Автономное учреждение

среднего профессионального образования

Ханты-Мансийского автономного округа - Югры

**«Сургутский политехнический колледж»**

**Сборник самостоятельных работ**

**по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»**

**Для обучающихся по программе подготовки специалистов среднего звена**

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(вид учебной дисциплины - базовая)

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**Пояснительная записка**

Данный сборник представляет методические указания по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» и может быть использован как дополнение к основным учебникам по предмету. В данном сборнике представлены задания внеаудиторных самостоятельных работ и нормы оценочных средств для обучающихся по программе подготовки специалистов среднего звена.

В сборник включены внеаудиторные самостоятельные работы по английскому языку для обучающихся I курса Сургутского политехнического колледжа, которые проводятся в течение учебного года с целью развития и совершенствования навыков и умений студентов в различных видах речевой деятельности.

Сборник предлагает задания шести внеаудиторных самостоятельных работ в рамках учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в соответствии с рабочей программой по предмету:

Самостоятельная работа №1. Транскрипция

Самостоятельная работа №2. Индивидуальный мини-проект «Визитная карточка персоны»

Самостоятельная работа №3. Сообщение на тему «Мой любимый праздник»

Самостоятельная работа №4. Сообщение на тему «Три места в России, которые я бы показал иностранцу»

Самостоятельная работа №5. Таблица по страноведению англоязычных стран

Самостоятельная работа №6. Задания по теме «Мир профессий»

В каждой самостоятельной работе обозначена цель, сформулированы задания разной степени сложности, предложен ход работы. Методические указания разработаны в помощь обучающимся для выполнения внеаудиторных самостоятельных работ по программе учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

# **Методические рекомендации по выполнению внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы, нормы оценочных средств**

1. Ознакомьтесь с основной лексикой по теме.
2. Подберите необходимые фразы и клише для построения лексически и грамматически правильных предложений.
3. Внимательно изучите шаблон написания работы, если прилагается.
4. Постарайтесь дополнить свою работу иллюстрацией, отражающей тематику работы.
5. При устном ответе используйте опору-конспект своего ответа на русском языке.

**Нормы оценок речевой деятельности студентов**

Форма оценивания – традиционная.

**Говорение**

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

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

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

**Чтение**

Отметка "5" ставится в том случае, если коммуникативная задача решена, студенты полностью поняли и осмыслили содержание прочитанного иноязычного текста в объеме, предусмотренном заданием, чтение студентов соответствовало программным требованиям для данного курса.

Отметка "4" ставится в том случае, если коммуникативная задача решена, студенты поняли и осмыслили содержание прочитанного иноязычного текста за исключением деталей и част­ностей, не влияющих на понимание этого текста, в объеме, предусмотренном заданием, чтение студентов соответствовало программным требованиям для данного курса.

Отметка "3" ставится в том случае, если коммуникативная задача решена, студенты поняли и осмыслили главную идею прочитанного иноязычного текста в объеме, предусмотренном заданием, чтение студентов в основном (некоторые отклонения и программных требований допускаются в отношении скорости чтения, объема и сложности текста) соответствовало программным требованиям для данного курса.

**Письмо**

Отметка "5" ставится в том случае, если письменное общение осуществилось, письменные высказывания студентов соот­ветствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, их письменная речь полностью соответствовала нормам иностранного языка в пределах программных требований для данного курса.

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

Отметка "3" ставится в том случае, если письменное общение осуществилось, письменные высказывания студентов соот­ветствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, студенты выразили свои мысли на иностранном языке с отклонениями от языковых норм, не мешающими, однако, понять содержание написанного.

# **Самостоятельная работа №1.**

**Тема: Transcription**

**Цели:**

1. Повторить транскрипционные знаки.
2. Научить выполнять транскрипцию английских слов.

**Ход работы:**

1. *Вспомните произношение английских звуков и транскрипционные знаки.*

Английские слова имеют несколько типов слогов. Однако, для понимания всей системы, необходимо запомнить и различать следующие два типа: открытый и закрытый.

Открытый слог оканчивается на гласную: **game**, **like**, **stone** - гласная буква в слове читается так же, как и в алфавите.

Закрытый слог оканчивается на согласную: **pen**, **cat**, **bus** - гласная буква в слоге даёт иной звук. Ударение в транскрипции и словах обозначается вертикальной чёрточкой перед ударным слогом.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Символы Согласные звуки** | **Произношение звука (аналогичное русское)** | **Символы Гласные звуки** | **Произношение звука (аналогичное русское)** |
| [ **b** ] | [ **б** ] | **Одиночные звуки** |  |
| [ **d** ] | [ **д** ] | [ **Λ** ] | [ **а** ] — короткое |
| [ **f** ] | [ **ф** ] | [ **a:**] | [ **а** ] — глубокое |
| [ **3** ] | [ **ж** ] | [ **i** ] | [ **и** ] — короткое |
| [ **d3** ] | [ **дж** ] | [ **i:** ] | [ **и** ] — долгое |
| [ **g** ] | [ **г** ] | [ **o** ] | [ **о** ] — короткое |
| [ **h** ] | [ **х** ] | [ **o:** ] | [ **о** ] — глубокое |
| [ **k** ] | [ **к** ] | [ **u** ] | [ **у** ] — короткое |
| [ **l** ] | [ **л** ] | [ **u:** ] | [ **у** ] — долгое |
| [ **m** ] | [ **м** ] | [ **e** ] | как в слове "пл**е**д" |
| [ **n** ] | [ **н** ] | [ **ε:** ] | как в слове "м**ё**д" |
| [ **p** ] | [ **п** ] | **Дифтонги** |  |
| [ **s** ] | [ **с** ] | [ **əu** ] | [ **оу** ] |
| [ **t** ] | [ **т** ] | [ **au** ] | [ **ау** ] |
| [ **v** ] | [ **в** ] | [ **ei** ] | [ **эй** ] |
| [ **z** ] | [ **з** ] | [ **oi** ] | [ **ой** ] |
| [ **t∫**] | [ **ч** ] | [ **ai** ] | [ **ай** ] |
| [**∫**] | [ **ш** ] |  |  |
| [ **r** ] | мягкое [ **р** ] как в слове **р**усский |  |  |
| [ **о**] | знак мягкости как в русской букве **Ё** (**ё**лка) |  |  |
| **Звуки без аналогий в русском языке** | | | |
| [ **θ** ] |  | [ **æ** ] |  |
| [ **ð** ] |  |  |  |
| [ **ŋ** ] | Носовой, на французский манер, звук [ **n** ] | [ **ə** ] | [нейтральный звук] |
| [ **w** ] |  |  |  |

1. *Обратите внимание на правила чтения в открытом и закрытом слогах, прочтите всю таблицу.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Звук** | **Правила чтения** |
| [ **e** ] | обычно даёт буква **e** в закрытом слоге: g**e**t[ g**e**t ], v**e**t [ v**e**t ] а также буквосочетание **ea**: d**ea**d [ d**e**d ], pl**ea**sure [ ´pl**e**3ə ] |
| [ **i** ] | обычно даёт буква **i** в закрытом слоге:  h**i**t[ h**i**t ], k**i**ll [ k**i**l ] а также буква **y** в закрытом слоге: g**y**m  [ d3**i**m ], c**y**linder [ ´s**i**lində ] |
| [ **i:** ] | возникает в следующих буквосочетаниях: **e + e** (всегда):  m**ee**t[ m**i:**t ], d**ee**p [d**i:**p ]; буква **e** в открытом слоге: tr**ee** [ tr**i:** ], St**e**ve[ st**i:**v ]; в буквосочетании **e + a**: m**ea**t [ m**i:**t ], b**ea**m [ b**i:**m ] |
| [ **o** ] | обычно даёт буква **o** в закрытом слоге: p**o**t[ p**o**t ], l**o**ttery [ ´l**o**təri ], |
| [ **æ** ] | обычно даёт буква **a** в закрытом слоге: fl**a**g[ fl**æ**g ], m**a**rried [ ´m**æ**rid ] |
| [ **Λ** ] | обычно даёт буква **u** в закрытом слоге: d**u**st[ d**Λ**st ], S**u**nday [ ´s**Λ**ndei ]. |
| [ **a:** ] | возникает в следующих буквосочетаниях:  **a + r**: d**ar**k [ d**a:**k ], f**ar**m [ f**a:**m ] (см. примечание) |
| [ **ei** ] | обычно возникает в следующих случаях:   1. **a** в открытом слоге: g**a**me[ g**ei**m], p**a**le [ p**ei**l ] 2. **ai** в закрытом слоге: p**ai**n[ p**ei**n ], r**ai**l [ r**ei**l ] 3. **ay** (обычно в конце): pr**ay** [ pr**ei** ], h**ay** [ h**ei** ] 4. **ey** (редко, но метко) обычно в конце: gr**ey** [ gr**ei** ], surv**ey**   [ ´sε:v**ei** ] |
| [ **ai** ] | обычно возникает в следующих случаях:   1. буква **i** воткрытомслоге: f**i**ne [ f**ai**n ], pr**i**ce [ pr**ai**s ] 2. **ie** на конце слова: p**ie** [ p**ai** ], d**ie** [ d**ai** ] 3. буква **y** в открытом слоге: rh**y**me[ r**ai**m ], s**y**ce [ s**ai**s ] и на конце слова: m**y** [ m**ai** ], cr**y** [ kr**ai** ] 4. **ye** на конце слова: d**ye** [ d**ai** ], r**ye** [ r**ai** ] |
| [**∫**] | существует несколько буквосочетаний, которые всегда дают этот звук (помимо других):   1. **tion** [**∫ən** ]: celebra**tion** [ ´seli´brei∫n ], tui**tion** [ tju:´i∫n ] 2. **cious** [**∫əs** ]: deli**cious** [ dil´∫əs ], vi**cious** [ ´vi∫əs ] 3. **cian** [**∫ən** ]: musi**cian** [ mju:´zi∫ən ], politi**cian** [ poli´ti∫ən ] 4. и, конечно, буквосочетание **sh**: **sh**eep[ ∫i:p ], **sh**oot [ ∫u:t ] |
| [ **t∫**] | всегда возникает в:   1. **ch**: **ch**air [ t∫eə ], **ch**ild [ t∫aild ] 2. **t + ure**: crea**ture** [ ´kri:t∫ə ], fu**ture** [ ´fju:t∫ə ] |
| [ **ð** ] [ **θ** ] | Эти два звука даются одним и тем же буквосочетанием **th**. [ **ð** ]: wi**th**out [ wi´**ð**aut ] И, если оно стоит в начале или конце слова, то возникает звук [ **θ** ]: **th**anks [ **θ**ænks ], fai**th** [ fei**θ** ] |

1. *Напишите транскрипцию гласных звуков следующих слов:*

be, feel, we, me, see, meet

it, is, in, ill, sit, fill, live

bed, pen, ten, tell

tie, lie, my, pie, die, life

man, bad, hat, lamp, fat, cat

day, late, tale, main, rain

park, mark, arm, are

air, chair, care, fair

there, where

here, near, mere

hire, fire, tyre, buyer, flyer

our, flour, power, flower, down, town

her, term, bird, turn, learn

story, warm, door, taught, talk

1. *Напишите транскрипцию согласных звуков следующих слов:*

think, thing, thin, thought, death, threat

sing, song, bang, long, something, going, hung, wrong

this, that, those, the, these, there, other, another

ship, shop, she, clash, sharp, shine, shame, shape

chess, chop, chamber, charm, charity, future

phone, photo, phenomenon, phantom, pharos, phase

knife, know, knock, knit, knight, knee, knack

what, where, when, wheel, whiff, whip, whim.

# **Самостоятельная работа № 2**

**Тема:** My Visiting Card

**Цели:**

1. Активизировать лексические единицы по теме.
2. Научить описывать человека, его внешность, черты характера, интересы.

**Ход работы:**

1. *Ответьте на вопросы, используя при необходимости шаблон для ответа, оформите задание в письменном виде.*

**Let’s introduce yourself!**

**Who are you?**

My name is … . I’m student. I’m 15 years old. I was born in Surgut.

**Where do you study? What subjects (предметы) do you like?**

I study at college. My best subjects are … . I don’t like (hate- ненавидеть) … .

(Mathematics, English, Literature, Physics, Biology, Sport, History, Chemistry)

**Who is your friend?**

My best friend is … . We are classmates. We are of the same age. She/he likes … .

**What family do you have?**

I have a family. I have one sister and two brothers. I love them

**What do you like doing in your free time (свободное время)?**

I like playing the guitar.

**What is your favorite (любимый) sport?**

My favorite sport is … .

**What is your favorite film/music/book?**

My favorite film/music/book is …

As for my character, I hope I’m a (faithful and reliable friend, funny, kind)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. *Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста.*   **Friends and friendship**  Everyone needs a friend. Some people want to have a lot of friends, others need one, or two close ones. Sometimes you choose friends, sometimes other people choose you as their friend. Some of us make friends easily, but there are people who are shy, and it is very difficult for them to make friends. Having friends of your own age is important. These friends tend to look at things the same way you do because they have the same fears, interests, options, problems and worries that you do. Your friends can listen and understand how you feel whether you are dealing with a problem at school or at home.  Your friends are there when you are feeling down, when you are eager of sharing a happy experience.  Let’s talk more about friendship. Our talks and discussions will sure help you to identify the special qualities that you posses as a person, clarify your values, and decide what characteristics to look for in friends. Maybe it will help you in making friends and resolving difficulties when they threaten your friendship.    **What is a friend?** (Кто такой друг?)  Have you ever asked yourself this question? Well, if not, it’s ok. Let’s try it now. As a matter of fact, it is not an easy question to answer. The word **friend** is hard to define. Maybe because this word means different things for different people. Do you agree? Let’s try to describe a friend by saying what he or she does or does not do. Below are some brief descriptions of a friend.  A friend is someone who accepts you.  A friend is someone who needs you.  A friend is someone who can count on you even in bad times.  A friend is someone you can feel close to and can share your feelings with.  A friend is someone you enjoy being with.    Could you write your own answers to the question “What is a friend?”?     * **Answer the following questions.**( Ответьте на вопросы)    1. Why do you think it is important to have friends?  (More fun to do things together, can help each other, etc.)  2. How could you show someone else that you would like to become friends?  (Act friendly, shows interest in them, share things, be helpful, etc.)  3. One good way to start is by being interested in someone else. What are some ideas for showing that you are interested?  (Ask questions, hang around them, look interested, etc)  4. Why would that be better that just coming up to someone and start talking about yourself?  (The other person might not be interested in hearing about you or what you are doing; the point is to find out about them, etc)  5. What is the difference between being interested in someone and being nosey?  (The other person will let you know when you’ve gone too far; being nosey means you don’t really care about the other person, etc.)     * **What are you?** (Кто есть ты?)   Friendship really starts with you. You should know yourself better and feel good about yourself before you can be a friend to others. How well do you know yourself?     * *3. Ознакомьтесь с лексикой для работы с таблицей* * **Active words** (лексика)   academic - образованный, но далёкий от реалий жизни  outgoing - уживчивый, общительный, с лёгким характером  insensitive - равнодушный  active - активный, энергичный  athletic – спортивный  passive - пассивный  bored – скучный  patient - терпеливый  critical – критичный  pessimistic - пессимистично настроенный  flexible - гибкий, легко приспосабливающийся к переменам  punctual – точный  sad - грустный  funny - потешный, забавный, с чувством юмора  scared – напуганный  sensitive - чувствительный  happy - радостный, счастливый, довольный  shy – застенчивый  stubborn - упрямый  healthy – здоровый  sympathetic - сочувствующий, сострадательный  honest - честный  idealistic - верящий и стремящийся к идеалам  talkative - болтливый, разговорчивый  impatient - нетерпеливый  tardy - медлительный  kind – добрый  temperamental - неуравновешенный, с норовом  lazy – ленивый  tense - напряжённый, с натянутыми нервами  lonely - одинокий  loyal - верный, преданный  thoughtful - чуткий, внимательный  messy - неряшливый  moody - человек настроения  tolerant - терпимый  neat – аккуратный  weepy - слезливый  optimistic - настроенный оптимистично  worried – переживающий  to stick by – находиться рядом  to brag – хвастать  to be bossy – командовать   * *4. Ответьте на вопросы, заполните таблицу письменно в тетради.* * **How do you rate as a friend?** (Каков ты как друг?)   To discover what kind of friend you are to the others, mark the answers that best describe you.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | Never | Sometimes | Always | | 1. I keep the promises I make to my friends. |  |  |  | | 2. I let my friends know how much they mean to me. |  |  |  | | 3. I am a good listener. |  |  |  | | 4. I talk over misunderstanding. |  |  |  | | 5. I apologize when I am wrong. |  |  |  | | 6. I ***stick by*** my friends when they are going through rough periods. |  |  |  | | 7. I make new students at collage feel welcome. |  |  |  | | 8. I return the things I borrow in good condition. |  |  |  | | 9. I talk behind my friends’ back. |  |  |  | | 10. I ***embarrass*** my friends in front of others. |  |  |  | | 11. I ***brag*** about myself to my friends. |  |  |  | | 12. I criticize my friends in front of others. |  |  |  | | 13. I ***pick on*** other students. |  |  |  | | 14. I do everything in my way. |  |  |  | | 15. I am always ***bossy.*** |  |  |  |      1. *Прочитайте примеры описания человека.*   My neighbor Alex is 18 years old and he is a student. Alex is quite good looking. He is not very tall. He is well-built and has got broad shoulders, sturdy chest and strong back. His neck is quite short and firm.  Alex is very sporty; he does karate and goes running every day. That is why he has got well-developed muscles. His arms and legs are quite short, but they are very firm, his fingers are stumpy and his feet are not very large. Alex is very strong; he can lift heavy things easily.  Alex is pale-skinned. His hair is red. It is of medium length, curly and very thick. He has got handsome roundish face. His forehead is quite low; he has got thick eyebrows. Alex has got bright green almond-shaped eyes. His nose is not very big and it is a little snub. He has got small ears. His lips are neither full nor thin. He is usually clean-shaven and wears a neat small beard on his chin. As many people with red hair, Alex has got freckles on his face. He also has got a small scar on his forehead.  Alex usually wears casual or sport clothes. He likes wearing jeans very much. He prefers wide blue jeans. He enjoys wearing sports shoes too. He often chooses clothes of brown, green or blue colors. These colors suit him very well. My name is Max and I am 24 years old. I work as a programmer in a big successful company. I would like to tell you some words about how I look. First of all, I am very tall. I am 193 cm high. But I am also very thin. I do sport and try to eat regularly but it is still difficult for me to gain some weight. Nevertheless, I am used to being skinny and I feel good in this shape. My hair is brown and so are my eyes. My eyebrows are not very thick, many people think I pluck them, but that’s not true. I have a straight nose and an oval face. I don’t have a mustache or a beard. I consider it is untidy not to shave. My fiancée thinks I am handsome and smart. Maybe she says so because she is in love with me, but it doesn’t matter. Her opinion is very important to me. She also tells me that I resemble her father. Indeed, we have similar characters. My character is rather peculiar. I’m a man of mood. I am usually very sociable and active, have a good sense of humor and like joking. However, I sometimes behave as an introvert. When I do so, I tend to stay at home and spend time alone with myself. I like wearing casual clothes, like jeans and t-shirts, however, I have to look formally at work. So I usually wear black trousers and shirts of different colors. 6. Попробуйте описать свою внешность в деталях, ответьте на вопросы*.*  1. What is your **height**? — Какой у тебя рост? 2. What is your **build** like? — Какое  у тебя телосложение? 3. What is your **hair colour**? — Какой у тебя цвет волос? 4. What is your **hair** like? — Какие у тебя волосы? 5. What are your**eyes** like? — Какие у тебя глаза? 6. What is your **face** like? — Какое у тебя лицо? 7. What is your **nose** like? — Какой у тебя нос? |

# **Самостоятельная работа № 3**

**Тема:** My favorite holiday.

**Цели:**

1. Знать лексические единицы по теме.
2. Повторить обычаи, традиции и праздники англоязычных стран, родной страны.
3. Написать сообщение или создать презентацию на тему “My favorite holiday”

**Ход работы:**

1. *Ознакомьтесь с лексикой по данной теме.*

**Vocabulary (лексические единицы по теме):**

is celebrated – празднуется

is the symbol of – является символом

public holiday – общественный праздник

to cook dishes – готовить блюда

to decorate a New Year tree – украшать новогоднюю ёлку

a unique country – уникальная страна

national traditions – национальные традиции

folk traditions – народные традиции

great holidays – великие праздники

generation – поколение

the main tradition – главная традиция

in advance – заранее

Christmas Eve – канун Рождества

the Lent – Великий Пост

the Victory Day – День Победы

interesting family traditions – интересные семейные традиции

to plant a tree – сажать дерево

wedding – свадьба

blessing – благословение

a bride and groom – жених и невеста

to be homesick – скучать по дому

keep up a tradition – соблюдать традицию

the Russian Orthodox Church – Русская православная церковь

fortune-telling – предсказание судьбы

to congratulate – поздравлять

to be fond of – любить что-либо, увлекаться чем-либо

**Названия основных праздников:**

New Year’s Day – Новый год

St.Valentine’s Day – День Св.Валентина

St.Patrick’s Day – День Св.Патрика

Mother’s Day – День мамы

Easter Day – Пасха

Memorial Day – День памяти

Father’s Day – День отца

Halloween – Хэллоуин

Thanksgiving Day – День благодарения

Christmas Day – Рождество

Boxing Day – День подарков

1. *Прочитайте и составьте краткий пересказ текста.*

**Holidays in the UK**

In Great Britain there are public holidays that are called "bank holidays". The term "bank holiday" dates back to the 19th century. At that time all the banks were closed on these holidays. Now this term is no longer referred only to banks. Many other firms and offices are closed too.

Among these are eight holidays: **New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day Holiday, Spring Bank Holiday, Late Summer (August) Bank Holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.**

**New Year's Eve** (December 31st) is more special for Scottish people, who celebrate it with their families. They sit the Old Year out and the New Year in. At midnight Scottish people hold their hands in a large circle and sing the song "Auld langsyne" by Robert Burns. That is how they celebrate the coming of a new year.

But it does not mean that New Year's Eve is not so popular throughout the country. People decorate their houses with bouquets of mistletoe.

Friday before Easter is called "**Good Friday**". People usually make special buns which are marked with a cross on top. On this day the Church marks Jesus Christ's death.

**Easter Monday** is the first Monday after Easter Day.

**May Day Bank Holiday** is celebrated on the first Monday after May Day (May 1st). People celebrate the coming of spring. They also select the most beautiful girl on this day, who becomes May Queen. Sometimes May poles are constructed with long coloured ribbons and children dance around these poles holding the ends of these ribbons.

**Spring Bank Holiday** is marked on the last Monday in May.

**August Bank Holiday** is the last Monday in August. British people usually go on picnics on spring and summer bank holidays.

The most popular bank holiday is **Christmas Day**. It is celebrated on December 25th. Christmas symbolizes the birth of Jesus Christ. On this day many people go to Churches, get Christmas presents and make a traditional Christmas dinner (roast turkey and pudding).

On this day children wait for a special person who will come down the chimney during the night and will bring them presents. It is Father Christmas. However, Santa Claus is used synonymously with Father Christmas. Children usually hang long socks or stocks on their beds and hope that Father Christmas will put his presents in them.

Christmas trees are set in the living-rooms and are decorated with toys by children.

**Boxing Day** is celebrated on December 26th. It comes straight away after Christmas Day. This is an old tradition, when in old times rich people used to give their servants money or "Christmas boxes". Now it is the day when people simply have rest or visit their friends.

Besides bank holidays, there are also different festivals reflecting interesting traditions and customs. Among them are: St. Valentine's Day, Shrove Tuesday (Pancake Day), April Fool's Day, Mother's Day (Mothering Sunday), Father's Day, Halloween and Guy Fawkes Night.

**St. Valentine's Day** is celebrated on February 14th. On this day people send Valentine cards and get presents and "valentines" from their sweethearts.

A valentine is a colourful card with tender love words composed by the sender. It is a kind of a love-token. Valentine cards are usually not signed. Those who get them must guess who the sender is.

**Shrove Tuesday** is the last day when you can eat and do everything before the fasting of Lent. It also has a popular name "Pancake Day" because many people traditionally eat pancakes on this day. Christians usually go to the church and confess their sins to a priest on Shrove Tuesday.

**Mother's Day** is celebrated on the fourth Sunday in Lent in March. On this day mothers get presents from their sons and daughters. And all children despite their age return to their homes.

On **April Fool's Day** people play jokes and tricks on each other.

In June there is Father's Day. On this day fathers get gift cards and a lot of attention from their children.

**Halloween** is a holiday that is on October 31st. The most memorable symbol connected to this holiday is a lantern made of a pumpkin. A pumpkin is cut like a face and a candle is put inside of it. So it looks like a face with burning eyes.

Usually people dress in colourful costumes of witches and ghosts and go to fancy dress parties.

Children go from one house to another and say: "Trick or treat". If people do not refuse to give them something they sing. If they do refuse children play tricks. Halloween is on the eve of All Saints' Day. The word "halloween" means "holy evening". The tradition of Halloween goes back with its roots to a time when people believed in evil spirits.

**Guy Fawkes Night** is celebrated in the UK on November 5th. This tradition comes from old times when King James I was on the throne. He was a Protestant that is why Roman Catholics did not like him because of the religious differences. In 1605 Roman Catholics made a plan to blow up the Houses of Parliament. They placed barrels with gunpowder under the House of Lords. The man called Guy Fawkes was one of those people. Nevertheless, they did not have a chance to blow up the Parliament because the King discovered their plan, his soldiers found Guy Fawkes and executed him. This happened on November 5th.

Since then British people mark this day by burning a dummy made of straw and old clothes on a bonfire. They call this dummy simply "a guy".

1. *Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы по тексту, составьте письменное сообщение или создайте презентацию.*

**Holidays of Russia**

Russia is a unique country, which preserves the national traditions deeply rooted not only in the Orthodox religion but also in paganism. Christianity gave Russians such great holidays as Easter and Christmas, and Paganism – Maslenitsa, which means Pancake Day. Old traditions are passed on from generation to generation.

New Years is the biggest celebration for Russians. It is believed that the way you celebrate the New Year indicates how your year will be. On New Year’s eve, a huge meal is prepared with an abundance of dishes.

Easter is the day of the resurrection of Christ. The main tradition at Easter time is the painting of hard-boiled eggs. Red is the predominant colour, as it signifies new life. Russians exchange eggs and kind wishes for the Easter celebration.

Christmas is the holiday of the birth of Jesus Christ, which is celebrated on the 7th of January. Before Christmas Eve, people tidy their houses. The food for Christmas is prepared some days in advance, with turkey, stuffed pork, pies, pastries and sweets for children.

Maslenitsa is one of the most cheerful holidays in Russia. It marks the end of the winter and the opening of new spring festivals and ceremonies. Maslenitsa is celebrated during the week preceding the Lent. Every day of Maslenitsa is devoted to special rituals.

There are some interesting family traditions. For example, when a new baby is born, the father should plant a tree, wishing the child to grow up strong and healthy.

Among the traditions connected with wedding is blessing. When a bride and groom are ready to go to the church, the oldest member in their family takes a religious icon from the wall. While the bride and groom kneel, the family member crosses them both with the icon, blesses their union, and wishes them a long and happy marriage. At the wedding reception, the husband and wife take a big loaf of bread and bite it at the same time, without the use of their hands. Whoever gets the larger piece, it is said that they will be the leader of their family.

**Questions:**

1. What kinds of holidays are there in Russia?  
2. What do family holidays consist of?  
3. Does each family have their own traditions of celebration? What are they?  
4. What does public holiday mean?  
5. What kinds of state holidays do you know?  
6. How do Russian people celebrate New Year?  
7. What is the most significant and sacred holiday for Russians?  
8. What kinds of holidays are not official?

# **Самостоятельная работа № 4**

**Тема:** “Three places in Russia I would show to my English friend”.

**Цели:**

1. Знать лексические единицы по теме.
2. Написать сообщение на тему “Three places in Russia I would show to my English friend.”

**Ход работы:**

1. *Ознакомьтесь с лексикой по теме*

to extend – простираться, тянуться

a total area – общая площадь

to border – граничить

a surface – рельеф, поверхность

grasslands – луга

a plane – равнина

a mountain chain – горная цепь

a mild climate – мягкий климат

water supply – водный ресурс

wealth – богатство

natural resources – природные ресурсы

a population – население

a stripe – полоса

freedom – свобода

a two-headed eagle – двуглавый орёл

a fortress – крепость

an invasion – вторжение, нашествие

gradually – постепенно

to destroy – разрушать

a bridge – мост

a historic event – историческое событие

a government – правительство

a cathedral – собор

to be proud of – гордиться чем-л

useful – полезный

1. *Прочитайте тексты, письменно составьте план одного из них. Выберите три, наиболее понравившиеся достопримечательности России, попробуйте рассказать о них, составьте письменное сообщение.*

**St. Petersburg and its attractions**

St. Petersburg is a Russian port city on the Baltic Sea. It was the imperial capital for 2 centuries, having been founded in 1703 by Peter the Great. The city remains Russia's cultural center, with its world-famous museums, palaces and theatres.

**The Hermitage** is one of the largest and oldest museums in the world. It was founded by Catherine the Great. The museum includes masterpieces by Leonardo da Vinci, Picasso, Renoir, Vincent van Gogh, Rembrandt and many others. Experts say it would take 11 years to examine about 3 million exhibits in the Hermitage.

**Nevsky Prospekt** is the main street in St. Petersburg which was cut through thick woodland in 1718. Kazan Cathedral with its impressive colonnade is located just in the heart of the street. The prospect is lined with numerous cafés, restaurants and shops.

**Church of the Saviour on the Spilled Blood** with its colourful domes and bright mosaics was constructed in the early 20th century on the spot of the 1881 assassination of Tsar Alexander II. Used by the Soviets to store potatoes during the Second World War 900-day siege of the city by Nazi forces, the church was finally reopened to the public in 1997.

**Peter and Paul Fortress** was one of the first buildings to be erected in St Petersburg in 1703, including the Baroque Peter and Paul Cathedral, which is the final resting place of almost all of Russia’s pre-revolutionary leaders (Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Nicholas II and others). Other sights include an impressive statue of Peter the Great named “The Bronze horseman”, a working mint and the cells where revolutionaries were held.

**Mariinsky Theatre** was first opened in 1860. The theatre has long been one of the world’s most prominent venues for ballet and opera. Its dance school trained such world-famous ballet dancers as Rudolf Nureyev and Vatslav Nijinsky.

While the State Hermitage displays fine art from all over the world, **the Russian Museum** contains home-grown masterpieces. Opened in 1898, the museum exhibits everything from priceless orthodox icons to paintings by such famous artists as Surikov, Vasnetsov, Aivazovsky, Kandinsky. Among outstanding works are “The Last Day of Pompeii” by Karl Bryullov, and Ilya Repin’s “The Zaporozhye Cossacks Writing a Letter to the Turkish Sultan”.

The gold-domed 19th-century **St Isaac’s Cathedral** is one of St Petersburg’s most famous landmarks. It offers wonderful views of the city from its gilded viewing platform. Statues of the apostles stand guard at the top of St Isaac’s, while its massive doors are decorated with biblical scenes. Inside, the cathedral boasts a vast ceiling painting by Karl Bryullov as well as St Catherine’s Chapel.

**Vasilevskiy Island** - the largest island in St Petersburg which offers a bizarre selection of attractions including a pair of 15th-century sphinxes from Egypt on the river side and a museum of biological oddities “Kunstkamera” where you can see the skeleton and the heart of Peter the Great’s gigantic personal servant. The island is also home to the 19th-century Rostral Columns whose torches are lit on special occasions. It’s a great place to wander along the banks of the Neva River.

**Moscow sights.**

Moscow is the capital of Russia and its major political, cultural, scientific center. It is one of the largest cities in the world and the northernmost megacity on Earth. Moscow is situated in central part of the country on the Moskva River, after which it is named. Every year millions of people visit Moscow to explore its sights. It has a world-renowned architecture and many places of historical significance. The central attraction and the place that nobody misses is the Kremlin. It is one of the World Heritage Sites. Other than that tourists want to see the real masterpiece of Russian architecture – Saint Basil’s Cathedral, and many prominent landmarks including Ostankino Tower, Tsaritsyno Park, the Triumphal Arch, Novodevichy Convent, “Friendship of Nations” fountain, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Bolshoi Theatre and, of course, Moscow Metro.

**The Kremlin** is a medieval fortress in the very heart of Moscow. It consists of numerous ancient palaces, golden-domed cathedrals and the Kremlin Wall with its towers. Its magnificent architectural ensemble stands high above the Moskva River. Starting from 1991 the Kremlin has become the presidential residence. Neighboring sights are the Alexander Garden and Red Square.

The spectacular **Saint Basil’s**Is also in the central part of the city. It used to be a church, but now serves as a museum. The building reminds the flame of a bonfire that touches the sky. Its aesthetic beauty and uniqueness are well-known in the world.

**Ostankino Tower** is located in Ostankino district, after which the tower is named. It is one of the tallest free-standing structures in the world. Built to commemorate the anniversary of October Revolution, the tower today attracts a vast number of curious tourists.

**Tsaritsyno Park** is one of the most attractive historic parks in all of Russia. Situated in the southern part of Moscow, it’s a romantic and somewhat mysterious place with a pseudo-Gothic mansion. The park has recently undergone a large-scale restoration.

**The Triumphal Arch** of Moscow is an architectural monument with a large solemn arch, which was built to mark the victory of Russian people in the Patriotic War of 1812. The earliest wooden structure was replaced by solid brick construction. The current arch is designed in the second half of the 20th century by Joseph Bove.

**Novodevichy Convent** is a Russian Orthodox Church founded in 1524 in honor of the conquest of Smolensk. Today, it’s an active cloister and historical museum.

**The “Friendship of Nations” fountain** is one of the main symbols of All-Russian Exhibition Center. This grand structure of historical, cultural and national importance was built in 1954. It consists of 16 gilded female statues, each representing the former USSR republics. The fountain is nicely illuminated at night and looks mysterious.

**The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts** holds one of the largest foreign art collections in Russia. It presents the works of art from ancient times to the present day. There are more than 670 thousand at items there. Annual attendance is about 1 million people.

One of the largest theatres in Russia, **The Bolshoi Theatre**, is of world significance in the field of opera and ballet. The complex of its buildings is located in the central part of Moscow, on Theatre Square.

**Lake Baikal**

Lake Baikal is a unique and mysterious natural phenomenon whose untouched and magnificent beauty impresses all who see it. It is often called “the pearl of Siberia”. The lake is some 60 kilometres from Irkutsk and can be reached in two ways – by land and river.

One may also travel up river by a Raketa hydrofoil launch. It takes just as long as the land trip – about an hour. First, the launch travels up the Irkutsk Reservoir. Leaving the reservoir, the launch enters the Angara, breasting its powerful current. Then the mountains divide to form a giant funnel – the source of the Angara, the only river flowing out of Baikal. Once can barely see the top of Shaman-Stone – reminder of the rapids that separated the river from the lake before the construction of the Irkutsk Hydroelectric Power Plant. The rocks of the rapid are now under water. The legend of old man Baikal and his willful daughter Angara tells how Baikal threw the Shaman-Stone after his daughter as she was running away to her hero Yenisei, but he failed to stop her. The river is relatively shallow at its source. The water is warmer here than elsewhere. In winter, when Baikal is covered with a thick layer of ice, the river does not freeze at the rapids but is hidden by clouds of steam. When guts of wind blow away scraps of mist, hundreds of ducks, cormorants, fish ducks and other birds can be seen feeding on the fish.

Where should the story of Lake Baikal begin? With its name, perhaps? Since time immemorial, the Buryats have called it Baigal-dalai, which means “Big Water (that is, sea). The Evenks that lived on its shores called it Lama, which also means “sea”. The Russians who first came here also called it a sea. Glorious sea, sacred Baikal, begins an old Russian song, still a great favourite.

How old is the lake? That is also one of its mysteries. It is believed to go back about 25-30 million years, whereas most lakes on earth are not more than 15,000 years old. It is quite probable, though, that the age of different parts of Lake Baikal varies.

The size of Lake Baikal is impressive. Its area is 31,500 square kilometers, its lenth – 636 kilometres, the distance between Moscow and St. Petersburg, but the most striking feature is its depth – 1,637 metres. There is no other lake of such depth on earth. There is more water in Lake Baikal than in the Baltic. It contains one – fifth of the world’s fresh water resources – 23,000 cubic kilometers of crystal pure, oxygen rich, almost mineral-free, largest of them being the Selenga.

The transparency of Baikal water is extraordinary. The smallest objects can be seen many metres under water magnified, as it were, by the water lens. Even the famous Alpine lakes are less transparent than Baikal. Particulary striking is the transparency of Baikal in winter. The metre-thick ice is also so clear that it does not seem solid at all. The impression is of dark winter waters covered by a mere film of ice. For beginners, walking on such seemingly thin ice can be quite terrifying.

Baikal water has another interesting property^ it is uncommonly cold. Even on hot summer days, when air temperature is more +25 degrees Celsius, water temperature is never more than +15 degrees Celsius. Only in some shallow bays it is tolerably warm. Only the upper 300-metre layer of water is subject to seasonal temperature which is constant at +3.3-3.7 degrees Celsius.

The enormous mass of water in Lake Baikal has a mitigating effect on the climate, making it less continental. The winter here is milder and the summer cooler than in nearby Irkutsk.

1. *Выполните задание после прочтения текста, выберите один правильный ответ.*
2. The lake can be reached by
3. Air and on foot
4. River and air
5. River and land
6. Ship and boat
7. Baikal is often called
8. “Big River”
9. “the pearl of Russia”
10. “the pearl of Far East”
11. “the pearl of Siberia”
12. The rocks of the rapids are now
13. under water
14. above water
15. in the mountains
16. in the open air
17. In winter Baikal

a) is covered with a thin layer of ice

b) does not freeze

c) is covered with a thick layer of ice

d) is hidden by clouds of steam

1. The lake contains
2. one-fifth of world’s crystal pure poisoned fresh water
3. one-fifth of world’s crystal pure salt water
4. one-fifth of world’s oxygen rich, pure fresh water
5. one-fifth of world’s salt water resources
6. *Дайте развёрнутый ответ на вопросы.*
7. What are the properties of Baikal water?
8. How does the lake influence the climate?

# **Самостоятельная работа № 5**

**Тема: “**Англоязычные страны”. “English speaking countries”.

**Цели:**

1. Активизировать лексические единицы по теме.
2. Обобщить пройденный материал по теме, заполнить таблицу по страноведению.

**Ход работы:**

* 1. *Ознакомьтесь с содержанием вопросов таблицы по страноведению.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Countries** | **Russia** | **The UK** | **The USA** | **Canada** | **Australia** | **New Zealand** |
| What is the total area? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What is it washed by? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What is the population of the country? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| How many regions / territories / states is it divided into? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What is the official language? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What is the capital? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Where is the capital situated? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Who is at the head of the state? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What important rivers, lakes and mountain chains are there in this country? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What are the famous places of the country? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What are the famous places of the capital? |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* 1. *Прочитайте тексты, обращая внимание на вопросы из таблицы.*

**Great Britain**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies the British Isles and consists of 4 parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The country has the population of 60 million people within the land area of 244 thousand square kilometers. The isles are washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and in the west and by the English Channel in the south. The UK is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea. Great Britain is separated from Northern Ireland by the Irish Sea and the North Channel.

There are many beautiful lakes and mountains in Scotland and England. The highest point in the Highlands is Ben Nevis (1 340 metres). The longest river flows in England, it is the Severn. The main attraction in the north of England is the Lake District. Thanks to the warm waters of Gulf Stream the island is very green and the British climate is mild. Local summers are rather hot and winters are not cold. As the weather is very changeable in Britain, it is the favourite topic for discussion with the British.

The capital of Great Britain is London. It stands on the Thames river. The country is a constitutional monarchy and officially the Queen is the Head of state. But it is ruled by the Prime Minister and the government. The legislative body is the Parliament which consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The UK is a highly developed industrial state. The chief industries are shipbuilding, fishing and mining, production of aircraft equipment, electronics, textile and chemicals. The country is the world’s largest exporter of iron and steel goods. The most important industrial cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh.

A lot of famous people were born and lived in Great Britain. Among them are Shakespeare, Newton, Churchill, Paul McCartney, Joanne Rowling, Sting, David Beckham and many others.

**Russia**

Russia is my native country. It is the largest country in the world. Russia is situated on two continents: Europe and Asia. The Urals form a natural border between the continents. The country is washed by 12 seas of three oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometres. No traveller crosses the country from east to west without being astonished by its size. The population of Russia is more than 145 million. There are a lot of nationalities in Russia and people speak different languages. Russian is the official language.

The land of Russia varies greatly. We have thick forests and vast plains, high mountains and deep valleys. The main mountain chains are the Caucasus, the Urals and the Altai. Russia is rich in rivers and lakes. The longest river on the European territory of Russia is the Volga, which flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers are the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena. The world’s deepest lake, Lake Baikal, is also situated in Russia. The water in this lake is very clear. There is also a wide variety of wildlife in Russia.

Russia is a country without a climate because it has every possible climate from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the west, for example, the climate is usually mild and wet. The southern parts of the country have warm temperatures all year round, but the northern parts have very cold winters. In the middle of the country the climate is usually continental. Winters are cold, windy and snowy, and summers are hot and dry. Russia is rich in mineral resources. Three quarters (3/4) of the country’s minerals and fuels, including oil, natural gas, coal, diamonds and gold, are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East. Russia is a country of great traditions. There are many villages in Russia famous for their specific crafts. Painted boxes from Palekh and wooden tableware from Khokhloma are well¬known all over the world. Log houses decorated with wood carving are typical of Russian villages.

There are a lot of Russian symbols. One of them is the Russian national flag. This flag is made up of three stripes: white, blue and red. These colours have always been symbolic in Russia. They symbolize nobleness, honesty, courage and love. Another Russian symbol is a double-¬headed eagle. It was introduced in Russia in 1497 by Tsar Ivan III. Besides, there are other Russian symbols well-¬known all over the world, for example, Red Square and the Spasskaya Tower.

Tourists usually buy such traditional Russian souvenirs as Matryoshka dolls, beautifully painted mugs, plates and spoons from Khokhloma village and Palekh boxes. We, people living in Russia, love our country and are proud of it. And we would like other nations to understand and love our homeland.

**America**

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea boarder with Russia.  
The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.  
If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley, which is located in Alaska.  
America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.  
The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part of the country is continental. The south has subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.  
The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is the leading producer of copper and oil and the world’s second producer of iron ore and coal. On the industrial enterprises of the country they produce aircrafts, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, weapon, furniture, and paper.  
Though mainly European and African in origin, the Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including the Chinese and the native Americans — Indians.  
The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and others.  
The United States is a federal republic consisting of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, D. C. According to the Constitution of the USA, the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the juridical. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

**Canada**

Canada is situated on the north of Northern America, washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east, the Pacific Ocean in the west, and the Arctic Ocean in the north and in the northeast by the Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait, which separate it from Greenland, In the south and in the north Canada borders on the USA. It is a land of vast distances and rich natural resources. Canada became a self-governing dominion in 1867 while retaining ties to the British crown. Canada's territory is the world's second largest country, surpassed in size only by Russia. It includes many islands, notably the Canadian Arctic Islands, also called Arctic Archipelago in the Arctic Ocean. Economically and technologically the nation has developed in parallel with the US, its neighbour to the south. The total area is about 10 million sq km. Canada is slightly larger than the US. It is an important manufacturer, and its major cities, such as Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg are centres of commerce and industry.

The climate of Canada varies from temperate in the south to subarctic and arctic in the north. The highest Canadian point is Mount Logan 5,959 m. The population of Canada is about 32 million people. There are two state languages: English and French. English is spoken by 60 % of population; French is spoken by 23 % of people.

Most of Canada's inhabitants live in the southern part of the country and vast areas of the north are sparsely inhabited. The country is divided into ten provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan) and three territories (Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, Nunavut Territory). The third territory called Nunavut, to be carved from the present Northwest Territories, was created in 1999.  
The name Canada is derived from an Iroquoian term meaning «village».

Among the great rivers of Canada there are the Saint Lawrence River, draining the Great Lakes and emptying into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; the Ottawa and the Saguenay rivers, the principal effluents of the Saint Lawrence River; the Saint John River, emptying into the Bay of Fundy.

The government type is confederation with parliamentary democracy. The capital of Canada is Ottawa.

Canada became independent from the United Kingdom on July, 1, 1867. Legal system is based on the English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on the French law prevails.

The racial and ethnic makeup of the Canadian people is diversified. About 35 percent of the population is composed of people of the British origin. People of the French origin total about 25 percent of the population. The vast majority of French-speaking Canadians reside in Quebec, where they make up about three-fourths of the population; large numbers also live in Ontario and New Brunswick.

French-speaking Canadians maintain their language, culture, and traditions, and the federal government follows the policy of a bilingual and bicultural nation. During the 1970s and 1980s the proportion of Asians among the Canadian population increased, and today those who count their ancestry as wholly Asian make up 8 to 10 percent of the population. More than two-thirds of the Asian immigrants live in Ontario or British Columbia. The remainder of the population is composed of people of various ethnic groups, such as German, Italian, Ukrainian, Netherlands Dutch, Scandinavian, Polish, Hungarian, Greek, and Native American. Blacks have never constituted\a major segment of the Canadian population. Indigenous people make up nearly 2 percent of Canada's inhabitants.

The largest religious community in Canada is Roman Catholic. Nearly half of Canadians who are Roman Catholic live in Quebec. Of the Protestant denominations in Canada the largest is the United Church of Canada, followed by the Anglican Church of Canada. Other important Protestant groups are the Baptist, Presbyterian and Lutheran. Nearly 2 percent of the population are Orthodox. Muslim and Jewish adherents each number about 1 percent. A substantial number of Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs have been brought to the country in recent years by immigration. Nearly 13 percent of Canadians claim no religion.

**New Zealand**

**Geographical Position**

New Zealand is a country in the south-western Pacific ocean. New Zealand is the size of Colorado. It is separated from Australia by the Tasman Sea. It consists of two main islands: the South Island, the North Island, and a number of smaller islands. The North Island is long and volcanic in its south central part. New Zealand has many springs and geysers. The South Island has the Southern Alps along its west coast, with Mount Cook the highest point.

New Zealand has more than 50 volcanoes, some are still active today. Snowy peaks, rocky shores, and pastures create a really majestic landscape.

**History.**

The first settlers of New Zealand were Maoris. The Maori named New Zealand Aotearoa, which is usually translated into English as ‘The Land of the Long White Cloud’. The Dutch cartographers called the islands Nova Zeelandia, after the Dutch province of Zeeland.In 1769, Captain James Cook came to the islands. The British established settlements and signed a treaty with the Maori in 1840. In 1893, New Zealand became the first country to give women the right to vote. The country became a dominion of Britain in 1907 and gained its independence from Britain in 1947.

**Population and Languages**

The population of New Zealand, about 4 million people, is mostly of European descent. The official languages are English and Maori. New Zealand English is close to Australian English in pronunciation. New Zealanders, or «Kiwis» as they are called, have been shaped by their isolation. Today, most Kiwis are no longer farmers, 86 percent of the population in New Zealand live in cities.

**Climate.**

The climate in the country is mild. Of the main cities, Christchurch is the driest (640 mm of rain per year) and Auckland is the wettest. As grass grows very quickly, the main industry in New Zealand is agriculture, especially cattle farming, marine fishing, fruit production.

**Nature.**

Because of its long isolation from the rest of the world, New Zealand has extraordinary flora and fauna. About 80% of the flora in New Zealand occurs only in New Zealand. The varied landscape of New Zealand has made it a popular location for the production of television programmes and films, including ‘The Lord of the Rings’ and ‘The Last Samurai’.

**Head of the state.**

Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of New Zealand and the Head of state but her position is largely symbolic. The Head of Government is the Prime Minister. New Zealand's government is based on the parliamentary democracy. There are two main parties, National and Labour.

**Australia**

**Geographical Position**

Australia is the only country in the world that is also a continent. It is the sixth large country and the smallest continent. The capital of the country is Canberra. The official language is English.

**Nature of Australia**

Australia is the driest continent on the Earth. The unique climate and the isolation of Australia from other continents explain the existence of unusual plants and animals.

The commonest tree of Australia is the eucalyptus. In the drier areas there is the Australian acacia or mimosa. In those areas one can also find strange bottle trees. They preserve water in their trunks.

Australian animals are also very unusual. Among them there are kangaroos, duck-bills, koala bears, and others.

Population and Cities

Australian population is about 23 million people. The natives of the country are called Aborigines. Now they comprise a very small part of the country’s population due to the former extrusion of the indigenous people in the past.

There are 5 big cities in Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane. Canberra was specially planned as a capital. All the government buildings are situated there.

Sydney is the oldest and largest city in Australia. It is a big industrial centre. About 5 million people live in the city.

**Attractions in Australia**

Australia has a lot to offer to tourists.

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system composed of over 2,900 individual reefs and 900 islands.

The most famous building in the country is the Sydney Opera House. Its roof looks like sails. It is a masterpiece of architecture. More than 5,000 people can visit concerts, operas, theatre performances and other events.

Kakadu National Park is in Australia’s Northern Territory and covers about 20,000 square kilometres. It is a wetland with over 200 kinds of birds and 1,700 plant species. It is also the home of Australian crocodiles.

* 1. *Заполните таблицу из задания 1, опираясь на содержание текстов.*

# **Самостоятельная работа № 6**

**Тема: “**The world of professions” “Мир профессий”

**Цели:**

* 1. Активизировать лексические единицы по теме.
  2. Практиковать устную речь, развивать языковую догадку, подготовиться к рассказу о своей будущей профессии.

**Ход работы:**

*1. Образуйте новые слова и догадайтесь об их значении.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. jump | 1. jumper | 1. прыгун |
| 2. run | 2. |  |
| 3. swim | 3. |  |
| 4. speak | 4. |  |
| 5. translate | 5. |  |
| 6. build | 6. |  |
| 7. sing | 7. |  |
| 8. listen | 8. |  |
| 9. box | 9. |  |
| 10. dance | 10. |  |

*2. Подберите подходящее слово из левого столбца к правому (4 пары слов) так, чтобы получилось название профессии.*

business maker

house dancer

ballet man

dress keeper

* 1. *Образуйте от предложенных слов существительные помощью суффикса -er или -or. Переведите на русский язык.*

To act, to conduct, to compose, to direct, to drive, to fight, to found, to invent, to lead, to mine, to read, to report, to speak, to teach

* 1. *Найдите слова по теме «Профессии» (Слева направо и сверху вниз)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | P | F | N | Q | V | B | E | P | D | D | P | S | O | L |
| C | L | A | W | Y | E | R | F | I | B | R | R | D | S | I |
| T | R | M | M | W | T | Y | B | L | H | I | O | B | P | B |
| O | D | E | N | T | I | S | T | O | O | V | G | U | O | R |
| R | K | R | T | A | A | A | H | T | U | E | R | S | R | A |
| y | W | R | I | T | E | R | J | W | S | R | A | I | T | R |
| M | O | A | I | E | S | T | F | N | E | D | M | N | S | I |
| A | R | Q | O | A | V | I | N | M | W | S | M | E | W | A |
| N | K | G | P | C | S | S | G | U | I | D | E | S | O | N |
| A | E | E | X | H | C | T | M | K | F | O | R | S | M | U |
| G | R | C | l | E | R | K | T | L | E | C | V | M | A | R |
| E | W | F | I | R | E | M | A | N | U | T | B | A | N | S |
| R | E | N | G | I | N | E | E | R | T | O | N | N | U | E |
| P | O | L | I | C | E | M | A | N | R | R | F | M | I | K |
| j | S | E | C | R | E | T | A | R | Y | G | U | A | R | D |

* 1. *В «змейке» собраны названия профессий, поделите слова правильно.*

Driverpostmannurseteacherdoctorlibrarianlawyerbodyguardeconomistvetprogrammerguidedentistfarmerhousewifepolicemanactorwriterdesignersportsmanpilotartistminerclerkbusinesswomanfiremanmanagersecretaryworkerdirectorbankerbuilder.

* 1. *Прочитайте следующие определения, угадайте, о каких профессиях идёт речь.*

1. Someone who can count well and keeps the money records of a business.

2. Someone who makes walls with bricks.

3. Someone who designs clothes.

4. Someone who writes computer programs.

5. Someone who stands in front of the group of musicians or singers and directs their playing or singing.

6. Someone who gets cash or pays out money in a shop.

7. Someone who works at the reception desk of a hotel.

8. Someone who changes spoken words from one language to another.

9. Someone whose job is to design buildings.

10. Someone whose job is to manage a company.

11. Someone who studies or works in physics.

* 1. *Подберите характерные черты человека для определённой области деятельности.*

1. technical a) imaginative, artistic, loving hearted

2. art b) practical, active, energetic,

3. humanities c) logical, rational, fast-thinking headed

4. working-class d) expressive, observant professional

5. service e) helpful, communicative, reliable

* 1. *Выберите правильный вариант.*

1. A person who grows crops and raises animals is called a …

a) fisherman; b) farmer; c) miner

2. A member of a symphony orchestra is called a …

a) secretary; b) singer; c) musician

3. The person who takes care of your teeth is called a …

a) nurse; b) biologist; c) dentist

4. Someone who makes beautiful paintings is called an …

a) editor; b) accountant; c) artist

5. A person who takes care of people in a hospital is called a …

a) carpenter; b) nurse; c) barber

9. *Прочитайте небольшие характеристики людей, догадайтесь, кто они по профессии.*

1. Ann, 40

Patient, hardworking, tactful.

She has never worked outside the home.

She has five children.

1. Pavel, 19

Self-confident, energetic.

Spends a lot of time practicing karate.

Sometimes he is not polite.

3. Lena, 20

Outgoing, energetic.

She is good at learning languages.

Likes travelling.

* 1. Nick, 18

Ambitious, hard-working, outgoing.

Good at social subjects.

Can be a leader of a group.

* 1. *Поставьте предложения в правильном порядке, чтобы получился диалог.*

1) -- Hello! I'm a correspondent.

-- Sport, music, English.

-- English.

-- May I ask you few questions?

-- What foreign languages do you speak?

-- Yes, please.

-- What are your hobbies?

-- Hello!

2) -- What are you going to be?

-- Yes, it is. It's modern too.

-- No, she isn't. She is a lawyer.

-- Is it interesting?

-- I'm going to be a manager.

-- Is your mother a manager too?

3) -- What is your family like?

-- I've got a sister, who is 2 years younger than me.

-- What do your parents do?

-- We are a typical English family.

-- Have you got any sisters or brothers?

-- Мy Mum is a nurse and my Dad is a manager.