**Самостоятельная работа № 17**

Ознакомительное чтение текста «The Political System of Great Britain» и ответы на вопросы

**Содержание работы**

***Read the text and answer the questions after it:***

**The Political System of Great Britain**

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The head of state is Queen Elizabeth II. The queen reigns, but does not rule.

The legislative power in the country is exercised by Parliament. Parliament makes the laws of Great Britain. It consists of the queen, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords.

The House of Commons is Britain’s real governing body. It has 650 members, elected by the people. Members of the House of Commons have no fixed terms. They are chosen in a general election, which must be held at least every five years. But an election may be called anytime, and many Parliaments do not last five years. Almost all British citizens 18 years old or older may vote.

The House of Lords is the upper house of Parliament. It was once the stronger house, but today has little power. It can delay – but never defeat – any bill. The House of Lords has about 1170 members. The people do not elect them. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life peers and peeresses. Their right to sit in the House passes, with their title, usually to their oldest sons.

The prime minister is usually the leader of the political party that has the most seats in the House of Commons. The monarch appoints the prime minister after each general election. The monarch asks the prime minister to form a Government. The prime minister selects about 100 ministers. From them, he picks a special group to make up the Cabinet.

The Cabinet usually consists of about 20 ministers. The ministers of the more important departments, such as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the Home Office, are named to every Cabinet.

The government draws up most bills and introduces them in Parliament. The queen must approve all bills passed by Parliament before they can become laws. Although the queen may reject a bill, no monarch has since the 1700’s.

Law courts of Great Britain operate under three separate legal system – one for England and Wales, one for Northern Ireland, and one for Scotland. In all three systems, the House of Lords is the highest court of appeal in civil cases. It is also the highest court of appeal in criminal cases, except in Scotland. The queen appoints all British judges on the advice of the government.

Political parties are necessary to British’s system of government. The chief political parties in Britain today are the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. The Conservative Party developed from the Tories, and has been supported by wealthy people as well as professional people and farmers. The Labour Party has been supported by skilled and unskilled workers, especially union members.

The Constitution of Great Britain is not one document. Much of it is not even in writing, and so the country is said to have an unwritten constitution. Some of the written parts of Britain’s Constitution come from laws passed by Parliament. Some – from such old documents as Magna Carta, which limited the king’s power. Other written parts come from common law, a body of laws based on people’s customs and beliefs, and supported in the courts.

1. Is Great Britain a monarchy?

2. Who is the head of state in Great Britain?

3. What body is the legislative power in Great Britain exercised by?

4. What does the British Parliament consist of?

5. How many members has the House of Commons?

6. Has the House of Lords strong power?

7. Are the members of the House of Lords elected?

8. Does the monarch or the prime minister form the government?

9. How many ministers are there in the Cabinet?

10. What body draws up bills?

11. What body is the highest court of appeal?

12. What political parties are there in Great Britain today?

**Самостоятельная работа № 18**

Подготовить устное сообщение «Государственное устройство РФ»

**Содержание работы**

**Лексический минимум**

to belong принадлежать

the Federal Assembly Федеральное Собрание

the Duma Дума

a deputy депутат

the Chairman of the Government Председатель правительства

judicial судебный

to guarantee гарантировать

to dissolve распускать

to agree соглашаться

directly напрямую

suggestions предложения

rights права

**Вопросы для самоконтроля**

1. What political system does Russia belong to?
2. Who is the head of state?
3. Is the President elected directly by the people?
4. What are the functions of the President?
5. What does the Federal Assembly do?
6. What houses does the Federal Assembly made up?
7. What represents the executive branch of power?
8. Who appoints the Chairman of the Government?
9. What represents the judicial branch of the power?
10. Who guarantees the basic rights to the people?

**Самостоятельная работа № 19**

Изучающее чтение тематических текстов «Some special days in Britain», «Holidays in Russia»

Выполнение заданий по тексту

**Содержание работы**

***1. Read the text, translate and do the tasks:***

**Some special days in Britain**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Saint Valentine’s Day**  **14th February**, when traditionally people send a valentine (=special card) to someone they love, often without saying who the card is from. They may also send flowers or other presents as a sign of love. | | | | | | http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday1.jpg Cupid |
| http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday3.jpg a daffodil | http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday2.jpg a leek | | | | **Saint David’s Day**  Saint David, the patron saint of Wales, is celebrated on **1st March** each year. This is the Welsh national holiday. Many Welsh people wear one or both of the national emblems of Wales. Boys usually wear leeks whilst girls wear daffodils. | |
| **Saint Patrick’s Day**  The patron saint of Ireland, who helped to spread the Christian religion there and who people think got rid of snakes in Ireland. St Patrick's Day, **17th March**, is celebrated in Ireland where people drink Irish beer and often wear green clothes. | | | | | | http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday4.jpg a shamrock |
| http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday5.jpg an Easter Bunny | | | | **Easter**  A Christian holiday in March or April when Christians remember the death of Christ and his return to life. People give each other chocolate eggs. Children believe the Easter bunny brings the chocolate eggs. | | |
| **Saint George’s Day**  This is the patron saint of England. The national holiday is celebrated on **23rd April**. This day is not celebrated as much in England as other National Days are around the world. People wear a rose or fly the St. George's Cross flag | | | | | | http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday6.gif St. George's Cross |
| http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday7.jpg a pumpkin | | | **Hallowe'en** The night of**31st October**, which is now celebrated by children, who dress  in costumes and go from house to house asking for sweets. This is called trick-or-treating. In the past, people believed the souls of dead people appeared on Hallowe'en. | | | |
| **Guy Fawkes Night**  Peoplecelebrate this night on the 5th November.Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Housesof Parliament in 1605. He didn't succeed. Now people celebrate this with fireworks, burningdolls and a song: remember, remeber the fifth of Novemer! | | | | | | http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday8.jpg fireworks |
| http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday9.jpg a thistle | | **Saint Anderw’s Day**  He is the patron saint of Scotland and St Andrew's Day, **30th November**,  is celebrated as the Scottish national day. They wear a thistle on this special day. | | | | |
| **Christmas**  Christmas Eve is celebrated on the **24th December**. Children leave socks and hope  Father Christmas will bring some presents. Christmas Day, **25th December** is a family day. People usually have dinner and sit around the Christmas tree. | | | | | | http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday10.jpg Father Christmas |
| http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday11.gif a box | | **Boxing Day** This name goes back to the tradition that richer people gave the poor a box,  filled with all kinds of food. Even today some companies give their workers  a kind of Cristmas box. This bank holiday is celebrated on **26th December**. | | | | |
| **New Year’s Eve**  On 31st December, the last day of the year, many people go to parties. They also make some New Year's resolutions (a decision to do something better or to stop doing something bad in the new year). | | | | | | http://www.learnenglish.be/voc2/holiday12.jpga party |

***3. Read the text. Rearrange the paragraphs from the Russian variant into right order.***

**Holidays in Russia**

A men needs rest after hard work. Very often we are eagerly looking forward to weekends and holidays to enjoy ourselves.

The word "holiday" comes from the words "holy day". Holidays were first religion festivals. Now many holidays have nothing to do with religion. Almost every country has holidays honoring important events in its history.

Some holidays come on the same date of the same month, for instance, New Year's Day or Christmas. But some do not. Some, such as Easter, are movable holidays.

New Year's Day is very popular all over the world. It is my favorite holiday. We usually get together, we like celebrate this holiday at home.

We celebrate the first day of Christmas on the 7th of January. On the 6th of January people tidy the whole house, cook much tasty food because the day after we must not work, we must have a rest. On this day we have a sacred supper. It begins when the first star lights up. As the legend says, this star announced the birth of the God's Son. We celebrate Christmas for two days. In the evening a group of boys comes. They sing songs. By these songs they congratulate on holiday, wish good crops, long life, no illness and so on. It is interesting to know that only boys must congratulate.

Women's Day is on the 8th of March.

Then on the 1st of May goes next holiday the Day of Labor.

Another religious holiday is Easter. It is movable. It is usually the first Sunday after the first fullmoon after the beginning of spring. In Russia we have special attributes of Easter: Easter eggs, and Easter "paska" that are baked according to the special recipe. It is a very nice spring holiday.

Victory Day is on the 9th of May. It is a sacred holiday for every Russian citizen. We are thankful to our grandfathers for the victory in the World War II.

**Exercise 1. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences**

*Historical, remember, independence, Christmas, celebrate, religious, work, dancing, national, official, during, food, drink*

People in the United States (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Thanksgiving Day on the fourth Thursday in November. The fourth of July is also a (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_  holiday. This is the day when Americans celebrate their (3) \_\_\_\_ from Britain. In Britain people don’t really celebrate (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ events in this way. Here, the main holidays are (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ holidays, (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Easter. There are several one-day holidays (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  the year. These are (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public holidays when people don’t go to (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are days when people (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  the dead or their parents. On many holidays there is usually a lot of (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  and  (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often until the early hours in the morning.

**Самостоятельная работа № 20**

Поисковое чтение текстов «The Impact of Modern Technology on Our Lives»,

«Mobile phones»и выполнение заданий по тексту

**Содержание работы**

***1. Read the text and do tasks.***

**The Impact of Modern Technology on Our Lives**

People in contemporary world can hardly imagine their lives without machines. Every day either a new gadget is invented or an old one is improved. Different people appreciate new inventions differently. Some suppose that sophisticated gadgets are really useful and necessary, while others find them absolutely awful as they influence people badly. As for me, I am pretty sure that gadgets make people`s lives easier.

Firstly, they do all kinds of dirty and hard work, as cleaning. Secondly, devices can save a lot of time as well as storage space. For instance, a computer disk can contain the same amount of information as several thick books. So, machines help people in different spheres.

However, opponents of this point of view are definitely sure that gadgets affect people negatively. People are reluctant to work due to the influence of machines. People become lazy and disorganized. They just expect their latest gadgets to do everything instead of them. Moreover, according to scientists, a great number of widespread devices produce radiation that can cause serious health problems. Furthermore, more and more people are becoming addicted to their modern gadgets, for instance computers, TVs or mobile phones. So, they neglect their home obligations, work or school and spend all their spare time in front of a laptop screen or a TV-set.

In conclusion I firmly believe that in spite of all drawbacks gadgets have their benefits. They save people`s time and let them enjoy life.

***3. Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations:***

contemporary world, new gadget is invented, invention, useful and necessary, influence people badly, storage, computer disk, affect people negatively, scientist, radiation, cause serious health problems, drawback, benefit, laptop screen.

***4. Fill in the blanks with the following words:***

**easier, radiation, drawbacks, machines, people**

1. Modern people cannot live without…. . 2. Gadgets make our lives… . 3. Some people think that gadgets affect … negatively. 4. Scientists say that … can cause serious health problems. 5. In spite of all… gadgets have their benefits.

***5. Read the text and make up ten questions on the text.***

**Mobile phones**

At present mobile phones have become very important in our everyday lives and the majority of people can hardly imagine themselves without cell phones. Is it just a tribute to fashion or a necessity of a modern person?

It isn’t a secret that today many people feel quite helpless if they have left their mobile phones at home. First of all cell phones give us an opportunity to keep in touch with people in any place and in any time (it’s especially important for businesspeople). Besides, modern mobile phones are multi-function: they provide access to the Internet, have various games, cameras, memory sticks, etc.

Nevertheless we can’t deny that mobile phones provoke a range of problems. People have started to see each other less frequently. Mobile communication requires quite a lot of money and people have to control the amount of money on their accounts constantly otherwise at the most inappropriate moment they won’t be able to phone the people they need. But the greatest disadvantage of cell phones is certainly their harmful influence on people’s health.

In my opinion at the present time mobile phones are an integral part of life of any person and we can’t stop it. I personally need it every day for my work and to keep in touch with my friends and relatives, though I’m aware of its deleterious influence on my health. But I try to avoid idle talks on the phone to reduce the influence of harmful radio waves. I try to find the happy mean.

**Самостоятельная работа № 21**

Написание эссе на тему «Интернет: за и против»

**Содержание работы**

***Написать эссе на тему «Интернет – за и против»***

**Vocabulary:**

network — сеть

to embrace — охватывать, окружать

user — юзер, пользователь

to design — задумывать, придумывать, разрабатывать

to survive — выжить

nuclear war — ядерная война

to pollute — загрязнять

dangerous — опасный

path — путь, маршрут

available — доступный, имеющийся в распоряжении, наличный

the net — интернет, сеть

packet switching — пакетное переключение

invention — изобретение

accurate — точный

to count — считать, сосчитать

approximately— приблизительно, примерно

to receive — получать

message — послание

to provide — снабжать, доставлять, обеспечивать

reliable — надежный

alternative — альтернативный

provider — провайдер, поставщик

security — безопасность

router — маршрутизатор

tointercept — перехватить (сигнал и т. д.)

to encode — кодировать, шифровать

not withstanding — тем не менее, однако, все же

to crack — взломать

huge — большой, гигантский, громадный, огромный

to circulate — передвигаться/двигаться в пределах чего-то

tremendous —разг. огромный, гигантский, громадный; потрясающий

**Questions:**

1. What is the Internet?

2. When and where did the history of Internet begin?

3. Why was the Internet designed?

4. What is modem?

5. Where are most of the Internet host computers?

6. What is the accurate number of internet users?

7. What is the most popular Internet service today?

8. What are other popular services available on the Internet?

9. What is the most important problem of the Internet?

10. Why is there no effective control in the Internet today?

11. Is there a commercial use of the network today?

**Ход работы**

**1) Introduction** (вступление)

Во вступлении необходимо четко сформулировать тему-проблему, указав, что существуют две противоположные точки зрения на проблему (Somepeopleclaimthatmobilephonesareveryusefuldeviceswhileothersarguethatlifecouldbelessstressfulwithoutthem.) и высказать свое мнение, не используя слишком много личных конструкций

Однако первое предложение не должно слово в слово повторять заданную тему сочинения. Рекомендуемое окончание первого абзаца: Now I would like to express my point of view on the problem f...

**2) Основная часть**

**1абзац.** Привести 2-3 аргумента, подтверждающих вашу точку зрения, подкрепляя их примерами или доказательствами.

Во втором абзаце вы должны придерживаться только ОДНОЙ точки зрения, например: Mobile phones in my opinion are very useful devices. ИЛИ I consider the mobile phone to be a harmful and useless invention.

Необходимо привести 2-3 аргумента с доказательствами в поддержку собственного мнения

**2 абзац.** Привести противоположные точки зрения (1-2), и объяснить, почему вы с ними НЕ согласны. Пример: However, some people think that mobile phones not only keep you in touch with your relatives and friends but also provide you with a great number of facilities. I can’t agree with this statement because...

Ваши контраргументы мнению других людей не должны повторять 2ой абзац.

**3) Conclusion(заключение)**

Необходимо сделать вывод, обратившись к заданной в 1-м параграфе теме, что существуют 2 точки зрения на проблему, а также подтвердить собственную точку зрения.

Например: «There are different points of view on this problem. I think that...» или«Taking everything into consideration, there are two different points of view on this problem. I believe that...

**Useful vocabulary for composition ”expressing opinion”**

**1 абзац. Вводные фразы**

* It is popularly believed that...
* People often claim that... Some people argue that...
* A lot of people think that...
* It is often suggested /believed that...
* Many people are in favour of idea that... Many people are convinced that...
* Some people are against...

**2 абзац. Фразы, выражающие свою точку зрения:**

* I would like to explain my point of view on this situation.
* I would like to express my opinion on this problem.

**Фразы, характеризующие преимущества обсуждаемой проблемы:**

* As already stated I’m in favor of... for a number of reasons...
* There are many things to be said in favour of...
* The best/ thing about……is...

**Фразы, перечисляющие точки зрения:**

* Firstly, /First of all....
* In the first place
* To start with, / To begin with,
* Secondly, Thirdly, Finally,
* Last but not least,

**Фразы, добавляющие новые аргументы:**

* Furthermore, /Moreover, /What is more,
* As well as.... /In addition to this/that...
* Besides, /.......also....
* Not only...., but...... as well.
* Apart from this/that....
* not to mention the fact that

**3 абзац**

* Some people believe that... however they fail to understand that... they fall to consider that... they forget .
* Some people argue that .... I can not agree with it as ...
* I disagree with this point of view (statement, opinion) because
* It has become fashionable for some people to argue that...
* Contrary to what most people believe, I think that...
* As opposed to the above ideas.. .1 believe that...

**4 абзац. Заключительные фразы:**

* In conclusion,
* On the whole,
* To conclude,
* To sum up,
* All in all,

All things considered

Finally,

* Lastly,
* Taking everything into account,
* Taking everything into consideration

**Выражение личного мнения:**

* In my opinion this subject is very controversial In my view...
* To my mind...
* To my way of thinking...
* Personally I believe that...
* I feel strongly that...
* It seems to me that...
* As far as I am concerned...

**Формат выполнения:** написание эссе

**Самостоятельная работа № 22**

Ознакомительное чтение текста «Entertainments». Выполнение заданий по тексту

**Содержание работы**

***Read the text and answer the questions after it:***

**Entertainments**

I am fond of good books and good music, and when I have some time to spare, I like to go to the theatre or a concert. There are more than a dozen very good orchestras in Britain and some of them are world famous. Orchestras in Britain have no concert halls of their own, but play in halls rented from local authorities or private companies.

There are 2 big concert halls in London. The Old Royal Albert Hall and the New Royal Festival Hall, which is one of the most modern concert halls in the world. Theatrical performances are given by theatre companies. There are about 200 professional theatres in Britain. Like orchestras, the theatre companies usually play in rented theatres, but there are several theatres which have their own homes. The center of the art life is London. London is also the main center of opera and ballet. In Britain the choice of films is limited to young people.

Films are placed in one of three categories in Britain. "U" - suitable for everybody, "A" - more suitable for adults, "X" - suitable only for adults. A person under 16 years of age may see an "A" film only in company of an adult. Only person over 16 years of age may see "X" films. Those, who prefer to stay at home may spend their free time, watching TV, listening to the radio. They have many TV and radio programs to choose from. As for me, I am a great cinema-goer. I like the cinema tremendously. I see all the best films that are on. I prefer features films, though I enjoy documentaries almost as much to say nothing of animated cartoons films, news-reels or popular science films.

I usually go to the cinema for the morning or day shows. If I want to go to an evening show I book tickets beforehand. I like to come to the cinema a couple of minutes before the movie starts. If there is a long time to wait I can always look at the portraits of film stars hanging on the walls of the foyer, or listen to a little concert that is usually given for the spectators. It is a good idea, that those who are late are not allowed to enter the hall until the news-reel is over.

I hate being disturbed when a film is on. If I like a movie very much I go to see it a second time and besides I see many of the movies televised. I often read the paper "Film Week" to know which films have been released and which ones are being shot. I know all the famous script writers, producers and cameramen.

**Learn vocabulary**

**Театр**

balcony / tier – ярус, балкон

box – ложа

boxoffice – билетная касса

character [ 'kærəktə ] – действующее лицо

checkroom – гардероб

comedian [ kə'mi:diən ] – актер-комик

comedy – комедия

company (of actors) – труппа (актеров)

crowdscenes – массовые сцены

drama – драма

DramaTheatre – драматический театр

dresscircle – балкон первого яруса, бельэтаж

dressrehearsal – генеральная репетиция

dresses / costumes - костюмы

entrance [ 'entrəns ] – вход

evening performance – вечерний спектакль

exit – выход

first night / premiere – премьера

footlights – рампа

gallery - галерка

make-up man – гример

matinee [ 'mætinei ] (performance) – спектакль (как правило, утренний или дневной)

opera – опера

Opera and Ballet Theatre – театр оперы и балета

OperaHouse – оперный театр

performance – представление, спектакль

pit – амфитеатр

play – пьеса

producer – режиссер, постановщик

prompter – суфлер

Puppet Theatre – театр кукол

Satire Theatre – театр сатиры

scenery [ 'si:nəri ] – декорация

scriptwriter – сценарист

sets – декорации к определенной сцене

setting – место действия (декорации, обстановка действия)

sketch – эскиз

stalls (BrE) / parquet [ 'pɑ:kei ] (AmE) – партер

stage – сцена

theatre (BrE) / theater (AmE) – театр

theatre-goer – театрал

ticket - билет

tragedy – трагедия

tragic actor / tragedian – актер-трагик

Кинотеатр, фильмы

movie theater, movie house / cinema (BrE) – кинотеатр

film / movie (разговорная форма) / flick (сленговая форма) – фильм

motion picture – кинофильм

silent film – немой фильм

soundfilm / talkie (разговорная форма) – звуковой фильм

black and white film – черно-белый фильм

color documentary film – цветной документальный фильм

feature film – художественный фильм

genre [ 'ʒɑ:nrə ] - жанр

thriller – триллер

newsreel – хроника, киножурнал

historicalfilm – исторический фильм

educational film – учебный фильм

popular science film – научно-популярный фильм

comedy [ 'kɔmədi ] (film) – комедия

animated cartoon / cartoon – мультипликационный фильм / мультфильм

children's film – детский фильм

cinemascope – фильм для широкого экрана

wide-screen film – широкоэкранный фильм

3-D (= three-dimensional) film / S3D (= stereoscopic 3D) film – стереофильм, фильм в 3D

full-length film – полнометражный фильм

short film – короткометражный фильм

subtitles / captions – субтитры

credits - титры

title of the film – название фильма

screen – экран; экранизировать

script of a film – сценарий фильма

review – рецензия

scene [ 'si:n ] / shot – кадр

close-up – кадр, снятый крупным планом

episode [ 'episəud ] – эпизод

screen adaptation / film adaptation / screen version – экранизация

movie star / film star / cinema star – кинозвезда

star (inafilm) – появляться в ведущей роли (в фильме)

trailer – трейлер (небольшой видеоролик, являющийся анонсом грядущего фильма, и, как правило, содержащий наиболее зрелищные его фрагменты)

viewing – просмотр фильма

show – сеанс (в кинотеатре)

movie-goer / film-fan – любителькино

reviewer – критик

filmcrew – команда фильма (люди, работающие над созданием фильма)

producer – продюсер

executiveproducer – исполнительный продюсер

director – режиссер

assistantdirector – помощник режиссера

cameraoperator / cameraman (разговорная форма) – оператор камеры

actor – актер

actress – актриса

prequel – приквел (фильм, действие которого происходит до действия другого фильма)

sequel – сиквел (фильм, продолжающий по сюжету другой фильм)

showafilm – демонстрировать фильм

shootafilm – снимать фильм

releaseafilm – выпускать фильм на экран

dub (in) afilm – дублировать фильм

directafilm – режиссировать фильм

**Музыка**

music - музыка

concerthall – филармония, концертный зал

symphony - симфония

sonata – соната

waltz [ 'wɔ:s ] (BrE) / [ 'wɔts ] (AmE) – вальс

jazz – джаз

classicalmusic – классическая музыка

musical – мюзикл

musician – музыкант

composer – композитор

musicalinstrument - музыкальныйинструмент

piano – пианино

grandpiano - рояль

cymbals [ 'simblz ] – цимбалы

gong – гонг

drum – барабан

castanets [ ˌkæstə'nets ] – кастаньеты

banjo – банджо

violin [ ˌvaiə'lin ] – скрипка

harp – арфа

guitar [ gi'tɑ: ] – гитара

balalaika [ ˌbælə'laikə ] – балалайка

mandolin / mandoline – мандолина

clarinet – кларнет

flute – флейта

horn – рожок, рог

cornet – корнет

bassoon – фагот

trombone – тромбон

hautboy – гобой

trumpet – труба

conductor – дирижер

soloist [ 'səuləuist ] – солист

performer – исполнитель

orchestra [ 'ɔ:kistrə ] – оркестр

concert – концерт

concert of chamber music – концерт камерной музыки

concert of classical music – концерт классической музыки

concert of folk music – концерт народной музыки

solo – соло

duet [ 'djuet ] – дуэт

trio – трио

quartet – квартет

quintet – квинтет

sextet – секстет

septet – септет

mixed chorus – смешанный хор

mass singing – массовое пение

tuning fork – камертон

baton [ 'bætən ] – дирижерская палочка

melody – мелодия

rhythm [ 'riðəm ] – ритм

song – песня

folk-song – народная песня

tune – мелодия, мотив

singing – пение

lyrics – слова песни

chorus – хор

bass – бас

baritone – баритон

tenor – тенор

contralto – контральто

mezzo-soprano – меццо-сопрано

soprano – сопрано

**Музей**

museum [ mju'zi:əm ] – музей

museumofFineArts – музей изобразительных искусств

exhibition [ ˌeksi'biʃn ] – выставка

exhibit [ ig'zibit ] - экспонат

antique [ æn'ti:k ] – античное искусство

restorationwork – реставрационная работа

workofart – произведение искусства

articlesofglass (bone, stone, iron) – предметы, сделанные из стекла (кости, камня, железа)

ancientscoins – старинные монеты

manuscript – рукопись

portrait [ 'pɔ:trət ] – портрет

painting / picture - картина

painter / artist – художник

decorations – украшения

vase [ 'vɔ:z ] (BrE) / [ 'veis ] (AmE) – ваза

mosaicworks – мозаичные работы

**Самостоятельная работа № 23**

Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений на заполнение пропусков в тексте используя способы словообразования правильными лексическими и грамматическими формами.

**Содержание работы**

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами. В4–В12 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В4–В12.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| В4  В5  B6  В7  В8  B9  В10  B11  B12 | Big salary, private screening room – and now another perk of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ president of the Motion Picture Association of America: An Oscar vote. When former Sen. Chris Dodd\_[\_\_\_\_\_ the job](http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/reliable-source/post/chris-dodd-makes-oscar-debut-while-academy-copes-with-sacha-baron-cohen-and-theater-name-change-also-oscar-brownies/2012/02/23/gIQAKgXUWR_blog.html) last March, he also received a membership in the academy, complete with voting rights and an invitation to his first-ever awards ceremony. “This is my maiden voyage,” Dodd told us on Thursday from L.A. As an academy member, he received all \_\_\_\_\_ “For Your Consideration” screeners and took his voting duties seriously: “I should probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more in the theater. Martin Scorsese does not make movies for a DVD player. I \_\_\_\_\_\_not 37 years in politics and not learn anything,” he said.  He’s got a full schedule of meetings, parties and after-parties, where he’s power-networking like crazy: “The value for me is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into people I should know.” One new challenge: Trading business cards. “I never had one in my life before,” he told us. “I have to remind \_\_\_\_\_ to hand them out.”  Sacha Baron Cohen. Dodd and wife Jackie will walk the red carpet of the Kodak Theatre. Since Eastman Kodak [filed for bankruptcy](http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/blogpost/post/kodak-declares-bankruptcy-the-company-that-captured-the-20th-century-photos/2012/01/19/gIQAnR35AQ_blog.html) last month, a judge [released the company from \_\_\_\_ expensive naming-rights deal](http://www.washingtonpost.com/entertainment/oscars-to-drop-kodak-name-from-show-announce-venue-as-hollywood-and-highland-center/2012/02/22/gIQA2F8hTR_story.html). The gold “Kodak” sign is still on the front of the building, but academy president Tom Sheraksaid Wednesday that broadcasters and presenters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the unwieldy new name of the retail/entertainment complex instead. | BE  GET  THAT  SEE  SPEND  RUN  ME  IT  USE |

2. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В13–В18 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждыйпропуск соответствует отдельному заданию В12–В18.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| В13  В14  В15  В16  В17  В18 | **Art in focus: Frida Kahlo**  Few artists can summon \_\_\_\_\_ interest like Mexican painter Frida Kahlo, whose physical torment, excited wedded life and famous lovers could have come straight from a telanovela.  Yet [Artisphere’s](http://www.washingtonpost.com/gog/theaters/artisphere,1172834.html) new exhibit, [“Frida Kahlo: Her Photos,”](http://www.washingtonpost.com/gog/exhibits/frida-kahlo-her-photos,1222555.html) opening tonight, isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ as sexy as you hope it will be.  The exhibit features mostly keepsakes dug up from the \_\_\_\_\_\_ archives of Kahlo and her husband, Diego Rivera. Tucked away for 50 years were thousands of images Kahlo collected from family, friends, lovers and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as well as a few shots she took herself.  But what’s on the walls at Artisphere are copies. The \_\_\_\_ photos went on display in 2007 at the Frida Kahlo Museum in Mexico, and have remained there since. The perfectly aged-looking tears and wrinkles that \_\_\_\_\_ can make out at Artisphere are thanks to a careful process used to make facsimilies of the worn, wrinkled originals. | SEX  NEAR  SEAL  ART  ACT  VIEW |

**Формат выполнения:** выполнение упражнений письменно в тетрадях

**Самостоятельная работа № 24**

Изучающее чтение тематических текстов «Искусство и литература»

**Содержание работы**

***1. Learnthewords***

free entry бесплатный вход

to merit an entry fee заслужить плату за вход

to marvel at modern masterworks восхищаться современными шедеврами

ticketing practices практика по выдаче билетов

a sign at the ticketing line знак возле очереди за билетами

$25 adult admission fee взрослый входной билет стоимостью $25

in the UK, all national museums are free в Великобритании все национальные музеи

бесплатны

museums focused on generating revenue музеи сфокусировались на прибыльности

museums should be free community

resources

музеи должны быть бесплатными

общественными ресурсами

some museums do not charge general

admission некоторые музеи не берут плату за вход

still-life paintings натюрморты

others tend to charge high entry fees другие выставляют высокие цены за билеты

strong government grant programmes мощные программы государственных грантов

private donations частные взносы

a revived culture of philanthropy возрожденная культура филантропии

many scientists are very appreciative of the

arts

многие учёные ценят искусство

aesthetic experience эстетический опыт

to bring creativity and out-of-the-box

thinking into other disciplines

привносить творческое и нестандартное

мышление в другие дисциплины

science and art have different ways of

explaining the world

наука и искусство - разные способы объяснения

мира

great composers are still recognizable to

most people

великие композиторы еще узнаваемы для

большинства людей

a decline in concert attendance and funding спад посещения и финансирования концертов

plenty of symphonic orchestras много симфонических оркестров

professional choirs профессиональные хоры

art connoisseur [ˌkɔnə'sɜː] знаток искусств

choral and orchestral pieces are used in

popular movies

в популярных фильмах используются хоровые и

оркестральные композиции

film composers композиторы музыки для фильмов

***2. Read the text “Charles Dickens” and do the task.***

**Charles Dickens (1812-1870**)

Charles Dickensis one of the greatest English novelists. His books describe old Victorian England and show how hard it was, especially for the poor and for the children. They include "The Pickwick Papers" («Записки Пиквикского клуба), "Oliver Twist", "A Christmas Carol", "David Copperfield", "Great Expectations" and "A Tale of Two Cities." He came of a petty bourgeois family. In his childhood Dickens discovered a little library in an upstairs room in Portsmouth and read all the books in it.

His father was a clerk and he could never make both ends meet and was thrown into debtors' prison. According to the law of that time a man imprisoned for debt could have his family to live with him in prison. His mother and children stayed in prison. Little Charles was sent to work. He stuck labels on blacking bottles. When his father was set free, the boy left his dirty work and was sent to school. Soon he entered the lawyer's office. At 19 he became a reporter.

He began to write sketches of the characters he observed and in 1836 they were collected in the book "Sketches by Boz". In 1837 the novel "The Pickwick Papers" was published. The book brought him fame and money. All his novels are full of sympathy and human suffering. In "Little Dorrit" he attacks debtors' prisons. In "Hard Times" he describes the most terrible conditions under which not only grown-ups but also little children were working in the mines and cotton mills. In "Oliver Twist" he draws attention to the misery of life in the slums of London. His petty bourgeois sentimentality found expression in the happy endings of almost all his novels. Dickens's novels offer a complete realistic picture of the English bourgeois society of the mid - nineteenth century and are highly valued for their realism and humanity. Dickens died in 1870 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, as he wished with nothing on his gravestone except his name "Charles Dickens".

1. ***Choose the right answer.***

1. Charles Dickens was an English...

a) humourist; b) novelist; c) poet; d) essayist.

2. He was born in...

a) Elizabethan England; b) Victorian England; c) Modern England; d) Old England.

3. He wrote...

a)"Oliver Twist", "David Copperfield", "Pickwick papers";

b)"Romeo and Juliet", "Othello","Macbeth".

c)"Murder on the Orient Express", "Death on the Nile".

4. In his childhood Charles Dickens discovered...

a) treasures; b) a purse; c) a way; d) a little library.

5. Charles Dickens's novels are highly valued for...

a) the beauty of their style;

b) their brilliant (English) language;

c) realism and humanity;

d) the description of the terrible conditions of living in England of that time.

**Cамостоятельная работа № 25**

Ознакомление с лексикой по теме «Экология» и поисковое чтение текста “Seasons”

**Содержание работы**

Acid rain - кислотные дожди

Alkalinity - щелочность

Be threatened with extinction – быть под угрозой вымирания

Biosphere - биосфера

By-product – побочный продукт

Carbon dioxide/ CO2 – углекислый газ/двуокись углерода

Carbon monoxide – окись углерода

Catchment level – уровень водосбора

Chop down - срубать, вырубать

Conservation of natural resources – охрана природных ресурсов

Deforestation - обезлесение

Depletion - истощение

Desertification - опустынивание

Diversion of flow of rivers – изменение русел рек

Drought - засуха

Dump - свалка

Dumping - захоронение, дампинг

Earthquake - землетрясение

Ecosystem - экосистема

Effluent – сточные воды

Emissions - выходы/выбросы

Endangered species – исчезающий вид

Environmental emergency – чрезвычайная экологическая ситуация

Environmental protection – охрана окружающей среды

Flooding - наводнение

Fossil fuel – ископаемое топливо

Fume - дым, выхлоп

Green belt - полоса зеленых насаждений

Greenhouse effect - парниковый эффект

Habitat - место, среда обитания

Hazardous wastes - опасные отходы

Herbicide - гербицид

Hurricane - ураган

Hydrocarbons - углеводороды

Incineration - сжигание отходов

Landfill - свалка мусора

Maximum allowable emissions - предельно допустимые выбросы

Mean daily sample - среднесуточная проба

Multiple use - комплексное использование (ресурсов)

Negligence - халатность

Noise pollution/standards - шумовое загрязнение/нормы шумового загрязнения

Non-point source of pollution – неточечный источник загрязнения

Occupational disease - профессиональное заболевание

Oil slick - нефтяная пленка (на воде)

Ozone depleting substances (ODS) – озоноразрушающие вещества

Ozone hole – озоновая дыра

Ozone layer – озоновый слой

Permafrost – вечная мерзлота

Pesticide - пестицид

Poacher - браконьер

Pollutant – загрязняющее вещество

Preserve, sanctuary - заповедник

Prey upon - охотиться

Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) – обеспечение качества/контроль качества

Radioactive wastes - радиоактивные отходы

Recycling - вторичное использование, переработка, рециркуляция

Reduce the threat - снижать угрозу

Renewable energy - возобновляемая энергия

Reservoir - водоем

Runoff - сток, отвод

Salinity - соленость, засоление

Sampling – отбор проб

Sediment, precipitation - осадки

Seismic sea wave/tsunami - цунами

Sewage - стоки, нечистоты

Sewage system - система очистки сточных вод

Sludge, slurry - осадок, ил, шлак

Solid waste management - утилизация твердых отходов

Sustainable development - устойчивое развитие

Taxidermy - изготовление чучел

Thermal pollution - тепловое загрязнение

Timber - лесоматериалы

Toxic substance - токсическое вещество

Unleaded petrol - бензин без свинца, неэтилированный бензин

Unrenewable resources - невозобновляемые ресурсы

Visual pollution - визуальное загрязнение окружающей среды

Volcano eruption - извержение вулкана

Wastes - отходы

Water abstraction - водозабор

Water quality criteria – критерии качества воды

сhlorine - хлор

***2. Read and translate the text.***

**Seasons**

The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

In spring nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new life, the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun, and the weather gets gradually milder. The fields and meadows are covered with fresh green grass. The sky is blue and cloudless. At night millions of stars shine in the darkness.

When summer comes the weather gets warmer still and sometimes it’s very hot. It’s the farmer’s busy season: - he works in his field from morning till night. The grass must be cut and the hay must be made, while the dry weather lasts. Sometimes the skies are overcast with heavy clouds. There are storms with thunder, lightning and hail.

Autumn brings with it the harvest-time when crops are gathered in and the fruit is picked in the orchards. The days get shorter and the nights longer. The woods turn yellow and brown, leaves begin to fall from the trees, and the ground is covered with them. The skies are grey and very often it rains.

When winter comes, we’re obliged to spend more time indoors because out-of-doors it’s cold. We may get fog, sleet and frost. Ponds, lakes, rivers and streams are frozen, and the roads are sometimes covered with slippery ice or deep snow. The trees are bare. Bitter north winds have stripped them of all their leaves.

(from “The London Linguaphone Course”)

**Vocabulary:**

earth – земля

gradually – постепенно

darkness – темнота, потемки

hay – сено

dry – сухой

crop – урожай, жатва

orchard – фруктовый сад

toturnyellow – становиться желтым

tooblige – обязывать, принуждать, вынуждать

pond – пруд

stream – ручей

bare – голый, обнаженный

tostrip – сдирать, снимать, лишать

**Самостоятельная работа № 26**

Поисковое чтение текстов по теме «Путь в карьеру»

**Содержание работы**

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

**Teacher’s Training College**

The Aginsk Teacher’s Training College founded in 1934 is the oldest educational institution of Zabaikalsk Krai. The College has three-storied building. It is located in Komsomolskaya Street.

The College graduate approximately … students each year. Depending on their needs, interests and abilities, students may choose a full-time day program or part-time correspondence education. The Day-Time department includes 5 faculties: Primary School Education, Arts, Pre-School Education, Physical Training, Pedagogics of Additional Education.

The academic program of every faculty consists of special, social, pedagogical and educational subjects.

The College Course lasts 3 or 4 years. The academic year includes two terms, each lasting 17 weeks. Students of Correspondence department get education without leaving their jobs. Much work is left on their own.

The students of the Day-Time department receive state grants and are provided with the hostels. All the students may use College library and sport facilities. Special elective courses are offered to students. All students must produce research papers during their graduate course work.

On graduating the students receive diplomas and different certificates which give them the right to teach at school.

**Vocabulary**

To graduate - Заканчивать учебное заведение

Research paper - курсовая работа

term - семестр

to provide (with) - обеспечивать

to hold (held) - иметь

offering - предложение

Corresondence department - заочное отделение

elective course – курс по выбору; факультативный курс

***2. Answer the following questions:***

1. What College do you study at?

2. When was our College founded?

3. How many storied buildings does our College have?

4. Where is College situated?

5. What faculties does the Day-Time department include?

6. How many terms does the academic year include?

7. How long does each term last?

8. How long does the College course last?

9. How do students of Correspondence department get education?

10. Where do students of our College prepare for their classes?

11. Why did you decide to study at our College?

***3. Read the text and answer the questions. Divide the text into parts and give the titles. Retell each of parts briefly.***

**Our University**

I study at the North-Western Extra-Mural Polytechnical University. It is located on the bank of the Neva. The University was established in 1930. It is the oldest and largest extra-mural university in our country.

Any man or woman having a secondary education and working at some enterprise of our industry may enter our University.

I entered it last year. Now I am in my second year. I study at the radio Information and Electronics faculty. The faculty trains radio engineers of all specialities.

A friend of mine is also a student. He is a full-time student in the day time. He doesn’t work. He gets a state grant.

We study in the evening three times a week. Our lectures begin at 6 and end at 9.30. Every evening we have two lectures. The break between the lectures lasts ten minutes. Attendance at our University is voluntary. Yet, as most of our students, I attend all the lectures and classes.

The students who attend the lectures usually pass their examinations more successfully. They get good and excellent marks and seldom fail.

There are many laboratories where all the students make various experiments and carry on research work. Many teachers and professors deliver lectures and hold seminars on different subjects such as: physics, mathematics, chemistry, foreign languages and many others.

For the convenience of the non-St. Petersburg students living and working far from our University there are several branches of it in different cities. There the students also have lectures, classes, consultations and take their examinations.

My favourite subject is physics. The lectures on this subject are delivered by Professor Smirnov. His lectures are always very interesting. I never miss them.

The students are taught one of the following foreign languages: English, French or German. I study English. At our lessons we read, translate and speak English.

The academic year starts on the first of September and ends on the first of July. It is divided into two terms. At the end of each term the students take their tests and examinations.

At the beginning of the term non-St. Petersburg students get all the teaching material and different kinds of test-papers in the subjects by mail. They do the test-papers in written form and send them to the University for marking.

**Notes:**

External student - студент-заочник

full-time student - студент, который не совмещает занятий с работой

I am in my second year - я студент второго курса

Three times a week - три раза в неделю

To attend lectures and classes - посещать лекции и практически все занятия

to take an examination - сдавать экзамен

to pass an examination - сдать, выдержать экзамен

to fail in a subject - провалиться по какому-л. предмету

branch - зд. филиал

to take a test - сдавать зачет

teaching material - учебный материал

by mail - по почте

todoatest - paper - выполнять контрольную работу

tocarryonresearchwork - вести исследовательскую работу

voluntary - необязательный, добровольный

voluntaryattendance - необязательное посещение

totrain - обучать, готовить

mark - оценка

to miss a lecture - пропускать лекцию

to deliver a lecture - читать лекцию

**Questions:**

1. What University do you study at?

2. Where is it located?

3. When was the University established?

4. Who may enter your University?

5. When did you enter your University?

6. What year are you in?

7. What faculty do you study at?

8. What specialists does your faculty train?

9. Is your friend an external student?

10. When does your friend study?

11. When do you have your studies?

12. How many times a week do you study?

13. When do your studies begin and end?

14. How many lectures do you have each evening?

15. Is attendance at your University voluntary?

16. Do you attend all the lectures and classes?

17. What students pass their examinations more successfully?

18. What marks do they get?

19. What is your favourite subject?

20. Who delivers lectures in this subject?

21. What foreign languages are taught at your University?

22. When does the academic year start and end?

23. When do the students usually take their examinations and tests?

24. Where do they send the test-papers for marking?

25. What do the students do in the laboratories?

***4. Translate the following sentences into English:***

1. Я студент-заочник. Учусь на заочной отделении. В нашем институте 10 факультетов. В наш институт может поступить каждый, кто имеет среднее образование.

2. Мой друг редко пропускает лекции. Он посещает их регулярно и всегда получает хорошие и отличные отметки на экзаменах. Он поступил в институт в прошлом году. Он окончит его через 5 лет.

3. Его друг - студент заочного отделения. Он занимается днем и получает стипендию.

4. Иногородние студенты получают весь учебный материал и контрольные задания по почте.

***5. Read and translate the text.***

**A New Scholar**

A Californian gold-digger had become very rich and could afford to buy whatever he liked. Among other things he wanted his friend, an educated man, to supply him with a library of books. His friend did as he had been asked and soon got a letter of thanks. The ex-gold-digger wrote, I am much obliged to you for your kindness. I am greatly pleased with your selection. I particularly admire a long religious poem about paradise by a Mr. Milton and a set of plays (delightful ones) by a Mr. Shakespeare. Should any of them publish anything else, I hope you would send me a copy of each.

Notes:

gold-digger - золотоискатель

to afford - позволять

to supply (with) - снабжать; поставлять

to be obliged (to) - быть благодарным

kindness - доброта, доброжелательность

toplease - нравиться

toadmire - восхищаться

paradise - рай

delightful - очаровательный, восхитительный

delight - удовольствие, наслаждение

tosend – посылать

copy – экземпляр

**Самостоятельная работа № 27**

Написание эссе «Моя будущая пофессия»

**Содержание работы**

**Vocabulary**

actress актриса

add надбавка

additional payment доплата

administrator; manager администратор

advance аванс

agent агент

agronomist агроном

analyst аналитик

announcer диктор

anthropologist антрополог

application заявление

appointment назначение

archaeologist археолог

artist художник

autobiography автобиография

baker пекарь

banker банкир

bankrupt банкрот

bookbinder переплетчик

book-keeper бухгалтер

boycott бойкот

bribe взятка

bribery взяточничество

bricklayer каменщик

brigade-leader бригадир

brigade; team бригада

builder строитель

careerist карьерист

carpenter плотник

cash наличность

cashier кассир

charity благотворительность

chemist аптекарь

clerk конторщик

decree декрет

demotion понижение по службе

depositor; investor вкладчик

dischargepay выходноепособие

discharge; retiring увольнение

dismiss; discharge увольнять

(to) earn зарабатывать

earnings заработок

editor редактор

employer работодатель

employertenant наниматель

enclosure; investment вложение

exchange биржа

ferryman паромщик

form бланк

gas-man; gasfilter газовщик

geologist геолог

guard (watchman) сторож; (ночн. сторож)

gynaecologist гинеколог

headphysician главныйврач

(to) hire нанимать

hired наемный

invent изобретатель

janitor дворник

journalist журналист

lawyer адвокат, юрист

leave; vacation; sale; supply; allotment отпуск

librarian библиотекарь

loader грузчик

maternity leave декретный отпуск

midwife акушерка

milkmaid доярка

permanent бессрочный

pilot пилот

porter носильщик

postman почтальон

potter гончар

rent аренда

(to) rent арендовать

reprimand выговор

rеsume резюме

revolt; riot бунт

salary жалование

singer певец

shareholder акционер

shepherd пастух

shoemaker сапожник

short-term краткосрочный

stock exchange фондовая биржа

strike забастовка

(to) strike; be on strike бастовать

tenant; renter арендатор

trainer дрессировщик

translator; interpreter переводчик

vacancy вакансия

vacant вакантный

vice-; deputy заместитель

wage заработная плата

waiter официант

(to) workoff отрабатывать

unemployment безработица

unemployed безработный

|  |
| --- |
| full-time job - полная занятость, работа полный рабочий день (перевод с английского языка данного выражения) |
| part-time job- частичная занятость, работа неполный рабочий день |
| freelancer - внештатный сотрудник |
| I am self-employed. - Я работаю на себя. |
| dotcom start up - запуск нового интернет-проекта |
| job share - распределение на нескольких человек объема работы, предусмотренного на одну ставку |
| to float the company / to go public - разместить акции компании на фондовой бирже |
| to sack / fire / dismiss - увольнять |

**Ход работы**

**1) Introduction** (вступление)

Во вступлении необходимо четко сформулировать тему-проблему, указав, что существуют две противоположные точки зрения на проблему (*Some people claim that mobile phones are very useful devices while others argue that life could be less stressful without them.*) и высказать свое мнение, не используя слишком много личных конструкций

Однако первое предложение не должно слово в слово повторять заданную тему сочинения. Рекомендуемое окончание первого абзаца: Now I would like to express my point of view on the problemof...

**2) Основная часть**

***1абзац.*** Привести 2-3 аргумента, подтверждающих вашу точку зрения, подкрепляя их примерами или доказательствами.

Во втором абзаце вы должны придерживаться только ОДНОЙ точки зрения, например: *Mobile phones in my opinion are very useful devices.* ИЛИ *I consider the mobile phone to be a harmful and useless invention.*

Необходимо привести 2-3 аргумента с доказательствами в поддержку собственного мнения

***2 абзац.*** Привести противоположные точки зрения (1-2), и объяснить, почему вы с ними НЕ согласны. Пример: However, some people think that mobile phones not only keep you in touch with your relatives and friends but also provide you with a great number of facilities. Ican’t agree with this statement because...

Ваши контраргументы мнению других людей не должны повторять 2ой абзац.

**3) Conclusion(заключение)**

Необходимо сделать вывод, обратившись к заданной в 1-м параграфе теме, что существуют 2 точки зрения на проблему, а также подтвердить собственную точку зрения.

Например: «There are different points of view on this problem. I think that...» или«Taking everything into consideration, there are two different points of view on this problem. I believe that...

**Useful vocabulary for composition”expressing opinion”**

***1 абзац. Вводные фразы***

* It is popularly believed that...
* People often claim that... Some people argue that...
* A lot of people think that...
* It is often suggested /believed that...
* Many people are in favour of idea that... Many people are convinced that...
* Some people are against...

***2 абзац. Фразы, выражающие свою точку зрения:***

* I would like to explain my point of view on this situation.
* I would like to express my opinion on this problem.

**Фразы, характеризующие преимущества обсуждаемой проблемы:**

* As already stated I’m in favor of... for a number of reasons...
* There are many things to be said in favour of...
* The best/ thing about……is...

**Фразы, перечисляющие точки зрения:**

* Firstly, /First of all....
* In the first place
* To start with, / To begin with,
* Secondly, Thirdly, Finally,
* Last but not least,

**Фразы, добавляющие новые аргументы:**

* Furthermore, /Moreover, /What is more,
* As well as.... /In addition to this/that...
* Besides, /.......also....
* Not only...., but...... as well.
* Apart from this/that....
* not to mention the fact that

**3 абзац**

* Some people believe that... however they fail to understand that... they fall to consider that... they forget that...
* Some people argue that .... I can not agree with it as ...
* I disagree with this point of view (statement, opinion) because
* It has become fashionable for some people to argue that...
* Contrary to what most people believe, I think that...
* As opposed to the above ideas.. .1 believethat...

***4 абзац. Заключительные фразы:***

* In conclusion,
* On the whole,
* To conclude,
* To sum up,
* All in all,
* Lastly,
* Taking everything into account,
* Taking everything into consideration

**Выражение личного мнения:**

* In my opinion this subject is very controversial In my view...
* To my mind...
* To my way of thinking...
* Personally I believe that...
* I feel strongly that...
* It seems to me that...
* As far as I am concerned...

**Формат выполнения:** написание эссе

**Самостоятельная работа № 28**

Заполнение бланков, анкет, заявлений

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫХ ПИСЕМ, АНКЕТ,ЗАЯВЛЕНИЙ

**Официальные письма**

**1. Заглавие.** Оно отличается от личного письма одной важной деталью. Имя и адрес лица, которому вы пишите, должны помещаться ниже вашего собственного адреса, но напротив левого поля страницы. Это так называемый “внутренний адрес”, и он должен быть точно таким, как и тот, который будет стоять на конверте. Если вы пишете мужчине, то его имя должно выглядеть так: “Mr. E. Jones” или “E. Jones, Esq (эсквайр)”. Эта последняя форма обращения общеупотребительна, и ей обычно отдается предпочтенье. Если вы пишете дамам. То используется обычно титулование, то есть “Mrs. ‘J. Robinson” или “MissJ. Robinson”

Очень часто вы не знаете имени человека, который будет читать ваше письмо. В этом случае вы можете адресовать письмо непосредственно заинтересованной компании, то есть: “Jones. Brown and Co., Ltd. (Co и Ltd-обычные сокращения для “Company” и Limited”. Если вы пишете определенному лицу, компании или организации и не знаете его или имя, ваше письмо может быть адресовано “The Manager”, “The Director”, “The principal”, “The Headmaster”, “The secretary” и т.д., как того требуют обстоятельства. В деловых письмах блочный стиль становится все более общепринятым и должен быть более предпочтительным.

**2. Приветствие.** Если лицо, которому вы пишете, вам известно, вы можете начать “Dear Mrs”, “Dear Mr\_” и т.д. Во всех остальных случаях вы должны начинать “Dear Sir”, ”Dear Sirs” или “Dear Madam”, “Gentlemen” или “Sirs”.

**3. Остов.** Деловое письмо обычно имеет 4 главных части:

*Ссылка*

*Информация*

*Цель*

*Заключение.* **Заполнение анкеты (требования, рекомендации, образец)**

**Требования к заполнению анкеты.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | Что требуется в анкете | Рекомендации | Примеры |
| 1 | Полное имя  Full name | Пишется сначала имя, потом фамилия. Отчество можно не указывать, если оно не выделено в специальную графу. | Tamara ( Aleksandrovna)  Kovalenko |
| 2 | Домашний адрес  Home address | 1. В принятом в Великобритании порядке: номер квартиры, корпуса, дома, улица, город,( почтовый индекс факультативно), страна.  2. Слова Flat, Block, Street, Avenue, Ulitsa, Prospect пишутся с заглавной буквы.  3. Можно использовать общепринятые сокращения, которые следует писать с заглавной буквы. | Flat 29 Block 1  7 Sofiiskaya Street  St Petersburg 19703  Russian  Fl, Art, St, Ave, Ul, Pr |
| 3 | Дата  Data | 1. Может быть написана словами или цифрами  2. Названия месяцев пишутся с заглавной буквой  3. В зависимости от задания (адресата) может использоваться британский вариант: дата/месяц/год или американский вариант: месяц/дата/год | British: 4January 1999, 4Jan1999, 4thJan 1999, 4/1/1999, 04/01/2001  04/01/1999, 04-01-1999,04.01.1999, 4.1.2001  American: January4,1999; Jan 4, 1999: Jan 4th 1999; 1/4/1999; 01/04/1999; 01-04-1999;04.01.1999 |
| 4 | Школа  School | 1. Cлова «School ( Gymnasia)» используются факультативно, пишутся с заглавной буквы  2. Знак «номер» может быть британским или американским в зависимости от задания  3. Не рекомендуется использовать слово « Gymnasium», которое означает « спортивный зал». | (School)#102  Gymnasia No 102  # 102; No 102 |
| 5 | Школьные предметы  School subjects | 1. Названия языков всегда пишутся с заглавной буквы  2. Название отдельных предметов можно писать как с заглавной, так и с маленькой буквы | French, English  History, history |
| 6 | Гражданство  Nationality | Английское слово «Nationality» соответствует русскому слову «гражданство» и не предполагает указания этнической принадлежности учащихся | Russian  Russia  Russian Federation |
| 7 | Религия  Religion | Названия религии пишется с заглавной буквы | Orthodox/Catholic/Muslim/Protestant/  None/- |
| 8 | Место рождения  Place of birth |  | St Petersburg, Russia:  Utkino Village,  Yaroslavl Region,  Russia |
| 9 | Пол Sex | 1. Географические названия пишутся с заглавной буквы  Возможна разная степень детализация, но соблюдается общий принцип в порядке написана от меньшего к большему: город, страна, деревня, область, страна | Male/Female; M/F; m/f |
| 10 | Интересы и увлечения | При ответе используются существительные или герундий | History, cooking, travelling |

**Содержание работы**

- Оформление официального письма

- Заполнение бланка на выдачу кредитной карты

- Заполнение анкеты-заявления в молодёжный лагерь

***1. Fill the blanks with the following sentences:***

a) I am writing with reference to your advertisement in today’s paper concerning possible work with English-speaking tourists

b) I look forward to hearing from you in the near future

c) Before I can consider the job I need to know what the hours of work and pay would be

d) I can communicate well and fairly fluently

Dear Sir/Madam,

1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I am very interested in doing this kind of job and will be available from the beginning of the next month. I need to know exactly when the job would start. I should say that my level of English is god. 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I have spent time on holiday in Britain and really enjoy meeting people from other countries. I have always been interested in the history and culture of my local area. 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I would like to know more about what “be responsible for the general welfare of your group” means and what they could involve. I am afraid that I will only be available for interview in the evening (due to present work commitments). 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Yours faithfully,

Ingrid Nelson

***3. You are going to receive card of American Bank. Fill in this Application Form.***

**Application Form**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| First name |  |
| Surname |  |
| Address |  |
| Tel |  |
| E-mail |  |
| Date and place of birth |  |
| Citizenship |  |
| Marital status |  |
| Occupation |  |
| Hobby |  |
| Signature |  |
| Date |  |

***4. You are going to the International Camp. Fill in the following Application Form.***

**Application Form**

Surname ( in BLOCK CAPITALS) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

First name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sex    M□    F □

Date and place of birth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Citizenship\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Сollege\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hobby\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Address\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Signature\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ход работы**

Вы должны начинать письмо ссылкой на полученное вами письмо, на уведенное вами объявление и так далее, либо на событие, побудившее вас написать. Вот несколько обычных фраз:

Thank you for your letter of June 3rd.

Many thanks for your letter of April 24th.

In your letter of May 22nd you inquire about…

It was a great pleasure to receive your letter of Nov. 7th.

I was very sorry to learn from your letter of June 22nd that…

In reply to your inquiry of Oct. 21st, I regret that…

I read your advertisement in last Monday’s issue of “The Commersial Gazette” and…

You may remember that I visited you last year when I was in…

I was surprised to learn that…

I recently attended Hanover Fair and…

I recently called on your agent in this country to ask about…

but he was unable to help me.

**5. Подпись.** Если письмо начинается “*Dear/ Sir/Sirs/Madam*”, вы должны заканчивать его словами “*Yours faithfully*”. Если же вы обращаетесь к лицу по имени, даже если едва с ним знакомы, то вы должны закончить его словами “Yours sincerely”.

**6. Личная подпись.** Подписывайте ваше имя четко, полностью, ведь вы хотите, чтобы оно стояло на конверте, который будет адресован вам в ответ на ваше письмо. Ниже даются несколько наиболее распространенных форм деловых писем. Внимательно прочитайте их, отмечая, как они построены и как написаны.

**Образцы деловых писем**

***Письмо-запрос.***

Тема:

Письмо в отель за границей с заказом номера для кратковременной остановки запросом о стоимости.

104 Avenue des Aples,

Zurich

Switzerland.

18th May 19-

The Manager,

Park Hotel,

Brighton,

England.

Dear Sir,

I am writing at the suggestion of a friend who stayed at your hotel last year and has warmly recommended it to me.

I expect to arrive in Brighton on June 23rd and would like a single room with a private bath. I shall be staying for five days and would like to have all my meals at your hotel.

Would you please let me know whether you have a room available and how much my stay is likely to cost?

I shall be looking forward to hearing from your soon.

Albert Durant

***Письмо-рекламация.***

Тема: Письмо с рекламацией по поводу магнитофона, доставленного с большими повреждениями.

P.O Box 97431,

Nairobi,

Kenya,

East Africa.

19th Jan. 19\_

D.West and Co., Ltd.,

Electrical Supplies,

57 Amhurst Crescent,

London, S.W.3,

Dear Sirs,

The tape-recorder No. JB/4703/08 which I ordered from you on Nov. 17th arrived last night.

I very much regret to have to inform you that the machine has been badly damaged. When I opened the packing –case I found that the lid of the recorder had been cracked and the surface of the machine has been scratched.

Would you please let me know whether you would be willing to send me a new recorder and if I should arrange to return the damaged one to you. In the meantime, I shall hold on to the machine you sent until I hear from you.

Yours faithfully,

J.T. Edwards.

***Письмо-претензия на должность.***

Тема: Письмо, автор которого претендует на должность бортпроводницы.

596 Friedrich St.,

Hannover.

14th Sept. 19\_

The Employment Officer,

Home and Overseas Airways Ltd.,

Sigmund House,

79g Bremen St.,

Hannover.

Dear Sir,

I was interested to read in your magazine, “Go by Air”, that you require air-hostesses.

I was nineteen years old and am at present attending the Modern languages School at 24 Lowen St. where I am studying English and French. I have been there since leaving the State and French. I have been there since leaving the State Realschule three year ago.

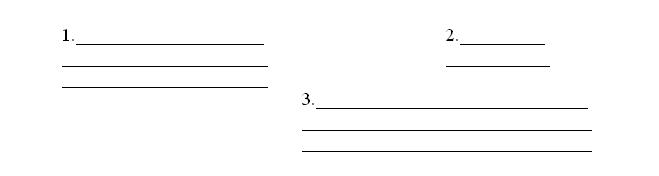
I wish to apply for a post as air-hostess and am free to attend for interview on any day except Mondays and Fridays.

The Principal of my present school, Mr T. Jones, and my old headmaster, Herr G.Schultz, have kindly agreed to send information about me if you require it.

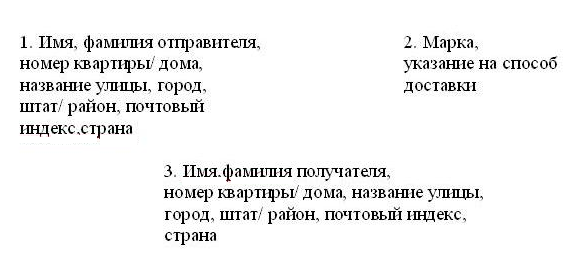
Yours faithfully,

Else Klein.

**2.Оформление конверта (правила, образец)**

В настоящее время в Англии и США существует единый стандарт оформления конвертов. Согласно этому стандарту информация располагается в строго определенном месте и в строго определенном порядке. Основной принцип этого расположения: от частного к общему, от индивидуума к стране. В нашей стране информация на конверте располагается в обратном порядке: от страны к индивидууму. Представим общую схему оформления американского и европейского конверта:

Наполним эту схему содержанием:



**Образец оформления конверта:**



**Общепринятые правила оформления конверта**

\* Адрес получателя на конверте всегда следует писать полностью и, по возможности, печатными буквами — это обеспечит его надежную доставку адресату.

\* Не старайтесь вместить адрес в две строки, пишите его на трех или четырех строчках.

\* Различные указания о способах доставки письма делаются, как правило, почтовым отделением в правой верхней части конверта под маркой, однако иногда они могут быть сделаны и вами лично от руки.

Например:

Registered (mail)