there.

West-European painting is widely represented in the Hermitage too. It includes world-famous works by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt, Rubens and other masters. The collection represents the art of Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and some other countries.

The West-European Department of the Museum includes a fine collection of European sculpture containing monuments by Michelangelo, Falconet, Rodin and many other eminent sculptors. The museum possesses обладает the world's most outstanding collections of applied art. Special departments in the museum are devoted to the history of the culture and art of the nations of.

4. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Have you ever been to St. Petersburg?
2. You have seen the Hermitage, haven't you?
3. It is one of the biggest museums of Russia, isn't it?
4. What collections does it contain?
5. Are there collections there which represent the culture and art of the peoples of the Near and the Far East?
6. We can see there works by Raphael and Rembrandt, can't we?
7. Are there pictures in the Hermitage which exhibit the art of Italy, Spain, Holland and France?
8. What does the West-European Department contain?
9. What sculptors are represented there?
10. The Hermitage is open to the public every day, isn't it?
11. Is there an art museum in the town you live in?

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие №47. Политическое устройство РФ.

Цель работы: формирование лексических навыков.

Оборудование: карта Российской Федерации, раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Ответьте на вопросы. Проверка теоретической подготовленности по теме:

1. When was the new Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted?
2. What is the Russian Federation State system according to the Constitution?
3. For how long is the President elected?
4. What is the structure of the Federal Government?
5. Is the legislative power represented by the Federal Assembly?
6. What chambers does the Federal Assembly consist of?
7. Whom does the executive power belong to?
8. Who is the head of the Government?
9. What is the judicial branch of power represented by?
10. Can you depict the State symbol of Russia?

11. What is the hymn of Russia?
12. What is the National Emblem of Russia?

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

THE STATE POWER SYSTEM IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In 1992 – shortly after the Soviet Union broke up – Russia established a transitional (temporary) government headed by Boris N. Yeltsin. Yeltsin had been elected president of the RSFSR in 1991. After the break-up of the Soviet Union, Yeltsin continued to serve as president of Russia. In December 1993, Russia adopted a new constitution that established a permanent government.

Russia is a democratic federative state based on rule of law and a republican form of government. State power in Russia is exercised by the President, the Federal Assembly, the Government and the courts.

One of the basic principles of constitutional government is the division of powers. In accordance with this principle, power must not be concentrated in the hands of one person or one institution, but must be divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. The division of powers requires that there be a clear delineation of responsibilities and a system of checks and balances so that each branch of power can offset the others.

The President is at the summit of the system of state power. He ensures that all the state institutions are able to carry out their responsibilities and keeps watching over them to ensure that no institution can encroach on another's prerogatives, attempt to usurp power in the country or take over another's powers.

The president of Russia is the government chief executive, head of state, and most powerful official. The president is elected by the people to serve a four-year term. The president, with the approval of the lower house of parliament, appoints a prime minister to serve as head of government. The prime minister is the top-ranking official of a Council of Ministers (cabinet). The council carries out the operations of the government.

Each institution of state power is only partially responsible for enforcing the Constitution. Only the President has the responsibility of safeguarding the state system, the state's sovereignty and integrity overall. This is the guarantee that the other state institutions and officials can exercise their powers in a normal constitutional fashion.

The President's place in the state power system is tied to his constitutional prerogatives regarding, above all, the executive branch of power. Legally, the President is distanced from all the branches of power, but he nonetheless remains closer to the executive branch. This closeness is reflected in the specific constitutional powers the President exercises as head of state.

The origins of this constitutional situation lie in the particularities of the way the government is formed in Russia. The Constitution does not link the process of forming a government to the distribution of seats in parliament among the different political parties and fractions. In other words» the party with the majority in parliament could form the government, but the government does not have to be formed according to this principle. Both approaches would be in keeping with the Constitution. However, a situation where the government makeup does not reflect the parliamentary majority can be a source of problems for many aspects of the executive branch's work, especially law making. Such problems could reduce the effectiveness of the executive branch's work and make it unable to resolve pressing tasks.

In order to overcome such a situation, the Constitution gives the President a number of powers that he can use on, an ongoing basis to influence the government's work. These powers include approving the structure of the federal executive bodies of power, appointing deputy prime ministers and ministers, the right to preside government meetings, exercise control over the lawfulness of the government's action, and direct subordination of the security ministries to the President. The President has the right to dismiss the government or to accept the Prime Ministers resignation, which automatically entails the resignation of the government as a whole.

The President works with two consultative bodies – the Security Council and the State Council. The President chairs these two councils. The system of Presidential power includes the Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoys in the Federal Districts.

3. Переведите на английский язык предложения:

1. Общая площадь Российской Федерации составляет более 17 миллионов километров.
2. В мире вряд ли есть еще одна страна с такой разнообразной флорой и фауной.
3. Озеро Байкал – самое глубокое озеро на земном шаре и служит предметом гордости россиян.
4. На территории Российской Федерации существует 9 часовых поясов.
5. Россия является конституционной республикой с президентской формой правления.
6. Законодательная власть принадлежит Федеральному Собранию, состоящему из двух палат.
7. В Российском парламенте представлены такие партии, как Единая Россия, КПРФ, Справедливая Россия, ЛДПР.
8. Законодательная и судебная власти прямо не подчиняются Президенту.

4. Просмотр презентации «Russia is my country».

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие №48. Политическая система Англии.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. There are two heads in the country. One is the Queen, and the other is the Parliament. Almost all the power belongs to the Parliament, as the Queen is only a formal ruler of the country. In other words, Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the state but the Parliament has the supreme authority. An interesting fact is that Great Britain does not have any written constitution, but has only a set of laws made by the Parliament. Official residence of the Queen is Buckingham Palace, in London. However, she has also some other residences in Britain. The Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of commons. The most important and powerful one is the House of Commons, which contains of 650 members. There are also a number of important political parties in Britain, such as the Conservative Party, the Labor Party, the Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party and others. Each political party has its leader, who takes part in elections. The one who wins becomes an MP (Member of Parliament). The party that holds the majority of seats in the Parliament usually forms the Government, with the Prime Minister at the head. The House of Lords consists of nearly 1200 peers. The head of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor. This House has no real power. The interesting fact about the House of Lords is that it is a hereditary chamber.

The system of political parties in the UK appeared in the 17th century. At first, there were two parties. Tory (the party that supported the King) and Whigs (who supported the Parliament). The word "Tory" means "an Irish robber". A "Whig" was a Scottish preacher who could preach moralizing sermons for several hours.

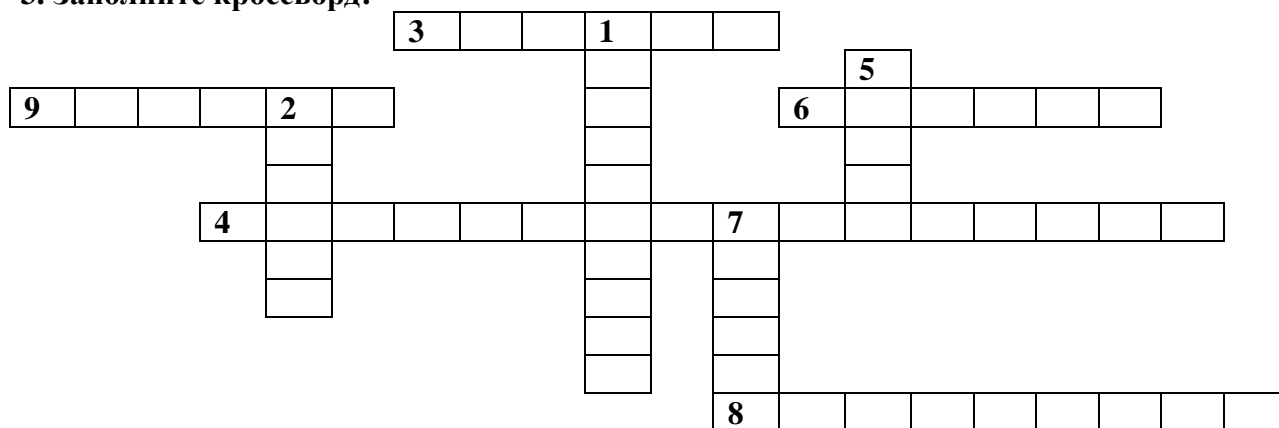
Now the main British political parties are the Conservative Party the Labor Party the Party of Liberal Democrats. Since 1945, two political parties constantly represent the British Government: Conservative (who are called "Tory" by their opponents) and Labor (called "Whigs").

In 1988, the Liberal Party made an alliance with Social Democrats and the Party of Liberal Democrats was formed.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What form of Government is there in Britain?
2. What are the organs of the British Government?
3. What elements does the British Parliament consist of?
4. What is the legislature?
5. What does the executive consists of?
6. Where does the Government derive its authority?
7. How often must a general election be held?
8. Who becomes leader of the Opposition?
9. Is the British Constitution peculiar?

3. Заполните кроссворд:



1. This Palace is the London home of the Queen.
2. There is the London Zoo in this park.
3. It is one of the famous clocks in the world.
4. It is a Royal Church.
5. It was a fortress, a Royal palace, and it is a museum now.
6. This garden is a tourist shopping centre.
7. The widest river in Great Britain.
8. The modern centre of London.
9. The longest river in Great Britain.

4. Выполните тест:

1. Put the countries in the order according to their territory, from the smallest to the biggest.
 - a) Scotland
 - b) Wales
 - c) England
 - d) Northern Ireland
2. Match the country and its capital.
 - 1) England
 - 2) Scotland
 - 3) Wales
 - 4) Northern Ireland
 - a) Cardiff
 - b) Edinburgh
 - c) London
 - d) Belfast
3. Match the country and its symbol.
 - 1) England
 - 2) Scotland
 - 3) Wales
 - 4) Northern Ireland
 - a) a shamrock
 - b) a daffodil
 - c) a rose
 - d) a thistle
4. Which country has the biggest population?
 - a) England
 - b) Wales

- c) Northern Ireland
5. Where is the home of the British queen?
a) The Tower of London
b) Westminster Abbey
6. What is the national musical instrument in Scotland?
a) the violin
b) the bagpipes
7. Where is the lake Loch Ness situated?
a) Scotland
b) England
8. What is Eisteddfod?
a) a musicians and writers competition
b) a sports competition
9. Say where in York you can:
1) see the famous colored glass windows
2) find out (узнать) about the history of York
3) see Viking ice-skates
4) find out about the trains of the future
5) go on a ghost walk at night
10. Say where in Bath you can:
1) see the first stamp in the world
a) the Roman Baths
2) buy a book on the history of fashion
3) enjoy tea with a famous bun
4) go on a river trip
5) drink water from the spring
11. Say true or false.
1) 350 million people speak English worldwide.
2) Big Ben is the name of the big bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament.
3) There is a museum about Sherlock Holmes in York.
4) 5 million people live in Scotland.
5) Belfast in Northern Ireland is the oldest capital in the world.
6) Queen Elizabeth II son, Charles, is Prince of Scotland.
- d) Scotland
c) Buckingham Palace
c) the guitar
c) Wales
c) a culinary competition
a) the York city walls
b) York Cathedral
c) the National Railway Museum
d) the Jorvik Viking Centre
e) Clifford's Tower
f) Yorkshire Museum
b) Sally Lunn's House
c) the Bath Boating Station
d) the Museum of Costume
e) Bath Postal Museum
f) Victoria Park
- 5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

Практическое занятие № 49. Политический строй США.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: раздаточный материал, видеопроектор, учебники, словари.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Безкоровайная Г.Т. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка: учебник для студентов учреждений сред. проф. образования – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA

The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 50 states. Each state has its own government (state government). The capital of the USA is Washington. It stands on the Potomac river in the eastern part of the country.

The federal power is located in Washington, D.C. It is based on legislative, executive and juridical branches of power.

The legislative power belongs to Congress, which consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 435 members in the House of Representatives and 100 senators in Congress. Each state elects two members for the Senate. Election day is always in the month of November, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday.

The executive branch is headed by the President. The President is a commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The President can veto a bill. The president must be a native-born citizen at least 35 years old. The Vice - President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death of the President, assumes the Presidency. The President of the USA is chosen in nationwide elections every 4 years together with the Vice-President. The President can not be elected for more than two terms. The Cabinet is made up of Department Secretaries. The most important of them is the Secretary of State, who deals with foreign affairs.

The judicial branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts and the Supreme Court. Federal judges are appointed by the President for life.

In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The Democratic Party is the oldest of the two. Its history began back in the 1820s. The Republican Party was organized in the 1850s. The present constitution was proclaimed in 1787 in Philadelphia.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. What is the population of the USA?
3. How many states are there in the USA?
4. What two oceans is the USA washed by?
5. What color is the American flag?
6. How do people call the American flag?
7. What is the motto of the USA?
8. What is the symbol of the USA?
9. Why America is called a “melting pot”?
10. Who is the heard of the USA?

3. Выполните тест:

- Christopher Columbus discovered America in ...
a) 1492 b) 1402 c) 1442
- Who lived in America before Columbus came?
a) Americans b) Pilgrims c) Indians
- When did Europeans first arrive in America?
a) 1720 b) 1620 c) 1670
- The first colonists started the tradition of ...
a) Thanksgiving Day b) Halloween c) Independence Day
- When did America become independent?
a) 1776 b) 1676 c) 1767
- When is Independence Day?
a) 24 July b) 4 July c) 4 June
- The first president of the USA was...
a) Abraham Lincoln b) Jeffrey Jefferson c) George Washington
- Which American state is situated 50 miles from Russia?
a) Alabama b) Alaska c) Arizona
- The largest state in the USA is ...

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------|
| a) Alaska | b) Texas | c) California |
|-----------|----------|---------------|
9. Which river did Native Americans call “the father of waters”?
- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) the Mississippi | b) the Colorado | c) the Missouri |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
10. Which state of the USA is situated in the Pacific Ocean?
- | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| a) Idaho | b) Hawaii | c) Montana |
|----------|-----------|------------|
11. The USA is a ... republic.
- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) Federal | b) Constitutional | c) Presidential |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
12. The US President’s term is ...
- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| a) 4 years | b) 5 years | c) 6 years |
|------------|------------|------------|
14. The US Government has ... branches.
- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| a) three | b) four | c) five |
|----------|---------|---------|
15. Congress is made up of
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| a) the House of Representatives and the House of Commons | b) the House of Lords and the House of Commons | c) the House of Representatives and the Senate |
|--|--|--|
16. What is the favorite sport in the USA?
- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| a) baseball | b) cricket | c) rugby |
|-------------|------------|----------|

4. Дайте правильный ответ:

- a) Philadelphia
- b) New York
- c) Chicago
- d) Washington, DC
- e) Los Angeles
- f) Boston

1. It is one of the main cities of the USA. It was the first capital of America from 1790 until 1800. The USA constitution the first written constitution in the world was adopted in this city in 1787.

2. This city is situated on the left bank of the Potomac River. It is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the USA. It has little industry. There are no skyscrapers. It was named after the first American President.

3. It is the largest city in the United States. It is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River. It is the world leader in finance, the arts and communications. There are many skyscrapers of fifty and more stories in it.

4. It is one of the oldest cities. It was founded in 1630. There are three universities in this city. The oldest university in the USA, Harvard University, was founded in 1636.

5. It is the second largest city in the USA after New York City. It is situated in Southern California. This city is known as a center of the American entertainment industry.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 50. Химический состав продуктов.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

- ### 6. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Your body also needs other materials called **VITAMINS** and **MINERALS**. They are present in small amounts but we know them to be extremely important for the proper functioning and growth of the body.

Примечания к тексту

8. а) Скажите какие элементы входят в указанные составляющие:

Food rich in	proteins fats carbohydrates	are	butter cream meat fish cheese eggs milk olive oil
--------------	-----------------------------------	-----	--

hone
bread
potatoes
rice
soya beans
fruit

9. Составьте предложения, пользуясь таблицами А и В. Переведите полученные предложения.

Обратите внимание на то, что в таблице А приводятся структуры, в которых инфинитив логически связан с подлежащим и которые переводятся на русский язык сложноподчиненным предложением, где главная часть выражена неопределенно-личным предложением («говорят», «оказывается», «оказалось» и т.д.), а придаточное предложение вводится союзом «что». Например:

He is said to be a good student. – Говорят, что он хороший студент.

Cooking is known to be a very ancient art. – Известно, что приготовление пищи – очень древнее искусство.

Table A

Proteins	are said	to be digested quickly.
Fats	turned out	to be the best sources of energy.
Carbohydrates	are considered	to be the most important materials in food.
Fatty foods	are known	to consist of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
	appear	to be built up of amino-acids.

В таблице В использованы структуры, в которых после глагола-сказуемого следует сложное дополнение (сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже с инфинитивом). Сложное дополнение переводится на русский язык придаточным дополнительным предложением с союзами «что», «чтобы», «как». Например:

We know the word «salt» to mean many chemical compounds. – Мы знаем, что слово «соль» обозначает многие химические соединения.

The professor wanted the students to read about kinds of salts. – Преподаватель хотел, чтобы студенты прочитали о видах соли.

Table B

We know	animal food	to be very important.
Nutritionists found	proteins	to be the best sources of proteins.
We consider	the richest sources of protein	to supply energy for the body
People believe	vitamins	to be meat, fish, milk, bread, peas.
Doctors noted	carbohydrates	to be body-builders.
Experiments showed		to help our body to stay healthy.

10. Дайте характеристику отдельных составляющих пищевых продуктов по следующему плану:

- 1) Состав.
- 2) Функция.
- 3) Основные источники.

11. Скажите, какие составляющие пищи менее подробно раскрыты в тексте.

12. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 51. Минеральные вещества.

Цель работы: формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

kidney – почка

liver – печень

thyroid gland – щитовидная железа

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MINERALS

There are more than 20 different minerals in the body. The human body contains 65 per cent oxygen, 18 per cent carbon, 10 per cent hydrogen, 3 per cent nitrogen, about 2 per cent calcium and 1 per cent phosphorus. Then there are small quantities of sulphur, chlorine, magnesium, iron, copper, iodine, fluorine, cobalt, zinc and others.

Three of the most important minerals are calcium, phosphorus and iron. Calcium and phosphorus work together. The bones and teeth have 99 per cent of the calcium in the body, in the form of calcium phosphate. If people have enough calcium and phosphorus their bones and teeth will be strong and hard. In addition, their muscles, nerves and heart will work correctly. Milk and hard cheeses are the best sources of calcium. Calcium compounds are present in fruits, vegetables and fish, phosphates in eggs, meat and fish. In general, if one gets enough protein and calcium he will also get enough phosphorus.

The red colour of the blood is the colour of the hemoglobin, which contains one atom of iron among its ten thousand atoms. As iron carries oxygen, people who do not have enough iron do not get enough oxygen for their normal activities. Iron is found in kidney, liver, other meat products, some vegetables, dried fruits and bread.

A small quantity of iodine is also necessary for good nutrition – probably less than one ten-thousandth of a gramme daily. Deficiency of iodine results in an overgrowth of the thyroid gland. Sea foods are rich in this element.

Fluorine is a constituent of the enamel of the teeth but it is absent from most foods. So many cities now add traces of fluorine to the water supply, besides small amounts of fluorine are added to various toothpastes.

3. Определите, в какой последовательности перечисленные ниже утверждения раскрываются в тексте:

1. The role of iron.
2. The importance of minerals.
3. Mineral content in the human body.
4. Characteristics of calcium and phosphorus.
5. Iodine and fluorine.

4. Скажите, в связи с чем в тексте упоминаются следующие цифры:

20, 99, 10000. 1/10000

5. Составьте утверждения в соответствии с информацией, данной в тексте:

1. If people have enough calcium and phosphorus,	1. their muscles, nerves and heart will work very well.
2. If there is not enough iron in the diet,	2. they will also get enough phosphorus.
3. If people gets enough protein and calcium,	3. people will not get enough oxygen.
	4. their bones and teeth will be strong and

6. Расскажите о роли каждого минерального вещества.
7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 52. Витамины.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

night blindness – «куриная слепота» (заболевание)

lack – недоставать, не хватать, не иметь; недостаток, отсутствие

headlight – фара (автомобиля)

cod-liver – рыбий жир

to process – обрабатывать, перерабатывать

tissue – ткань

rose-hip – ягода шиповника

blackcurrant – черная смородина

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

VITAMINS

Nutritionists think there are 13 vitamins that humans need. Vitamins are important because they prevent diseases and help to control body processes. Vitamin A is important for healthy skin and eyes. People who do not have enough vitamin A may have night blindness. Some automobile accidents happen in the evening because people who lack vitamin A do not see the road well after they look at the bright headlight of a car. Vitamin A in the diet comes from deep yellow fruits and vegetables, such as carrots, dark green leafy vegetables and milk, liver, cod-liver oil.

When people have enough B vitamins*, their appetite is good and their nerves are calm. B vitamins come from meat and vegetables, milk, cheese and whole grain. When grain is processed it loses vitamins.

Vitamin C helps skin tissues to recover from cuts and burns. Vitamin C is supplied by tomatoes, citrus fruits like lemons and oranges, by cabbage and green peppers. Rose-hip syrup and black currant also supply it.

Vitamin D is called the "sunshine" vitamin. When people are outside, ultraviolet rays from the sun change some fat in their skin to vitamin D. It is also in cod-liver oil, in the yellow of the eggs, milk and butter. Vitamin D helps the body to absorb calcium. It helps to build strong bones, and it prevents a disease in children that is called rickets.

Other vitamins (E, K, M, etc.) prevent other diseases, but all of them have a function in normal nutrition.

* The B vitamins are a group of 20 or more vitamins which are usually found together. Each B vitamin has special characteristics.

3. Составьте таблицу, которая будет содержать такие сведения о витаминах:

Название витамина	Его роль для человеческого организма	Основные источники (продукты)
-------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 53. Технология хлебопекарного производства.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

production – изготовление; производство, выпуск

machine – механизм, аппарат, устройство; машина

prepare – приготавливать, готовить

flour – мука

yeast – дрожжи

mix – смешивать, замешивать

dough – тесто

fermentation – брожение

divide – делить

round – округлять

be subjected to smth – подвергаться чему-л

undergo smth – подвергаться чему-л

proof – расстаиваться

mould – формировать

loaf – булка, буханка

bake – выпекать

oven – печь (хлебопекарная)

shelf-life – срок годности

2. Переведите названия процессов, исходя из названий действий. Обратите внимание на то, что для образования слова, обозначающего процесс, к корню глагола прибавляется суффикс "-ing". Например:

read – читать, reading – чтение

bake – выпекать, baking – выпекание

mixing, dividing, rounding, proofing, moulding

3. Переведите названия оборудования, исходя из названий функций, выполняемых им. Обратите внимание на то, что для образования названий оборудования часто используется суффикс "-er". Например:

cut – резать, cutter – резательная машина

mixer, divider, rounder, proofer, moulder

Суффикс "-er" используется также для обозначения а) человека, выполняющего какое-л. действие; б) профессии. Например:

teach – учить, teacher – учитель

work – работать, worker – рабочий

Какую профессию обозначает слово "baker"?

4. Слова "translated", "opened", "constructed" являются причастиями прошедшего времени (Participles II), образованными от правильных глаголов, которые в Past

Simple имеют такое же окончание. Эти слова соответствуют русским причастиям «переведенный», «открытый», «построенный» в функции определения. Назовите причастия прошедшего времени от следующих правильных глаголов и соответствующие им русские причастия в функции определения:

to mix, to ferment, to mould, to form, to divide, to bake, to call, to round

5. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык:

The mixed dough, the fermented dough, the rounded dough pieces, baked bread.

6. Сравните:

a) *This process is called fermentation.* – Этот процесс называется брожением.

b) *The process called fermentation is very important for breadmaking.* – Процесс, называемый брожением, очень важен в хлебопечении.

Переведите на русский язык:

1. The dough is mixed in the mixer. – The dough mixed in the mixer is subjected to fermentation. 2. The dough is divided into pieces. – The dough divided into pieces is taken to the rounder. 3. This machine is called a divider. – The machine called a divider cuts dough into pieces. 4. This machine is called a rounder. – The machine called a rounder makes dough balls. 5. This fermentation period is called proofing. – The fermentation period called proofing is not long. 6. These large chambers (камеры) are called proof boxes (расстойные шкафы). – Large chambers called proof boxes are used for proofing. 7. Bread is baked in the ovens. – Bread baked in the ovens is cooled.

7. Прочтите и переведите текст:

TECHNOLOGY OF BREADMAKING

Bread is a valuable food. Excellent bread can be made with flour, yeast, salt and water. Other ingredients may be added, such as sugar, fat, eggs, milk, nuts and fruit.

The first basic step in the production of bread is the mixing of the ingredients to form a dough. This process takes place in mixers.

The mixed dough undergoes the second main stage of bread production called fermentation. At this time the yeast changes sugar to carbon dioxide and alcohol and the volume of the dough increases.

The fermented dough is cut into pieces by a dividing machine. The dough pieces are taken to the next machine called a rounder. The function of this machine is to round the dough pieces into the form of a ball. The rounded dough balls are then subjected to a short fermentation period called intermediate proofing. After that a special moulding machine shapes the dough pieces into a loaf form. The moulded dough pieces undergo the final proofing in large chambers called proof boxes.

The last and most important step in the production of bread is the baking process, which is performed in the ovens.

8. Расположите названия следующих процессов в том порядке, в котором они описаны в тексте:

1. замес; 2. деление на куски; 3. промежуточная расстойка; 4. брожение; 5. округление; 6. окончательная расстойка; 7. формовка; 8. выпечка.

9. Найдите в тексте выражения, эквивалентные следующим:

ценный продукт питания; могут быть добавлены другие ингредиенты; смешивание ингредиентов для образования теста; подвергается второй основной стадии производства хлеба; дрожжи превращают сахар в CO₂ и спирт; объем теста увеличивается.

10. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка:

1. The first step in the production of bread is ... of the ingredients. 2. The process of mixing takes place in 3. The ... dough undergoes fermentation. 4. The fermented dough is cut into pieces by a 5. The dough pieces are taken to the next machine ... a rounder. 6. The rounded dough pieces are ... to intermediate proofing. 7. The moulding machine shapes the dough balls into a ... form. 8. The moulded dough pieces ... the final proofing. 9. The last step in the production of bread is the ... process. 10. Bread is baked in the

1) divider; 2) mixing; 3) called; 4) mixed; 5) mixers; 6) subjected; 7) ovens; 8) undergo; 9) loaf; 10) baking

11. Заполните свободные ячейки в следующей схеме в соответствии с содержанием текста:

Компоненты теста	Процессы	Оборудование
	1. Замес	1. Смеситель
	2. Брожение	—
	3.	2.
	4. Промежуточная расстойка	—
	5.	3.
	6.	—
	7.	4.

12. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 54. Компоненты теста и способы его замешивания.

Цель работы: формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

METHODS OF MIXING DOUGH

Bakery products are made from flour by moistening, processing raw materials. In its basic ingredients, processes and characteristics, bread has changed little since the Stone Age. Namely, flour, water, salt and yeast are mixed into a dough and allowed to ferment for a given number of hours, the dough mass is then divided into pieces of the desired weight, moulded, again allowed to expand during the final proof period and finally are baked. However, close control of processes produces a more uniform product, and enrichment of materials results in a more nutritious product.

There are two main methods of mixing dough: the "sponge and dough" method and the "straight" process.

In the sponge and dough method the yeast is first mixed with warm water and a small quantity of flour and the mixture is worked up into a kind of sponge. This mixture is then put aside and fermented for approximately 3 – 4 hr; more flour is then added, and all the ingredients are mechanically mixed and become a dough. The dough is given a short fermentation period, after which it is run through the various makeup equipment.

The straight method differs from the sponge and dough process in that all ingredients are added at one time and that there is only one mixing stage and one fermentation period. The fermentation period for a straight dough is approximately 2 – 3 hr. After fermentation is complete, the dough enters the divider and continues through the same makeup equipment as for the sponge and dough method.

Примечания к тексту

1. Stone Age – каменный век
2. uniform – однородный
- 2. Выберите словосочетание, которое раскрывает содержание понятия «опара»:**
 1. Flour, yeast and other ingredients mixed together.
 2. A mixture of warm water and a small quantity of flour.
 3. A fermented dough.
- 3. Закончите предложения, выбрав вариант, соответствующий содержанию текста:**
 1. In its basic ingredients bread

a) has changed little	b) has not changed at all	c) has greatly changed
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 2. In the sponge and dough method the yeast is first mixed with

a) salt and other ingredients	b) sugar and water	c) warm water and a small quantity of flour
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 3. The straight method differs from the sponge and dough process in that

a) yeast is not used	b) all ingredients are added at one	c) there is no fermentation period
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- 4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.**

Практическое занятие № 55. Виды хлеба.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

TYPES OF BREAD

Baguette Classic – long, French loaf, but leavened with our natural sourdough starter, which creates a crackly crust, a hearty crumb and mellow sour flavor. Also available in demi size, sprinkled with parmesan cheese, covered with sesame seeds, or rolled in our seed mixture of poppy, sesame, caraway, anise and thyme. Unbleached flour, water, sourdough starter, kosher salt, malt syrup.

Traditional Baguette – Parisian baguette with the requisite thin, crisp crust and delicate interior. Perfect for any sandwich. Try making garlic bread with this one! Unbleached flour, water, kosher salt, yeast.

Farm – A medium dark sourdough with a firm crust. The addition of whole wheat flour gives this bread a nutty tang and rustic appearance, complete with flour marks from our proofing baskets. Unbleached flour, water, sourdough starter, whole wheat flour, wheat germ, bran flakes, malt syrup, kosher salt, yeast.

Ciabatta – The funky shape of our rustic Italian bread belies its exquisite flavor. The thin crisp crust and moist, porous interior creates a perfect "trencher" for olive oil and tomatoes. This bread only lasts one day, but that shouldn't be a problem – this is a bread you can't stop eating: unbleached flour, water, durum flour, salt, yeast.

Rustic – Not a sourdough, but has all of a sour's characteristics: crunchy, caramelized crust, moist and open interior structure. The difference is in the sweet, wheaty flavor: unbleached flour, water, wheat germ, salt, yeast.

Potato Dill – Baked potatoes keep this bread extremely moist with a long shelf life. The delicate interior structure will surprise you, the flavor enlivened by fresh dill, great with tuna salad, also available without dill. Unbleached flour, water, sourdough starter, potatoes, wheat germ, dry milk, dill, kosher salt.

Harvest – Another of our biggest sellers. If it's possible to make a sweet sourdough bread, we have done it. This is a healthful, dark loaf replete with six whole grains. Unbleached flour, water, sourdough starter, whole wheat flour, oats, cracked wheat, wheat berries, sunflower seeds, flax, sesame, millet, bran flakes, honey, kosher salt, yeast.

Sesame Semolina – A golden brown Sicilian bread is enrobed in sesame. Rich and buttery inside, you won't believe this is a low-fat bread. Unbleached flour, water, semolina durum flours, sourdough starter, cornmeal, malt syrup, kosher salt, yeast.

Onion Bread – You cannot eat just one piece of this. The combination of caramelized onions and cheese is addictive. Unbleached flour, water, sourdough starter, olive oil, malt syrup, onions, asiago cheese, kosher salt, yeast.

Honey Wheat – This dense and healthful dark bread contains nine grains and is a natural for morning toast. Even for those not on a high fiber diet. Unbleached flour, water, sourdough starter, whole wheat flour, cracked wheat, sesame, sunflower seeds, wheat berries, flax, cracked rye, cracked oats, cornmeal, millet, triticale, malt syrup, honey, kosher salt, yeast.

Walnut – A very special bread; walnut halves stain this dough almost purple in its long fermentation. Our most sour bread-have it as an appetizer with fresh goat cheese and cracked pepper. Unbleached flour, water, sourdough starter, whole wheat flour, walnuts, sugar, milk, malt syrup, kosher salt, yeast.

White Sandwich – More than a respectable sandwich bread, our version is rich and buttery. Unbleached flour, water, butter, sugar, dry milk, kosher salt, yeast.

Chocolate Babka – An extremely decadent version of the classic Polish sweet bread. Unbleached flour, water, sugar, butter, dry milk, salt, yeast, semi-sweet chocolate, brown sugar, cocoa, sour cream, raisins, candied orange zest.

Cranberry Orange – A delicious breakfast bread, stuffed with pecans and dried fruits. Unbleached flour, water, whole wheat flour, dried cranberries, golden raisins, orange zest, pecans, olive oil, salt, yeast, Belgian sugar.

Lemon Rye – Only 7% rye, the big rye flavor is the result-of a 24-hour fermentation. The combination of the two sours – lemon and rye – makes perfect bread for a ham sandwich. Water, unbleached flour, dark rye flour, wheat germ, natural lemon emulsion, lemon zest, salt, yeast.

Panettone – This buttery, Italian bread was invented in 1927 for Christmas time and is baked in the shape of a cathedral dome. Ours is made with wine-soaked apricots and raisins. Unbleached flour, whole eggs, butter, water, sugar, dried apricot, raisins, wine, dry milk, corn syrup, salt, vanilla, lemon juice, orange juice, ascorbic acid, yeast.

Wheat loaf – Made from about 50% whole wheat flour, we have added cracked wheat, whole wheat berries and bran flakes to make this one the stuff of good diets. Water, unbleached flour, whole wheat flour, whole milk, honey, barley malt, unprocessed bran flakes, cracked wheat, wheat berries, butter, poppy seeds, salt, yeast.

2. Перечислите виды хлеба, о которых вы прочитали в тексте.

3. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 56. История появления хлеба.

Цель работы: развитие лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

formulation – рецептура

leaven – закваска

grain was pounded – зернотолкли

a crude flour – грубая, непросеянная мука

flat cake – плоская лепешка

forgetful – забывчивый

Egyptian – египтянин

to leave (left, left) – оставлять

light textured risen bread – легкий, пышный хлеб

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

FROM THE HISTORY OF BREAD

There are no records of when or where bread originated. It is certain, however, that the known history of bread is longer than the history of any other food; and that the history of bread runs parallel with the known history of man.

Although the history of bread is nearly as old as the history of mankind, the basic formulation has changed little. The history of bread is actually the history of the baking oven, and of the raw materials used in the preparation of bread – mainly the flour and leaven.

In very early times grain was pounded and consumed as a watery paste. During the Stone Age grain was crushed between stones and gave a crude flour which was mixed to a dough with water, shaped to a round, flat cake and then cooked on a large flat stone over a fire. As you may imagine the result – a rather hard bread – was very different from the loaf we know today. The next step was baking of fermented doughs. An old story says that a forgetful young Egyptian left some uncooked dough sitting for some time before he remembered it, and during this time the dough fermented. This caused the dough to rise, then it was made into loaves. After baking the loaves, our young Egyptian baker found he had produced the first light textured risen bread.

3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на следующие вопросы:

1. How many periods in the history of bread are described in the text?

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

2. What is the last period characterized by?

a) by cooking flat cakes

b) by baking fermented dough

c) by mixing a crude flour with water

3. What kind of product is baked from the fermented dough?

a) a hard bread

b) a watery paste

c) a light textured risen bread

4. Назовите основные этапы развития хлебопечения.

5. Расскажите о древней легенде появления первого хлеба из сброженного теста.

6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 57. Виды мяса и мясопродуктов.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

meat – мясо	hide – шкура
flesh – мясо, мускульная ткань	to cure – солить
beef – говядина	ham – ветчина, окорок
veal – телятина	sausage – колбаса
essential acids – незаменимые кислоты	preservative – консервант
cattle – крупный рогатый скот	to can – консервировать
swine – свинья	smoking – копчение
pork – свинина	impregnation – пропитывание
lard – топленое свиное сало	vinegar – уксус

2. Проверьте, помните ли вы значения следующих слов. Если нет, проверьте их значение по словарю:

nutrition, approximately, primary, to store, severe, processing, shelf-stable, to achieve, drying, consumption, to increase, to alter, appearance, additive, item, to desire.

3. Обращая внимание на суффиксы, подберите к русским словам соответствующие английские:

- питание: 1) nutritious; 2) nutrition; 3) nutritionist
- успешно: 1) success; 2) successful; 3) successfully;
- охлаждать: 1) refrigerate; 2) refrigerator; 3) refrigeration
- сохранять: 1) preservation; 2) preservative; 3) preserve
- переработчик: 1) processing; 2) processor; 3) process
- устойчивый: 1) stable; 2) stability; 3) unstable
- сбраживать: 1) ferment; 2) fermentation; 3) fermenter
- сушка: 1) dry; 2) drying; 3) drier
- копчение: 1) smoke; 2) smoker; 3) smoking
- потребитель: 1) consume; 2) consumption; 3) consumer
- различный: 1) vary; 2) various; 3) variety

4. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The flesh from the cattle over 6 months of age is beef and from younger cattle is veal. Beef is a nutritious food having approximately 25% protein and rich in essential acids, B vitamins, and minerals.

The primary products of swine are pork, lard, hides, and innumerable by-products. Pork is more successfully cured and stored than any other meats.

Fresh red meats are refrigerated. Cured meats such as ham, bacon, and sausage contain chemical preservatives (salt, nitrate, nitrite) but are, in addition, heat processed and stored under

refrigeration. Fresh and cured meats are also canned. With severe heat processing a shelf-stable product is produced. In certain products stability is achieved in part through other processes: fermentation, drying, smoking and impregnation with vinegar.

The manufacture of meat products includes those processes which prepare the product for consumption and increase the stability, improve the texture, colour and appearance of various meat items. Various processes are employed depending upon the desired result. Various enzymatic agents and other additives are often used.

5. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка.

1. ... is the flesh of the cattle. 2. The flesh of young cattle is called ... 3. Swine gives us ... and ... 4. Pork is successfully ... and ... 5. Chemical preservatives are contained in ..., ..., ... 6. Fresh and ... meats can be also ... 7. ..., ..., ... are used to get stable products. 8. The manufacture of meat products improves ..., ..., ..., increases

1) cured, canned; 2) beef; 3) bacon, ham, sausages; 4) pork, lard; 5) drying, fermentation, smoking; 6) texture, flavour, appearance, stability, 7) veal; 8) cured, stored

6. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

мясные продукты, субпродукты, питательный продукт, богат минералами и незаменимыми аминокислотами, свинина, ветчина, консервировать, брожение, сушка, копчение, потребление, желаемый результат

7. Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы:

1. What is beef? 2. What is veal? 3. What is beef rich in? 4. What are the primary products of swine? 5. What is stored and cured better, pork or beef? 6. How are cured meats stored? 7. What meats can be canned? 8. What processes are used for the manufacture of meat products?

8. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 58. Производство колбасных, соленых и копченых изделий.

Цель работы: формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

to pickle – мариновать

to tenderize – размягчать

optional ingredients – необязательные компоненты, компоненты по выбору

frankfurter – сосиска

bologna – болонская колбаса

to chop = to comminute = to mince – рубить, измельчать

spices – пряности

penetration – проникновение

to impart – придавать

to deposit – осаждать

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

PRODUCTS OF MEAT PROCESSING

The manufactured meat products can be grouped as follows: cured and pickled, cured and smoked, tenderized fresh, frozen, and canned.

Cured and pickled meats. Cured meats are those items which have had combined with them salt, sodium or potassium nitrite. Sugar and spices are optional ingredients.

The salt functions as a preservative while the nitrite and nitrate combine with the meat pigments to form fairly stable coloured compounds.

Cured and smoked meats. In the category of cured, smoked and cooked meats is a broad line of sausage products such as frankfurters and bologna, which differ from cured and pickled meats in that they are prepared from finely chopped (or comminuted) meat to which salt, sugar, spices and flavourings have been added. They may also include such items as cereals, milk powders, protein hydrolysates, and other substances.

These products are not pickled since cure penetration is obtained during an extensive mincing or chopping procedure. To secure the low temperatures often necessary for stability during the heating process, suitable amounts of ice are incorporated during the chopping operation. Ice also introduces moisture and thus increases the acceptability of the end product by assuring proper juiciness.

The products are usually heated in the smoke house to approximate internal temperature of 65.6 - 76.7°C. Hardwood smoke is introduced, and the products are smoked for a length of time sufficient to impart the characteristic smoked flavour. This smoking operation further increases stability of the end products by depositing on the surface a certain quantity of bacteriostatic agents.

3. Выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию текста:

1. Cured and pickled meats contain:

a) sugar, milk and oils; b) salt, sodium or potassium nitrite; c) flavourings.

2. Sausage products belong to the group of:

a) pickled meats; b) frozen meats; c) cured, smoked and cooked meats.

3. ... is used for the production of sausages and frankfurters.

a) Finely chopped meat; b) Tenderized whole meat pieces; c) Canned meat

4. To obtain the end product with proper juiciness ... is incorporated.

a) ice; b) salt; c) a number of spices

5. To impart the characteristic smoked flavor to the product ... are introduced.

a) bacteriostatic agents; b) hardwood smoke; c) flavourings.

4. Назовите глаголы, от которых образованы следующие слова:

cured, pickled, smoked, tenderized, frozen, canned, preparation, addition, penetration, heating.

5. Исходя из содержания текста, расскажите:

1) о соленых и маринованных мясных продуктах;

2) о копченых мясных продуктах;

3) чем отличаются колбасы и сосиски от соленых и маринованных мясных продуктов;

4) что входит в состав сосисок и болонской колбасы и о том, как они изготавливаются.

6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 59. Хранение мясопродуктов.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

cut – отруб

proteolytic enzyme – протеолитический фермент

to involve – включать в себя

to inject – впрыскивать, вводить

dish – блюдо

gravy – мясной соус

commercial – промышленный

shelf-life – срок хранения

luncheon meat – мясо (консервированное) для завтрака

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

TENDERIZED FRESH MEATS

Enzyme tenderization of fresh meats particularly of certain beef cuts, has been a long practice. A proteolytic enzyme such as papaya is usually used. The meat products are dipped in enzyme solution and then frozen. Another tenderizing process involves injecting an enzyme solution into the blood stream of the animal before slaughtering it.

Many frozen meats fall in the category of processed meat products. The cooking and rapid freezing of certain meat dishes is a well-established practice. Generally the precooked meat items hold up better in frozen storage if they are covered with gravy. Canned meats are meats that are preserved by heat sterilization while enclosed in cans or glass jars. They may or may not be precooked prior to being placed in the container. If finely divided materials are to be processed and if it is desirable that they remain in this finely divided state, it is necessary that these items be precooked prior to being placed in the container. The containers are processed at 104.4 – 126.7°C for periods of time sufficient to inactivate most bacteria. This kind of treatment results in a commercially sterile product. The shelf-life of these items is very long. Certain canned meats are produced without inducing complete sterility. These include items such as canned hams, luncheon meat, etc. These items are generally reacted with curing ingredients and then processed to temperatures of approximately 71.1°C while in the can. Such items generally require storage at refrigeration temperatures of 4.4 – 10°C and are very stable at these temperatures, having shelf-life of approximately 2-3 years or longer.

3. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания:

enzyme tenderization, beef cuts, blood stream, processed meat products, rapid freezing, well-established practice, precooked meat items, frozen storage, heat sterilization, prior to being placed, finely divided state, curing ingredients.

4. Выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию текста:

1. For enzyme tenderization ... is used.

a) proteolytic enzyme

b) freezing

c) sterilization

2. Enzyme solutions are used for ...

a) meat precooking

b) meat tenderization

c) canning

3. Canned meats are preserved by ...

a) heat sterilization

b) freezing

c) injection of enzyme solutions

4. The temperature of ... is sufficient to inactivate most bacteria.

a) 72°C

b) 200°C

c) 125°C

5. Shelf-life of canned meat is

a) very long

b) very short

c) considerable time

5. Какие методы переработки обеспечивают наилучшее хранение мясопродуктов (соление, копчение, сушка, консервирование).

6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 60. Молоко и молочные продукты.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

commercial – промышленный, торговый,
коммерческий

industry – промышленность

combination – соединение, сочетание

manufacture – изготовление, производство

agitate – перемешивать, взбалтывать

dairy products – молочные продукты

fluid milk – питьевое молоко

raw milk – сырое молоко

whole milk – цельное молоко

skim milk – обезжиренное молоко

condensed milk – сгущенное молоко

evaporated milk – концентрированное молоко

dried milk – сухое молоко

powdered milk – сухое молоко

cream – сливки

ice cream – мороженное

curd – творог

fermented dairy products – кисломолочные продукты

intake – прием

clarification – очистка

clarifier – очиститель

freeze (froze, frozen) – замораживать

2. Проверьте, помните ли вы значения следующих слов:

butter, cheese, cool, flavour, colour, egg, sugar, ferment.

3. Проверьте знаете ли вы, что означают следующие условные обозначения и сокращения, и умеете ли вы правильно их читать:

7°C – seven degrees Centigrade above zero

– 12°C – twelve degrees Centigrade below zero

20 min – twenty minutes

15 sec – fifteen seconds

1.5 % – one point five percent

4. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

a) commercial distribution, stainless steel, plastic pipelines, flexible plastic pipelines;

b) added flavours, frozen product, processing plant, flavouring and colouring matter, receiving station;

c) milk sugar, truck driver, farm tank, stainless steel pipelines, skim milk fraction, discharge pipe, fat content, butter-type flavor.

5. Выберите правильный перевод следующих предложений. Обратите внимание на функцию инфинитива:

1. Milk is pasteurized to kill bacteria.

a) Пастеризованное молоко не содержит бактерий.

b) Молоко пастеризуют для того, чтобы уничтожить бактерии.

2. To make butter cream is churned.

a) Для того, чтобы получить масло, сбивают сливки.

b) Процесс получения масла из сливок называется сбиванием.

6. Переведите следующее предложение:

In the manufacture of ice cream, freezing is accompanied by agitation of the ingredients to avoid crystallization and to incorporate air.

7. Прочтите текст и перечислите молочные продукты, о которых в нем идет речь:

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Fluid milk for commercial distribution is usually pasteurized, that is subjected to a temperature of 61.7°C for at least 30 min or 71.7°C for 15 sec, and then cooled and bottled. The importance of safety and cleanliness is stressed in the dairy industry. Milk may also be condensed or evaporated, dried, powdered, or separated into skim milk and cream.

Butter is churned from cream. Margarine is similar to butter but made of hydrogenated fats, usually vegetable in origin, with added butter-type flavours and colouring.

Ice cream is the frozen product made from a combination of milk products (cream, butter, or milk – either whole or evaporated, condensed, skimmed, or dried) and two or more of the following ingredients: eggs, water, and sugar, with flavouring and colouring matter. In the manufacture of ice cream, freezing is accompanied by agitation of the ingredients to avoid crystallization and to incorporate air for proper texture.

Cheese is the product made from curd obtained from the whole, partly skimmed, or skimmed milk of cows or other animals, with or without added cream.

Many fermented products are produced from milk. These fermentations require the use of bacteria that ferment lactose or milk sugar.

Примечания к тексту

to churn – сбивать (масло)

hydrogenated fat – гидрогенизированный жир

8. Переведите текст на русский язык.

9. Определите, о каком продукте идет речь:

1. A product made from curd with or without added cream.

1. Сливочное масло

2. A dairy product which is churned from cream.

2. Мороженое

3. A frozen product made from a combination of milk products, eggs, water and sugar with flavouring and colouring matter.

3. Сыр

4. A product similar to butter but made of hydrogenated fats with added butter-type flavourings and colourings.

4. Кисломолочные продукты

5. Milk products fermented by bacteria.

5. Маргарин

10. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 61. Способы производства молока.

Цель работы: формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования /

Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

COMMERCIAL PROCESSING OF MILK

Most raw milk collected at farms is pumped from stainless steel tanks into tank trucks for delivery to processing plants.

Collection and intake.

The truck drivers are required to check flavour, temperature, and volume of milk in the farm tank and to collect a sample of raw milk for analysis before pumping the milk into the truck. At the receiving station of the processing plant the milk in the farm truck is weighed and pumped into the plant through flexible plastic and stainless steel pipelines.

Separation and clarification.

The actual processing of raw milk begins with either separation or clarification. These machines are essentially similar except that in the clarifier the cream and skim milk fractions are not separated.

Separators have two discharge pipes, one for cream and one for skim milk. Clarifiers have only one pipe for whole milk. Separators have a device called cream screw by which the fat content in the cream is regulated. This screw allows more or less cream to pass out through the discharge pipe.

Примечания к тексту:

tank truck – автоцистерна

cream screw – шнек-дозатор

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Что обычно делают перед перекачиванием молока из автоцистерны на перерабатывающее предприятие?

2. В чем состоит основное различие между процессами сепарации и очистки молока?

3. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих словосочетаний:

для доставки на перерабатывающее предприятие; брать образец сырого молока на анализ; сепарация и очистка; порции сливок и обезжиренного молока; две отводные трубы; содержание жира в сливках; большее или меньшее количество сливок.

4. Представьте в виде схемы последовательность описанных в тексте операций по сбору, приемке, очистке и сепарации молока.

5. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка:

1. Fluid milk for commercial distribution is usually 2. ... is churned from cream. 3. Ice cream is the ... product. 4. Cheese is the product made from 5. Industry processing milk is called ... industry. 6. After separation whole milk is separated into two fractions: ... and 7. Clarifiers have one pipe for ... milk.

1. curd; 2. pasteurized; 3. whole; 4. cream; 5. butter; 6. dairy, 7. skim milk; 8. frozen

6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 62. Методы тепловой обработки молока.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

F – Fahrenheit – по шкале Фаренгейта ($1^{\circ}\text{F} = 5/9^{\circ}\text{C}$; температура по Цельсию = $5/9 (\text{F}-32)$)

vat – чан

jacketed vat – чан с кожухом (для пара или горячей воды)

continuously – непрерывно

bath operation (process) – переодический процесс

survive – выживать; *зд.* выдерживать

destroy – разрушать; *зд.* уничтожать

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

PASTEURIZATION

The value of heat for the preservation of foods has been known for thousands of years, but it was not realized until the 19th century that a very mild heat treatment, far below the boiling-point, made liquid foods such as milk keep much longer. The discovery followed the work of the French scientist Pasteur on wine and beer. The process, called after him "pasteurization", is a carefully controlled mild-heat treatment. It was found that the process served two purposes: it prevented the souring of milk, and it destroyed the dangerous disease germs which occur in some samples of milk.

Milk is rendered free of pathogenic bacteria by pasteurization. Milk is heated to a specified temperature and held at that temperature for a specified time. (145°F for 30 min when milk is pasteurized in a vat or at least 161°F for 15 sec when milk is pasteurized continuously).

Pasteurization on a batch operation requires a jacketed vat where steam or hot water can circulate and heat the milk. This treatment requires the longer times at lower temperatures to accomplish pasteurization (LTLT pasteurizer). Modern methods of processing milk and milk products utilize the high-temperature short-time (HTST) pasteurizer.

In Europe and to a limited amount in the United States, milk and milk products may be ultra-heat-treated (UHT). This process may use equipment similar to that used for HTST. The UHT processing requires a minimum heat treatment of 280°F for 2 sec. UHT dairy foods have extended shelf-life because all of the bacteria that would survive even HTST pasteurization have been destroyed.

3. Объясните происхождение термина «Pasteurization» и определите, сколько методов пастеризации молока описано в тексте.

4. Подберите к следующим названиям методов тепловой обработки молока соответствующие английские сокращения:

1. Кратковременный метод при высокой температуре.
2. Тепловая обработка молока при сверхвысокой температуре.
3. Метод длительной тепловой обработки молока при температуре.

1. LTLT; 2. HTST; 3. UHT

5. Каким из указанных справа методов соответствуют данные слева режимы обработки?

1. 161°F ; 15 sec
2. 145°F ; 30 min

1. HTST
2. UHT

3. 280°F; 2 sec

3. LTLT

6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 63. Кисломолочные продукты.

Цель работы: развитие лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

cultured milk products – кисломолочные продукты

cultured buttermilk – сквашенная пахта

to inoculate – вносить закваску

starter culture – закваска

volatile acids – летучие кислоты

yogurt – йогурт (продукт типа простокваши)

custard like – кремообразный

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

CULTURED MILK PRODUCTS

Many fermented or cultured products are produced from milk. These fermentations require the use of bacteria that ferment lactose or milk sugar.

Cultured buttermilk.

Skim milk or low-fat milk is pasteurized at 180°F for 30 min, cooled to 72°F, and inoculated with an active starter culture. The mixture is incubated at 21°C and cooled when acidity is developed to approximately 0.8%. This viscous product is then agitated, packaged and cooled. The desired flavor is created by volatile acids.

Yogurt.

One of the oldest fermented milks known is yogurt. Historically the people of the Middle East relied on yogurt as an important food item. Later consumption increased rapidly in Europe. Yogurt is prepared using whole or low-fat milk with added nonfat milk solids. The milk is heated to approximately 180°F for 30 min, homogenized, cooled to 115°F, inoculated with an active culture, and packaged. The product after inoculation is incubated until approximately 0.9% acidity has developed and then cooled.

In the United States, greater sales are realized in yogurts that contain added fruit than in the unflavoured product. Three types are marketed: fruit mixed throughout, fruit on top, and fruit on bottom. Yogurt is a custard like food and is generally eaten with a spoon.

3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. Какова роль бактерий, используемых в производстве кисломолочных продуктов?

2. Какова кислотность сквашенной пахты?

3. Для чего добавляют в пахту летучие кислоты?

4. Где раньше начали употреблять в пищу йогурт: в странах Среднего Востока или в Европе?

5. Кислотность какого продукта выше: сквашенной пахты или йогурта?

6. Какая разновидность йогурта популярна в США?

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 64. Производство сахара.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

liquor – вязкая жидкость, патока; напиток

formation – образование

sugar cane – сахарный тростник

sugar beet – сахарная свекла

crush – измельчать

express – выдавливать, выжимать

juice – сок

evaporate – выпаривать

remove – удалять

raw sugar – сахар-сырец

treat – обрабатывать

refine – очищать

sucrose – сахароза

slice – нарезать на кусочки

result in – приводить к

be high in = be rich in – быть богатым чем-л., иметь высокое содержание чего-л.

2. Сгруппируйте синонимы:

1. to refine; 2. to allow; 3. to clarify; 4. to stir; 5. to permit; 6. to agitate.

3. Проверьте, знаете ли вы значения следующих слов:

sugar, manufacture, clarify, crystal, dry, carbohydrates, starch, fruits, sweet, taste, commercial.

4. Прочтите и сравните:

red – красный; reddish – красноватый

Переведите на русский язык:

yellowish, brownish, greenish.

5. Прочтите и переведите текст:

SUGAR

Sugar is extracted from the sugar cane and the sugar beet. Cane sugar is manufactured from the sugar cane. In the manufacturing of sugar cane, the first step is crushing of the cane to express the juice. The juice is then clarified, usually by heating with lime. The brownish syrup containing about 35 per cent moisture of syrup and crystals.

The crystals are separated from the liquor or molasses by centrifugal machines. The molasses may be evaporated a second and a third time and the crystals are removed. The sugar thus separated from the molasses is known as raw sugar. The raw sugar must be washed, treated with lime, filtered, recrystallized, washed and dried to give the familiar refined sugar.

In some countries cane sugar from is produced in small factories without use of centrifuges, and a dark-brown product, noncentrifugal sugar, is produced.

Recovery of crystalline sugar from the sugar beet is not a simple procedure. In its life processes, the sugar beet forms many organic substances other than sucrose and takes up inorganic nutrient elements from the soil. These nonsucrose substances are also brought into solution

of sucrose during processing and must be removed. Some are removed by liming and filtering, but those that remain inhibit crystallization of sucrose.

This is how beet sugar is produced. The beets are washed and sliced. The juice is high in sucrose is leached by hot water. It is then subjected to clarification, filtration, and evaporation, resulting in formation of clear crystals.

6. Закончите следующие высказывания в соответствии с содержанием текста:

1. Cane sugar is manufactured from... .
2. Beet sugar is manufactured from... .
3. In the manufacturing of sugar cane the first step is... .
4. To produce beet juice the beets are

7. Расставьте названия процессов в том порядке, в котором они описаны в тексте:

- а) обработка тростника для получения сахара-сырца:
clarification of the juice, crushing of the cane, separation of crystals from the molasses, concentration of the clarified juice
- б) обработка сахара-сырца для получения рафинированного сахара:
filtering, treating with lime, washing, recrystallizing, drying, washing
- в) обработка сахарной свеклы для получения сока:
slicing, leaching, washing
- г) обработка сока сахарной свеклы для получения чистых кристаллов сахара:
evaporation, clarification, filtration

8. Начертите в тетрадах таблицу по следующему образцу и заполните ее на русском и английском языках:

Производство тростникового сахара	Manufacture of cane sugar
1. Измельчение тростника для получения сока.	1. Crushing of the cane to express juice.
2.	2.
3.	3.
и т.д.	

9. Заполните аналогичную таблицу для производства свекловичного сахара.

10. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 65. Процессы получения сахара.

Цель работы: формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

bitter – горький

odour - запах

to grade – сортировать

loaf and cube sugars – сахар-рафинад в виде сахарных голов и кусковой сахар

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

The formation of crystals in the making of either cane or beet sugar is one of the important steps. The finer crystals the greater a loss of sugar in the syrup. Crystals, if allowed to form without stirring, may grow to a large size. Rather slow formation over a period of time also permits the formation of large crystals. Too large crystals are not desirable.

Most cane sugar is highly refined. If not we have brown sugar. All best sugar is refined; the unrefined sugar is bitter¹ and has an unpleasant odour.² White sugar is graded³ as to size of the crystals and granules. Loaf and cube sugars⁴ are made by compressing moist white sugar into desired shape and then drying.

3. Выберите из предложенных ниже наиболее подходящий заголовок:

1. Manufacture of brown sugar.
2. The final step in sugar production
3. Compression of most white sugar.
4. Properties of unrefined sugar.

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 66. Сырье для производства сахара.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

sorop – сельскохозяйственная культура

sap – сок (растений)

sorghum – сорго

sugar maple – сахарный клен

palm – пальма

technique – метод, способ

to tap – делать надрез (на дереве)

bud – почка (растения)

yield – выход продукта

species – вид, род

flower stalk – цветоножка

trunk – ствол (дерева)

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

SUGAR CROPS

Sugar crops are crops produced as major sources of sugar, syrup, and other substances.

Sugar beet and sugar cane. These are crops which serve as a source of sucrose. Sugar is a broad term applied to a large number of carbohydrates that have a more or less sweet taste. The primary sugar, glucose, is a product of photosynthesis and occurs in all green plants. Through chemical union, diverse sugars and starches are elaborated and become the major reserve food in storage organs, fruits and sap of plants. In most plants the sugars occur as a mixture that cannot

be readily separated into the components. In the sap of some plants the sugar mixtures are condensed into syrup. The juices of sugar cane and sugar beet are unusually rich in pure sucrose. These two sugar crops serve as the sources of commercial sucrose.

Other sugar crops are sweet sorghum, sugar maple, sugar palm, honey and corn sugar.

Sugar maple. Colonists learned from the American Indians the art of making sugar and syrup from the sap of certain maple trees of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River region. The techniques, once used only for maple sugaring at home, have been for many years the basis of commercial production of sugar and syrup.

The trees are tapped for sap in early spring before the buds open. A large tree may be tapped each spring for many years. Trees vary greatly in yield of sap and sugar. The sugar in maple is almost 100% sucrose.

Sugar palm. Palm sugar is obtained from the sap of several species of palm in tropical regions of the world. In eastern Asia and Malaysia, where the production of palm sugar is an important village industry, the sugar palm is the major source of sap. The sap is collected from the stalk of the male flower rather than by tapping the trunk of the palm, as practiced with the maple tree. The sap contains 10 - 16% sucrose. In processing, the sap is condensed by heating until it becomes a thick syrup in which the sucrose crystallizes. The viscous mass is poured into molds to form a small dose of sweet substance.

Corn sugar and syrup. These are produced by the inversion of starch to its component sugar. These sweeteners have wide use in bakery, confectionery, and beverage industries.

Some varieties of corn have a sweet juice in the stalks. Corn stalk juice is reported to have been a source of a sweet substance used by Indians of Central America.

3. Выберите утверждения, соответствующие содержанию текста и переведите их на русский язык:

1. Sugar crops are

a) a large number of carbohydrates

b) crops which serve as a source of sucrose

c) a product of photosynthesis

2. Sugar is a broad term applied to

a) a large number of carbohydrates that have a sweet taste

b) storage organs, fruits and sap of plants

c) sources of commercial sucrose

3. Sugar beet, sugar cane, sweet sorghum, sugar maple, sugar palm, honey and corn sugar are

a) crops which serve as sources of sucrose

b) carbohydrates

c) diverse sugars and starches

4. Кратко расскажите о сырье для производства сахара.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 67. Виды сахара.

Цель работы: развитие лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

Carbohydrates form a large group of chemical compounds of which the commonest examples are the various sugars, starch and cellulose. All carbohydrates are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen and in nearly all cases the hydrogen and oxygen are in the ratio of two to one, as in water, H₂O. Thus the simple sugar, glucose, can be represented by the formula C₆H₁₂O₆, which means that there are six atoms of carbon (C), twelve atoms of hydrogen (H) and six atoms of oxygen (O) in each molecule of glucose.

Glucose and fructose are simple sugars found in many fruit and honey, and glucose is used as the basis of some sweets. Glucose is also made when starch is digested in the body and it is the chief form in which sugar is carried round the body as a sugar solution. Although cane sugar or sucrose is obtained from the stem of the sugar cane, much of it comes from the root of the sugar beet. Maltose is the sugar of malt, made from germinating barley. When it is digested, maltose turns to glucose, while sucrose turns to glucose and fructose. All the sugars dissolve easily in water and have a sweet taste.

2. Перечислите все названия видов сахара, встречающихся в тексте.

3. Прочитайте текст и кратко изложите его содержание на русском языке.

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 68. Развитие кондитерской промышленности.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

confections – кондитерские изделия; конфеты

sweets – конфеты, сладости

candies – конфеты

hard candies – леденцовая карамель

chewy confections – жевательные конфеты

aerated confections – сбивные кондитерские изделия

sugar sweets – сахарные конфеты

confectionery item – кондитерское изделие

corn syrup – кукурузная патока

2. Проверьте, помните ли вы значение следующих слов и словосочетаний:

sweet, add, refined sugar, cane sugar, beet sugar, starch, honey, cool, cook.

3. Определите, к каким частям речи относятся следующие слова, и переведите их:

confections – confectionery; product – produce – production; vary – various – variety; sweet – sweeten – sweetener; crystal – crystalline; special – specially; add – addition.

4. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

confectionery industry; candy making; refined crystalline sugar; cooking time; cooling time; chopped fruits; chopped nuts; fruit-flavoured candies; nutritive value; cocoa beans; sugar content, caloric content; candy bar; water-driven machine.

5. Сгруппируйте синонимы:

1. chief; 2. sweets; 3. beverage; 4. main; 5. drink; 6. type; 7. candies; 8. kind.

6. Прочтите и переведите текст:**CONFECTIONS**

Confectionery industry has a long history. It starts with the discovery of honey. Chopped fruits and nuts mixed with honey was the first confectionery item in the world.

When in the middle ages cane sugar was brought to Europe it was used for the production of sugar sweets.

There are more than 2000 varieties of confections but the fundamental processes of candy making have much in common because in the majority the chief ingredient is sugar.

Next to sugar chocolate is a very common ingredient of many candies. Chocolate was first brought to Europe by Spaniards in the 16th century. At that time it was used as a beverage. Later on the manufacture of chocolate candies was started in France.

The 17th century was a period of considerable progress in confectionery. Many new types of confectionery items appeared. But till the end of the 18th century most of the processes in confectionery production had been carried out manually (by hand) or by water-driven machines. The invention of steam power engine by James Watt gave rise to the development of confectionery machinery as well. Nowadays all the processes in confectionery production are done by machines.

Confections are divided into several large groups: hard candies, chewy confections, aerated confections and chocolate candies.

Common sweeteners used in confections are refined crystalline cane or beet sugar, liquid sugar, corn syrup, starch, honey and some others.

Various types of candies may be prepared by varying the kind of sweetener and amount of liquid, the cooking and cooling time, and the addition of chocolate, milk products, fruits, nuts, etc.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Из чего было изготовлено первое в мире кондитерское изделие?
2. Какие компоненты входят в состав различных типов конфет в настоящее время?

8. Расположите пункты плана в соответствии с ходом повествования текста:

1. Основные подслащающие вещества, используемые для производства конфет.
2. Первое в мире кондитерское изделие.
3. Появление шоколада.
4. Сахар – основной компонент кондитерских изделий.
5. Средние века – начало производства сахарных конфет.
6. Пути изготовления различных типов конфет..
7. Типы конфет.
8. Прогресс в кондитерском производстве.

9. Найдите в тексте словосочетания, эквивалентные следующим:

кондитерская промышленность; измельчённые фрукты и орехи, смешанные с мёдом; основные процессы производства конфет; имеют много общего; основной компонент; после сахара; широко распространённый компонент.

10. Для каждого слова в левой колонке подберите соответствующее по смыслу слово (или слова) из правой колонки:

1. confectionery	1. sugar
2. beet	2. candies
3. cane	3. confections
4. hard	4. time
5. sugar	5. products
6. corn	6. item
7. chewy	7. industry
8. aerated	8. syrup

9. cooking 10. cooling 11. chocolate 12. milk 13. candy 14. liquid 15. chopped	9. making 10. fruits 11. nuts
--	-------------------------------------

11. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка:

1. The first confectionery item in the world was chopped fruits and nuts mixed with 2. In the middle ages cane sugar began to be used for the production of 3. Next to sugar ... is a very common ingredient of many candies. 4. In the 16th century chocolate was used as a 5. Refined crystalline cane or beet sugar, liquid sugar, corn syrup, starch, honey are common ... used in confections. 6. Confections are divided into several large groups: ..., ..., ..., and 7. Various types of candies may be prepared by varying the kind of sweetener and amount of liquid, the ... time, and the addition of, ...,

1. chocolate; 2. sweeteners; 3. honey; 4. beverage; 5. candies; 6. cooking and cooling; 7. hard candies, chewy confections, aerated confections, and chocolate candies; 8. chocolate, milk products, fruits, nuts, etc.

12. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. С чего начинается история кондитерской промышленности?
2. Какое кондитерское изделие является первым в мире?
3. Когда началось производство сахарных конфет в Европе?
4. Почему основные процессы производства конфет имеют много общего?
5. Кто и когда привез шоколад в Европу?
6. Каковы основные подслащивающие вещества, используемые для производства конфет?
7. Какие типы конфет перечислены в тексте?
8. Каким путем можно изменить тип конфет?

13. Изложите содержание текста по плану, составленному вами согласно заданию 8.

14. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 69. Из истории появления шоколада.

Цель работы: формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

Aztecs – ацтеки, древние племена, населявшие Южную Америку

spices – пряности

pepper – перец

unpalatable – невкусный

maize – кукуруза

do not bear their full crop – не плодоносят в полную силу

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

FROM THE HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

The cocoa bean and the secret of a drink made from it originally came to Europe from Mexico. It had been brought by Hernan Cortes, a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of that country, in the first half of the 16th century. The beans were used as articles of trade as well as the foundation of a beverage, which was much in flavour with the native Aztecs. It was made from crushed cocoa beans and water. The Aztecs drank it cold, flavoured with spices and seasoned with pepper. The Spaniards prepared their drink in a similar way, but mixed it with sugar instead of pepper. They kept the secret of this drink for about 100 years. Then, in the 17th century, knowledge of it spread to France and from there to other countries. It was probably introduced into England in about 1650. It became a popular drink among the rich and the chocolate houses developed into fashionable clubs all over London. At that time chocolate was most unpalatable by comparison with the modern product. No sugar was used in its preparation, and drink frequently included maize and spices. Sugar was introduced into chocolate in the later part of the 18th century. It was only in the 19th century that chocolate was sold specially for eating.

It is a valuable concentrated food, containing body-building and energy substances and is widely used in the ration of land, sea and air forces.

The cocoa tree is grown in the tropics. The chief producing areas are West Africa, the West Indies and South America. More than half of the world's cocoa comes from West Africa. The trees are very delicate. When young they need protection from direct sun and wind. Cocoa trees do not bear their full crop until they are about 12-15 years old.

3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. The secret of a chocolate drink was brought to Europe from
 - a) India
 - b) Spain
 - c) Mexico
2. The Spaniards prepared their drink in a similar way as Aztecs, but mixed it with
 - a) pepper
 - b) sugar
 - c) honey
3. The secret of a drink made from cocoa beans was kept for about
 - a) 10 years
 - b) 100 years
 - c) 50 years
4. In England the drink was probably introduced
 - a) in the 19th century
 - b) in about 1650
 - c) in the later part of the 18th century
5. It was only in the 19th century that chocolate was sold specially
 - a) as a drink
 - b) as a spice
 - c) for eating
6. More than half of the world cocoa comes from
 - a) West Africa
 - b) South America
 - c) The West Indies

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 70. Этапы производства шоколада.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

pod – стручок, плод дерева какао

to split open – раскалывать

to roast – обжаривать

to loosen the husk – отделять оболочку

to blend – смешивать

melangeur – меланжер для приготовления шоколадной массы

refiner – машина для тонкого измельчения шоколадной массы

roller – вальцовый станок

conche – конш, шоколадноотделочная машина

trough – дежа, корыто

no separate particles are perceptible to the palate – отдельные кусочки (крупинки) не ощутимы во рту

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

THE MANUFACTURE OF CHOCOLATE

The cocoa beans are obtained from the pods of the cocoa tree. The pods are split open by hand on the plantation, and the beans are extracted. The beans are left to ferment for several days and then dried in the sun. When dried they are packed into bags and transported to the countries of manufacture.

Four operations are necessary before the final product is ready. The beans are first roasted, a process which develops the peculiar chocolate flavour, and also loosens the husk, which has an unpleasant taste. After roasting, most manufacturers blend the beans by mixing together different varieties, each of which has its own individual aroma.

Then the beans are ground in a machine known as a "melangeur"; sugar is added, together with vanilla or other flavouring if desired. The mixture now becomes a paste.

The third operation is to refine this paste by a machine called a "refiner", which has three or more rollers which not only grind but tear the fibers which constitute about half the volume of the bean.

The final operation is to add more "cocoa butter", a vegetable fat already present to some degree in the mixture. The chocolate mixture is then worked in a conche - a machine consisting of a series of granite troughs, in each of which a heavy roller is turning. For the best qualities of chocolate the mixture is worked in this machine for several days and nights, a process which makes the chocolate so smooth that no separate particles are perceptible to the palate, and which helps to develop the full chocolate flavour. The chocolate is now ready to be moulded.

3. Заполните пропуски в следующих высказываниях:

1. Cocoa beans are obtained from

2. Before the final product is ready it is necessary to carry out ... operations.

3. The beans are first

4. Roasting is a process which

5. After roasting, most manufacturers ... by mixing together different varieties.

6. Then the beans are ... in a machine known as a melangeur.

7. ... is added in the ground beans.

8. The third operation is

9. The final operation is to add more cocoa butter and to work the mixture in a conche to ..

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 71. Основные методы переработки фруктов.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите слова, имеющие одинаковые корни в английском и русском языках:

salt; method; type; microorganism; apricot; container; natural; mechanical; syrup; hermetically; machine; sterilization.

2. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

process – процесс; обрабатывать, перерабатывать

action – действие

bacterium – бактерия

bacteria – бактерии

practise – применять, осуществлять; заниматься (чем-л.)

commercial – торговый; промышленный

delicate – нежный

preserve – сохранять, консервировать

preservation – сохранение, консервирование

store – запасать, хранить

storage – хранение

spoil – портить(ся)

can – консервировать в герметичной таре; металлическая тара; консервная банка
canning – консервирование в герметичной/металлической таре

prevent – предохранять, препятствовать

prevention – предотвращение

moisture – влажность, влага

add – добавлять

addition – прибавление, дополнение

in addition – кроме того

3. Проверьте, помните ли вы следующие слова:

air, yeast, to slow down, development, century, onions, pepper, carrots, mushrooms, cucumber, to heat, convenient.

4. Переведите слова с приставкой re-, имеющей значение повторяемости действия, выполнения его заново, которая при переводе часто соответствует в русском языке приставке «пере-» или слову «снова»:

Образец: reread (read – читать) – перечитать

1. rewrite (write – писать); 2. reconstruction (construction – строительство, стройка); 3. reweigh (weigh – взвешивать); 4. reentry (entry – вход, вступление); 5. refill (fill – наполнять); 6. rearrange (arrange – располагать); 7. rebuild (build – строить); 8. redistribution (distribution – распределение); 9. re-do (do – делать); 10. reheat (heat – нагревать).

5. Вы помните, что -ing формы переводятся на русский язык причастием или деепричастием, например, using – использующий (использовавший); используя. Такие формы также могут переводиться на русский язык существительными, означающими процесс, действие, например, using – использование.

Составьте правильные утверждения из предлагаемых частей:

A.	1. Heating is used ... 2. Heating the food we ...	can destroy bacteria. (1) to destroy spoilage organisms. (2)
B.	1. Canning delicate fruit is ... 2. Canning vegetables you ...	done by hand. (1) must heat them for 30 minutes under pressure. (2)
C.	1. Making the syrup you must ...	an important stage in canning fruit. (1)

2. Making the syrup is ... 3. The worker making the syrup ...	dissolved sugar in water. (2) take the right proportion of sugar and water. (3)
D. 1. The workers preparing the raw materials ... 2. Preparing the raw material is ... 3. Preparing the raw material it ...	is necessary to remove diseased fruit. (1) remove diseased fruit. (2) the first stage in canning. (3)

6. Прочтите данные словосочетания и переведите их на русский язык:

food constituents; bread production; fruit preservation; spoilage organisms; moisture content; space foods; meat foods; breakfast foods; food preserving methods; room temperature water; automated canning equipment.

7. Прочтите и переведите текст:

METHODS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES PRESERVATION

Drying, salting, cold storage, freezing, bottling and canning are methods used to preserve vegetables and fruit. If foods are kept for a few days in the air, they spoil because of the action of yeasts, bacteria and other types of microorganisms. Food preserving methods destroy these organisms or prevent their re-entry or slow down their growth.

As bacteria need moisture for their development, they cannot grow if foods are dried. Salting, like drying, reduces the moisture content of food, and, in addition, salt destroys certain organisms. Drying and salting have been practised for many centuries. Drying is still used commercially for preserving various fruit, such as grapes, apples, apricots, and vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, peppers and carrots. In some countries fruit, herbs and mushrooms are dried at home. Beans and sauerkraut are often salted, and salt and vinegar are combined in making pickles, such as cucumber pickles.

The first bottling was done about 180 years ago. In bottling and canning the food is heated to destroy spoilage organisms. In canning the container is sealed before it is heated; in bottling it is sealed afterwards. Bottling is cheaper because the bottles can be used again and again, but canned foods are more convenient for storage. At present bottling and canning are used for preserving a great variety of fruit and vegetables.

Примечания к тексту:

bottling – консервирование в стеклянной таре

herb – трава, лекарственное растение

sauerkraut – квашенная капуста

vinegar – уксус

pickles – соленья, маринады

to seal – закатывать (банки)

8. Исходя из содержания текста, перечислите основные методы сохранения фруктов и овощей.

9. составьте правильные утверждения:

A.

Food preserving methods	are used	in making pickles.
Salting	reduces	the moisture content of foods.
Canning	is used	in making sauerkraut.
Drying	prevents	the re-entry of microorganism.
Salt and vinegar		to destroy spoilage organisms.
		for preserving apples, grapes, and apricots.

B.

1. Salting 2. Drying 3. Canning	is one of the oldest methods of food preserving.
---------------------------------------	--

10. Назовите отличительные черты консервирования в стеклянной и металлической таре и достоинства каждого из этих методов.

11. Скажите. Какие фрукты и овощи, по вашему мнению, перерабатываются чаще всего тем или иным методом:

Grapes		
Apples		
Apricots		canning.
Cherries		bottling.
Plums	are often preserved by (usually)	drying.
Beans		salting.
Cucumbers		freezing.
Tomatoes		cold storage.
Potatoes		
Peppers		
Carrots		

11. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 72. Консервирование фруктов и овощей.

Цель работы: формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

injure – повредить, испортить

stalk – стебель, черенок

strawberries – земляника, клубника

raspberries – малина

brine – рассол, соляной раствор

lid – крышка

acidity – кислотность

F - Fahrenheit – температурная шкала Фаренгейта

vessel – сосуд

label – прикреплять или наклеивать ярлык; этикетка, ярлык

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

CANNING

The canning of fruit and vegetables is very important as this food preservation process does not seriously injure the natural flavour of fresh food.

The first stage in the process consists of preparing the raw material by removing diseased fruit, and throwing away the waste portions such as stalks from plums, cherries or blackcurrants. Vegetables, carrots, potatoes are peeled and washed. Most of this work is done mechanically. Delicate fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries are prepared entirely by hand, and filled directly into the cans.

When fruits or vegetables are filled into the cans, brine is added to the cans of vegetables or syrup to the cans of fruit. The syrup is made by dissolving sugar in water, and sometimes a small amount of colouring matter is added.

The filled cans pass through a pre-heating process which removes any gases from the tissues of the fruit or vegetables. After heating during 5 to 12 minutes the cans are supplied with lids and hermetically sealed by a closing machine. They are then ready for sterilizing. Fruits, because of their high acidity, are easily sterilized in boiling water for 8 to 15 minutes. Vegetables, which have little acidity, cannot be sterilized at boiling point, and are heated for about 30 minutes under steam pressure at a temperature of 240°F. The sterilization is usually done in steel vessels holding about 1,000 cans.

After sterilization the cans are cooled down to a temperature of about 90°F. Then they are labelled by automatic machines which can label 150 cans a minute and are packed into fiber-board cases, either by hand or by automatic machinery.

3. Скажите, какова последовательность этапов при консервировании фруктов:

1. The cans are cooled.
2. Fruits are filled into the cans.
3. Fruits are sterilized.
4. The cans are supplied with lids.
5. Colouring matter is added.
6. The syrup is added to the cans of fruit.
7. The cans are labelled.
8. Diseased fruit is removed and waste portions are thrown away.
9. The cans are hermetically sealed.

4. В тексте приводятся значения температуры по шкале Фаренгейта (F), а не по столбчатой шкале (шкале Цельсия). Запомните соответствия:

0°C – 32°F

100°C – 212°F

Формулы перевода: $C = (F - 32) / 1.8$; $F = 1.8C + 32$

Определите, сколько градусов по шкале Цельсия составляют: 240°F, 90°F.

5. На основе текста дополните следующую таблицу:

Food	Liquid added	Acidity	Sterilization time	Sterilization temperature	Steam pressure	Cooling temperature
Fruit	?	?	8-15 min	100°C	?	?
Vegetables	brine	low	?	?	+	?

6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 73. Современные методы сушки фруктов.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

harvest – урожай, уборка урожая

A.D. – Anno Domini – нашей эры

figs – инжир

caustic soda – едкий натр

fume – дым, пар

dates – финики

raisins – изюм

sultanas – султана (сорт изюма без косточек)

currants – коринка (изюм)

to stone – вынимать косточки из фруктов

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

DRIED FRUITS

1. For many centuries the only method of keeping fruit eatable between one harvest and the next was drying. The fruit, whole or cut in half was dried on trays in the sun. Today this method is still used in regions with good climates, like the Mediterranean countries, California and parts of South Africa and Australia.

2. Other methods were invented as early as the 1st century A.D., when figs were put in oven to dry, and now there are modern driers with hot air circulated by machinery. These methods of drying are both quicker and more reliable than drying fruits in the sun.

3. To help drying or to improve the quality some fruits are first dipped in caustic soda to weaken their skins before drying. Others may be exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur to prevent them from losing their colour and to stop microorganisms growing on them. The fruits most often dried are prunes, figs, grapes, dates and apricots.

4. The prune is made from a type of plum with solid flesh and much sugar. The most important countries for dried figs are Turkey, Greece, Italy and Algeria. Grapes are dried in many countries and according to the variety of the grapes and the method used, are made into raisins, sultanas and currants. Apricots are cut in half, stoned and dried on trays in the sun and later in the shade or modern driers may be used.

5. In recent times other methods of preservation have been developed but drying remains one of the most important. One estimate is that about 5,000,000 tons of fresh fruit are used each year to produce some 1,000,000 tons of dried fruit.

3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. В каком абзаце говорится о преимуществах современных методов сушки?

2. С какой целью фрукты обрабатываются едким натром и парами серы?

3. Какое количество фруктов производится ежегодно?

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 74. Бланширование.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

BLANCHING

The special heat treatment to inactivate enzymes is known as blanching. Blanching is not indiscriminate heating. Too little is ineffective, and too much damages the vegetables by excessive cooking, especially where the fresh character of the vegetable is subsequently to be preserved by processing.

This heat treatment is applied according to and depends upon the specificity of vegetables, the objectives that are followed and the subsequent processing / preservation methods.

Two of the more heat resistant enzymes important in vegetables are catalase and peroxidase. If these are destroyed then the other significant enzymes in vegetables also will have been inactivated. The heat treatment to destroy catalase and peroxidase in different vegetables are known, and sensitive chemical tests have been developed to detect the amounts of these enzymes that might survive a blanching treatment.

Because various types of vegetables differ in size, shape, heat conductivity, and the natural levels of their enzymes, blanching treatments have to be established on an experimental basis. As with sterilisation of foods in cans, the larger the food item the longer it takes for heat to reach the centre. Small vegetables may be adequately blanched in boiling water in a minute or two, large vegetables may require several minutes.

Blanching as a unit operation is a short time heating in water at temperatures of 100° C or below. Water blanching may be performed in double bottom kettles, in special baths with conveyor belts or in modern continuous blanching equipment.

In order to reduce losses of hydrosoluble substances (mineral salts, vitamins, sugars, etc.) occurring during water blanching, several methods have been developed: temperature setting at 85-95° C instead of 100° C; blanching time has to be just sufficient to inactivate enzymes catalase and peroxidase; assure elimination of air from tissues.

Steam heat treatment can also be applied instead of water blanching as a preliminary step before freezing or drying, as long as the preservation method is only used for enzyme inactivation and not to modify consistency.

For drying, the vegetables are conveyed directly from steaming equipment to drying installations without cooling. Vegetable steaming is carried out in continuous installations with conveyor belts made from metallic sieves.

Cooling of vegetables after water blanching or steaming is performed in order to avoid excessive softening of the tissues and has to follow immediately after these operations; one exception is the case of vegetables for drying which can be transferred directly to drying equipment without cooling.

Natural cooling is not recommended because is too long and generates significant losses in vitamin C content. Cooling in pre-cooled air (from special installations) is sometimes used for vegetables that will be frozen.

Cooling in water can be achieved by sprays or by immersion; in any case the vegetables have to reach a temperature value under 37° C as soon as possible. Too long a cooling time generates supplementary losses in valuable hydrosoluble substances; in order to avoid this, the temperature of the cooling water has to be as low as possible.

2. Расскажите о процессе бланширования.

3. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 75. Пищевые жиры. Отличие масел от жиров.

Цель работы: активизация лексики по теме в разных видах деятельности: чтение, аудирование, говорение.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите слова, имеющие одинаковые корни в английском и русском языках:

class; product; protein; energy; principally; chloroform; plastic; temperature; special; press; vitamin; tetrachloride; group.

2. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

animal fat – животный жир

vegetable oil – растительное масло

edible oil – съедобное масло

sunflower – подсолнечник

cotton – хлопок

corn germ – зародыш кукурузы

tissue – ткань

rendering – вытопка

recover – получать

3. Проверьте, помните ли вы значения следующих слов:

major, carbohydrate, to supply, requirement, soluble, solvent, hydrocarbon, to define, solid, liquid, to increase, to improve, flavour, variety.

4. Назовите части речи, от которых образованы следующие слова:

requirement, principally, bakery, variety, importance, carrier, processing, pressing, extraction, combination, fatty, definition.

5. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

food products, energy requirements, glyceride esters, fatty acids, organic solvents, carbon tetrachloride, bakery products, animal fat product, plant seeds, corn germ, fat-soluble vitamins, fatty tissue.

6. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 76. Виды животных жиров.

Цель работы: формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

solid – твердый

liquid – жидкий

flavour – вкус

plant seeds – семена растений

soybeans – соевые бобы

solvent – растворитель

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

FATS AND OILS

One of three major classes of food products are fats and oils. Along with carbohydrates and proteins, fats and oils supply the energy requirements of man and animals. Fats are usually defined as solid or plastic at ordinary temperatures. Oils are liquid at room temperatures. Fats and oils in the diet serve to increase palatability and enhance the flavour of foods. In a bakery product fat improves the texture.

The two major groups are animal fats and vegetable oils. Butter is a special animal-fat product from milk. The vegetable oils are pressed or extracted from a variety of plant seeds. Of primary importance as sources of edible oils are soybeans, sunflower, cotton seed, corn germ, olives, etc.

Fats and oils serve as carriers for the fat-soluble vitamins A and D and are the chief source of vitamin E.

Processing of oilseeds can be carried out by pressing, extraction with solvents or a combination of the two.

Animal fats can be recovered from fatty tissue of the meat by the process of rendering.

3. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка:

1. ... and ... are one of three major classes of food products. 2. ... are usually solid at the room temperature. 3. ... are usually liquid at room temperature. 4. Fats and oils enhance ... of foods. 5. A special animal-fat product from milk is 6. Different plant seeds contain 7. Processing of oilseeds is carried out by ... or ... with solvent. 8. ... is used for recovering fat from fatty meat tissue.

1. rendering; 2. fats, oils; 3. the flavour; 4. oils; 5. fats; 6. butter; 7. pressing, extraction; 8. oil

4. Найдите в тексте словосочетания, эквивалентные следующим:

жиры и масла, снабжать (поставлять), потребности, вкусовые качества, вкус и аромат, разнообразие, съедобные масла и жиры, первостепенное значение, переносчики жирорастворимых витаминов, главный источник, переработка производится, процесс вытопки.

5. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the difference between fats and oils? 2. What edible oils do you know? 3. What is the function of fats and oils in the diet? 4. How are oils produced? 5. How are fats produced? 6. What fat-soluble vitamins are mentioned in the text?

6. Замените модальные глаголы их эквивалентами (can – to be able to; may – to be allowed to; must – should; to have to to be to).

1. Sunflower seeds must be transported to the factory to further processing. 2. You may use either fat or oil in breadmaking. 3. Corn germ must be separated from the kernel. 4. In this case edible oils must be substituted for mineral ones. 5. Fats tissues of meat could be used for recovering. 6. Many plant seeds can be used for oil production.

7. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 77. Виды растительных масел.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

slaughtered livestock – забитый скот

bleaching – отбеливание, обесцвечивание

chilling – охлаждение

plasticizing – пластификация

mutton – баранина

tallow – сало

oleo stock – топленый жир

shortening – шортенинг (жир, добавляемый в тесто для рассыпчатости)

salad oil – салатное (пищевое) масло

cooking oil – кулинарный жир

coating – глазурь

dressing – заправка

paints – красящие вещества

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

ANIMAL FATS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The animal fats are important by-products of slaughtered livestock and the manufacture of meat products.

Heat treatment or rendering separates the fat from the fatty tissue on which it is found in the animal. Rendering methods include low-temperature dry rendering, high-temperature dry rendering, and steam rendering.

In the manufacture of lard a number of processes follow rendering. These include decolorization or bleaching, deodorization, chilling, plasticizing, and packaging.

Rendered beef or mutton fats are termed tallows or oleo stocks. Tallow is processed similar to lard.

Refined lard has great demand as a shortening. Both lard and oleo products are used in the manufacture of margarine.

Olive oil has an excellent natural flavour and is used as a salad or cooking oil without processing.

Corn oil, produced from corn germ, is a product of corn-milling industry.

Soybean oil is used mostly in shortening, margarine, and salad oil.

Cocoa butter is the fat pressed or extracted from cocoa beans. It is used in medicine and as coating fat for confections and other foods.

Coconut oil is used principally as a cooking oil, for confectionery fats and in margarine.

Cotton seed oil is processed for salad oil, shortening and for use in margarine.

Sunflower seeds oil is a high quality edible oil. It is used in cooking, salad dressing, margarine and soap, and as a drying oil in paints.

3. Какое утверждение соответствует содержанию текста:

1. Fats are obtained

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| a) from seeds | b) from fatty tissues of slaughtered livestock | c) from milk |
| 2. Rendering is | | |
| a) heat treatment | b) manufacture of oils | c) olive oil pressing |
| 3. Rendered fats are termed | | |
| a) shortening | b) tallows | c) salad oil |
| 4. Olive oil is produced from | | |
| a) soya beans | b) olives | c) corn |
| 5. Corn oil is produced from | | |
| a) corn germ | b) beans | c) lard |
| 6. Coconut oil is produced from | | |
| a) cocoa beans | b) cotton | c) coconut |
| 7. Soybean oil is produced from | | |
| a) cotton seed | b) corn germ | c) soybeans |
| 8. Cocoa butter is the fat produced from | | |
| a) coconut oil | b) cocoa seeds | c) cocoa beans |

4. Скажите: 1. описание каких животных жиров дано в тексте; 2. о каких растительных маслах рассказывается в тексте; 3. какие масла или жиры используются для производства шортенингов, салатного масла, маргарина, кулинарного жира.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 78. Маргарин и масло.

Цель работы: развитие лексических навыков чтения и говорения.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

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Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

low-cost – дешевый
 by-products – побочные продукты
 replacement – замена
 spreading – размазывание, замазывание
 cream – сливки
 spread – паста
 creamery – маслозавод
 skim – снимать сливки
 spraying – разбрызгивание, распыление
 stripping – очистка
 batch process – периодический процесс
 churn – маслобойка
 continuous process – непрерывный процесс

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

MARGARINE AND BUTTER

Margarine was produced from low-cost animal and vegetable fats and milk by-products and was developed as low-cost re-placement for butter in 1869. With advances in science and technology the quality of margarine has advanced to the point where it is virtually indistinguishable from butter. Because of certain improvements over the natural product, such as better keeping and spreading qualities, many people today prefer margarine.

Butter is a food fat product made exclusively from milk or milk cream or both, with or without common salt and added colouring. Butter contains not less than 80% milk fat. As a spread for bread, in baked products and in confections, butter is prized for the flavour that comes from the action of selected microorganisms on cream.

At the creamery, cream having a fat content of 30 - 40% is skimmed from milk by centrifuging. Pasteurization and spraying, or stripping, under vacuum remove undesirable flavours and odours and reduce the action of microorganisms. Butter may be made from sweet or ripened cream. In the batch process sweet or ripened cream is agitated in large rotary churns. This action converts the emulsion from water-in-oil to an oil-in-water type.

At least six different continuous processes for butter manufacture are available, each of which utilizes specialized processing equipment and technology. Continuous processes for making butter generally are economically advantageous and finding increasing use.

3. Переведите следующие словосочетания:

milk by-products, low-cost replacement, because of, food fat product, contains not less than, water-in-oil, oil-in-water, specialized processing equipment, are finding increasing use.

4. Определите, от каких частей речи образованы следующие слова:

replacement, virtually, indistinguishable, improvement, exclusively, colouring, creamery, centrifuging, undesirable, specialized, economically.

5. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

побочные продукты переработки молока; дешевые жиры; продукт, не отличимый от сливочного масла; лучшая сохранность качества; молочные сливки; содержит не менее 80% молочного жира; действие определенных микроорганизмов на сливки; сливки, снятые с молока; удалять нежелательный вкус и запах; периодический процесс; непрерывный процесс; экономически выгодный.

6. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. When was margarine developed? 2. What was the purpose for margarine development? 3. Why do some people prefer margarine? 4. What raw materials are used for butter making? 5. What is butter prized for? 6. What is the fat content of cream for butter making? 7. How are undesirable flavours and odours removed? 8. What are the two processes for butter making?

7. Скажите: 1. чем маргарин отличается от сливочного масла; 2. какое сырье употребляется для изготовления сливочного масла и маргарина; 3. как изготавливают сливочное масло.

8. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 79. Методы обслуживания.

Цель работы: формирование навыков и умений в чтении профессионального текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

evidence – доказательство

peasant – крестьянин

spontaneously – спонтанно

essential – существенный

goat – коза

Sephardic Jewish – Сефардический еврей

nomadic – кочевой

claim – требовать

entrepreneur – предприниматель

account – описание

expand – расширять

encounter – встреча

decay – приходить в упадок

oscur – происходить

wagon – фургон

suffer – страдать

inscribed – надписанный

ally – союзник

lingua franca – общепринятый язык

allegedly – предположительно

ethnicities – этнические принадлежности

responsible – ответственный

lactobacillus – лактобактерии

lifespan – продолжительность жизни

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

HISTORY OF YOGURT

There is evidence of cultured milk products being produced as food for at least 4,500 years. The earliest yoghurts were probably spontaneously fermented by wild bacteria living on the goat skin bags carried by nomadic people. Today, many different countries claim yoghurt as their own invention, yet there is no clear evidence as to where it was first discovered, and it may have been independently discovered several times. The use of yoghurt by mediaeval Turks is recorded in the books *Diwan Lughat al-Turk* by Mahmud Kashgari and *Kutadgu Bilig* by Yusuf Has Hajib written in the eleventh century. In both texts the word "yoghurt" is mentioned in different sections and its use by nomadic Turks is described. The first account of a European encounter with yoghurt occurs in French clinical history: Francis I suffered from a severe diarrhea which no French doctor could cure. His ally Suleiman the Magnificent sent a doctor, who allegedly cured the patient with yoghurt. Tarator is a soup made of yoghurt popular in the Balkans. Until the 1900s, yoghurt was a staple in diets of the South Asian, Central Asian, Western Asian, South Eastern European and Central European regions. The Russian biologist Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov had an unproven hypothesis that regular consumption of yoghurt was responsible for the unusually long lifespans of Bulgarian peasants. Believing *Lactobacillus* to be essential for good health, Mechnikov worked to popularise yoghurt as a foodstuff throughout Europe. A Sephardic Jewish entrepreneur named Isaac Carasso industrialized the production of yoghurt. In 1919, Carasso, who was from Salonika, started a small yoghurt business in Barcelona and named the business Danone ("little Daniel") after his son. The brand later expanded to the United States under an Americanized version of the name: Dannon. Yoghurt with added fruit jam was invented to protect yoghurt from decay. It was patented in 1933 by the Radlicka Mlekarna dairy in Prague, and introduced to the United States in 1947, by Dannon.

Yoghurt was first introduced to the United States by Armenian immigrants Sarkis and Rose Colombosian, who started "Colombo and Sons Creamery" in Andover, Massachusetts in 1929. Colombo Yogurt was originally delivered around New England in a horse-drawn wagon inscribed with the Armenian word "madzoon" which was later changed to "yogurt", the Turkish name of the product, as Turkish was the lingua franca between immigrants of the various Near Eastern ethnicities who were the main consumers at that time. Yoghurt's popularity in the United States was enhanced in the 1950s and 60's when it was presented as a health food. By the late 20th century yoghurt had become a common American food item and Colombo Yogurt was sold to General Mills in 1993.

3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What is the "tarator"?

2. Why Isaac Carasso named his business "Danone"?

3. What does Mechnikov considered essential for good health?

4. What is the Turkish name of yoghurt?

5. Why jam have been started to add in yoghurt?

6. Where is tarator consumed?
- a. in the Balkans b. in Turkey c. in Russia
7. Where does Isaac Carasso started his yoghurt business?
- a. in Prague b. in Andover c. in Barcelona
8. Where does yoghurt was invented?
- a. in Turkey b. in Bulgaria c. There is no clear evidence as to where it was first discovered

Практическое занятие № 80. Виды меню.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Основные источники:

Дополнительные источники:

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

- 1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):**

От вашего выбора зависит, в какое заведение вы пойдете, чтобы утолить вашу жажду и голод, но в большинстве случаев, открыв меню, вы обнаружите следующие разделы:

wine list – карта вин

cold platter – холодные закуски

the first course – первое блюдо

Названия блюд

Блюдо на английском	Перевод
beef steak	бифштекс
pancake	блин
borsch	борщ
bouillon	бульон
open sandwich	бутерброд
curd	вареник

beetroot salad	винегрет
hamburger	гамбургер
pieces of toasted bread	гренки
goulash	гуляш
potato pancakes	драники
roast	жаркое
baked pudding	запеканка
fried potatoes	жареный картофель
deep fried potatoes	картофель фри
mashed potatoes	картофельное пюре
porridge	каша
cutlet	котлета
lasagna	лазанья
macaroni	макароны
thick pancake	оладья
salade olivier	оливье
omelette	омлет
pork chop	свиная отбивная
meat dumplings	пельмени
pie	пирог
pizza	пицца
pilau/ palaw	плов
gyro	шаурма
shish kebab	шашлык
scrambled eggs	яичница

Названия напитков

Кроме вкусной еды, без сомнений, вы пожелаете утолить жажду стаканом освежающего напитка или расслабиться за стаканом изысканного вина. Напитки в меню также делятся на несколько категорий:

soft drinks – безалкогольные

low-alcohol – слабоалкогольные

hard drinks – крепкие

carbonated drinks – газированные

still drinks – напитки без газов

cocktails – коктейли

Из алкогольных напитков чаще всего заказываемые:

champagne – шампанское

whisky – виски

rum – ром

cognac – коньяк

liqueur – ликер

beer – пиво

Безалкогольными напитками-«лидерами» являются:

coffee – кофе

white coffee – кофе с молоком

tea – чай

juice – сок

2. Запомните произношение и значение следующих фраз, которые используются при заказе блюда:

Заказ блюд

А теперь перенесемся непосредственно в любое из мест, где вы желаете покушать. После того, как вы внимательно изучите меню и сделаете свой выбор, вам предстоит объяснить-ся с официантом. Для этого обратите внимание на данные полезные фразы:

Menu, please. – Меню, будьте добры.

May I have some ... (the menu; the wine list) – Дайте мне... (меню; карту вин)

Yes, I am ready to order. – Да, я готов (а) сделать заказ.

I'd like to place an order. – Я хотел (а) бы сделать заказ.

I'll have ... – Принесите мне...

I'll take... – Я возьму...

Do you serve vegetarian food? – Если ли у вас вегетарианская еда?

What do you recommend for breakfast? – Что Вы посоветуете на завтрак?

Will my breakfast be long? – Скоро ли приготовят мой завтрак?

How does it taste? – Вкусно ли это?

I am allergic to... – У меня аллергия на...

How long will it take? – Сколько понадобится времени (ждать)?

Medium rare. – Средне пожаренный.

Well — done. – Хорошо пожаренный.

Meat is s over roasted. – Мясо пережарено.

It's underdone. – Оно недожаренное.

Omelette is too salty. – Омлет слишком соленый.

This dish is not cooked enough. – Данное блюдо не доварено.

Nothing more, thank you. – Ничего больше не нужно, благодарю.

Bring the bill, please. – Принесите счёт, пожалуйста.

I suppose the bill is added up wrong. – Я полагаю, произошла ошибка в счете.

Keep the change. – Сдачу оставьте себе.

3. Изучите, как выглядит заграничное меню:

Обычно структура меню заграницей не во многом отличается от привычной нам. Как правило, к каждому из блюд прилагается картинка, цена, список ингредиентов и количество одной порции в граммах. Для примера взгляните на картинку.



4. Составьте свое меню.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 81. Барное дело.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

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Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Запомните произношение и значение следующих слов и словосочетаний (активная лексика):

toast – хлеб, нарезанный ломтиками и подрумяненный на огне

marmalade – густое повидло, джем, обычно из апельсинов и лимонов

strong (weak) tea – крепкий (жидкий) чай

round about eleven = at about eleven – около одиннадцати часов

elevens – небольшой перерыв около 11 часов утра для легкого завтрака

the factory bench or the office desk – рабочее место на заводе или в офисе

say, from 1 till 2 – приблизительно, от часу до двух

meat – мясо; различные сорта мяса: beef – говядина; veal – телятина; pork – свинина; mutton – баранина

steak – кусок мяса или рыбы для жарения, бифштекс

chop – отбивная котлета (из свинины или баранины)

cutlet – отбивная котлета (из телятины или баранины)

rissoles – колеты (биточки)

roast – жарить (на вертеле, в духовке)

roast beef – ростбиф

to fry – жарить (в масле, жире на сковороде)

Yorkshire pudding – йоркширский пудинг (взбитое тесто, запеченное в форме и подаваемое с жареным мясом)

It doesn't leave sufficient room for the more important meat course. – Он (суп) не оставляет места для более важного мясного блюда.

High tea – плотный ужин (холодные закуски и чай)

Tastes differ. – О вкусах не спорят.

2. Прочтите и переведите текст:

ENGLISH MEALS

An Englishman's day begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning paper. As he scans the headlines there is nothing he likes better than his favorite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar or bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee.

Round about 11 in the morning some Englishmen who work have their tea or coffee break. They never call it a meal, of course. Tea or coffee is usually brought to the factory bench or office desk.

Then at mid-day, everything is stopped for lunch. Most offices and small shops are closed for an hour, say from 1 till 2, and the city pavements are full of people on their way to cafes. Factory workers usually eat in their canteens.

The usual mid-day meal consists of two courses. First a meat course is served with plenty of vegetables. It may be potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage or cauliflower.

This is followed by a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding with tea to follow.

Most Englishmen like what they call "good plain food". They must be able to recognize what they are eating. Usually they like steaks, chops, roast-beef, Yorkshire pudding and fish and chips.

They are not over-fond of soup remarking that it doesn't leave sufficient room for the more important meat course.

Those who eat at home usually call their mid-day meal dinner and make it the chief one of the day. It consists of three or four courses and is cooked by the mother of the family.

The first course is soup. Then comes fish or meat served with various vegetables; as a change they sometimes eat chicken or duck.

Then the table is cleared and the dessert is brought in. This is jelly or fruit – apples, pears, oranges, plums and nuts.

Afternoon tea is taken at about five o'clock, but can hardly be called a meal. It is a cup of tea with bread-and-butter and cake or biscuits. It is often not served at a table; each person has a cup and a saucer, a spoon and a small plate in his hands. Even Englishmen themselves don't find it convenient themselves.

The evening meal, when all the family gathers round the table after their working day, goes under various names – tea, high tea, dinner (depending upon its size). It is usually a meat course followed by tinned fruit or cake and tea. But certainly it is not the same in every English home. Tastes differ.

3. Прочтите диалог по ролям и переведите его:

AT DINNER

Mother: The table is laid. Come along, both of you, and let us begin. It's high time to have dinner.

Father: I'm ready. I feel quite hungry.

Alec: So am I. I could eat a horse.

Mother: Well, we haven't a horse for you, but what we have got is quite nice. Our favorite dishes will be served today.

Alec: What are they? I've got so many.

Mother: For the first course we shall have chicken soup, and rissoles with mashed potatoes for the second.

Alec: And for dessert?

Mother: I've got stewed fruit with cake.

Alec: Oh, that's wonderful! May I go and have it now?

Father: Don't be so impatient. Wait till we've finished the second course. Where is the salt, please?

Mother: Alec, pass the salt-cellar to Father, please.

Alec: Here you are, Dad.

Father: Thank you, son.

Mother: Why don't you help yourself to some salad, Alec?

Alec: You know I don't like salad of any kind.

Mother: Here is your soup.

Alec: Thank you, Mother. May I trouble you for a piece of bread?

Mother: Brown or white?

Alec: Brown, please. The soup is delicious today. May I have another helping?

Mother: Certainly, dear. I want you to have a good meal. Any more soup for you, Father?

Father: No more, thank you. Where are the napkins?

Mother: They are in the sideboard drawer. I always forget to put them out.

Father: Never mind. Alec will fetch them, won't you?

Alec: Here are the napkins, Dad.

Mother: Hand me your plate, dear, I'll give you some rissoles. Will two rissoles do?

Alec: Yes, Mum... And now may I have stewed fruit with cake which has been promised?

Mother: Take it from the fridge. I put it there to cool.

Alec: Oh, apricots and cherries!

Father: Thank you, dear, for the most delicious dinner.

Mother: Now, Alec, I want you to help me clear the table. These plates, spoons, knives and forks must be taken to the kitchen. This bread-basket, the salt-cellar and mustard-pot must be put into the sideboard.

Alec: I've done all that, Mum. What else?

Mother: Take the table-cloth and fold it neatly. Then put the chairs straight and sweep the room. That's a good boy!

4. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

Практическое занятие № 82. Кухни народов мира.

Цель работы: совершенствование навыков чтения и развитие навыков говорения на основе прочитанного текста.

Оборудование: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Информационное обеспечение:

Основные источники:

Щербакова Н.И. Английский язык для специалистов сферы общественного питания = English for Cooking and Catering: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / Н.И. Щербакова, Н.С. Звенигородская. – 14-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2018.

Дополнительные источники:

Мюллер В.К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь / В.К. Мюллер. – М.: Эксмо, 2016.

Время выполнения: 2 часа.

Ход работы:

1. Прочтите и переведите текст:

RUSSIAN CUISINE

Russian cuisine is rich and varied. In Russia there is a large variety of milk products: a sort of dry, granulated cream cheese called «tvorog», thick sour cream called «smetana», and several types of sour milk products of the yogurt type. Smetana is made from cream. Kefir is a pleasant, useful beverage made from cow's milk, yeast and lactic bacteria. It's a dietary product. Ryazhenka is a sour milk product made from baked milk.

There is a big choice of appetizers, soups, hot and dessert dishes. You can recommend your guests soft, pressed and red caviar, salmon, hot and smoked sturgeon, pike-perch in aspic or stuffed and the like.

There are plenty of soups: fresh cabbage meat shchee, Moscow borshch, kidney and cucumber soup (rassolnik), meat and fish solyanka, ookha, mushroom soup, soups in season – okroshka and cold beetroot soup.

For the hot dish we take beef-Stroganoff and mashed potatoes, roast veal, special pot-roast stuffed cabbage-rolls (golubtsy), Siberian pelmeni, stewed rabbit, buckwheat «kasha» and so on.

There is a large variety of poultry and game dishes: roast chicken, roast duck and goose stuffed with apples, hazel-grouse, wood-grouse etc.

For dessert we can have baked apples, fruit and berry kissels, compot, dessert fruits (melons, watermelons, juicy grapes, pears, oranges, apricots, peaches and so on).

Russian cuisine is famous for its Russian pies. They are: kulebiaka (a Russian pie with meat or cabbage filling), rastegay (a pie with special fish filling), vatrushki, honey-cakes, kren-deli, boubliki, baranki, sooshki, Russian Easter cakes and so forth.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Is there a large variety of milk products in Russia? What are they?
2. What is smetana made from?
3. What is kefir made from?
4. What is ryazhenka made from?
5. Is there a big choice of appetizers in Russia? What can you recommend your guests?
6. Are there plenty of soups in Russia? What are they?
7. What do we take for the hot dish?
8. Is there a large variety of poultry and game dishes? What are they?

9. What can we have for dessert?

10. What is Russian cuisine famous for?

3. Заполните пропуски словами из данного ниже списка:

ryazhenka, fruit and berry kissels, kefir, boubliki, kulebiaka, smetana, zbiten, golubtsy

1. Thick sour cream called ... is a universal flavouring sauce.

2. ... is a pleasant, useful beverage made from cow's milk.

3. A sour milk product made from baked milk and very pleasant to taste is called

4. Special pot-roast stuffed cabbage rolls are called

5. ... are made from fruit or berry juice and potato flour.

6. ... is a Russian pie with meat or cabbage filling.

7. Ring-shaped rolls called ... are very popular in Russia.

8. An old Russian beverage made from kvas, cognac or vodka, honey, tea and spices is called...

1) ryazhenka, 2) fruit and berry kissels, 3) kefir, 4) boubliki, 5) kulebiaka, 6) smetana, 7) zbiten, 9) golubtsy

4. Закончите предложения:

1. In Russia there is

2. There is a big choice of

3. For the hot dish we take

4. For dessert we can have

5. Russian cuisine is famous for its

a) ... Russian pies: kulebiaka, rastegay, vatrushki, honey-cakes, krendeli, boubliki, baranki, sooshki, Russian Easter cakes.

b) ... a large variety of milk products.

c) ... beef-Stroganoff and mashed potatoes, roast veal, special pot-roast stuffed cabbage-rolls (golubtsy), Siberian pelmeni, stewed rabbit.

d) ... baked apples, fruit and berry kissels, compot, desert fruits.

e) ... appetizers, soups, hot and dessert dishes.

5. Подведение итогов работы, оценивание.

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