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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

**Методическое пособие для самостоятельной работы студентов 1 курса всех
специальностей очной и заочной форм обучения.**

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ОДОБРЕНА
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Данное методическое пособие предназначено для студентов первых курсов всех специальностей очной и заочной форм, обучающихся в Самарском колледже сервиса производственного оборудования. Пособие включает темы, с которыми в процессе изучения английского языка сталкиваются студенты всех специальностей.

Структура тематического материала проста и эффективна, так как содержит не только тексты, но и задания к ним, что способствует их продуктивному усвоению. Задания к текстам направлены на активное использование лексико-грамматической информации и на закрепление данной темы. В текстах предлагается материал общей лексической ориентации, который позволяет учащимся ознакомиться с основными сведениями по лексике и грамматике английского языка.

Методика преподавания иностранного языка предполагает как работу с преподавателем, так и самостоятельную работу студентов как во время занятия так и в свободное время дома. Структура данного методического пособия позволяет успешно выполнять эти задачи.

Пособие может быть рекомендовано к использованию в образовательном процессе.

Theme: My Family

EXERCISE 1 Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues (Прочитайте, переведите и выучите новые слова, которые будут необходимы для чтения и обсуждения текстов и диалогов):

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) neither....nor... | 20) to go shopping |
| 2) to consist of. | 21) to get along with |
| 3) secondary | 22) to take care of |
| 4) foreign, a foreign language. | 23) each other |
| 5) to cook. | 24) to go down to the country |
| 6) to sew | 25) a pity |
| 7) to knit (knit, knit) | 26) the same, the same colour |
| 8) even | 27) to share |
| 9) far | 28) to invite |
| 10) to take(took, taken) | 29) enough |
| 11) favourite, favourite subjects | 30) tasty |
| 12) appearance | 31) a day off |
| 13) slim and slender | 32) a library |
| 14) fair , fair hair | 33) a report |
| 15) to look like | 34) properly |
| 16) to be fond of | 35) fashion, to be in fashion |
| 17) North Caucasus | 36) satisfaction, job satisfaction |
| 18) entire, entire South | 37) conditions, good conditions |
| 19) a block | |

EXERCISE 2 Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions(Переведите следующие словосочетание. Обратите внимание на предлоги):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1)With dark short hair- | 17) on the fifth floor- |
| 2) at the firm- | 18) in the corner- |
| 3) a lot of time- | 19) on the wall above the beds- |
| 4) at the secondary school- | 20) near the window- |
| 5) a student of the college- | 21) at the desk- |
| 6) from our house- | 22) into our room- |
| 7) by bus- | 23) for us- |
| 8) in a modern style- | 24) for our parents |
| 9) at the disco- | 25) the hall of our flat- |
| 10) to go to the swimming pool- | 26) about you- |
| 11) in the North Caucasus- | 27) for today- |
| 12) in the entire South of Russia- | 28) in our country- |
| 13) on the right high bank of the river- | 29) between an American and a Russian student- |
| 14) near our house- | 30) with you |
| 15) on weekend – | |
| 16) to go to the theatre- | |

EXERCISE 3 Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions (Заполните пропуски правильными предлогами):

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

EXERCISE 4. Read and give a summary of the text (Прочитайте и перескажите)

Text My family and me

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE 5. Read and give a summary of the text (Прочитайте и перескажите)

Text The place we live in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE 5. Quite the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the texts (Прочитайте предложения, в которых эти слова и словосочетания используются в текстах)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) neither big nor small, | 10) easy to get along with, |
| 2) is younger than, | 11) take care of, |
| 3) far from our house, | 12) go down to the country, |
| 4) it takes me half an hour, | 13) it is a great pity, |
| 5) as to my appearance, | 14) of the same colour, |
| 6) in a modern style, | 15) besides, |
| 7) twice a week, | 16) listen to music, |
| 8) not only... but, | 17) play games, |
| 9) go shopping, | 18) is big enough |

EXERCISE 7. Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations (Найдите в текстах английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям):

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. ни большая ни маленькая | 15. люблю танцевать |
| 2. она состоит из | 16. дважды в неделю |
| 3. работает менеджером | 17. Северный Кавказ |
| 4. много времени | 18. весь юг России |
| 5. светлые волосы | 19. квартал домов |
| 6. моложе, чем | 20. ходить за покупками |
| 7. иностранные языки | 21. легко ладят |
| 8. находит время готовить, шить, вязать | 22. ездим за город |
| 9. мне требуется полчаса | 23. очень жаль |
| 10. на автобусе | 24. этого же цвета |
| 11. любимые предметы | 25. в углу |
| 12. что касается моей внешности | 26. кроме того |
| 13. изящная | 27. достаточно большая. |
| 14. похожа на маму | |

EXERCISE 8. Fill in the gaps with the missing words in the following sentences, the first letter of each word has been given to help you (Заполните пропуски необходимыми словами, первая буква каждого слова поможет вам сделать это):

- 1) Our family is n... big nor small.
- 2) He works a... a manager at the firm.
- 3) My mother is a tall woman w... blue eyes and f... hair.
- 4) She is y... than he.
- 5) She finds time e... to help me with my homework.
- 6) It takes me h... an hour to get the college.
- 7) I look l... my mother.
- 8) I am f... of dancing.
- 9) I go to the swimming pool t... a week.
- 10) Everybody is easy to get a... with.

Theme: **How We Spend Our Free Time**

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) activity- | 22) to climb- |
| leisure activity- | to climb the mountains- |
| 2) to relax- | 23) to ski- |
| relaxation- | 24) to increase- |
| 3) to be divided into- | increasingly- |
| 4) to overlap- | 25) to present- |
| 5) an art- | a present- |
| 6) to paint- | 26) a research- |
| painting- | to research- |
| oil paints- | 27) ancient- |
| 7) to include- | 28) single- |
| 8) a possibility- | 29) especially- |
| possible- | 30) to value- |
| 9) a record- | 31) a science- |
| a tape- | science fiction- |
| 10) to offer- | 32) a volume- |
| to offer a choice- | 33) rare- |
| 11) widespread- | 34) to contain- |
| 12) a stamp- | 35) to print- |
| a coin- | printing style- |
| 13) a doll- | 36) a jumble-sale- |
| 14) handicraft- | 37) to attend- |
| 15) to attract- | 38) education- |
| 16) to engage in- | educational institution- |
| 17) to crochet- | 39) to add- |
| crocheting- | 40) study aids- |
| 18) a kit- | 41) to provide- |
| 19) a boat- | 42) an application program- |
| 20) jewellery- | 43) to differ- |
| 21) a competition- | different- |

EXERCISE 2. Translate the following word combinations

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) any type of activity- | 14) the nucleus- |
| 2) during their leisure time- | 15) of the library- |
| 3) for relaxation- | 16) have presented to the universities- |
| 4) for development of new interests- | 17) may be used for study- |
| 5) after periods of hard work- | 17) many types of book collections- |
| 6) are divided into- | 18) concentrate on the works- |
| 7) for example- | 19) the autograph of the author- |
| 8) with their hands- | 20) books on a particular subject- |
| 9) many of them- | 21) books about sports- |
| 10) are engaged in needlework | 22) with thousands of volumes- |
| activity- | 23) are translated into different languages- |
| 11) to be popular with many | 24) with unique illustrations- |
| hobbyists- | 25) for their collections- |
| 12) thousands of hobbyists- | 26) in rare-book shops- |
| 13) take part in sports- | 27) at jumble-sales- |

EXERCISE 3. Read the text, try to focus on its essential facts, and choose the most suitable heading below for each paragraph. 1) Collecting 2) Sports and Games 3) Hobbies and Hobbyists 4) Handicrafts 5) Arts

DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOBBIES

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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE 4. Read and give a summary of the text.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF BOOK COLLECTIONS

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

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

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

Title collections consist of as many as possible editions of a single title. The editions, which are translated into different languages, are also included. Unique or ancient book collections focus on books that are unusually beautiful, rare, very old, or of an unusual shape and size. These collections may contain books with unique illustrations, with rare printing styles.

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

EXERCISE 5. Quote the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the texts:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) any type of activity- | 13) some use kits- |
| 2) are divided into- | 14) take part in sports- |
| 3) may overlap- | 15) electronics-related hobbies- |
| 4) such art forms as- | 16) have formed the nucleus- |
| 5) a wide choice of materials- | 17) the world's most important libraries- |
| 6) watercolours- | 18) a single author- |
| 7) the most widespread- | 19) on a particular subject- |
| 8) can be collected- | 20) as many as possible editions- |
| 9) the most popular items- | 21) of an unusual- |
| 10) attract a hobbyist- | 22) of an unusual shape- |
| 11) can work skillfully- | 23) at jumble-sales- |
| 12) are engaged in needlework activity- | |

EXERCISE 6. Fill in the gaps with the missing words in the following sentences, the first letter of each word has been given to help you.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Most people choose a hobby for p... . | 5) Hobbyists have many p... in each art form. |
| 2) People of a... any age can enjoy hobbies. | 6) The most w... kind of hobby is collecting. |
| 3) Almost any kind of l... activity can become a hobby. | 7) Some hobbyists can work s... with their hands. |
| 4) Hobbies of different categories may o... each other. | 8) Some people are engaged in n... activities. |
| | 9) Hobbyist may use k... to make model aeroplanes. |
| | 10) J... making is a kind of handicrafts. |

EXERCISE 7. Fill in the blanks with the articles a, an, the where necessary

I have a hobby. I like to cook. During my leisure time I make... cakes and pies. It is not difficult to make ... pie. Sometimes my brother helps me. He is a good boy, and we get along well with ... each other. My brother usually goes ... shopping and buys ... different things, which are necessary for ... cooking. My cakes are tasty but I like ... pies ... best of all.

EXERCISE 8. Read and state the function of the verbs be, have.

Hobby is a kind of activity. Hobbies are chosen by most people for relaxation. When a person has chosen a hobby his Life becomes more interesting. There are different kinds of hobbies, and they are divided into four categories: the arts, collecting, handicrafts, games and sports. Each art form has many possibilities for a hobby

EXERCISE 9. Fill in the blanks with the proper auxiliary verb.

1. She ... attending courses for studying the English language.
2. He .. just made a model aeroplane.
3. They ... singing songs now.
4. She ... playing the piano all the evening yesterday.
5. He... presented his collection to the museum.
6. My Friend ... bought this rare book at the jumble-sale.
7. The unique Collection of ancient books ... presented to him by his father.
8. The books ... found by the collectors in rare-book shops.
9. Books on a particular subject ... included in subject collections.
10. Some books ... translated into different languages.

EXERCISE 10. Mind the word order: a) Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets.

1. People choose a hobby (most, for, relaxation, and, pleasure).
2. Hobbies are divided into for categories (general, most).
3. The widespread hobby is collecting (most, probably).
4. Games are popular (sports, and, very, many, hobbyists, with).
5. Hobbyists take part in sports (of, thousands).

EXERCISE 11. Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first word in each sentence in is italics.

1. *because*, reading, people, Many, collect, enjoy, books, they.
2. *presented*, hove, collections, their, Some, people, universities, to.
3. *concentrate*, collections, Author, of, a single author, the works, on.
4. *a particular subject*, include, books, Subject, collections, on.
5. *find*, Collectors, their, for, shops, rare-book, books, collections, in.

EXERCISE 12. Give possible beginnings of the sentences.

1. ...any type of activity .2. ... for relaxation .3. ... after periods of hard work .
4. ...may overlap .5. ...oil paints and water coolers.

EXERCISE 13. Complete the following sentences in a logical way .

1. Hobby can be any type of activity which ...
2. Most people choose a hobby for ...
3. Most hobbies are divided into four...
4. There are such divided into four ...
5. Each art form has many possibilities for ...
6. Music may include singing, playing an instrument, ...
7. The most widespread kind of hobby is collecting because...
8. Hobbyists collect such things ,as autographs,...
9. There are many types of book collections
10. Collectors find books for their collections in...
11. Handicrafts include a hobbyist who ...
12. Handicrafts include needlework activities ,...
13. Games and sports are popular with hobbyist who ...
14. They take part in sports ,such as ...
15. Popular indoor games include...

EXERCISE 14 .Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. You will have a story on the topic as a pattern.

- 1) Большинство людей выбирают хобби для того, чтобы расслабиться после тяжёлой работы.
- 2) Люди почти любого возраста могут иметь увлечения.
- 3) Большинство увлечений могут быть разделены на четыре общие категории: различные виды искусства, коллекционирование, ручной труд, игры и спорт.
- 4) Существуют различные виды искусства, и каждый из них имеет массу возможностей для хобби.

- 5) Например, музыка может включать пение, игру на музыкальном инструменте, коллекционирование пластинок, посещение концертов и т.д.
- 6) Самый Распространенный вид увлечений – это, вероятно, коллекционирование.
- 7) Люди собирают марки, монеты, книги, автографы, куклы, пуговицы и т.д.
- 8) Очень популярное увлечение- коллекционирование книг.
- 9) Многие люди коллекционируют книги, потому что они любят читать.
- 10) Некоторые коллекционеры собирают редкие или старинные книги, другие- красивые или необычные.
- 11) Для своих коллекций коллекционеры обычно находят книги в антикварных магазинах, на ярмарках-распродажах.
- 12) Некоторые люди дарят свои коллекции книг музеям, библиотекам.
- 13) В нашей семье есть уникальная коллекция книг.
- 14) Они очень красивые, с замечательными иллюстрациями о различных видах искусства.
- 15) В свободное время мы часто читаем их.

EXERCISE 15. Compare different kinds of hobbies. Answer the questions and complete the grid.

№	Questions	The Arts	Collecting	Handicrafts	Game and Sports
1.	Is it a popular kind of hobby?				
2.	Can people of any age enjoy this hobby include?				
3.	What does this hobby include?				
4.	What do people need for such a hobby?				
5.	Do people enjoy this hobby indoors or outdoors?				
6.	Do people enjoy this hobby alone or together with their friends or other hobbyists?				
7.	Can hobbyists enjoy this kind of hobby only on weekends?				
8.	Where can hobbyists enjoy this kind of hobby?				
9.	Why do hobbyists enjoy this kind of hobby?				
10.	Do you enjoy this kind of hobby?				
11.	Do your friends enjoy this kind of hobby?				

EXERCISE 16. a) Read and translate the following dialogue;
b) Memorize and dramatize the dialogue;
c) Act out a similar dialogue.

MY HOBBY IS LEARNING LANGUAGE

- A. Hi? Alex! It is nice to meet you. They say you are attending the courses for studying the Spanish language. Are you going to enter Foreign Languages Institute?
- B. Hi, Kate! No? I am not going to enter such kind of educational institution. Learning foreign languages is my hobby.
- A. Oh, good for you. To my mind, learning foreign languages adds much to the knowledge of your own language. Is it difficult to study Spanish?
- B. Believe it or not, but it is easy for me.
- A. Is that really so? Great! Will you be so kind as to let me go with you to there courses?
- B. It does without saying/ You are welcome.
- A. Alex, I don't know how to thank you ... What should I take with me?
- B. Kate, you need only a notebook and a pen. They have all modern study aids: tape-recorders, voice recording with booklets, videotapes...
- A. Sorry for interrupting you. And do you use computers during your classes?
- B. Certainly! Computers provide not only instruction and practice, but also self-instruction. You may use different application programs. You will go and see.
- A. Thanks a lot! That's fine!

EXERCISE 17. Memorize and dramatize the dialogue.

MY HOBBY IS LEARNING LANGUAGE

- Ben:** Hi! Alex! It is nice to meet you. They say you are attending the courses for studying the English language.
- Alex:** Hi, Ben! Learning foreign languages is my hobby.
- Ben:** Oh, good for you. To my mind, it is difficult to study English.
- Alex:** Believe it or not, but it is easy for me.
- Ben:** Is that really so? Great! Will you be so kind as to let me go with you to these courses?
- Alex:** It goes without saying. You are welcome.
- Ben:** Alex, I don't know how to thank you ... Do you use computers during your classes?
- Alex:** Certainly! You will go and see.
- Ben:** Thanks a lot! That's fine!

MY HOBBY

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст

My hobby is collecting stamps .When I was still a baby, my mother began collecting for me .Of course she didn't let me touch the stamps until I was old enough .I remember that it was on my fifteenth birthday that she first put them into my hands. They were in four albums, but since then I have added three more, so that now I have a bigger collection than any of my friends

How do I get my stamps? I have never bought a single one from a shop . My mother , who works in a big office, sometimes brings me stamps from different parts of the world . And I have friends both here in other countries who send me stamps in return for the ones I send to them .

Each stamp has a story to tell of distant countries and strange people . I see pictures of men and women, birds and animals that I myself have never seen . Kings and presidents pass before my eyes, and I can follow the history of whole nations. My hobby has made me interested in history, geography and languages. My hobby has made these subjects live for me

What can be better than to sit down at a table with my albums arranging the new stamps in them, writing in the names of the countries or countries or simply looking through the stamps already in the albums!

Задание 2. Прослушайте текст еще раз.

Задание 3.Повторите за диктатором:

stamp , touch , album , to add , office , sometimes , distant , in return (for) , strange , through

Задание 4. Переведите на русский язык :

1. She did not let me touch the stamps until I was old enough .
2. Since then I have added 3 more albums.
3. I have never bought a single stamp from a shop .
4. I have friends both here and in other countries
5. My friends send me stamps in return for the ones I send to them..
6. Each stamp has a story.
7. Kings and presidents pass before my eyes
8. I can follow the history of whole nations
9. My hobby has made me interested in history, geography and other languages.
10. My hobby has made these subjects live for me.

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы :

1. What is Mr. Brown's hobby?
2. Who began collecting for Mr. Brown?
3. When did Mr. Brown first get stamps from his mother?
4. How many stamps did Mr. Brown buy from a shop ?
5. How does he get his stamps?
6. What does each stamp tell us of?
7. What has made Mr. Brown interested in history, geography and languages ?

Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы о вашем увлечении :

1. What is your hobby?
2. Is your hobby connected with art or sport or books?
3. When did you begin to be interested in your hobby?
4. Who of your friends has the same hobby?
5. Do your parents have a hobby?
6. Does your hobby help you in anything?
7. Is it interesting to have your own hobby?

Theme Different Types of Education

EXERCISE 1. a) Read, translate, and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the texts and dialogues;

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. experience, learning experiences. | 16. an adult |
| 2. a sense, in the broadest sense | 17. an aim, to aim |
| 3. a skill, to learn skills | 18. intelligent |
| 4. to gain, to gain knowledge | 19. responsible |
| 5. a scheme | 20. to transmit |
| 6. formal, informal | 21. a heritage, a cultural heritage |
| 7. daily, daily life | 22. carpentry |
| 8. manner, with good manners | 23. to require |
| 9. to ride, to ride a horse, to ride a bicycle | 24. further, further education |
| 10. to pass, to pass an exam | 25. compulsory |
| 11. to be in charge of | 26. beyond |
| 12. to expect | 27. to support |
| 13. both.... and | 28. by correspondence |
| 14. vocational education | 29. instead |
| 15. gifted, physically or mentally handicapped | 30. junior, senior |
| | 31. to earn |

EXERCISE 2. Translate the following word combinations. Pay attention to the prepositions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. about the world | 23 in their learning |
| 2 about themselves | 24 at the end of their learning |
| 3 for discussing | 25 the school systems of all modern nations |
| 4 to divide into | 26 for gifted children |
| 5 during their daily life | 27 after leaving school |
| 6 for example | 28 a large amount of time |
| 7 by hearing | 29 aims at producing |
| 8 by trying | 30 in secondary schools |
| 9 in the same formal manner | 31 the aim of vocational education |
| 10 with good manners | 32 for a job |
| 11 on their own initiative | 33 between the ages of 5 and 16 |
| 12 without a teacher | 34 agree with you |
| 13 look at a videotape | 35 at producing |
| 14 listen to a radio | 36 in secondary school |
| 15 at different kinds school | 37 the aim of vocational education |
| 16 in most countries | 38 by public funds |
| 17 a system of formal education | 39 by correspondence |
| 18 during their early childhood | 40 in their own homes |
| 19 in this type of education | 41 about it |
| 20 in charge of education | 42 is responsible for |
| 21 with the teachers at the head | 43 at all stages |
| 22 to come to school | 44 by name |

EXERCISE 3. Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions:

- 1 I study... the college
- 2 It is rather far... my house and I go there ... bus
- 3 I finish classes ... 15.00
- 4.... leaving the college I have a large amount... time.
5. I go shopping together... my brother.
6. My brother is a pupil, he goes... school

7. His school is ...our house.
- 8.... shopping we do our homework.
- 9.Then ...the evening, we watch TV, listen...radio.

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8. ... shopping we do our homework.
9. Then ... the evening, TV, listen ... radio.

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

What is Education 2)Formal Education 3)Informal Education 4)Different of Formal Education

Text INFORMAL AND FORMAL EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE 6. Read and give a summary of the text

Text GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. .

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

Almost all elementary education is general education. In every country, primary school pupils are taught skills they will use throughout their life, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. They also receive instruction in different subjects, including geography, history, etc. In most countries almost all young people continue their general education in secondary schools.

The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare the students for a job. Some secondary schools specialize in vocational programmes. Technical school are vocational secondary schools, where students are taught more technical subjects, such as carpentry, metalwork, and electronics. technical school students are required to take some general education courses and vocational training. Universities and separate professional school prepare students for careers in such fields as agriculture, architecture, business, rngineering, law, medicine, music, teaching, ets.

EXERCISE 7 Quote the sentences in which these words and word combinations are used in the text:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) in the broadest sense- | 8) at the end- |
| 2) about themselves- | 9) both ... and ...- |
| 3) to ride a bicycle- | 10) to take up- |
| 4) on their own initiative- | 11) an amount- |
| 5) are in charge of- | 12) throughout- |
| 6) at the head- | 13) carpentry- |
| 7) on time- | |

EXERCISE 8. Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and world combinations:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. в широком смысле | 23. вовремя |
| 2. обучаются навыкам | 24. с приблизительно одинаковой скоростью |
| 3. получают знания | 25. одноклассники |
| 4. о себе | 26. должны сдавать экзамены |
| 5. полезная схема | 27. степень |
| 6. пути(способы) обучения | 28. оценка их успеха |
| 7. официальный | 29. одаренные дети |
| 8. неофициальный | 30. дети с физическими или умственными недостатками |
| 9.повседневная жизнь | 31. обучение для взрослых |
| 10. например | 32. продолжить после окончания школы |
| 11. слушая | 33. большое количество денег |
| 12. стараясь | 34. граждане |
| 13. с хорошими манерами | 35. общее образование. |
| 14. ездить на велосипеде | 36. профессиональное образование |
| 15. звонить по телефону | 37. ставит целью |
| 16. по их собственной инициативе | 38. умный |
| 17. книжный магазин | 39. ответственный |
| 18. сдавать экзамены | 40. хорошо информированный |
| 19. в большинстве стран | 41. передавать общее культурное наследство |
| 20. раннее детство | |
| 21. кто отвечает(в ответственности) | |
| 22. во главе | |

42. больше чем
43. подготовленные специалисты
44. начальное образование
45. на протяжении всей жизни
46. средние школы
47. профессиональные программы

48. плотничное дело
49. слесарное дело
50. профессиональная подготовка
51. отдельный
52. техника
53. юриспруденция

EXERCISE 9. Fill in the gaps with the missing words the following sentences, the first letter of each word has been given to help you.

- 1) T... their life people are learning different kinds of skills.
- 2) They g... knowledge about the word.
- 3) We'll discuss the education using one useful s...
- 4) Children learn to r... a bicycle.
- 5) On their own i..., people may visit a museum.
- 6) The students have to p... exams.
- 7) They are in c... of education.
- 8) The students are working at about the same s...
- 9) Learners may e... a degree.
- 10) His certificate is a m... of his success over the years.

EXERCISE 10. Mind the word order: a) Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets.

1. People gain knowledge (understanding, about, the world, and).
2. People get information (own, initiative, their, on , a teacher, without).
3. Most countries offer programs (for, children , also, difted , education , special).
4. People continue their education (school , after, leaving, to, want).
5. They receive instruction (in, also, different, subjects).

EXERCISE 11 Put the words in the following sentences in order , the first word in each sentence is in italics.

1. *are*, into, two, These, types, divided, ways, of, learning.
2. *are*, in, learning, People, involved, their, daily, life, during.
3. *formal*, informal, are, There, two, of, types, education, a system, of, their.
4. *early*, childhood, during, enter, People, formal, education, a system, of their.
5. *Learners*, to, school, regularly, have, come, to.

EXERCISE 12 Give possible beginnings of the sentences.

- 1...about themselves.
- 2...without a teacher.
- 3...to pass tests or exams.
- 4...during their early childhood.
- 5...what to teach.

EXERCISE 13. Complete the following sentences in a logical way:

1. Education includes different kinds of ...
2. People gain knowledge and understanding about...
3. There are two types of ...
4. Informal education involves people in ...
5. Children lean their language simple by ...
6. People get information or learn skills on ...
7. Formal education is the instruction given at..

8. People enter a system of formal education during...
9. Teachers expect learners to come to school...
10. Learners have to pass the exams to know...
11. General education aims at producing intelligent...
12. Primary school pupils are taught skills they will...
13. Almost all young people continue their general education in ...
14. Vocational education prepares the students for...
15. Learner may earn a diploma, a certificate, or..

EXERCISE 14. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. You will have a story on the topic as a pattern.

1. В широком смысле образование – это способы, при помощи которых люди обучаются различным навыкам, получают знания о себе и об окружающем мире.
2. Образование можно разделить на два типа: неофициальное образование и официальное.
3. Люди вовлекаются в неофициальное образование в течение их повседневной жизни.
4. Например, дети учатся говорить, просто слушая и стараясь говорить.
5. Иногда люди по своей собственной инициативе учатся различными навыками или получают информацию о чем-нибудь.
6. Они могут пойти в библиотеку, в музей для получения информации, но при этом они не должны сдавать экзамены.
7. Можно так же получить официальное образование в различных школах, колледжах, университетах.
8. В большинстве стран люди поступают в систему официального образования в раннем детстве.
9. Учащиеся должны регулярно посещать школу, приходить вовремя.
10. Они также должны сдавать экзамены, чтобы показать, чему они научились.
11. В большинстве стран система образования включает как общее, так и профессиональное образование.
12. Общее образование ставит своей целью передачу культурного наследия нации.
13. В большинстве стран общее образование можно получить в начальных и средних школах.
14. Целью профессионального образования является подготовка обучаемых к получению профессии.
15. Профессиональное образование можно получить на среднем уровне- в средних специальных школах; на высоком уровне- в различных институтах, университетах.

Theme SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EXERCISE 1. Read and translate the text

SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

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

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

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

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

Science has great influence on our lives. It provides the basis of modern technology - the tools and machines that make our life easier. The discoveries and inventions of scientists also help shape our view about ourselves and our place in the universe.

New words:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1) science | 10) appear |
| 2) search | 11) overlap |
| 3) research | 12) interconnected |
| 4) investigate | 13) influence |
| 5) complicated | 14) tools |
| 6) unify | 15) discovery |
| 7) attempt | 16) invention |
| 8) to explain | 17) shape |
| 9) to prove | |

EXERCISE 2. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What is science?
2. Are all sciences closely interconnected?

EXERCISE 3. Give Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. comes from | 12. can be divided into |
| 2. the field of knowledge | 13. new fields of science |
| 3. deals with facts | 14. less and less clear |
| 4. a wide variety of subjects | 15. numerous areas of science |
| 5. search for clues to the origin of the universe | 16. overlap each other |
| 6. consist of general principles | 17. are closely interconnected |
| 7. principles and laws | 18. influence on our lives |
| 8. how and why | 19. the basis of modern technology |
| 9. a part of scientific knowledge | 20. inventions of scientists |
| 10. to be true | 21. our view about |
| 11. at the same time | 22. in the universe |

EXERCISE 4. Find in the text English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.означает | 12.пытаются объяснить |
| 2.охватывает | 13.как и почему |
| 3. взаимосвязь | 14.что-то произошло |
| 4. широкое разнообразие | 15.соответствующий действительности |
| 5. ищут разгадки | 16.основные группы |
| 6. происхождение Вселенной | 17.общественные науки |
| 7. структура клеток | 18.в то же самое время |
| 8. сложный | 19.все менее и менее четкие |
| 9. собирать факты | 20.многочисленный |
| 10.упорядочить и обобщить | 21.тесно взаимосвязаны |
| 11.общие принципы | 22.она обеспечивает |

EXERCISE 5. Fill in the gaps with the missing words:

1. Science d... with a variety of subjects.
2. Scientists s... for the answers to the different questions.
3. The structure of the cells is e... by the scientists.
4. Different theories u... the facts.
5. The b... of some scientific fields are not clear.
6. The natural, social and technical sciences are closely i... .

EXERCISE 6. Mind the word order .Extend the following sentence with the words given in brackets.

1. Scientists solve problems (complicated, some, mathematical, to, try)
2. Researchers make observations (facts, and, collect)
3. The boundaries have become clear (fields, scientific, between, less)
4. Science has influence on lives (our, great)
5. Technology makes life easier (our, and, work, modern)

EXERCISE 7. Translate the sentences, pay attention to the use of different conjunctions.

1. Scientists are investigating different problems because they want to find the clues to the origin of the universe.
2. If you investigate this problem, you will find the clue to this problem.
3. After you investigate this problem, you will find the clue to this problem.
4. It is known, that he is a good researcher .
5. When we came, they were solving the problem.

EXERCISE 8. Retell the summary of the text.

The word “science” comes from the Latin word “scientia”, which means “knowledge”. Scientists study a wide variety of subjects. Some scientists search for clues to the origin of the universe and examine the structure of the cells. Other researchers investigate why we act the way we do.

Scientists use systematic methods of study to make observations and collect facts. Scientific study can be divided into three major groups: the natural, social, and technical sciences.

The boundaries between scientific fields have become less and less clear. All sciences are closely interconnected. Science has great influence on our lives. It provides the basis of modern technology.

EXERCISE 1. Read and translate the text

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

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

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

New words:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1) to satisfy | 5) contribute |
| 2) shelter | 6) iron |
| 3) steam engine | 7) nuclear power |
| 4) growth | 8) depend on |

EXERCISE 2 . Answer the questions to the text:

1. What is technology?
2. Is all technology based on science?
3. What modern technologies depend heavily on science?
4. When did industrial technology begin?
5. When was a steam engine invented?

EXERCISE 3. Give Russian equivalents to the English words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. easier | 9. aspects of people's lives |
| 2. on the earth | 10. the development of the car |
| 3. through the ages | 11. contributed much to modern technology |
| 4. speak of technology | 12. for example |
| 5. about 200 years ago | 13. from iron |
| 6. with the development of the steam engine | 14. for centuries |
| 7. the growth of factories | 15. the structure of the metal |
| 8. production of goods | |

EXERCISE . Find in the text English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. открытия | 13. паровой двигатель |
| 2. изобретения | 14. рост |
| 3. формировать наши взгляды | 15. массовое производство товаров |
| 4. о себе | 16. время досуга |
| 5. удовлетворять собственные нужды | 17. произвел революцию |
| 6. они должны были | 18. сделала большой вклад |
| 7. кров | 19. например |
| 8. на протяжении веков | 20. из железа |
| 9. инструменты | 21. в течении веков |
| 10. чтобы сделать | 22. очень сильно |
| 11. в настоящее время | 23. зависит |
| 12. тому назад | |

EXERCISE. Fill in the gaps with the missing words:

1. T... the ages, people have invented tools, machines, and materials to make work easier.
2. Science c... much to modern technology.
3. Some modern technologies d... on science.
4. During our l... time we watch TV.

EXERCISE. Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first word in each sentence is in italics.

1. interconnected, sciences, All, closely, are.
2. provides, Science, of, technology, modern, the, basis.
3. people, the, ages, Through, tools, invented, have, machines, materials, and.
4. influenced, aspects, people's, of, different, Industrial, technology, lives.
5. our, time, Radio, television, and, leisure, changed.

EXERCISE . Fill in the blanks with the proper conjunctions.

1. I am happy, ... I have bought a computer.
2. ... the theory has been tested experimentally, it becomes a part of scientific knowledge.
3. ... scientific knowledge has grown and become more complicated, many new fields of science have appeared.
4. It is known, ... the telephone revolutionized communication.
5. ... people speak of modern technology, they generally mean industrial technology.

EXERCISE 4. Retell the summary of the text

Nowadays, when people speak of technology, they generally mean industrial technology. Industrial technology began about 200 years ago with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories, and the mass production of goods

Radio and television changed their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication. Science attempts to explain how and why things happen.

Technology makes things happen. some modern technologies, such as nuclear power production and space travel, depend heavily on science.

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