

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
«Омский государственный аграрный университет имени П.А. Столыпина»**

**Отделение СПО**

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**ППССЗ по специальности 21.02.05 – Земельно-имущественные отношения**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ  
по освоению учебной дисциплины  
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский)**

Обеспечивающая преподавание дисциплины подразделение - отделение СПО

Выпускающее подразделение ППССЗ – отделение СПО

Разработчики РПУД, преподаватель

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Целью изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» является формирование современного специалиста, обладающего высоким уровнем коммуникативно-речевой компетенции, способного общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы. Данный специалист, должен научиться самостоятельно, совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас, лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, чтобы свободно читать и переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности.

Методические указания по проведению лабораторных (практических) занятий по курсу «Иностранный язык (английский)» подготовлены для студентов специальности 21.02.05 Земельно-имущественные отношения на основе действующих общегосударственных нормативно-методических материалов. Лабораторные занятия выполняются в кабинете иностранных языков.

### РАЗДЕЛ 1. ОПИСАНИЕ ЛЮДЕЙ:

#### ДРУЗЕЙ, РОДНЫХ И БЛИЗКИХ И Т.Д. МЕЖЛИЧНОСТНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ ДОМА, В УЧЕБНОМ ЗАВЕДЕНИИ, НА РАБОТЕ (МОЯ СЕМЬЯ)

*Изучение данного раздела дисциплины, предполагает проведение 8-ми лабораторных (практических) занятий.*

#### Содержание занятий:

1. Изучение новой лексики по теме. Повторение «Порядка слов в предложении», а также основных правила чтения.
2. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Изучение интернациональных слов.
3. Тренировка новой лексики. Система временных форм английского глагола.
4. Обучение монологической речи с опорой на изображения.
5. Обучение аудированию с пониманием нужной информации. Предлоги места и направления.
6. Тренировка употребления новой лексики в устной речи. Работа с текстами.
7. Тренировка новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение чтению с частичным и полным пониманием прочитанного.
8. Обучение монологической речи. Употребление союзов в английском языке.

#### Вопросы и задания:

**Задание 1. a)** Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues (Прочитайте, переведите и изучите использование новых слов, которые будут необходимы для чтения и обсуждения текстов и диалогов): 1) *neither... nor...* Our family is neither big nor small.

- 2) *to consist of.* Our family consists of my father, my mother, my brother, and me.
- 3) *secondary, a secondary school.* My brother is a pupil of the secondary school.

4) *foreign, a foreign language*. My mother teaches two foreign languages: English and German,

5) *to cook*. My mother always cooks breakfast for us.

6) *to sew (sewed, sewn/sewed)*. My mother has recently sewed a skirt for me.

7) *to knit (knit, knit)*. My mother knit a sweater for my brother last month.

8) *even*. She usually cooks, sews, knits, and even helps us with our homework.

9) *far*. The college is far from our house. I need a bus to get there.

10) *to take (took, taken)*. It takes me thirty minutes to get to my college (I need thirty minutes to get to my college).

11) *favourite, favourite subjects*. My favourite subjects are History and Mathematics.

12) *appearance*. My mother's appearance is very nice, she is beautiful.

13) *slim and slender*. My mother is pleasingly thin, she is slim and slender.

14) *fair, fair hair*. Her hair is not dark, it is fair. *to look like*. He looks like his father. *to be fond of* I am fond of music.

15) *North Caucasus*. They live in the North Caucasus, not far from the Black Sea.

16) *entire, entire South*. Rostov-on-Don is the biggest city in the entire South of Russia. 17) *block, a block of houses*. There are many shops in this block of houses.

18) *to go shopping*. We need some food, I'll go shopping. *to get along with*. He is a nice guy, he is easy to get along with.

19) *to take care of*. My grandmother is an old woman, and she is taken care of by her relatives.

20) *each other*. They love each other.

21) *to go down to the country*. On weekends, we don't like to be in the city, and we go down to the country.

22) *a pity*. It's a pity that you can't come to our party.

23) *the same, the same colour*. The carpet is blue, and the curtains are of the same colour.

24) *to share*. I share a room with my brother.

25) *to invite*. I'd like to invite you to our party.

26) *enough*. I do not have enough time to do it, I am in *to go shopping*. We need some food, I'll go shopping.

27) *to get along with*. He is a nice guy, he is easy to get along with.

28) *to take care of*. My grandmother is an old woman, and she is taken care of by her relatives.

29) *each other*. They love each other.

30) *to go down to the country*. On weekends, we don't like to be in the city, and we go down to the country.

31) *the same, the same colour*. The carpet is blue, and the curtains are of the same colour.

32) *to share*. I share a room with my brother.

33) *to invite*. I'd like to invite you to our party.

**Задание 2.** a) Translate, analyse the words with different suffixes, and divide the following words into three groups: nouns, adjectives, adverbs (Переведите, проанализируйте слова с различными суффиксами и разделите следующие слова на три группы: существительные, прилагательные, наречия):

manager, secondary, different, appearance, comfortable, musical, tasty, conversation, economic, recently, profession, fashion, properly, early, satisfaction, friendly, condition.

b) Make up as many words as you can by combining different parts of the words (Составьте как можно больше слов, сочетая различные части слов):

in- differ -ent -ence/ance  
un- comfort -able -ness dis-  
friend -ly music -al appear

**Задание 3.** a) Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions (Переведите следующие словосочетания. Обратите внимание на предлоги:

with dark short hair, at the firm, a lot of time, at the secondary school, a student of the college, from our house, by bus, in a modern style, at the disco, to go to the swimming pool, in the North Caucasus, in the entire South of Russia, on the right high bank of the river, near our house, on weekend, to go to the theatre, on the fifth floor, in the corner, on the wall above the beds, near the window, at the desk, into our room, for us, for our parents, the hall of our flat, about you, for today, in our country, between an American and a Russian student, with you.

b) Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions (Заполните пропуски правильными предлогами):

1. I was a pupil ... a secondary school, now I am a student ... a college. 2. I go ... my college ... bus because it is far ... our house. 3. My mother is a slim and slender woman ... blue eyes and fair hair. 4. There is a picture ... the table ... the wall. 5. There are two chairs ... the desk.

**Задание 4.** Divide the following words and word combinations into three groups, those which describe a) appearance, b) flat, c) working day (Разделите слова и словосочетания на три группы для описания а) внешности, б) квартиры, в) рабочего дня):

easy, comfortable, slim and slender, a hall, in the corner, to go shopping, tall, thin, to do homework, to get up early, furniture, curtains, a carpet, it takes half an hour, to be in a hurry, to dress in a modern style, fair hair, an armchair, a wardrobe, shelves, busy.

**Задание 5.** Read, translate, state the tense of the verb (Прочитайте, переведите, определите временную форму глагола):

1. He *usually* goes to his job by bus. 2. *As a rule*, they spend their free time in this green park. 3. *At present*, she is not teaching History. 4. Is she teaching German *now*? 5. Does she *generally* teach English? 6. My brother and I cooked the dinner *yesterday*. 7. Our mother didn't cook *yesterday*. 8. Did she knit a sweater *last month*? 9. My mother will sew me a blouse *next week*. 10. I shall buy an English book *tomorrow*. 11. The book will be read by me *tomorrow*. 12. Different subjects are *usually* studied by the students at the college. 13. A lot of time is *always* spent by us in this park. 14. Those problems were discussed by them *long ago*. 15. Our parents *often* watch TV in the evening. 16. We were listening to music *an hour ago*. 17. My brother has *already* done his homework. 18. We have *just* prepared some tasty things. 19. Have you bought the book *just now*? 20. *Recently* my friends have been invited by us to our house.

**Задание 6.** Fill in the gaps with the proper grammar forms of the verb *to cook* (Заполните пропуски правильной грамматической формой глагола *to cook*): 1) My brother and I often ... dinner for the family.

2) What... you ... now?

3) I ... dinner yesterday.

4) Who ... breakfast yesterday?

5) What ... you ... for dinner tomorrow?

6) I... not... dinner now. I \_\_\_\_\_ it in some hours.

7)... you already ... the dinner?

8) As a rule, our mother... dinner.

- 9) She always ... well.
- 10) What ... she ... in the evening yesterday

**Задание 7.** Translate the sentences to practise the use of tenses (Переведите предложения, чтобы потренироваться в использовании временных форм английского глагола):

- 1) Мой отец обычно проводит много времени на работе.
- 2) Моя мама всегда помогает мне с домашней работой.
- 3) Как правило, наша мама вяжет по вечерам.
- 4) Вчера наши родственники посетили нас.
- 5) На прошлой неделе мы приглашали друзей к нам.
- 6) Мы слушали музыку весь вечер.
- 7) Все утро мой брат играл в компьютерные игры.
- 8) Завтра мы поедем за город.
- 9) Мама только что приготовила ужин. 10) Мы проведем свободное время вместе.

**Задание 8.** Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph (Прочитайте текст, постарайтесь сосредоточиться на главном, выберите подходящее название для каждого абзаца):

- 1) About Myself 2) The Place We Live in 3) The Members of the Family 4) Our Free Time

#### MY FAMILY AND ME

Our family is neither big nor small. It consists of my father, my mother, my brother, and me. My father, a tall man with dark short hair, is 40 years old. He works as a manager at the firm. He likes his work and spends a lot of time there. My mother, a tall and thin woman with big blue eyes and fair hair, is younger than my father, she is 38.- My mother is a teacher at the secondary school. She teaches her students foreign languages: German and English. She also spends much time at school, but she finds time to cook, sew, knit, and even to help my brother and me with our homework. My brother is only 10, and he is a schoolboy.

I am 14. I am a student of the college. My college is far from our house, and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. We are studying different subjects there, but my favourite ones are History and English. As to my appearance, I am slim and slender. My hair is fair, my eyes are blue. I look like my mother. I like to dress in a modern style. Music is my hobby. I am fond of dancing at the disco. I like to buy and read English books too. Twice a week, I go to the swimming pool.

We live in Rostov-on-Don, the biggest city not only in the North Caucasus, but in the entire South of Russia. It is located on the right high bank of the Don river. We have a threeroom flat in a new block of houses. There is a nice green park near our house, where we spend a lot of our free time. There are many different shops not far from our house. My brother and I often go shopping.

Our family is nice, and everybody is easy to get along with. We take care of each other. We spend much time together. Recently, we have bought a car, and now we often go down to the country to have a rest on weekends. In the evening, all members' of our family watch TV, discuss everyday problems. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to the concert.

**Задание 9.** Read and give a summary of the text (Прочитайте и перескажите). THE PLACE WE LIVE IN

We live in a comfortable flat in a new house. It is on the fifth floor. It is neither large nor small. There are three rooms in it: a living room, two bedrooms. We have also a kitchen, a bathroom, and a hall. It is a great pity that we have no balcony.

Our living room is large and light because there are two wide windows in it. The walls of the room are blue, the curtains on the windows, and the carpet on the floor are of the same colour. There is not much furniture there: a sofa, a table with four chairs, two armchairs, and a TV set in the corner. All the members of our family spend a lot of time there.

Our parents occupy one bedroom which is not large but very cosy. There are two beds, a wardrobe, two armchairs, and a TV set in it. There is a large thick carpet on the floor, and a nice picture on the wall above the beds.

My brother and I share another bedroom. There, you can see two beds, a small desk near the window, two chairs at the desk: for me and my brother. The bookcase is near the door. There are many books in it. Besides, we have many shelves on the walls. There is a musical centre on one of them. We have a lot of friends. And when they come to see us, we invite them into our room. We usually listen to music or play different games.

Our kitchen is big enough. As a rule, we have breakfast and dinner in the kitchen together. Our mother is cooking for us, but sometimes we prepare some tasty things with my brother for our parents.

The hall of our flat is not narrow. There is a big wardrobe there. And besides, there is a telephone on a small round table.

We like our flat very much. We are happy when our relatives and friends visit us.

### **Рекомендуемая литература и интернет ресурсы:**

#### *Основные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учебник/ А. С. Восковская, Т. А. Карпова. -11-е изд. стер. Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012, 2013. -376, [1] с.

#### *Дополнительные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учеб. пособие/ Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская. -5-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: КНОРУС, 2013. -368 с

2. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

3. Английский для землеустроителей. EnglishforLandUsePlanners :учеб. пособие/ Н.

А. Титаренко. -М.: КолосС, 2010. -440 с 4. Веселовская Н.Г. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

5. Develop Your Reading Skills: Comprehension and Translation Practice. Обучение чтению и переводу (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс]: учеб. пособие / О. В. Сиполс. - 2-е изд. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2011. - 376 с. – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/>.

## **РАЗДЕЛ 2. ПОВСЕДНЕВНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ, УЧЕБНЫЙ ДЕНЬ, ВЫХОДНОЙ ДЕНЬ. ЗДОРОВЬЕ, СПОРТ, ПРАВИЛА ЗДОРОВОГО ОБРАЗА ЖИЗНИ. ОТДЫХ, КАНИКУЛЫ, ОТПУСК. ТУРИЗМ (КАК МЫ ПРОВОДИМ СВОБОДНОЕ ВРЕМЯ)**

*Изучение данного раздела дисциплины, предполагает проведение 8-ми лабораторных (практических) занятий. Содержание занятий:*

1. Изучение новой лексики по теме. Повторение правил чтения. Обучение монологической речи с опорой на схемы.
2. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Повторение местоимений. Работа с текстом. Словообразование
3. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Неличные формы глагола
4. Составление диалогов по теме
5. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение аудированию. Неличные формы глагола
6. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Как правильно задать вопрос
7. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Работа с текстом.

Формальная и неформальная лексика

8. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Работа с текстом.

Словообразование

#### **Вопросы и задания:**

**Задание 1.** a) Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues (Прочитайте, переведите и изучите использование новых слов, которые будут необходимы для чтения и обсуждения текстов и диалогов):

- 1) *activity, leisure activity.* Almost any kind of leisure activity can become a hobby.
- 2) *to relax, relaxation.* A hobby offers a way to relax after hard work.
- 3) *to be divided into.* Most hobbies are divided into four categories.
- 4) *to overlap.* Different hobbies may overlap that is may cover each other partly.
- 5) *an art.* There are different kinds of art: dancing, drama, music, etc.
- 6) *to paint, painting, oil paints.* Painting is a kind of art.
- 7) *to include.* Our flat includes three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a hall.
- 8) *a possibility, possible.* You have all the possibilities to become a manager.
- 9) *a record, a tape.* He is fond of music, he collects records and tapes.
- 10) *to offer, to offer a choice,* painting offers a wide choice of materials, such as oil paints and water colours.
- 11) *widespread.* Playing computer games is a widespread hobby now.
- 12) *a stamp, a coin.* He is collecting stamps and coins.
- 13) *a doll.* She is a little girl and she likes to play with her doll.
- 14) *handicraft.* Handicrafts attract hobbyists who can work skilfully with their hands.
- 15) *to attract.* Handicrafts attract many hobbyists.
- 16) *to engage in.* Some women are engaged in knitting, sewing.
- 17) *to crochet, crocheting.* Crocheting is a kind of handicrafts.

- 18) *a kit*. Some use kits to make model aeroplanes. *a boat*. A boat is a means of transport.
- 19) *jewellery*. She likes to wear rings and different kinds of jewellery.
- 20) *a competition*. They usually take part in different sports competitions.
- 21) *to climb, to climb the mountains*. In summer, they went to the Caucasus to climb the mountains.
- 22) *to ski*. In winter, they usually ski in the mountains.
- 23) *to increase, increasingly*. Nowadays, electronics-related hobbies are becoming increasingly popular.
- 24) *to present, a present*. She has got many presents on her birthday.
- 25) *a research, to research*. Books may be used for study and research.
- 26) *ancient*. Moscow is a very ancient city. It was founded in 1147.
- 27) *single*. He was a single child in the family, he has neither sisters nor brothers.
- 28) *especially*. She likes different handicrafts, especially knitting.
- 29) *to value*. Book collectors especially value the books with the autograph of the author.
- 30) *a science, science fiction*. He is fond of reading. He likes to read science fiction.
- 31) *to print, printing style*. There are some books in the museum with a rare printing style.
- 32) *a jumble-sale*. He bought this book at the jumble-sale.
- 33) *to attend*. He attends an economic college.
- 34) *education, educational institution*. A college is a kind of educational institution.
- 35) *to add*. Learning foreign languages adds much to the knowledge of your own language.
- 36) *study aids*. They have all modern study aids: tape-recorders, voice recordings with booklets, videotapes.
- 37) *to provide*. Computers provide not only instruction and practice, but also selfinstruction.
- 38) *an application program*. You may use different application programs.
- 39) *to differ, different*. Hobbies differ like tastes.

**Задание 2.** а) Read the international words, mind the stress.

'hobby, 'type, relaxation, 'interest, 'period, 'category, sport, form, 'drama, 'graphic, 'music, 'instrument, ballet, 'concert, 'opera, ma'terial, col'lecting, 'popular, 'autograph, 'model, 'aeroplane, ce'ramics, 'bowling, 'tennis, elect'ronics, com'puter, 'private, u'nique, 'concentrate, 'focus, illustration, style

б) Find the Russian equivalents among the following words and arrange them in pairs: *For example: hobby — хобби*

материал, коллекционирование, фокусироваться, иллюстрация, стиль, частный, тип, релаксация, инструмент, категория, интерес, опера, теннис, уникальный, балет, керамика, период, спорт, форма, драма, графический, музыка, концерт, популярный, автограф, модель, аэроплан, боулинг, электроника, компьютер, концентрироваться.

**Задание 3.** а) Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions. any type of activity, during their leisure time, for relaxation, for development of new interests, after periods of hard work, are divided into, for example, with their hands, many of them,



are engaged in needlework activity, to be popular with many hobbyists, thousands of hobbyists, take part in sports, the nucleus, of the library, have presented to the universities, may be used for study, many types of book collections, concentrate on the works, the autograph of the author, books on a particular subject, books about sports, with thousands of volumes, are translated into different languages, with unique illustrations, for their collections, in rare-book shops, at jumble-sales.

**Задание 4.** Divide the following words and word combinations into four groups, those which describe different categories of hobbies: a) arts, b) collecting, c) handicrafts, d) games and sports.

dancing, painting, stamps, coins, needlework, knitting, models, competitions, exercise, music, to sing, to play musical instruments, to play football, ceramics, to crochet, autographs, rare books, to attend concerts, records and tapes, to sew, jewellery making, physical activity. **Задание**

**5.** a) Translate the following definitions of the words:

1. *Leisure* is time when one is free from work or duties of any kind, it is free time.
2. *A hobby* is an activity which one enjoys doing in one's free time.
3. *To overlap* means to cover something partly and go beyond it.
4. *Art* is the making or expression of what is beautiful in music, literature, painting, etc.
5. *A jumble-sale* is a sale of the secondhand things.

b) The following words also appear in the texts and dialogues. Match each one with its correct definition.

*a record, a stamp, a doll, a tape, a coin*

1. a circular piece of plastic on which sound is stored by mechanical means so that it can be played back at any time;
2. a narrow plastic material, which is covered with a special magnetic substance on which sound can be recorded and played back on a tape recorder;
3. a small piece of paper which is sold by post offices in various values to stick on a letter;
4. a piece of metal, usually round, which is made by a government for use as money;
5. a small figure of a person which is used as a child's toy.

**Задание 6.** Read the sentences, translate them into Russian, state the function a) of the Infinitive

1. To see the wide grasslands is interesting. 2. They began to describe the climate of Russia. 3. I want to visit my relatives. 4. He wants to collect stamps. 5. They have an idea to restore this monument. 6. To prepare a report about the natural resources of Russia I went to the library. 7. To know the history of any country is useful. 8. It helps me to understand better the people's customs and traditions- 9. I don't want to talk about it. 10. On the Russian flag, there are three stripes (white, blue, and red) to symbolize the earth, the sky, the freedom.

b) of the Gerund

1. Spending your free time is better in one of the green parks. 2. The UK continues succeeding in commerce. 3. All well-known streets in London, such as Whitehall, Downing Street, Fleet Street, are worth seeing. 4. We can't speak about Northern Ireland without mentioning Southern Ireland, an independent republic. 5. I liked the idea of visiting the capital of Wales, Cardiff. 6. Designing St. Paul's Cathedral was done by the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren. 7. Christopher Wren started rebuilding the churches of London after the Great Fire of 1666. 8. Many rich people like spending their free time in the West End. 9. After reading the legend I can

explain why the shamrock is the national emblem of Northern Ireland. 10. They have the wish of spending their free time in the mountains.

**Задание 7.** Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

- 1) Collecting 2) Sports and Games 3) Hobbies and Hobbyists 4) Handicrafts 5) Arts

#### DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOBBIES

Hobby can be any type of activity, which people do during their leisure time. Most people choose a hobby for relaxation, pleasure, or for development of new interests. People of almost any age can enjoy hobbies. A hobby offers a way to relax after periods of hard work. Almost any kind of leisure activity can become a hobby. Most hobbies are divided into four general categories, which may overlap. They are the arts, collecting, handicrafts, games and sports.

There are such art forms, as dancing, drama, painting, graphic arts, and music. Each art form has many possibilities for a hobby. For example, music may include singing, playing an instrument, collecting records and tapes, learning ballet, or attending concerts or operas. Painting offers the hobbyist a wide choice of materials, such as oil paints or watercolours.

Collecting is probably the most widespread kind of hobby, because almost any thing can be collected. Stamps and coins are the most popular items. Hobbyists also collect such things as autographs, books, dolls, buttons, etc.

Handicrafts attract hobbyists who can work skilfully with their hands. Many of them are engaged in needlework activities, crocheting, knitting, and sewing. Some use kits to make model aeroplanes, boats, and trains. Other handicrafts include ceramics, metal working, jewellery making, etc.

Games and sports are popular with many hobbyists, who enjoy competition, physical activity, and exercise. Thousands of hobbyists take part in sports, such as bowling, fishing, mountain climbing, skiing, and tennis. Popular indoor games include card games, chess. Nowadays, electronics-related hobbies are becoming increasingly popular. Many people, especially children, play computer games.

**Задание 8.** Read and give a summary of the text.

#### DIFFERENT TYPES OF BOOK COLLECTIONS

Book collecting is a popular hobby. Many people collect books because they enjoy reading and like to collect things. Private book collections have formed the nucleus of some of the world's most important libraries. Some people have also presented their collections to universities, where the books may be used for study and research. There are many types of book collections, such as author collections, subject collections, title collections, unique or ancient book collections.

Author collections concentrate on the works of a single author. Book collectors especially value editions with the autograph of the author.

Subject collections include books on a particular subject, such as science fiction, or books about sports or sportsmen. Some subject collections are vast with thousands of volumes, but most are much smaller.

Title collections consist of as many as possible editions of a single title. The editions, which are translated into different languages, are also included.

Unique or ancient book collections focus on books that are unusually beautiful, rare, very old, or of an unusual shape and size. These collections may contain books with unique illustrations, with rare printing styles.

Collectors find books for their collections in rare-book shops, antiquarian bookshops, secondhand bookshops, and at jumble-sales.

**Задание 9.** a) Read and translate the following dialogue; b) Memorize and dramatize the dialogue; c) Act out a similar dialogue.

#### MY HOBBY IS LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

A. Hi, Alex! It is nice to meet you. They say you are attending the courses for studying the Spanish language. Are you going to enter Foreign Languages Institute?

B. Hi, Kate! No, I am not going to enter such kind of educational institution. Learning foreign languages is my hobby.

A. Oh, good for you. To my mind, learning foreign languages adds much to the knowledge of your own language. Is it difficult to study Spanish? B. Believe it or not, but it is easy for me.

A. Is that really so? Great! Will you be so kind as to let me go with you to these courses?

B. It goes without saying. You are welcome.

A. Alex, I don't know how to thank you ... What should I take with me?

B. Kate, you need only a notebook and a pen. They have all modern study aids: taperecorders, voice recording with booklets, videotapes...

A. Sorry for interrupting you. And do you use computers during your classes?

B. Certainly! Computers provide not only instruction and practice, but also selfinstruction. You may use different application programs. You will go and see. A. Thanks a lot! That's fine!

#### **Рекомендуемая литература и интернет ресурсы:**

*Основные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учебник/ А. С. Восковская, Т. А. Карпова. -11-е изд. стер. Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012, 2013. -376, [1] с.

*Дополнительные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учеб. пособие/ Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская. -5-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: КНОРУС, 2013. -368 с

2. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб.пособие/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

3. Английский для землеустроителей. EnglishforLandUsePlanners :учеб.пособие/ Н.

А. Титаренко. -М.: КолосС, 2010. -440 с 4. .Веселовская Н.Г. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

5. Develop Your Reading Skills: Comprehention and Translation Practice. Обучение чтению и переводу (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс]: учеб.пособие / О. В. Сиполс. - 2-е изд. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2011. - 376 с. – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/>.

### **РАЗДЕЛ 3. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ, СРЕДНЕЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ. ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ ЖИЗНЬ, ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ НАВЫКИ И УМЕНИЯ (РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ ВИДЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ)**

*Изучение данного раздела дисциплины, предполагает проведение 8-ми лабораторных (практических) занятий. **Содержание занятий:** 1. Новая лексика по*

теме. Обучение чтению с полным пониманием прочитанного. Повторение правил чтения. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Интернациональные слова

2. Новая лексика по теме. Сложное дополнение
3. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Сложное дополнение
4. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение чтению с извлечением нужной информации.

Тренировка чтения и перевода. Сложное дополнение

5. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания. Сложное дополнение

6. Активизация употребления лексики по теме в устной речи. Соединительные союзы

7. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение чтению с извлечением нужной информации

8. Активизация употребления лексики по теме в устной речи. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания. Составление рассказа с опорой на схему

### **Вопросы и задания:**

**Задание 1.** a) Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions: about the world, about themselves, for discussing, to divide into, during their daily life, for example, by hearing, by trying, in the same formal manner, with good manners, on their own initiative, without a teacher, look at a videotape, listen to a radio, at different kinds of schools, in most countries, a system of formal education, during their early childhood, in this type of education, in charge of education, with the teachers at the head, to come to school, in their learning, at the end of their learning, the school systems of all modern nations, for gifted children, after leaving school, a large amount of time, aims at producing, in secondary schools, the aim of vocational education, for a job, between the ages of 5 and 16, agree with you, at the age of 15, beyond the age of 16, by public funds, by correspondence, in their own homes, about it, is responsible for, at all stages, by name.

**Задание 2.** Divide the following words into three groups, those which describe a) informal education, b) formal education, c) special education:

library, museum, a teacher, schools, colleges, universities, a videotape, a television show, informal manner, to pass exams, a certificate, a diploma, a degree, gifted children, adults, handicapped children, general education, vocational education.

**Задание 3.** a) Translate the following definitions of the words:

1. *A skill is* a special ability to do something well, especially as gained by learning and practice.
2. *A sense is* good and especially practical understanding.
3. *A manner is* the way or method in which something is done or happens.
4. *An adult is* a fully grown person, especially a person over an age stated by law, usually 18 or 21.
5. *A heritage is* an object, custom, or quality which is passed down over many years within a nation, social group, or family, and is thought of as something valuable and important which belongs to all its members.

b) The following words also appear in the texts and dialogues. Match each one with its correct definition:

*carpentry, to transmit, experience, to gain, intelligent*

1. the art of work of a person who is skilled at making and repairing wooden objects, especially one who does this as a job;
2. having or showing powers of learning, reasoning, or understanding;
3. to send or pass from one person, place, thing to another;
4. knowledge or skill which comes from practice in an activity or doing something for a long time, rather than from books;
5. to get something useful, wanted.

**Задание 4.** Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

1) What is Education? 2) Formal Education 3) Informal Education 4) Different Kinds of Formal Education

#### INFORMAL AND FORMAL EDUCATION

Education includes different kinds of learning experiences. In its broadest sense, we consider education to be the ways in which people learn skills, gain knowledge and understanding about the world and about themselves. One useful scheme for discussing education is to divide these ways of learning into two types: informal and formal.

Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life. For example, children learn their language simply by hearing and by trying to speak themselves. In the same informal manner, they learn to dress themselves, to eat with good manners, to ride a bicycle, or to make a telephone call. Education is also informal when people try to get information or to learn skills on their own initiative without a teacher. To do so, they may visit a book shop, library or museum. They may watch a television show look at a videotape, or listen to a radio programme. They do not have to pass tests or exams.

We consider formal education to be the instruction given at different kinds of schools, colleges, universities. In most countries, people enter a system of formal education during their early childhood. In this type of education, the people, who are in charge of education, decide what to teach. Then learners study those things with the teachers at the head. Teachers expect learners to come to school regularly and on time, to work at about the same speed as their classmates, and to pass tests and exams. Learners have to pass the exams to show how well they have progressed in their learning. At the end of their learning, learners may earn a diploma, a certificate, or a degree as a mark of their success over the years.

The school systems of all modern nations provide both general and vocational education. Most countries also offer special education programs for gifted or for physically or mentally handicapped children. Adult education programmes are provided for people who wish to take up their education after leaving school. Most countries spend a large amount of time and money for formal education of their citizens.

**Задание 5.** Read and give a summary of the text.

#### GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

General education aims at producing intelligent, responsible, well-informed citizens. It is designed to transmit a common cultural heritage rather than to develop trained specialists.

Almost all elementary education is general education. In every country, primary school pupils are taught skills they will use throughout their life, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. They also receive instruction in different subjects, including geography, history, etc. In most countries almost all young people continue their general education in secondary schools. The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare the students for a job. Some secondary schools specialize in vocational programmes. Technical schools are vocational secondary schools, where students are taught more technical subjects, such as carpentry, metalwork, and electronics. Technical school students are required to take some general education courses and vocational

training. Universities and separate professional schools prepare students for careers in such fields as agriculture, architecture, business, engineering, law, medicine, music, teaching, etc.

**Задание 6.** Quote the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the texts:

in its broadest sense, about themselves, to ride a bicycle, on their own initiative, are in charge of, at the head, on time, at the end, both ... and..., to take up, an amount, throughout, carpentry.

**Задание 7.** Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

в широком смысле, обучаются навыкам, получают знания, о себе, полезная схема, пути (способы) обучения, официальный, неофициальный, повседневная жизнь, например, слушая, стараясь, с хорошими манерами, ездить на велосипеде, звонить по телефону, по их собственной инициативе, книжный магазин, сдавать экзамены, в большинстве стран, раннее детство, кто отвечает (в ответственности), во главе, вовремя, с приблизительно одинаковой скоростью, одноклассники, должны сдавать экзамены, степень, оценка их успеха, одаренные дети, дети с физическими или умственными недостатками, обучение для взрослых, продолжить после окончания школы, большое количество денег, граждане, общее образование, профессиональное образование, ставит целью, умный, ответственный, хорошо информированный, передавать общее культурное наследие, больше чем, подготовленные специалисты, начальное образование, на протяжении всей жизни, средние школы, профессиональные программы, плотничное дело, слесарное дело, профессиональная подготовка, отдельный, техника, юриспруденция. **Рекомендуемая литература и интернет ресурсы:**

*Основные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учебник/ А. С. Восковская, Т. А. Карпова. -11-е изд. стер. Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012, 2013. -376, [1] с.

*Дополнительные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учеб. пособие/ Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская. -5-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: КНОРУС, 2013. -368 с

2. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

3. Английский для землеустроителей. EnglishforLandUsePlanners :учеб. пособие/ Н.

А. Титаренко. -М.: КолосС, 2010. -440 с 4. Веселовская Н.Г. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

5. Develop Your Reading Skills: Comprehension and Translation Practice. Обучение чтению и переводу (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс]: учеб. пособие / О. В. Сиполс. - 2-е изд. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2011. - 376 с. – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/>.

#### **РАЗДЕЛ 4. НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОГРЕСС. ПРОФЕССИИ, КАРЬЕРА. ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО, ПРАВОВЫЕ ИНСТИТУТЫ (НАУКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ)**

*Изучение данного раздела дисциплины, предполагает проведение 9-ти лабораторных (практических) занятий.*

### **Содержание занятий:**

1. Новая лексика по теме. Чтение с полным пониманием, с пониманием основного содержания. Повторение правил чтения.
2. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Грамматическая тема «Словообразование». Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания со зрительной опорой.
3. Новая лексика по теме. Грамматическая тема «Сложное дополнение». Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания без зрительной опоры
4. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение чтению с извлечением нужной информации, с полным пониманием. Сложное подлежащее
5. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение чтению с извлечением нужной информации, с полным пониманием. Сложное подлежащее
6. Новая лексика по теме. Повторение структуры вопросительных предложений. Обучение чтению с пониманием основного содержания
7. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение монологической речи о фильме
8. Новая лексика по теме. Повторение структуры вопросительных предложений. Обучение чтению с пониманием основного содержания
9. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания без зрительной опоры союзов в английском языке.

### **Вопросы и задания:**

**Задание 1.** Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues.

1) *a science, a scientist, scientific.* Science deals with facts and the relationship among these facts. Some scientists try to solve difficult mathematical problems. They use different scientific methods.

2) *to search, a researcher.* Some scientists search for clues to the origin of the universe.

Researchers have examined this problem.

3) *to investigate.* Some researchers investigate why we act the way we do.

4) *to unify.* Scientists develop theories that help them order and unify the facts.

5) *to attempt.* Scientists attempt to solve mathematical problems.

6) *to explain.* Scientists try to explain different problems.

7) *to prove.* A theory becomes a part of scientific knowledge if it has been tested experimentally and proved to be true.

8) *complicated, a complicated problem.* Some scientists attempt to solve complicated mathematical problems.

9) *to appear.* Many new fields of science have appeared.

10) *a boundary.* The boundaries between scientific fields have become less and less clear.

11) *closely interconnected.* All sciences are closely interconnected.

12) *a tool.* Different kinds of tools and machines make our life easier.

13) *a discovery, an invention.* The discoveries and inventions of scientists also help shape our views about ourselves and our place in the universe.

14) *to satisfy.* Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs.

15) *a shelter*. Since people have appeared on the earth, they have had to get food, clothes, and shelter.

16) *a steam engine*. Industrial technology began with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories, and the mass production of goods.

17) *to contribute*. Science has contributed much to modern technology.

18) *nuclear, nuclear power*. Some modern technologies, such as nuclear power production and space travel, depend heavily on science.

19) *digital, a digital computer* Digital computers deal with numbers. 20) *to refer*. The word "computer" almost always refers to a digital computer.

21) *a quantity, a physical quantity*. Analog computers work with a physical quantity, such as weight, speed, temperature.

22) *to measure*. The thermometers measure the temperature.

23) *liquid*. They measure temperature in terms of the length of a thin line of liquid in a thermometer.

24) *to process, to process the data*. The computers are able to process the data.

**Задание 2.** a) Translate, analyse the words with different suffixes, and divide the following words into three groups: nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

relationship, scientist, structure, researcher, mathematical, systematic, observation, general, scientific, experimentally, natural, social, technical, numerous, closely, influence, invention, generally, industrial, development, production, different, television, communication, computer, digital, physical, temperature, international, producer, electric, electronic, dictation.

**Задание 3.** a) Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions: comes from, the field of knowledge, deals with facts, among these facts, a wide variety of subjects, search for clues to the origin of the universe, consist of general principles, a part of scientific knowledge, can be divided into, new fields of science, at the same time, the boundaries between scientific fields, numerous areas of science, influence on our lives, the basis of modern technology, inventions of scientists, our views about, in the universe, on the earth, through the ages, speak of technology, about 200 years ago, with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories, production of goods, aspect of people's lives, the development of the car, contributed much to modern technology, for example, from iron, for centuries, the structure of the metal.

**Задание 4.** Fill in the blanks to practise the use of the Complex Subject. The words in brackets will help you:

1. He ... to come to the conference (несомненно). 2. You ... to know this city better than we (по-видимому). 3. Their plans... to change in the future (вероятно). 4. They... to agree with you (определенно). 5. She ... to give you this book (вряд ли). 6. Do you... to know him? (случайно). 7. He ... to be right (оказался). 8. He ... to be a good researcher (говорят). 9. He ... to have done this experiment (известно). 10. They ... to be well-informed citizens (полагают).

**Задание 5.** Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

1) The Fields of Scientific Research 2) Different Groups of Sciences 3) The Importance of Science 4) What is Science? 5) Methods of Scientific Research

#### SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

The word "science" comes from the Latin word "scintilla", which means "knowledge". Science covers the broad field of knowledge that deals with facts and the relationship among these facts.



Scientists study a wide variety of subjects. Some scientists search for clues to the origin of the universe and examine the structure of the cells of living plants and animals. Other researchers investigate why we act the way we do, or try to solve complicated mathematical problems.

Scientists use systematic methods of study to make observations and collect facts. They develop theories that help them order and unify facts. Scientific theories consist of general principles or laws that attempt to explain how and why something happens or has happened. A theory is considered to become a part of scientific knowledge if it has been tested experimentally and proved to be true.

Scientific study can be divided into three major groups: the natural, social, and technical sciences. As scientific knowledge has grown and become more complicated, many new fields of science have appeared. At the same time, the boundaries between scientific fields have become less and less clear. Numerous areas of science overlap each other and it is often hard to tell where one science ends and another begins. All sciences are closely interconnected.

Science has great influence on our lives. It provides the basis of modern technology — the tools and machines that make our life and work easier. The discoveries and inventions of scientists also help shape our view about ourselves and our place in the universe. **Задание 6.** Read and give a summary of the text.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. Since people have appeared on the earth, they have had to get food, clothes, and shelter. Through the ages, people have invented tools, machines, and materials to make work easier.

Nowadays, when people speak of technology, they generally mean industrial technology. Industrial technology began about 200 years ago with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories, and the mass production of goods. It influenced different aspects of people's lives. The development of the car influenced where people lived and worked. Radio and television changed their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication.

Science has contributed much to modern technology. Science attempts to explain how and why things happen. Technology makes things happen. But not all technology is based on science. For example, people had made different objects from iron for centuries before they learnt the structure of the metal. But some modern technologies. Such as nuclear power production and space travel, depend heavily on science.

**Задание 7.** Read and state the function of the verbs *be*, *have*.

All digital computers *have* two basic parts: a memory and a processor. The memory *is* receiving data and holding them until they *are* needed. The memory *is* made up of a big collection of switches (переключатели). The processor «changing data into useful information by converting numbers into other numbers. It reads numbers from the memory, performs basic arithmetic calculations, and puts the answer back into the memory. The processor *is* performing this activity over and over again until the desired result *is* achieved. Both the memory and the processor *are* electronic.

**Задание 8.** a) Read and translate the following dialogue; b) Memorize and dramatize the dialogue; c) Act out a similar dialogue.

#### CONVERSATION ABOUT COMPUTERS

A. They say, you have bought a computer

B. Yes, now I have got my own computer.

A. That's fine. And what type of a computer have you got?

B. The most common type, a digital one.

A. By the way, do you know what it means "a digital computer"?

B. It goes without saying. Digital computers deal with numbers. All data — pictures, sounds, symbols, and words — are translated into numbers inside the computer.

A. Yes, you are right. Digital computers are so widespread that the word "computer" almost always refers to a digital computer. But there are 3 types of computers: digital, analog, and hybrid ...

B. Sorry for interrupting you. I do know about it. Analog computers work with a physical quantity, such as weight, speed, temperature. They solve problems by measuring a quantity in terms of another quantity. Do you understand it?

A. Yes, certainly, for example, they measure temperature in terms of the length of a thin line of liquid in a thermometer.

B. Good for you. And when are you going to buy a computer? You know so much about the computers.

A. You see, I haven't got such a large amount of money.

B. Take it easy. You may use my computer.

A. Thanks a lot.

B. You are welcome.

### **Рекомендуемая литература и интернет ресурсы:**

*Основные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учебник/ А. С. Восковская, Т. А. Карпова. -11-е изд. стер. Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012, 2013. -376, [1] с.

*Дополнительные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учеб. пособие/ Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская. -5-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: КНОРУС, 2013. -368 с

2. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

3. Английский для землеустроителей. EnglishforLandUsePlanners :учеб. пособие/ Н.

А. Титаренко. -М.: КолосС, 2010. -440 с 4. Веселовская Н.Г. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

5 Develop Your Reading Skills: Comprehension and Translation Practice. Обучение чтению и переводу (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс]: учеб. пособие / О. В. Сиполс. - 2-е изд. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2011. - 376 с. – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/>.

### **РАЗДЕЛ 5. НОВОСТИ, СРЕДСТВА МАССОВОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ. (СРЕДСТВА МАССОВОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ)**

*Изучение данного раздела дисциплины, предполагает проведение 7-ми*

*лабораторных (практических) занятий. Содержание занятий:*

1. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение чтению с извлечением нужной информации, с полным пониманием

2. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания без зрительной опоры. Тренировка чтения и перевода

3. Обучение монологической речи. Составление диалогов
4. Тренировка диалогического общения (роль репортера, ведущего выпуска новостей и тд.)
5. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания с (без) зрительной опорой
6. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Грамматическая тема «Сложноподчиненное предложение»
7. Обучение чтению с полным пониманием. Обучение диалогической речи по теме. Употребление союзов в английском языке.

### **Вопросы и задания:**

**Задание 1.** а) Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues:

- 1) *media, mass media.* TV is one of the most important mass media.
- 2) *a viewer.* Millions of viewers around the world can watch sport events and other events of worldwide interest.
- 3) *a stream, a steady stream.* TV brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes.
- 4) *to entertain, entertainment.* Television provides more entertainment programmes than any other kind of mass media.
- 5) *a quiz.* The programmes include sports events, variety shows, quiz shows, etc.
- 6) *a feature film, a cartoon, a fictional serial.* We can watch on TV different kinds of films: feature films, cartoons, fictional serials.
- 7) *an affair, current affairs.* News and current affairs programmes make up an important section of programming.
- 8) *to run.* Commercial TV stations are run by private companies.
- 9) *to advertise, advertising, advertisement, ad, advertiser.* They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs.
- 10) *a profit, to make a profit.* They sell advertising time to make a profit for the companies.
- 11) *to subscribe.* People can subscribe to cable TV system. 12) *a fee, to pay a fee.* Viewers pay a fee for this service. 13) *to deliver.* Cable TV signals are delivered to home TVsets of their customers by cables.
- 14) *to broadcast.* The BBC broadcasts to all parts of the world.
- 15) *a satellite.* Satellite broadcasting is another form of TV subscription.
- 16) *to transmit.* The signals are transmitted to home TVsets from a direct broadcasting satellite in space.
- 17) *to receive, a receiver.* The viewer must have a dish-receiver aerial to receive the programmes.
- 18) *an advantage, a drawback.* We may speak about advantages and drawbacks of TV, but almost every home has at least one TVset.
- 19) *average, on average.* On average, a TVset is in use about 7 hours each day.
- 20) *means.* TV is one of the most effective means of communication.
- 21) *to compete.* Radio stations compete with one another.
- 22) *forecast.* There is a weather forecast every half an hour on this radio station.
- 23) *an ability.* The portability means the ability to be carried around easily.
- 24) *a tabloid.* I buy one of the weekly newspapers, usually a tabloid.
- 25) *an editorial.* I don't read editorials.

- 26) *either*. She doesn't read editorials either.  
 27) *to reach*. Many kinds of advertising reach people almost everywhere.  
 28) *to annoy, annoying*. Advertising is very annoying sometimes.  
 29) *a consumer*. Advertising plays a part in the competition among businesses for the consumer's money.

**Задание 2.** a) Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions: with a TVset, at home, about people, in faraway lands, million of viewers, events of worldwide interest, in fact, supported by the government, on cultural subjects, for most public TV stations, run by private companies, to pay for their operating cost, to make a profit for the companies, for this service, delivered to home TVsets by cables, in the largest urban areas, from a satellite, in space, at least, on average, for about 7 hours, in the world, with one another, from country to country, by telephoning, about the topic, for entertainment, specialize in one kind of music, by actors, for the widespread use of radios, in parks, at beaches, along the street. **Задание**

3. a) Study the use of the complex sentences.

1. *Подлежащее придаточное:*

*What he loved best of all to watch on TV* was a sporting events program (То, что он любил больше всего смотреть по телевизору, была программа о спортивных новостях).

2. *Предикативное придаточное:*

The fact was *that he didn't like to watch TV* (Дело было в том, что он не любил смотреть телевизор).

3. *Дополнительное придаточное:*

I listened to *how she travelled* (Я слушал, как она путешествовала).

4. *Определительное придаточное:*

It was the best film *that he had ever seen* (Это был лучший фильм, который он когда-либо видел).

5. *Обстоятельственные придаточные:*

He made some notes *while he was reading an article* (Он сделал несколько пометок, в то время когда читал статью).

*Wherever he was* he was thinking about her (Где бы он ни был, он думал о ней).

I switched on the TVset *because I wanted to watch a new feature film* (Я включил телевизор, потому что я хотел посмотреть новый художественный фильм).

They were so disappointed *that they stopped watching that TV programme* (Они были настолько разочарованы, что перестали смотреть ту телевизионную программу).

I shall explain it once more *that you can understand it better* (Я объясню еще раз, чтобы ты понял лучше).

She did it exactly *(as he told her)* (Она сделала точно так, как он сказал ей).

*If it is late*, we must stop our work (Если поздно, мы должны остановить нашу работу).

I enjoyed that day *though it was cold and it rained* (Мне понравился тот день, хотя было холодно и шел дождь).

b) Read the sentences, point out the subordinate clauses (придаточные предложения), translate into Russian.

1. TV brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes that are designed to give information and to entertain. 2. Television provides more entertainment programmes than any other kind of mass media can provide. 3. Commercial television stations sell advertising time so that they can pay for their operating costs. 4. Commercial TV stations make a profit for the

companies that run the stations. 5. The listeners telephone the radio stations because they want to ask questions about the topic. 6. The use of radio is widespread because it has the ability to be carried around easily. 7. Who spoke was the well-known actor. 8. I went to the cinema though I was short of time. 9. It is not so easy as you think. 10. That is what TV is broadcasting.

**Задание 4.** Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph:

1) The Importance of Television 2) Satellite Television 3) Cable Television 4) TV is One of the Important Mass Media 5) Different Kinds of Programmes 6) Public and Commercial Stations

## TELEVISION

Television, also called TV, is one of the most important mass media. People with a television set can sit at home and can see and learn about people, animals, and things in faraway lands. Millions of viewers around the world can watch sports events and other events of worldwide interest.

TV brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes that are designed to give information and to entertain. In fact, television provides more entertainment programmes than any other kind of mass media. The programmes include sports events, variety shows, quiz shows, feature films, cartoons, fictional serials called soap operas, etc.

There are two main kinds of television stations: public stations and commercial stations. Public television stations are supported by the government. They usually broadcast more educational programmes and programmes on cultural subjects. News and current affairs programmes make up an important section of programmes for most public television stations. Commercial television stations are run by private companies. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make a profit for the companies that run the stations.

People can also subscribe to cable television system. Viewers pay a fee for this service. Cable television signals are delivered to home TV sets of their customers by cables. Some cable systems carry more than one hundred channels - far more than can broadcast even in the largest urban areas. Satellite broadcasting is another form of subscription television. The signals are transmitted to home TV sets from a direct broadcasting satellite in space. The viewer must have a dish-receiver aerial to receive the programmes.

We may speak about different advantages and drawbacks of television but almost every home has at least one TV set. On average, a TV set is in use for about 7 hours each day. Thus, television is the most effective means of mass communication known to mankind. It has become the people's eyes and ears on the world.

**Задание 5.** Read and give a summary of the text

## RADIO

Radio is also one of the most important mass media. Radio broadcasts news, discussions, interviews, description of sport events, drama, religious programmes, music, and advertising.

There is at least one radio station in every country in the world, and altogether there are more than 25,000 stations all over the world. Radio stations compete with one another.

Radio programmes vary from country to country. But in all countries, programmes primarily provide information and entertainment. Programmes that provide information include news and current affairs, live broadcasts of sports events, weather forecasts, talk shows. Many talk shows allow listeners to take part in the programme by telephoning the radio station to ask questions or give their opinions about the topic. Such programmes are sometimes called phone-ins.

In most countries up to 90 per cent of all programmes are designed for entertainment. Music is a popular kind of radio entertainment. Most music stations specialize in one kind of music, such as pop, classical, jazz or folk music. Some stations broadcast several kinds of music.

There are also comedy shows and plays performed «live» or recorded in the studio by actors.

A major reason for the widespread use of radios is their portability, which means the ability to be carried around easily. People listen to the radios almost everywhere - at home, in parks, at beaches and picnics, while driving a car, and even while walking along the street.

**Задание 6.** a) Translate the sentences, pay attention to the use of different conjunctions.

1. *While* he was driving a car, he was listening to the radio.
2. We may speak about different advantages and drawbacks of television, *but* almost every home has at least one TVset.
3. There is at least one radio station in every country, *and* altogether there are more than 25,000 stations all over the world.
4. They say *that* listeners take part in the programme by telephoning the radio station.
5. Radio is the source of information, *though* in most countries up to 90 per cent of all radio programmes are designed for entertainment.

b) Fill in the blanks with the proper conjunctions.

1. Radio programmes vary from country to country, ... in all countries, programmes primarily provide information and entertainment. 2. He said, ... these programmes provide information including news and current affairs, live broadcasts of sports events, etc. 3. Music is a popular kind of radio entertainment, ... most music stations specialize in one kind of music. 4. You can listen to the radio ... you are walking in the street. 5. ... I was in a hurry I watched that feature film up to the end.

#### **Рекомендуемая литература и интернет ресурсы:**

*Основные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учебник/ А. С. Восковская, Т. А. Карпова. -11-е изд. стер. Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012, 2013. -376, [1] с.

*Дополнительные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учеб. пособие/ Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская. -5-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: КНОРУС, 2013. -368 с

2. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

3. Английский для землеустроителей. EnglishforLandUsePlanners :учеб. пособие/ Н.

А. Титаренко. -М.: КолосС, 2010. -440 с 4. Веселовская Н.Г. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

5 Develop Your Reading Skills: Comprehension and Translation Practice. Обучение чтению и переводу (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс]: учеб. пособие / О. В. Сиполс. - 2-е изд. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2011. - 376 с. – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/>.

#### **РАЗДЕЛ 6. ИСКУССТВО И РАЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ. КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ТРАДИЦИИ, КРАЕВЕДЕНИЕ, ОБЫЧАИ И ПРАЗДНИКИ.**

## (РАЗЛИЧНЫЕ ВИДЫ ИСКУССТВА)

*Изучение данного раздела дисциплины, предполагает проведение 7-ми лабораторных (практических) занятий. Содержание занятий:*

1. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение монологической речи с опорой на образец. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания со зрительной опорой.
2. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Грамматическая тема «Неправильные глаголы». Обучение письменной речи.
3. Обучение чтению с полным пониманием. Грамматическая тема «Условные придаточные предложения».
4. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Грамматическая тема «Условные придаточные предложения». Обучение письменной речи.
5. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение монологической речи с опорой на образец
6. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания со зрительной опорой. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи.
7. Грамматическая тема «Сослагательное наклонение». Обучение письменной речи. Употребление союзов в английском языке.

### Вопросы и задания:

**Задание 1.** a) Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues:

- 1) *a stage, to stage.* Performances are staged at the theatre.
- 2) *a script.* Theatre includes everything that is involved in production, such as the script, the stage, the performing company, and the audience.
- 3) *a playwright.* The theatre specialists include a playwright, performers, a director, a scene designer, a costumier, a lighting designer, and various technicians.
- 4) *makeup.* A director of the theatre integrates all aspects of production including scenery, costumes, makeup, lighting sound effects, music, and dancing.
- 5) *a puppet, a puppet theatre.* There are different kinds of theatres, such as drama theatres, musical theatres, puppet theatres, opera and ballet houses.
- 6) *as soon as.* People probably started singing as soon as language developed.
- 7) *activities, social activities.* People use music in personal and social activities.
- 8) *to create.* A famous playwright has created this play.
- 9) *an awe, to awe.* People use music in religious services to create a slate of mystery and awe.
- 10) *painting, to paint.* I enjoy painting for many reasons.
- 11) *to arrange.* I like the way different artists arrange the paint on the surface.
- 12) *fear, grief.* The artists express some human emotions, such as fear, grief, happiness, or love.
- 13) *to reveal.* The pictures reveal different human emotions.
- 14) *justice.* It is interesting to know what the artists felt about important events, including death, love, religion, and social justice.
- 15) *the plot.* Do you remember the plot of this novel?

16) *film*. He tried to load the film into the camera.

17) *an award*. This film won several awards.

18) *mood*. Music helps set mood.

**Задание 2.** Translate, analyse the words with different suffixes and divide the following words into three groups: nouns, adjectives, and adverbs:

performance, production, audience, addition, human, culture, ancient, frequently, interchangeably, different, serious, artist, creation, specialist, performer, director, designer, costumier, composer, choreographer, creator, musical, successful, theatrical, experience, royal, national, professional, probably, language, religious, classical, orchestral, dancer, important, personal, social, distance, satisfaction, enjoyable, emotion, happiness, absolutely, pleasure, information, picture, producer, journalist, famous, beautiful, direction, motion.

**Задание 3.** a) Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions:

comes from a Greek word, a place for seeing, in this sense, refers to the space, in a broad sense, in production, in addition, a part of human culture, in ancient times, forms of drama, for its creation, a director of the theatre, all aspects of production, different kinds of theatres, a lot of theatres, around the world, in Russia, one of the oldest arts, in religious ceremonies, dates from about 2500 B. C, in other arts, other forms of dancing, in all cultures, in ceremonies, in work, a slate of mystery, a feeling of distance from the daily world, -for their own satisfaction, in a choir, in a band, provides with, for many reasons, first of all, on the surface, interested in some paintings, at work, at rest, a source of pleasure, about important events, agree with you, about the history, during which, about the customs, the people of past societies, for me, with you, based on the novel, written by a journalist, gone with the wind, search for two years, for the best actress of the year.

**Задание 4.** a) Study the use of the Subjunctive Mood, the Conditional Clauses.

1. *В простых предложениях:*

It *would be* interesting to read this book (Было бы интересно прочитать эту книгу).

Without the Sun, there *would be* no light and no heat (Без солнца не было бы ни света, ни тепла).

2. *В сложных предложениях:*

It is necessary that he *should (would) visit* this picture gallery (Необходимо, чтобы он посетил эту картинную галерею).

It is desirable that he *take part* in this performance (Желательно, чтобы он принял участие в этом представлении).

He recommended that you *should read this book* (Он порекомендовал, чтобы вы прочитали эту книгу). They wish you *were* there (Они хотели, чтобы вы были там).

He bought a tape-recorder, so that you *might listen* to these songs (Он купил магнитофон, чтобы вы могли слушать эти песни).

If I *had* time, I *could visit* this performance (Если бы у меня было время, я бы смог посетить это представление).

If I *had had* time last week, I *could have visited* this performance (Если бы у меня было время на прошлой неделе, я бы смог посетить это представление). If I *were* you, I *should tell him* everything (Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы сказал ему все).

**Задание 5.** Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

1) What is Theatre? 2) Theatres around the World 3) Theatre and Drama 4) Different Theatre Specialists 5) Different Kinds of Theatres



## THEATRE

The word "theatre" comes from a Greek word meaning a place for seeing. In this sense, the word refers to the space where performances are staged. However in a broad sense, theatre includes everything that is involved in production, such as the script, the stage, the performing company, and the audience. In addition, theatre refers to a part of human culture that began in ancient times.

Theatre is not the same as drama, though the words are frequently used interchangeably. Drama refers to the literary part of a performance, that is the play. There are different forms of drama, such as tragedy, serious drama, melodrama, and come-dy.

Theatre is one of the most complex arts. It requires many kinds of artists for its creation. These specialists include a playwright, performers, a director, a scene designer, a costumier, a lighting designer, and various technicians. For many productions composers, musicians, and a choreographer (a creator of dances) are needed. A director of the theatre integrates all aspects of production including scenery, costumes, makeup, lighting, sound effects, music, and dancing.

There are many people who love and visit different kinds of theatres: drama theatres, musical theatres, puppet theatres, opera and ballet houses. A successful theatrical event is an exciting and stimulating experience.

**Задание 6.** Read and give a summary of the text.

## MUSIC IN OUR LIFE

Music is one of the oldest arts. People probably started singing as soon as language developed. Many ancient peoples, including the Egyptians, Chinese, Babylonians, and the people of India, used music in religious ceremonies. The first written music dates from about 2500 B. C.

Nowadays, music takes many forms around the world. There are two chief kinds of music: classical and popular. Classical music includes symphonies, operas, and ballets. Popular music includes country music, folk music, jazz, rock music, etc.

Music plays a major role in other arts. Opera combines singing and orchestral music with drama. Ballet and other forms of dancing need music to help the dancers. Film and TV dramas use music to help set mood and emphasize the action.

Music plays an important part in all cultures and social activities. Nearly all peoples use music in their religious services to create a state of mystery and awe, a feeling of distance from the daily world. Many people perform music for their own satisfaction. Singing in a choir or playing a musical instrument in a band can be very enjoyable. Music provides people with a way to express their feelings.

**Задание 7.** Fill in the gaps with the missing words in the following sentences, the first letter of each word has been given to help you.

The performances are staged in the t... 2) The words "the-ntrc" and "d..." are used interchangeably. 3) Theatre requires many kinds of artists, such as performers, a lighting designer, a i... designer, etc. 4) There are different kinds of theatres, such as drama theatres, opera and ballet houses, p... theatres, etc. 5) A successful performance is always an e... experience. 6) The Royal Shakespeare Theatre operates a r... system. 7) Chicago and Los Angeles are m... theatrical centres as well. 8) Many peoples use m... in religious ceremonies. 9)

Opera combines singing and o,, music with drama. 10) Films use music to set the m...

**Задание 8.** Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

место для просмотра, в этом смысле, однако, в широком смысле слова, где осуществляется постановка спектаклей, театральная труппа, публика, человеческая культура, в древние времена, хотя, взаимозаменяемо, то есть, такие как, один из самых сложных видов искусства, различные технические работники, для многих спектаклей, объединяет, грим, освещение, кукольные театры, театры оперы и балета, успешное театральное событие, по всему миру, постоянная труппа, также, главные театральные

центры, как только, в религиозных церемониях, относится к, до нашей эры, в наши дни, принимает многие формы, музыка в стиле "кантри", фольклорная музыка, создать настроение, усилить действие, в общественной деятельности, почти все народы, состояние тайны и благоговейного страха, повседневная жизнь, выражение чувств.

**Задание 9.** Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. You will have a story on the topic as a pattern.

1. Слово "theatre" происходит от греческого слова, которое обозначает "место для просмотра". 2. В широком смысле слова театр включает в себя сценарий, сцену, театральную труппу, публику. 3. Театр — одно из самых сложных видов искусства. 4. Театру необходимы различные специалисты: драматург, актеры, режиссер, костюмер, музыканты, хореограф и многие другие. 5. Директор театра объединяет все аспекты постановки спектакля: декорации, костюмы, грим, освещение, звук, музыку, танцы. 6. Музыка играет огромную роль в театре. 7. Она помогает создать настроение и усиливает действие спектакля. 8. Существуют различные виды театров, такие как драматические театры, музыкальные театры, театры кукол, театры оперы и балета. 9. В мире очень много театров. 10. Театральный центр Соединенного Королевства — Лондон, в Вест Эндс — более 40 театров. 11. Самый известный театральный центр Соединенных Штатов — НьюЙорк Сити, хотя Чикаго и Лос-Анджелес стали также театральными городами. 12. Москва и Санкт-Петербург — два самых больших театральных центра в России. 13. Большой театр известен во всем мире. 14. Многие люди любят театры и часто их посещают. 15.

Удачная театральная постановка — это всегда волнующее и стимулирующее зрелище.

#### **Рекомендуемая литература и интернет ресурсы:**

*Основные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учебник/ А. С. Восковская, Т. А. Карпова. -11-е изд. стер. Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012, 2013. -376, [1] с.

*Дополнительные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учеб. пособие/ Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская. -5-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: КНОРУС, 2013. -368 с

2. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

3. Английский для землеустроителей. EnglishforLandUsePlanners :учеб. пособие/ Н.

А. Титаренко. -М.: КолосС, 2010. -440 с

4. Веселовская Н.Г. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

5 Develop Your Reading Skills: Comprehension and Translation Practice. Обучение чтению и переводу (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс]: учеб. пособие / О. В. Сиполс. - 2-е изд. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2011. - 376 с. – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/>.

## **РАЗДЕЛ 7. ПРИРОДА И ЧЕЛОВЕК. ГОРОД, ДЕРЕВНЯ, ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА (КЛИМАТ, ПОГОДА, ЭКОЛОГИЯ). ПРОБЛЕМЫ НАШЕЙ ПЛАНЕТЫ**

*Изучение данного раздела дисциплины, предполагает проведение 6-ти*

*лабораторных (практических) занятий. Содержание занятий:*

1. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение монологической речи с опорой на образец. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания со зрительной опорой.
2. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Грамматическая тема «Согласование времен». Обучение письменной речи.
3. Обучение чтению с полным пониманием. Грамматическая тема «Согласование времен».
4. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение письменной речи.
5. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение монологической речи с опорой на образец. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания со зрительной опорой.
6. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Грамматическая тема «Согласование времен». Обучение письменной речи.

### **Вопросы и задания:**

**Задание 1.** а) Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues:

- 1) *to pollute, environmental pollution.* Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which people pollute their surroundings.
- 2) *smoke.* People dirty the air with gasses and smoke.
- 3) *to poison.* People poison the water with chemicals and other substances.
- 4) *to damage.* People damage the soil.
- 5) *fertilizer, pesticide.* People damage the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides.
- 6) *to scatter rubbish and Utter.* People ruin natural beauty by scattering rubbish and litter on the land and in the water.
- 7) *a vehicle, a motor vehicle.* They operate motor vehicles.
- 8) *noise.* Motor vehicles fill the air with the noise.
- 9) *to cause.* It causes global warming.
- 10) *disastrous.* It causes global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, and other disastrous processes.
- 12) *the survival.* Air, water, and soil are necessary to the survival of all living things.
- 13) *an illness.* Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death.
- 14) *to reduce.* Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land available for growing crops.
- 15) *ugliness.* Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to our naturally beautiful world.
- 16) *to benefit.* The pollution problem is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people.
- 17) *exhaust.* Exhaust from cars pollutes the air.
- 18) *a percentage.* Exhaust from cars causes a large percentage of all air pollution.
- 19) *to discharge.* Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water.
- 20) *a crop.* Fertilizers are important aids for the growing of crops.
- 21) *immediately.* People can't reduce the pollution immediately.
- 22) *gradually.* People can gradually reduce the pollution.
- 23) *to lessen.* Scientists and engineers should work to find the ways to lessen the amount of pollution.

24) *to enforce*. Governments should enforce laws that require enterprises and individuals to stop or to reduce certain polluting activities.

25) *invisible*. Radiation is an invisible pollutant.

26) *waste*. Nuclear radiation comes from nuclear power plants, including waste from nuclear weapons testing.

27) *weapons, nuclear weapons*. Nuclear radiation comes from nuclear weapons testing.

28) *X-ray machines*. Small amounts of electromagnetic radiation are produced by a variety of electronic devices, including computers, lasers, microwave ovens, TVsets, and X-ray machines.

30) *to eliminate*. Scientists are studying the ways to eliminate the amount of radioactive waste.

31) *to devote*. This text is devoted to the environmental problems.

32) *drugs, drugs addiction*. The TV programme was devoted to drugs addiction of the people, how it can ruin the lives of the people.

33) *except*. The need for a drug may become so great that nothing matters except getting more drugs.

34) *perception*. Drugs only change the brain's perception of difficulties and problems.

35) *crime*. Many drug users turn to crime to support their habit.

36) *abuse*. Drugs abuse is one of the problems of the humanity nowadays.

37) *unemployment*. There is a problem of unemployment.

**Задание 2.** a) Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions: to dirty the air with gases, to poison the water with chemicals, in various ways, on the land, in the water, to fill the air with noise, one of the problems, destruction of the ozone layer, harmed by pollution, pollution of soil, for growing crops, brings ugliness to our naturally beautiful world, from cars, for millions of people, job for people, for the growing of crops, the amount of pollution, from radioactive substances, from nuclear weapons, are produced by a variety of electronic devices, exposure to large amounts, in reproductive cells, in the atmosphere.

b) Fill in the gaps with the proper preposition.

Spring is green. ... spring nature awakens ... its long winter sleep. The trees are filled ... new life, the earth is warmed ... the rays... the sun. The weather becomes gradually milder. The fields are covered ... fresh green grass. The forests are filled ... the songs ... the birds. The sky is blue and cloudless. It sometimes rains, but the rain is warm and pleasant. Spring is a hard time ... farmers.

**Задание 3.** a) Translate the following definitions of the words:

1. A *vehicle* is something in or on which people or goods can be carried from one place to another, such as a car, bicycle, bus, etc.

2. A *fertilizer* is a natural or chemical substance that is put into the soil to make crops grow better.

3. A *pesticide* is a chemical substance used to kill small animals or insects that harm the crops.

4. A *cancer* is an illness which may cause death.

5. *To scallier* means to spread widely in all directions by throwing.

b) The following words also appear In the texts and dialogues. Match each one wth its correct definition:

*waste, noise, illness, smoke, unemployment*

1. the number of people without work in a group or society;
2. used, damaged, or unwanted substance;
3. sound, especially unwanted or meaningless unmusical sound;
4. unhealthy state of (he body or mind);
5. usually white, grey, or black gas produced by things burning.

**Задание 4.** Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

- 1) Environmental Pollution is a Complicated Problem
- 2) What is Environmental Pollution?
- 3) How to Reduce Environmental Pollution
- 4) Environmental Pollution is a Serious Problem.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which people pollute their surroundings. People dirty the air with gases and smoke, poison the water with chemicals and other substances, and damage the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides. People also pollute their surroundings in various other ways. They ruin natural beauty by scattering rubbish and litter on the land and in the water. They operate motor vehicles that fill the air with the noise.

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing humanity today. It causes global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, and other disastrous processes. Air, water, and soil — all harmed by pollution — are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. Polluted water kills fish and other marine life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land available for growing crops. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to our naturally beautiful world.

The pollution problem is as complicated as it is serious. It is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. Exhaust from cars causes a large percentage of all air pollution, but the car provides transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water, but factories provide jobs for people and produce goods that people want. Too many fertilizers or pesticides can ruin soil, but they are important aids for the growing of crops.

Thus, to end or greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to stop using many things that benefit them. But pollution can be gradually reduced. Scientists and engineers should work hard to find the ways to lessen the amount of pollution that such things as cars and factories cause. Governments should enforce laws that require enterprises or individuals to stop or to reduce certain polluting activities.

**Задание 5.** Read and give a summary of the text.

#### RADIATION

Radiation is an invisible pollutant that can be highly dangerous. Nuclear radiation comes from radioactive substances, including waste from nuclear weapons testing and from nuclear power plants. Small amounts of electromagnetic radiation are produced by a variety of electronic devices including computers, lasers, microwave ovens, TV sets, and X-ray machines.

Scientists have not determined exactly what effects small amounts of radiation influence people. But exposure to large amounts can cause cancer and harmful changes in reproductive cells.

International agreements ban most testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. Such regulations have helped to eliminate the major sources of radiation. However, the amount of radioactive waste is constantly increasing. Scientists are studying the ways to eliminate these wastes safely and permanently.

**Задание 6.** Quote the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the texts:

refers to, by which, by scattering, the survival, available, exhaust, thus, would have to

stop, an invisible pollutant, waste, a variety of, X-ray, exposure, in reproductive cells, ban, however, safely.

**Задание 7.** Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations: загрязнение окружающей среды, который относится, окружение (окружающие места), газами и дымом, отравлять воду химикатами, слишком много удобрений и пестицидов, разными другими способами, естественная красота, мусор и отбросы, шумом, с которой сталкивается человечество, оно является причиной, разрушение озонового слоя, разрушительные (гибельные) процессы, выживание всех живых существ, сильно загрязненный воздух, даже смерть, загрязненная вода, загрязнение почвы, имеющаяся в распоряжении для выращивания урожаев, первоначально красивый мир, сложный, приносить пользу, выхлопные газы, процентное содержание, производить товары, слишком много, важные средства, таким образом, немедленно, вынуждены бы были остановить, постепенно, должны упорно работать, вводить в силу законы, невидимый загрязнитель, очень опасный, отходы от испытаний ядерного оружия, атомные электростанции, микроволновые печи, точно не определили, большие количества, вредные изменения, репродуктивные клетки, соглашения запрещают, однако, постоянно, надежно. **Задание 8.** a) Read and state the function of the verbs *be*, *have*.

It is illegal to drive in the US and UK if you have drunk more than the legal limit of alcohol. If the police stop you when you are driving and believe that you may have drunk too much alcohol they will usually test your breath using a special device. In the US and UK, drinkdriving is considered a very serious crime, for which you can be put in prison and lose your legal right to drive.

b) Fill in the blanks with the verbs *be*, *have*.

Illegal drugs ... considered to ... a serious problem in both the US and the UK. Drugs like heroin, cocaine ... often described as hard drugs. Hard drugs cause a lot of crime because their users become very dependent on them and constantly need money to buy more drugs. Drugs like cannabis, ecstasy, and LSD ... often described as soft drugs because many young people believe that they ... not seriously harmful. But they ... mistaken. To ... such drugs ... considered to ... a crime.

**Задание 9.** Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. You will have a story on the topic as a pattern.

1. Загрязнение окружающей среды - одна из самых серьезных проблем, с которой сталкивается человечество в наши дни. 2. Люди загрязняют воздух газами и дымом. 3. Они отравляют воду и почву разными вредными веществами. 4. Люди разрушают естественную красоту окружающей среды, разбрасывая мусор и отходы на земле и в воде. 5. Загрязнение окружающей среды является причиной глобального потепления, разрушения озонового слоя и других губительных процессов. 6. Сильно загрязненный воздух может быть причиной болезни и даже смерти. 7. Загрязненная вода убивает рыбу и других обитателей морей. 8. Загрязнение почвы уменьшает количество пригодной земли для выращивания урожаев. 9. Радиация -это невидимый загрязнитель, который может быть очень опасным. 10. Маленькие количества электромагнитной радиации производят различные электронные приборы, такие как компьютеры, лазеры, микроволновые печи, телевизоры, рентгеновские аппараты. 11. Ученые еще точно не определили, какое влияние оказывает на людей маленькое количество радиации. 12. Облучение большим количеством радиации может явиться причиной рака и других вредных изменений в репродуктивных клетках. 13. Загрязнение окружающей среды - очень сложная проблема.

14. Ученые, инженеры должны упорно работать, чтобы найти пути уменьшения загрязнения окружающей среды. 15. Правительства различных стран должны вводить в силу законы о сохранении чистоты окружающей среды.

### **Рекомендуемая литература и интернет ресурсы:**

*Основные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учебник/ А. С. Восковская, Т. А. Карпова. -11-е изд. стер. Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012, 2013. -376, [1] с.

*Дополнительные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учеб. пособие/ Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская. -5-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: КНОРУС, 2013. -368 с

2. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialiation "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб.пособие/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

3. Английский для землеустроителей. EnglishforLandUsePlanners :учеб.пособие/ Н.

А. Титаренко. -М.: КолосС, 2010. -440 с 4. Веселовская Н.Г. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialiation "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

5. Develop Your Reading Skills: Comprehention and Translation Practice. Обучение чтению и переводу (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс]: учеб.пособие / О. В. Сиполс. - 2-е изд. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2011. - 376 с. – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/>.

## **РАЗДЕЛ 8. ЗНАМЕНИТЫЕ ЛЮДИ**

*Изучение данного раздела дисциплины, предполагает проведение 6-ти*

*лабораторных (практических) занятий. **Содержание занятий:***

1. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение монологической речи с опорой на образец. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания со зрительной опорой

2. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Грамматическая тема «Сослагательное наклонение». Обучение письменной речи

3. Обучение чтению с полным пониманием. Грамматическая тема «Сослагательное наклонение»

4. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение письменной речи

5. Новая лексика по теме. Обучение монологической речи с опорой на образец. Обучение аудированию с пониманием основного содержания со зрительной опорой

6. Тренировка в употреблении новой лексики в устной речи. Обучение письменной речи, употребление союзов в английском языке.

### **Вопросы и задания:**

***Задание 1.*** а) Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues:

1) *the Commonwealth.* Elizabeth II is the head of the Commonwealth of Nations.

2) *to christen.* Elizabeth II was christened Elizabeth Alexandra Mary.

3) *a heir, a heiress*. Elizabeth became the heiress to the throne. Prince Charles became the heir to the throne.

4) *royal* Elizabeth was trained for the royal duties from early childhood.

5) *to assume*. Elizabeth will assume the royal duties some day.

6) *to marry*. Elizabeth married Philip in 1947.

7) *a descendant*. Queen Elizabeth announced that her descendants would have the name Mountbatten-Windsor.

8) *annually* This ceremony is performed annually.

9) *to elect, an election*. This ceremony is performed after a general election. G. Washington was elected to the Congress.

10) *to prepare a speech*. The queen reads a speech prepared for her by the Prime Minister.

11) *a battle*. The opening battles of American Revolution had already been fought in Massachusetts.

12) *to link*. People linked G. Washington's name directly to the new Constitution.

13) *a vote*. G. Washington was elected the president with the largest possible number of votes.

14) *to inaugurate*. G. Washington was inaugurated in New York City.

15) *a trip*. He made trips to watch construction of the new city of Washington. D. C.

16) *an adventure*. A collection of detective stories is under the title «The Adventures of Sherlock Homes».

17) *to be tired*. Conan Doyle was tired of writing detective stories.

18) *to reject*. William Hogarth rejected foreign influence and created English national school of painting.

19) *landscape*. Thomas Gainsborough was the first to create the English school of landscape painting.

**Задание 2.** a) Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions: the head of the Commonwealth of Nations, at the age, the death of her father, the heiress to the throne, from early childhood, for the royal duties, among many duties, visits to foreign countries, important to her, one of the most important duties the State Opening of the Parliament, after a general election, for her, prepared by Prime Minister, in addition, a set of powers, the defenders of the monarchy, the great value of the work. in March, by the time, battles of American Revolution, at the Constitutional Convention, in the country, number of votes, at that time, with public affairs.

**Задание 3.** a) Read the sentences, point out the Complex Object and the Complex Subject. Translate into Russian.

1. She is believed to have been the heiress to the throne. 2. Queen Elizabeth announced her descendants to have the name Mountbatten-Windsor. 3. Elizabeth was supposed to be the heiress to the throne. 4. She was expected to assume the royal duties. 5. This ceremony is supposed to be performed annually. 6. The Prime Minister is known to prepare speeches for the Queen. 7. We believe him to be the President. 8. They expected George Washington to be inaugurated in New York City. 9. A. C. Doyle is known to be a detective stories writer. 10. They consider the air to be polluted.

**Задание 4.** Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1) Известно, что Елизавета II - королева Соединенного Королевства. 2) Мы полагаем, что он будет наследником престола. 3) Я знаю, что она любит читать исторические романы.



4) Полагают, что он получит максимально возможное количество голосов на выборах. 5) Кажется, что вы знаете это. 6) Необходимо, чтобы он пришел. 7) Они настаивают на том, чтобы мы посетили Лондон. 8) Он купил эту книгу, чтобы вы могли прочитать о королевской семье. 9) Если бы у меня было время, я бы смог посетить Вестминстерское Аббатство. 10) Если бы у меня тогда были деньги, я бы посетила

Соединенное Королевство.

**Задание 5.** Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph.

1) The Royal Family 2) The Importance of (the Royal Family) 3) Elizabeth II and Her Parents 4) Queen Elizabeth's Duties 5) Elizabeth II is the Queen of the UK ELIZABETH II

Elizabeth II is the queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the head of the Commonwealth of Nations. She became the queen at the age of 25 after the death of her father, George VI.

Elizabeth was born in London on April 21, 1926, when her parents were the Duke and Duchess of York. She was christened Elizabeth Alexandra Mary. Her father became King George VI in 1936, and Elizabeth became the heiress to the throne. Elizabeth was trained from early childhood for the royal duties she would some day assume,

Elizabeth married Philip Mountbatten, formerly Prince Philip of Greece, in 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Their first son, Charles Philip Arthur George, was born in 1948. Then two more sons and a daughter were born. Prince Charles became the heir to the throne when his mother became the queen. Philip was made a prince in 1957. Queen Elizabeth and her husband, children and other close relatives make up the United Kingdom's royal family. The royal family's name is Windsor. But in 1960, Queen Elizabeth announced that her descendants would have the name Mountbatten-Windsor.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are the regular visits she makes to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth, whose interests are very important to her. One of the most important official duties is the State Opening of the Parliament. This ceremony is performed annually or after a general election. The queen reads a speech prepared for her by the Prime Minister. In addition, the queen still has a set of powers known as Royal Prerogative. The most important is the right to appoint the Prime Minister.

The defenders of the monarchy emphasize the unique historical character and great popularity of the Royal Family. They also stress the great value of the work which it regularly fulfills for both government and nation.

**Задание 6.** Read and give a summary of the text.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington, known as the «Father of his Country», was the first president of the United States. He was born on February 22, 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, then a British colony.

In March 1775, Washington was elected to the Second Continental Congress. By the time he attended the Congress, the opening battles of American Revolution had already been fought in Massachusetts. In June, G. Washington was elected to be the commander-in-chief of the colonial army.

In 1787 Washington was elected to head the Virginia delegation at the Constitutional Convention. In the country, people linked his name directly to the new Constitution. Washington was elected the president in February 1789 with the largest possible number of votes. He was inaugurated in New York City, at that time the capital of the United States.

George Washington was 65 when he left the presidency, but he did not lose connections with public affairs. He also made trips to watch construction of the new city of Washington, D. C, which was then called the Federal City. At the time of his death, he had the rank of lieutenant general. In 1976, the U. S. Congress gave him the title of general of the armies of the United States.

**Задание 7.** Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

глава Содружества наций, в возрасте 25 лет, после смерти отца, родилась, стала наследницей, с раннего детства, королевские обязанности, когда-нибудь, вышла замуж, раньше, Вестминстерское Аббатство, их первый сын, затем, наследник престола, другие близкие родственники, составляют, королевская семья, объявила, среди многочисленных обязанностей, постоянные визиты, зарубежные страны, особенно, происходит ежегодно, после общих выборов, подготовленную для нее, более того, все еще. королевская прерогатива, исключительное право, назначать, защитники монархии, подчеркивают, уникальный исторический характер, огромная популярность, огромное значение, был избран, начинающиеся битвы уже велись, главнокомандующий, связывали его имя непосредственно с новой Конституцией, с максимально возможным количеством голосов, оставил президентский пост, не потерял связи, общественные дела, совершал поездки, звание генерала-лейтенанта.

**Задание 8.** Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. You will have a story:

*a) about Elizabeth II*

1. Елизавета II — королева Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. 2. Она также возглавляет Содружество наций. 3. Елизавета родилась 21 апреля 1926 года в Лондоне. 4. Ее отец стал королем Георгом VI в 1936 году, и она стала наследницей престола. 5. С раннего детства Елизавету обучали королевским обязанностям. 6. Она стала королевой в возрасте 25 лет после смерти своего отца. 7. Елизавета вышла замуж за Филиппа Маунтбаттена в 1947 году. 8. Их первый сын Чарльз стал наследником престола. 9. Королева Елизавета, ее муж, их дети, другие близкие родственники составляют королевскую семью Соединенного Королевства. 10. Защитники монархии подчеркивают уникальный исторический характер и огромную популярность королевской семьи.

*b) about George Washington*

1. Джордж Вашингтон - первый президент Соединенных Штатов. 2. Он родился 22 февраля 1732 года в Вирджинии, британской колонии. 3. В марте 1775 года он был избран во Второй Континентальный Конгресс. 4. В это время началась Американская революция. 5. Джордж Вашингтон был избран главнокомандующим колониальной армии. 6. В 1787 году Д. Вашингтон был избран главой делегации Вирджинии на Конституционный Съезд. 7. В стране люди связывали его имя непосредственно с Конституцией. 8. Джордж Вашингтон был избран президентом Соединенных Штатов с максимально возможным количеством голосов. 9. Его инаугурация (торжественное введение в должность) прошла в Нью-Йорк Сити, тогда столица Соединенных Штатов. 10. Д. Вашингтон оставил президентство в возрасте 65 лет, но продолжал заниматься общественными делами.

**Задание 9.** a) Read and translate the following dialogue. b) Memorize and dramatize the dialogue. c) Act out a similar dialogue.

CONVERSATION ABOUT A. C. DOYLE

A. What's your hobby?

B. I am fond of reading books.

A. And who is your favourite writer?

B. I like to read books of many authors and Arthur Conan Doyle is among them.

A. And what is your favourite story or novel written by Co-nan Doyle?

B. I like almost all his stories and novels, but prefer to read a collection of detective stories under the title «The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes».

A. Oh, Sherlock Holmes is known all over the world as the most famous detective of all times.

B. Yes, you are right. All the stories with Sh. Holmes are the most popular ...

A. Sorry for interrupting you. As far as I remember, in one of his stories, Conan Doyle «killed» Holmes.

B. It was then when he was tired of writing detective stories. But the public didn't like it, Conan Doyle had to write another story in which Holmes came back. A. Did Conan Doyle write only detective stories?

B. Besides detective stories, Doyle also wrote historical novels, war books. Don't you remember his fantastic stories «The Lost World», «The Poisoned Belt»? A. Not quite. I would like to read them once again.

B. I have one of them, «The Poisoned Belt», at home. Come to me, and I'll give it to you.

A. With pleasure!

### **Рекомендуемая литература и интернет ресурсы:**

*Основные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учебник/ А. С. Восковская, Т. А. Карпова. -11-е изд. стер. Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012, 2013. -376, [1] с.

*Дополнительные источники:*

1. Английский язык: учеб. пособие/ Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская. -5-е изд., перераб. и доп. -М.: КНОРУС, 2013. -368 с

2. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб.пособие/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

3. Английский для землеустроителей. EnglishforLandUsePlanners :учеб.пособие/ Н.

А. Титаренко. -М.: КолосС, 2010. -440 с 4. Веселовская Н.Г. Английский язык для направления "Землеустройство и кадастры" = English for specialization "Land Use Planning and Cadastres" : учеб. пособие для студ. учреждений высш. проф. образования/ Н. Г. Веселовская. -2-е изд., перераб. -М.: Издательский центр "Академия", 2011. -208 с.

5 Develop Your Reading Skills: Comprehension and Translation Practice. Обучение чтению и переводу (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс]: учеб.пособие / О. В. Сиполс. - 2-е изд. - Электрон. текстовые дан. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2011. - 376 с. – Режим доступа: <http://znanium.com/>.

### **КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ**

#### **выполнения заданий лабораторных (практических) работ**

- оценка «отлично». За глубокое и полное овладение содержанием учебного материала, в котором студент ориентируется, за отличные знания грамматического и лексического минимума, за умение находить и использовать информацию.

- оценка «хорошо». Если студень полно освоил учебный материал, владеет грамматическим и лексическим минимумами, ориентируется в изученном материале, грамотно излагает ответ, но в его форме имеются отдельные неточности.

- оценка «удовлетворительно». Если студень обнаруживает знания и понимание положенного учебного материала, грамматического и лексического минимумов, но излагает их неполно, непоследовательно, допускает неточности в определении понятий, не умеет доказательно обосновать свои суждения.

- оценка «неудовлетворительно». Если студень имеет разрозненные, бессистемные знания, не умеет выделять главное и второстепенное, допускает ошибки в определении понятий, искажает их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.

### Литература на 2016/17 учебный год

<i>Основная учебная литература:</i>
Английский язык: учебник / А. С. Восковская, Т. А. Карпова. -11-е изд. стер. -Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012, 2013. - 376, [1] с.
Немецкий язык для колледжей (Deutsch fur Colleges): учебник / Н. В. Басова, Т. Г. Коноплева. -18-е изд. -Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2012. - 414. [1] с.
Немецкий язык для колледжей = Deutsch fur Colleges: учебник/ Н. В. Басова, Т. Г. Коноплева. - 19-е изд., перераб. и доп. - М.: КНОРУС, 2012. - 352 с.
<i>Дополнительная учебная литература:</i>
Английский язык: учеб. пособие / Т. А. Карпова, А. С. Восковская. - 5-е изд., перераб. и доп. - М.: КНОРУС, 2013. -368 с.
Немецкий язык для бакалавров: учеб. пособие / А. П. Кравченко. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2013. -413 с.
Курс эффективной грамматики английского языка [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие / А.В. Афанасьев. - М.: Форум: НИЦ ИНФРА-М, 2015. - 88 с.
Практическая грамматика немецкого языка [Электронный ресурс]: учеб. пособие / М. М. Васильева, М. А. Васильева. -13-е изд., перераб. и доп. - М.: Альфа-М, 2013. - 238 с.
<i>Иная дополнительная литература</i>
Англо-русский словарь [Электронный ресурс] / А. А. Акопян [и др.]; под ред. А. Д. Травкиной. – Москва: Проспект, 2014. – 640 с.