

Саратовский государственный университет им. Н. Г. Чернышевского

STEPPING STONES TO ENGLISH

*Учебное пособие
для студентов неязыковых специальностей*

Саратов
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Цель пособия состоит в обучении английскому языку как средству общения, а также в организации контроля знаний и навыков, приобретённых в результате аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов.

Для студентов университета, изучающих английский язык на уровнях А1 – А 2+ в соответствии с «Общеввропейской шкалой уровней владения иностранными языками», а также может быть использовано в учебном процессе для студентов неязыковых специальностей заочной и дневной формы обучения.

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Учебное издание

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STEPPING STONES TO ENGLISH

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*105-летию
Саратовского государственного университета
имени Н. Г. Чернышевского
посвящается*

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие «Stepping Stones to English» предназначено для студентов заочного отделения по естественно-научным и гуманитарным направлениям как начинающих изучать английский язык (Программа А настоящего пособия), так и продолжающих изучение английского языка на базе приобретённых ранее знаний по предмету (Программа В). Цель пособия состоит в обучении английскому языку как средству общения, а также в организации контроля знаний и навыков, приобретённых в результате аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов. Предложенная структура пособия позволяет использовать его в учебном процессе и для студентов дневной формы обучения.

Пособие рассчитано на два семестра, каждый из которых представляет собой двенадцатинедельный курс обучения. Каждая неделя посвящена определённой теме и состоит из двух частей. Цель первой части заключается в работе с предложенным устным или письменным текстом, что позволяет развивать такие виды речевой деятельности, как АУДИРОВАНИЕ и ЧТЕНИЕ. Цель второй – формулирование устного или письменного сообщения на основе прослушанного или прочитанного текста. Упражнения второй части ориентированы на усвоение наиболее употребляемой лексики в рамках заявленной темы. Такая структура пособия позволяет студенту самостоятельно работать с предложенным материалом пособия, а преподавателю – оценивать успех в обуче-

нии каждого студента индивидуально за счёт творческой направленности заданий в разделах ПИСЬМО и ГОВОРЕНИЕ. Повторяемость структуры и логики заданий дает возможность студентам в короткие сроки освоить порядок работы с учебным материалом.

Набор заданий для нечётных недель состоит из следующих компонентов:

- аудирование (для этого обучаемым надо пройти по предлагаемой ссылке на размещенный в сети Интернет аудиофайл или видеофрагмент);

- комплекс заданий по проверке понимания информации в этом файле и письменных заданий на усвоение новых слов и грамматических конструкций по заданной теме.

Задания для чётных недель включают в себя чтение адаптированного текста с последующим выполнением заданий на понимание значений слов из контекста, построение предложений, выработку умения задавать вопросы, отвечать на них и строить монолог на заданную тему.

Содержание учебного пособия соответствует содержанию дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» 1-го и 2-го семестров обучения студентов неязыковых специальностей как заочного, так и очного отделений Саратовского государственного университета.

ПРОГРАММА А

1-й семестр

Неделя 1

Тема: Я И МОЯ СЕМЬЯ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/elementary-podcasts/series-01-episode-07> на аудио «Series 01 Episode 07 Section 1 – Conversations in English» (время звучания 00.20–02.32).

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

a family party – семейное торжество

mum – мама

dad – папа

dad's fiftieth birthday – пятидесятилетие отца

to move down – переезжать

an older sister – старшая сестра

two younger brothers – два младших брата

to be three years older – быть на три года старше

to be at university – учиться в университете

to be at school – учиться в школе

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Series 01 Episode 07 Section 1 – Conversations in English».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: Ravi has got a big /small party this weekend.

- 1) Ravi's mum/dad has organised a surprise party.
- 2) Ravi's big/small sister is still in Manchester.
- 3) Ravi has got one older/younger sister and two younger sisters/brothers.
- 4) Asha's 3/4 years older than Ravi.
- 5) Deepak is at university in Bristol/Manchester.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. d)

1. What does Ravi celebrate?	a) Ravi's big sister is in Manchester.
2. Where do Ravi's parents live?	b) They live in Bristol.
3. Where does Asha live?	c) She's 3 years older than Ravi.
4. Does Ravi have more sisters or brothers?	d) <i>He has got a big family party this weekend.</i>
5. What does Ravi's brother do?	e) She's 50.
6. Is Asha older or younger than Ravi?	f) Ravi has got one older sister and two younger brothers.
	g) They live in Brighton.
	h) Deepak is at university in Bristol.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *They ... there a couple of years ago. – They moved down there a couple of years ago.*

- 1) She has got an...sister.
- 2) John has two ...brothers.
- 3) It was lovely to see your ... and ... at the school concert last night.
- 4) Are you going to Ellen's family... next week?
- 5) It's her 21st ...next week.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

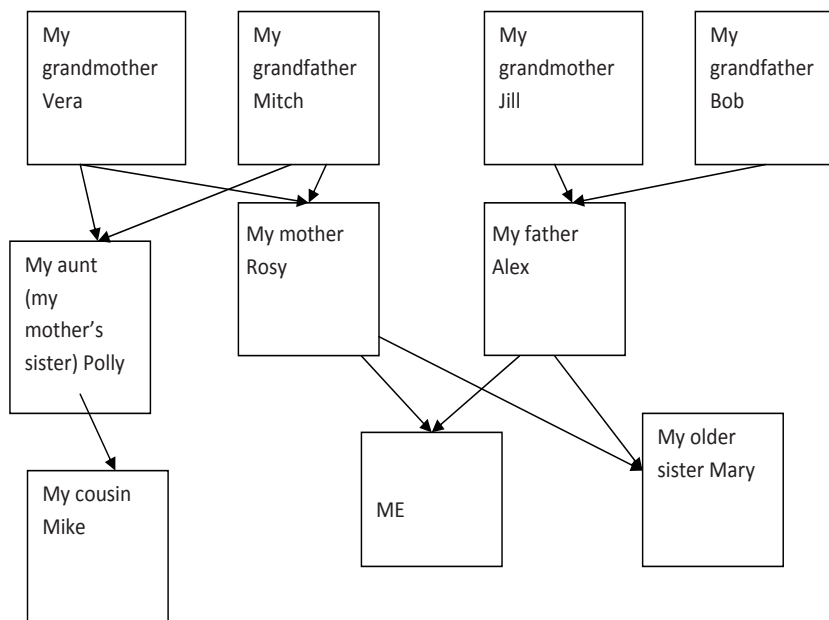
- 1) Is Ravi the only child?

- 2) Who is Vikram?
- 3) Where is Ravi going to this weekend?
- 4) How old is Asha?
- 5) What does Deepak do?

ПИСЬМО

1. Заполните генеалогическое древо своей семьи. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Образец:



2. Напишите краткую характеристику своих родных по образцу (имя, дата рождения, возраст, профессия, увлечения).

Образец:

My mother's name is... She was born on the ...(date) of ... (month) in ... (year). So she is ... years old. She is ... (job). She likes ... (hobby).

Неделя 2

Тема: СЕМЕЙНЫЕ ТРАДИЦИИ, УКЛАД ЖИЗНИ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- a remarkable day – замечательный день
- to give presents – дарить подарки
- to hold one's birthday party – устраивать вечеринку по случаю дня рождения
- to invite friends to the party – приглашать друзей на вечеринку
- to lay the table together – вместе накрывать на стол
- to congratulate – поздравлять
- to have an abundant dinner – устраивать прекрасный ужин
- to blow out the candles – задувать свечи
- to be tired – уставать

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

I was born on the 22nd of March. Birthday is a very remarkable day for me. It is spring and the weather is fine. In the morning my parents come to my room to wake me singing “Happy Birthday, dear Andy”. They give me the presents. I like to get them very much.

Most people hold their birthday party on their birthdays. Usually, we hold my birthday party on Sunday next to the 22nd of March. Once or twice we went for a picnic on that day, but usually we celebrate it at home. We invite my friends and relatives to the party.

I get up early in the morning on that day. My father and I go shopping to the district marketplace and supermarkets. We buy everything we need for the party. My mother stays at home to clean the flat and bake a pie and cakes. Then we lay the table together, put on evening suits and wait for the guests. At about four o'clock my relatives and friends come to congratulate me and I am glad to see them. They bring a bunch of roses for my mother and books, sweets and records for me. I thank my friends for coming and the presents. My aunts usually buy some clothes for me as a birthday present. We have an abundant dinner on this day.

Mother brings the birthday cake and I blow out the candles. We dance and sing songs, make jokes and play games. When everybody is tired, we just lie on the floor and tell stories or just listen to the music in my room. I enjoy my birthday party and my friends like this day too.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://www.native-english.ru/topics/my-birthday>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. <i>get</i>	a) надевать
2. relatives	b) букет роз
3. put on	c) рассказывать истории
4. a bunch of roses	d) шутить
5. to make jokes	e) <i>получать</i>
6. to tell stories	f) родственники
	g) подарки

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *I was ... on the 22nd of March. – I was **born** on the 22nd of March.*

- 1) Veterans Day is a truly ... day.
- 2) Her family ... me to stay with them for a few weeks.
- 3) I was just ... Ceri on winning her race.
- 4) After dinner she ... the candles.
- 5) Most people ... their birthday party on their birthdays.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. <i>birthday</i>	a) a day when a person was born
2. to invite	b) people who have been invited
3. guests	c) things you give someone on special occasion
4. presents	d) people you like very much and like to spend time with
5. friends	e) to get pleasure from something
6. to enjoy	f) to ask someone to come to the party
	g) the main meal of the day

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What is birthday for the main character?
- 2) What do Andy's parents do in the morning on that day?
- 3) Where and when do they usually celebrate Andy's birthday?
- 4) How does Andy spend his birthday?
- 5) Why does Andy enjoy his birthday party?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Составьте свой список желаний из пяти предметов. Объясните, почему хотите получить в подарок на день рождения именно их.

Обратите внимание на следующие слова и выражения, которые Вы можете использовать в своём рассказе:

firstly – во-первых

secondly – во-вторых

thirdly – в-третьих

most of all – больше всего

because – потому что

so – поэтому

then – потом

it can be useful for my work (study, entertainment) – это может мне пригодиться для работы (учёбы, развлечения).

Образец:

I like to get presents. I enjoy surprises but of course I have my wish list. First of all I want to receive a new smart phone Nokia Lumia 2010, because it has a good camera. So I could make great photos.

Неделя 3

Тема: ДОСУГ И РАЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ В СЕМЬЕ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/big-city-small-world/series-2-episode-12-something-common> на аудио «Series 2 Episode 12 - Something In Common» (время звучания 00.27–05.00).

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- to take out on a date – приглашать на свидание
to take to a football match – взять на футбольный матч
boring – скучный
to have a good time – хорошо проводить время
to give another chance – дать еще один шанс
to go out with – выходить в свет (кафе, кино, ресторан)
to come out (about a film) – выходить о фильме
to have something in common – иметь что-то общее

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Series 2 Episode 12 – Something In Common».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: Well, he took me out on a holiday/date last night.

- 1) Carlos asked me to go back/out with him.
- 2) Where did he take/send you? To a film/football match!!!
Did Sarah have a bad/good time?
- 3) Olivia has seen there's a great new film coming out this week-end/night.
- 4) Fadi's playing tennis/football with Harry.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. d)

1. That's the second time you've been out together, isn't it?	a) To a football match.
2. Where did Carlos take Sarah?	b) Yes, he does.
3. Why did Carlos take Sarah there?	c) Yes, he is.
4. Did Sarah have a good time?	d) Yes – and it'll be the last!
5. Does Carlos love cinema?	e) Sarah doesn't know – the stupid thing is, Carlos doesn't like football either!
6. Is Fadi free on Saturday night?	f) It was terrible.
	g) It was awful.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *I hope Carlos isn't ... in today. – I hope Carlos isn't coming in today.*

1) The film was so ... I fell asleep.
2) I didn't think Larry and Patricia had anything ..., but they talked all evening.

- 3) Did you have a ... time?
- 4) Jean used to ... with my brother.
- 5) Are you planning to ... me to a football match?

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Where did Carlos ask Sarah to go with him?
- 2) Does Sarah like football?
- 3) Who decided to take Sarah to a football match?
- 4) Does Sarah love cinema?
- 5) Did Carlos ask Sarah to go out again?

ПИСЬМО

1. Перейдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.british-council.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/invitation> и прочитайте электронное письмо.

2. Выполните задания «Check your understanding: multiple choice» (нужно выбрать правильный вариант) и «Check your writing: error correction – punctuation» (нужно исправить пунктуационные ошибки).

3. Напишите электронное письмо своему другу с приглашением провести вместе свободное время.

Используйте слова и выражения:

Hi (name)

I wonder if you're doing anything tomorrow.

invite

spend time

are also coming

meet

at ... o'clock

Неделя 4

Тема: ПРАЗДНИКИ В РОССИИ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- favorite holiday –любимый праздник
winter holidays –зимние каникулы
to prepare beforehand – готовиться заранее
a New Year’s Tree – новогодняя елка
to decorate – украшать
to say best wishes for the New Year –говорить наилучшие пожелания по случаю Нового года
a pleasant moment –приятный момент
to get presents –получать подарки
to make jokes – шутить

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

There are many holidays in Russia. They are New Year’s Day, Christmas and others. I’d like to tell you about my favorite holiday – New Year’s Day. The weather is usually fine and cool and there is a lot of snow everywhere. Children don’t go to school because of winter holidays.

Our family prepare for this holiday beforehand. My father buys and brings a beautiful New Year’s Tree. I like to decorate the Tree with toys, little colored lights, sweets and stars. My mother and grandmother prepare our holiday dinner. I make a cake. We like to meet the New Year at home with our relatives. At 12 o’clock we sit at the table and say best wishes for the New Year. The New Year is always connected with our new plans and dreams. It is a pleasant moment to get presents on New Year’s Day. At night we watch TV, dance, make jokes and have a walk with my friends.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://www.native-english.ru/topics/how-do-we-celebrate-new-year-in-russia>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. favorite	a) украшать
2. winter holidays	b) получать подарки
3. to decorate	c) зимние каникулы
4. a New Year's Tree	d) готовиться
5. a pleasant moment	e) любимый
6. to get presents	f) новогодняя елка
	g) приятный момент

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *There are many ... in our country. – There are many holidays in our country.*

- 1) What's your ... holiday?
- 2) They ... the wedding car with ribbons and flowers.
- 3) It was a ...moment to sit at the table and say ... for the New Year.
- 4) Jane ... a wonderful birthday present.
- 5) While talking he ... jokes.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. holiday	a) a time of rest from work, school
2. favorite	b) to have special things for the holiday
3. to decorate	c) to say funny things
4. pleasant	d) a New Year's Tree
5. to make jokes	e) something that you like more than other things of the same kind
6. to get presents	f) to make something look more attractive by putting something pretty on it
	g) enjoyable and making you feel happy

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Which holidays are celebrated in Russia?
- 2) Why is New Year's Day favorite to the speaker?
- 3) How do the speaker and his/her family prepare for this holiday?
- 4) What is a pleasant moment for him/her?

5) How do the speaker and his/her family spend time on New Year's Day?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Расскажите о пяти вещах, которые ассоциируются у Вас с Новым годом. Объясните почему.

Используйте слова и выражения, приведённые ниже:

first thing – первая вещь

second thing – вторая вещь

third thing – третья вещь

forth thing – четвёртая вещь

fifth thing – пятая вещь

because – потому что

so – поэтому

then – потом

also – также

Образец:

Things I associate with the New Year are:

1) *My family*

2) *New Year's Tree*

3) *Santa Claus*

4) *Tangerines*

5) *Miracles*

I think first thing I associate with New Year's Day is my family, because since childhood I like to meet the New Year at home with our relatives. At 12 o'clock we sit at the table and say best wishes for the New Year.

Неделя 5

Тема: ПРАЗДНИКИ ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/elementary-podcasts/series-01-episode-08> на аудио «Series 01 Episode 08 Section 4 – Our person in» (время звучания 09.22–11.12).

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

huge fish tanks – огромные аквариумы

to appear – появляться

to be full of – быть полным

carp – карп

to find this tradition a little strange – считать эту традицию немного странной

to be eaten – быть съеденным

alive – живой

to taste – иметь вкус

to arrive (about Christmas Eve) – наступать о кануне рождества

generous – щедрый

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Series 01 Episode 08 Section 4 – Our person in».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: Bill Steadman is our man in Prague/London.

1) When the huge fish tanks appear outside supermarkets here in Prague you know that it must be almost Christmas/Easter.

2) The tanks are full of salmon/carp – the fish traditionally eaten at Christmas here in the Czech Republic and in other central European countries.

3) Carp isn't usually eaten in Britain/ the Czech Republic.

4) People usually buy the fish from tanks outside supermarkets and take them home alive/dead and put them in the bath.

5) When Christmas Eve arrives you'll find it very difficult/easy to explain to your children why their pet has suddenly disappeared.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. d)

1. When does it usually happen?	a) They buy fish from tanks outside supermarkets.
2. What do people eat?	b) Yes, they do.
3. Where do they take fish for holiday?	c) They keep it in the bath.

4. What fish are the tanks full of?	d) <i>It usually happens on Christmas Eve.</i>
5. Do people buy fish alive?	e) They eat carps.
6. Where do they keep fish after buying?	f) The tanks are full of carps.
	g) They keep it in tanks.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *The tanks are ...of carp. – The tanks are **full** of carp.*

- 1) The huge...appear outside supermarkets in Prague at Christmas.
- 2) I ... this strange that tourists almost never visit this village.
- 3) She's ... and well and living in New Zealand.
- 4) It was most ... of you to lend me the money.
- 5) What does pumpkin ... like?

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What kind of fish are the tanks full of at Christmas in the Czech Republic?
- 2) What is really strange about the Czech habit of eating carp at Christmas?
- 3) What makes the carp taste better when it is eaten on Christmas Eve?
- 4) How did a friend of Bill explain to her son when he asked why they were keeping the carp in the bath?
- 5) What is one golden rule about the carp?

ПИСЬМО

1. Поздравьте своего друга с Новым годом. Составьте своё поздравление из следующих фраз, так чтобы получилось стихотворение.

*Happy New Year,
I wish you to be
dear friend!
May your way is lit
I wish you to be*

*Meet in New Year
healthy and wealthy.
only joy and fun.
by the sun.*

Неделя 6

Тема: ДОМ, ЖИЛИЩНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

a flat – квартира
expensive – дорогой
gardening – садоводство
enormous – огромный
a dining-room – столовая
a kitchen – кухня
to pay for – платить
homeowners – домовладельцы
to start a family – завести семью
upstairs – верхний этаж, наверху

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

There are 22 million homes in Britain – big homes and small homes, old cottages and new buildings, houses and flats. (Americans say ‘apartment’ but British people say ‘flat’). Many British people love old houses and these are often more expensive than modern ones. They also love gardening and you will see gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country. Some are very small with just one tree and a few flowers. Others are enormous with plenty of flowers and enough vegetables and fruit trees. Two third of the families in Britain own their houses. Millions of these houses are the same with two or three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, a dining-room and a kitchen downstairs. To pay for their house, homeowners borrow money from a ‘building society’ and pay back a little every month. There are many different kinds of homes in Britain, but there are not enough! It is often

very difficult for young people to find a home when they want to start a family. British homes are usually smaller than American homes. But like in America, in Britain the older generation of the family and their married children do not usually live together.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://www.native-english.ru/topics/british-homes>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. a flat	a) садоводство
2. expensive	b) ванная
3. gardening	c) внизу
4. a bathroom	d) поколение
5. downstairs	e) квартира
6. generation	f) дорогой
	g) спальня

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: There are 22 million ...in Britain. – There are 22 million homes in Britain.

- 1) They have a ... in Crouch End.
- 2) Many people in Britain are fond of ... and you will see gardens everywhere you go: in towns, villages and out in the country.
- 3) Can you help me carry these dishes into the ... downstairs?
- 4) We all ... our mistakes in some way at some time.
- 5) Big houses are ... to maintain.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. home	a) a place where you live
2. expensive	b) on an upper floor in a building
3. gardening	c) a room where there is a bath
4. upstairs	d) a room where you usually eat
5. to borrow	e) costing a lot of money
6. bathroom	f) working in a garden, making plants grow
	g) to use money that you must give back later

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) How many homes are there in Britain?
- 2) What do British people love about their houses?
- 3) What facilities do British houses usually have?
- 4) What shall British families do to pay for their houses?
- 5) What kind of houses do Americans have?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Заполните план дома (подпишите названия комнат и мебели).

Используйте следующие слова:

flat, apartment – квартира

floor – этаж

staircase – лестница

hall – прихожая

living room (sitting room) – гостиная

kitchen – кухня

bedroom – спальня

window – окно

door – дверь

sofa – диван

bed – кровать

table – стол

desk – письменный стол

wardrobe – шкаф

chair – стул

armchair – кресло

bookcase – книжный шкаф

shelf (shelves) – полка (полки)

carpet – ковёр

cupboard – посудный шкаф

Образец:

This house has two floors. There is a living room, a kitchen, a bath-room and a toilet on the first floor.



2. Расскажите о своём доме (квартире).

Неделя 7

Тема: ЕДА

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/ordering-food-cafe> на аудио «Ordering food in a cafe».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

a cake – пирожное, кекс, торт

a drink – напиток

an apple juice – яблочный сок

How much is that? – Сколько это будет стоить?

Here you are. – Вот, пожалуйста. Вот то, что Вы просили.
change – сдача
next – следующий

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Ordering food in a cafe».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: *Andi chooses a double cheese burger/ a double ham-burger for the main course.*

- 1) Cafe worker asks: “Anything also/else?”
- 2) For dessert Andi chooses banana/strawberry cake.
- 3) Andi will drink an orange/apple juice.
- 4) Andi's table number is thirty/three.
- 5) Andi's lunch costs £18,37/£8, 37.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1.d)

1. <i>What would you like?</i>	a) Table ...
2. A cheese burger or double cheese burger?	b) Yes, a cake, please.
3. Anything else?	c) That's £..., please.
4. Would you like a drink?	d) <i>Can I have a burger, please?</i>
5. What's your table number?	e) Double cheese burger please.
6. How much is that?	f) Yes, can I have an apple juice, please?
	g) No, thank you.
	h) Yeah, I'd like some banana cake.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста.

Образец: *What ... you like? – What would you like?*

- 1) ... I have a burger, please?
- 2) Double cheese burger
- 3) I'd ... some banana cake.
- 4) What's your table ...?
- 5) How ... is that?

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What does Andi decide to have for lunch?
- 2) Does he buy a banana cake?
- 3) He doesn't want to drink, does he?
- 4) How much does he pay for his lunch?
- 5) Does he receive change from the cafe worker?

ПИСЬМО

1. Внимательно прочитайте меню ресторана. Напишите своё меню и составьте диалог между посетителем и официантом по образцу.

'Happy place'
Menu

Starter:
Crab and Shrimp Salad
Russian Salad
Spring Salad
Greek Salad

Main Course:
Chicken with vegetables
Beefsteak with potatoes
Salmon with rice

Dessert:
Pie (apple, cherry, plum, peach)
Cake 'Fantasy' (cream and fruit)
Cake 'Africa' (chocolate)

Drink:
Soft:
Black tea
Green tea
Coffee
Juice
Alcohol:
Red wine

Образец: *Waiter (W), Client (C).*

W: Good morning! Are you ready to order?

C: Hello! Yes, I am.

W: Would you like a starter?
C: Yes, please. I'd like 'Crab and Shrimp Salad'
W: What would you like for the main course?
C: What can you recommend?
W: Salmon with rice – it's our speciality.
C: Ok. I'd like to try this dish.
W: Would you like to order drinks?
C: I think I'll choose some soft drink. I'd like a glass of fresh juice!
W: Orange or apple juice?
C: A glass of orange juice, please!
W: Would you like to order some dessert?
C: Yes, please! I'd like a piece of cherry pie.

Неделя 8

Тема: РОДНОЙ ГОРОД

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

a map – карта
a bank – зд. берег
to occupy – занимать (пространство, время)
a mountain – гора
a district – район
populous – густонаселённый
a population loss – убыль населения
density – плотность (населения)
nationality – национальность, народ, нация

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Saratov is a major city and is the administrative centre of the Saratov Region. To find the city on the map you should look in the south-western European part of Russia on the right bank of the Volga River. The city stretches along the Volga for 50 km and occupies a territory of 377.93 square km between three mountains: Sokolovaya, Lysaya, and Altynnaya.

The city is divided into six districts: Leninskiy, Zavodskoy, Oktyabrskiy, Kirovskiy, Volzhskiy, and Frunzenskiy. Leninskiy is the largest district while Frunzenskiy is the smallest but most populous, due to its very high density.

As for the name Saratov, the strongest theory suggests that it was derived from the Tatar words «Sary Tau», meaning «yellow mountain».

With a population of 878,900, Saratov is the fifteenth largest city in Russia. In 1991 it was home to more than 900,000 people, but Saratov has had a slight population loss. Saratov is a multinational city; the people who live here are a mixture of Russian, Tatar, Ukrainian, Bashkir, German, Caucasian and other nationalities.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://www.saratov-russia.net/geography.php>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. major	a) смотреть, видеть
2. to look	b) теория
3. to stretch	c) незначительный
4. divided	d) расположенный
5. theory	e) <i>главный, крупный</i>
6. slight	f) разделённый
	g) растягиваться
	h) понимать

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста.

*Образец: The city is ... into six districts. – The city is **divided** into six districts.*

1) Saratov is a major city and is the ... centre of the Saratov Region.

2) The city stretches along the Volga for 50 km and occupies a territory of 377.93 square km between three ...: Sokolovaya, Lysaya, and Altynnaya.

3) Frunzenskiy is the smallest but most populous, ... to its very high density.

4) With a population of 878,900, Saratov is the fifteenth ... city in Russia.

5) Saratov is a ... city; the people who live here are a mixture of Russian, Tatar, Ukrainian, Bashkir, German, Caucasian and other nationalities.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. h)

1. a map	a) big
2. right	b) having a large population
3. a territory	c) small
4. populous	d) an area of land
5. people	e) opposite to left
6. slight	f) very popular
	g) human beings
	h) a representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) How can you find Saratov on the map?
- 2) How big is Saratov?
- 3) What is the meaning of its name?
- 4) Which one of Saratov districts is the biggest?
- 5) Why is Saratov called a multinational city?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Напишите письмо своему другу с рассказом о своём родном городе.

Образец:

(Найдите в сети Интернет или в справочной литературе информацию и заполните пропуски в предложениях).

Dear friend,

It was interesting to read about your home town. I hope I'll visit it someday and see everything with my own eyes.

You asked me to tell you about the city I live in. So Volgograd was founded in Volgograd is situated on the ... bank of the Volga. It oc-

cupies Its population is There are ... districts in the city. My favorite sight of Volgograd is Mamaev Kurgan. I think the worst problem of the city is traffic jams.

Write back soon!

Yours ...

2. Расскажите о том, как провести хорошо день в Саратове. Используйте план, приведённый ниже, а также фразы, которые помогут Вам логично выстроить свой рассказ.

1) Write what you are going to do:

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening (at night)

2) How are you going to get around (by bus, car, on foot)?

3) Where are you going to have breakfast (lunch, dinner)?

4) What places are you going to visit (museums, cinemas, shops, markets)?

5) What is going to make the day really special?

Use the phrases:

I'm starting the day...

I'm going to...

Then I'm...

In the afternoon I'm planning to...

Неделя 9

Тема: ПОКУПКИ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/shopping-clothes> на аудио «Shopping for clothes».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

in other colours – другие цвета (рубашки, юбки)

size – размер

small, medium, large – маленький, средний, большой

to try something on – померить (одежду)
 changing rooms – примерочные
 to pay by credit card – оплатить кредитной картой
 cash – наличные
 change – сдача
 a receipt – чек

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Shopping for clothes».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: *Yes, have you got this T-shirt/skirt in other colours?*

- 1) We've got it in white, black, red and turtle/purple.
- 2) What size/mice do you want?
- 3) Can I try it on/up?
- 4) Customer pays with cash/crash.
- 5) She gets her change and recent/receipt.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. f)

1. Have you got this T-shirt in other colours?	a) Extra large, please.
2. What size do you want?	b) Yes, of course.
3. And in purple?	c) Yes, I'll take it.
4. Can I try it on?	d) No purple for you.
5. Is it OK?	e) Cash please.
6. Would you like to pay by credit card or with cash?	f) <i>We've got it in white, black, red and purple.</i>
	g) No, just black and red.
	h) Medium.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста.

Образец: *Have you got this T-shirt in other ...? – Have you got this T-shirt in other **colours**?*

- 1) What ... do you want?

- 2) OK, in ... we've got black and red.
- 3) No, ... black and red.
- 4) The changing ... are over there.
- 5) Here's your

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Does she want to buy a purple T-shirt?
- 2) She finally buys a black one, doesn't she?
- 3) Can she try it on before buying?
- 4) How much money does she give to the shop assistant?
- 5) What does the shop assistant give her after this?

ПИСЬМО

1. Напишите список покупок, которые Вы совершили за неделю или собираетесь сделать.

Shopping List

meat, fish, poultry _____ _____ _____ _____	dairy _____ _____ _____	bread pasta and cereal _____ _____ _____
drinks and snacks _____ _____ _____ _____	frozen food _____ _____ _____	fruit and vegetables _____ _____ _____
house and cleaning _____ _____ _____ _____		

Неделя 10
Тема: ЗДОРОВЬЕ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- an illness – болезнь
- to examine – осматривать, обследовать
- an ache (headache, stomach ache) – боль (затяжная, например, головная боль, боли в животе)
- a sore throat – боль в горле, фарингит, ангина
- a cold – простуда, насморк
- a pain – боль
- lungs – легкие
- a matter – причина
- a medicine – лекарство
- a prescription – рецепт (врача)
- an ambulance – скорая помощь, карета скорой помощи

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

When we are ill, we call a doctor, and he examines us and diagnoses the illness. When we have a headache, a stomach ache, a sore throat, a cold, or a pain in some parts of the body, we call a doctor. He takes our temperature and our pulse. He examines our heart, our lungs, our stomach or the part where we have pain, and tells us what the matter is with us. The doctor prescribes medicine, and gives us a prescription, which we take to the chemist's, who makes up the medicine.

If you follow the doctor's orders, you get better; if you disobey the doctor, you may get worse, and even die. We must obey the doctor, if we want to get better. If we have a temperature, we must stay in bed and take the medicine he prescribes. If we cannot get better at home we must go to hospital.

If we are too ill to walk, we go to hospital in the ambulance. After our illness we can go to a sanatorium until we are strong again.

When we have toothache, we go to the dentist's. He examines our teeth, finds the tooth which hurts us, stops or extracts it.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://www.native-english.ru/topics/health>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. h)

1. to examine	a) химикат
2. ill	b) сердце
3. a pulse	с) аптекарь
4. a heart	d) противный
5. to prescribe	e) больной
6. a chemist	f) предписывать
	g) пульс
	h) осматривать, обследовать

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста.

Образец: *When we are ill, we call a – When we are ill, we call a doctor.*

- 1) The doctor can ... the illness.
- 2) When the doctor is examining us, he takes our ... and our
- 3) The ... makes up the medicine.
- 4) If you don't listen to your doctor, you can
- 5) People, who are very sick, are in the

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. c)

1. to diagnose	a) a doctor for your teeth
2. a headache	b) a doctor's assistant
3. a medicine	c) to identify the illness
4. an ambulance	d) a place where a person can recover after the illness
5. a sanatorium	e) a drug to treat the illness
6. a dentist	f) a car that takes people to the hospital
	g) a pain in the head
	h) no balance

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) When do you call a doctor?

- 2) What does the doctor do to help us?
- 3) When will you need to go to the hospital?
- 4) What can you do to recover after your illness?
- 5) Why may you need to go to the dentist's?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Соедините симптом и лечение по образцу: *If you have a headache you should take some painkillers 1. c)*

Symptom	Treatment
1. <i>You have a headache</i>	a) You should drink hot tea with lemon.
2. You caught a cold	b) You should go to bed early and rest.
3. You have a high temperature (a fever)	c) <i>You should take some painkillers.</i>
4. You have insomnia	d) You should take some antipyretic.
5. You have a cough	e) You should take some antibiotics.
6. You have a sore throat	f) You should have an X-ray.
7. Your back hurts	g) You should go for a walk before sleep and shouldn't drink tea and coffee in the evening.

2. Проговорите вслух и выучите полученные предложения.

Неделя 11

Тема: СПОРТ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/interview-swimmer> на аудио «Interview with a swimmer».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to get up at ... – вставать в ... (5 утра)

a pool – бассейн

to swim – плавать

early – рано

a science – наука

to have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner – завтракать/ обедать/ ужинать

a gym – гимнастический зал, спортзал

a busy day – загруженный, занятой день

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Interview with a swimmer».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: *Can you tell me about a typical/traditional day in your life for the school magazine?*

1) I get up very late/early.

2) I get up every day at 5 o'clock and go to the pool/school.

3) At 8 o'clock I have a shower, I get stressed/dressed and I have breakfast.

4) Sometimes I meet my friends at a café/competition.

5) I have dinner at 7 o'clock/“17th club”.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. b)

1. <i>Can you tell me about a typical day in your life for the school magazine?</i>	a) Sometimes I go to the gym and sometimes I meet my friends at a café.
2. What time do you get up?	b) <i>Yeah, sure.</i>
3. What do you do after breakfast?	c) At 7 o'clock.
4. When do you have lunch?	d) At 11 o'clock I go to university.
5. What do you do after classes?	e) At 9 o'clock.
6. What time do you have dinner?	f) I get up every day at 5 o'clock and go to the pool.
	g) I go to the pool, of course.
	h) At about two o'clock at the university.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста.

Образец: *Can you tell me about a typical day in your life for the school ...? – Can you tell me about a typical day in your life for the school magazine?*

- 1) Oh, I get up very
- 2) I get up ... day at 5 o'clock and go to the pool.
- 3) I ... dressed and I have breakfast.
- 4) What do you do ... breakfast?
- 5) I have classes ... 11 o'clock ... 4 o'clock.

7. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) What kind of breakfast does he have?
- 2) Is he a student?
- 3) Where does he usually have breakfast, lunch and dinner?
- 4) When does he go swimming?
- 5) Who surfs the Internet before bed?

ПИСЬМО

1. С помощью следующих слов и словосочетаний напишите по образцу о следующих видах спорта:

1. Ice hockey
2. Swimming
3. Skiing

ice rink – каток

ice skates – коньки

hockey stick – клюшка

puck – шайба

goalposts – ворота

net – сетка

swimming cap – шапочка для плавания

swimming suit – плавательный костюм

swimming pool – плавательный бассейн

goggles – защитные очки

skies – лыжи

helmet – шлем

gloves – перчатки

piste – лыжня
ski pole – лыжная палка
fast – быстрый
strong – сильный
fit – находящийся в хорошей форме
agile – проворный
dangerous – опасный
exciting – волнующий
aggressive – агрессивный
popular – популярный
boring – скучный

Образец:

You can play football on the pitch. If you want to play football, you need a ball, a goal, shorts, a T-shirt, trainers. If you want to be good at this sport you should be fast, strong, agile. I think football is an exciting and sometimes aggressive game.

Неделя 12

Тема: ЗДОРОВЫЙ ОБРАЗ ЖИЗНИ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

tired – уставший
to go to bed – ложиться спать
fall asleep – засыпать
research – исследование
disorder – нарушение
sleep deprivation – потеря сна, недостаточное количество сна
to cause problems – вызывать проблемы

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Teenagers need more sleep than their parents. According to sleep experts, people aged between 10 and 17 need to sleep between 8.5 and 9.25 hours each night. Are you tired at the moment? What time did you go to bed last night? Have you ever fallen asleep in a class?

Recent research shows that 25% of the UK population suffer from some sort of sleep disorder and two-thirds of British children may be sleep deprived. Research in Scotland has shown that teenagers are suffering from sleep deprivation which is causing problems with behaviour, concentration and learning. To get 9 hours sleep, a teenager needs to go to bed at about 10 p.m. during the school week. However, many young people watch TV till around midnight and then play computer games till late into the night. Teachers in Scotland now give lessons on the importance of sleep to their teenage pupils. The teachers want young people to understand that sleep is very important if you want to do well at school and enjoy your life.

If you have a sleep problem here is some advice from the sleep experts:

You shouldn't drink tea or coffee in the evenings.

You should go to bed at the same time every night, even at the weekend.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/uk-now/read-uk/sleep>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. d)

1. according to	a) одно и то же время
2. sleep disorder	b) важный
3. teenagers	c) самое время
4. importance	d) согласно
5. same time	e) подростки
6. weekend	f) нарушение сна
	g) важность, значимость
	h) выходные (суббота и воскресенье)

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста.

Образец: *Teenagers need ... sleep than their parents. – Teenagers need **more** sleep than their parents.*

1) People aged ... 10 and 17 need to sleep ... 8.5 and 9.25 hours each night.

2) Have you ... fallen asleep in a class?

3) Recent research shows that 25% of the UK population suffer ... some sort of sleep disorder.

4) A teenager needs to go to bed at about 10pm ... the school week.

5) Many young people play computer games ... late into the night.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. g)

1. a teenager	a) a person who knows a lot in some area
2. tired	b) twelve o'clock at night
3. to suffer	c) a night when you cannot sleep
4. a disorder	d) a director
5. midnight	e) to feel bad because of something
6. an expert	f) in need of sleep or rest
	g) a person aged between 13 and 19 years
	h) an illness when the normal functions are missing

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Who said that teenagers need more sleep than their parents?
- 2) What problems can be caused by sleep deprivation?
- 3) Why are not teenagers going to bed at 10 p.m.?
- 4) Why do teachers in Scotland give lessons on the importance of sleep to their teenage pupils?
- 5) What can you do if you have sleep problems?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Прочитайте следующие слова и словосочетания. Распределите их в две колонки – «Good habits» и «Bad habits»

- *Drink a lot of coffee;*
- Spend three hours a day playing computer games;
- Drink alcohol;
- Smoke;
- Eat a lot of fast food and junk food;
- Stay home and watch TV;
- Go to bed at 1-2 a.m.;
- *Go to the gym three times a week;*

- Jog in the park;
- Eat a lot of organic food;
- Like fruit and vegetables;
- Go to bed at 22 p.m.;
- Drink a lot of water every day;
- Spend weekends in the country;
- Learn new things to do.

Образец:

Good Habits	Bad Habits
Go to the gym three times a week	Drink a lot of coffee

2. Расскажите о своих полезных и вредных привычках.

ПРОГРАММА А

2-й семестр

Неделя 1

Тема: ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://www.esl-lab.com/textbooks/text-booksrd1.htm> на аудио «College Textbooks».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to save some money – сэкономить деньги

a beat-up book – потертая книга

It's up to you – решать тебе

I mean – я имею ввиду

to have to listen to one's advice – должен слушать чьего-либо совета

for sure – наверняка

to hold off on – воздержаться от

to change one's mind – поменять мнение

never mind – не бери в голову

a marital relations class – школьный курс «Семья»

to matter – иметь значение

gourmet – изысканный, гурманский

a close female friend – близкая подруга

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «College Textbooks».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: *Are you interested in buying some used/new books for school?*

1) I have a science book called, Today's World, and I'm buying/selling it for thirty dollars.

2) That's too/a little expensive for a beat-up book like that.

3) I wrote a lot of notes in the book that should/can help you with the class.

4) I have English/science writing textbook for fourteen dollars, a math book for twenty-three, and a novel for only seven bucks.

5) It's down/up to you.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: *1. c)*

1. <i>The man's science book is called</i>	a) She thinks that the book is in pretty bad condition.
2. The man is selling his science book, Today's World for	b) He has a friend who's taking the same class.
3. Why is the woman surprised by the price of the science book?	c) <i>Today's World</i>
4. Which book does the woman not buy?	d) \$30
5. The man's textbook on marriage is called, Finding the Perfect	e) Someone
6. Why does the man want to study cooking?	f) a math textbook
	g) a novel

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *I'll take the ... book and the novel. – I'll take the **English** book and the novel.*

1) Teachers are always changing their minds about

2) What does it ... to you anyway?

3) Well, they guarantee results, but ah, never

- 4) I ... , does it really matter?
- 5) You got it all

7. Прослушайте текст и укажите верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *The girl is interested in buying some used books.* (верно)

- 1) The boy sells a science book for forty dollars.
- 2) The boy has English writing textbook for thirty dollars.
- 3) The girl takes the Science book and the novel.
- 4) The boy hates cooking.
- 5) The boy has a friend who's into cooking.

ПИСЬМО

1. Распределите предметы для гуманитарного и естественно-научного направлений. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарём.)

the Humanities	Natural Sciences
Economics	Chemistry

Chemistry
Economics
 Literature
 Language
 Art
 IT

Maths
 Physics
 Geography
 Geology
 Law
 Philosophy

Psychology
Medicine

Physical education
Sociology

2. Напишите пять предложений о своём любимом предмете в школе, в вузе. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарём.)

Используйте слова и выражения:

I was interested in – я интересовался

I was keen on – я увлекался

I was fond of – я был в восторге от

I absolutely loved – я очень любил

I really liked – мне действительно нравилось

I couldn't stand – я терпеть не мог

I hated – я ненавидел

I didn't mind doing – я ничего не имел против

Образец:

When I studied at school I was interested in History. It was my favorite subject really and we had fantastic lessons. Our teacher was great – for me it usually does matter. I absolutely loved to learn something about the past, understand policy of different countries, get information about culture and that sort of things.

What I hated most of all at school was Maths. I was not good at this subject at all. Moreover I didn't understand how we could use it in our real life. Also I couldn't stand our teacher. The lessons were so boring!

Неделя 2

Тема: ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

course – курс, спецкурс

native – 1. родной, собственный; 2. коренной, отечественный, туземный, аборигенный

experienced – опытный

opening times – рабочее время

contact – контактные данные
 find us – Вы можете найти нас по адресу
 to learn – 1. узнать, узнавать, познать; 2. научиться, учить
 to study – 1. обучение; 2. учеба
 fun – развлечение, забава

3. Прочитайте текст на картинке. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

The LANLEY SCHOOL
of English

Do you need to learn English for work, study or fun?

3 courses

Speaking	Writing	Listening
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maximum 10 students - 30-hour course - Monday to Friday - native teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maximum 20 students - 10-hour course - Saturday only - experienced teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maximum 50 students - 50-hour course - every day of the week - experienced teachers
£125.00	£30.00	£95.00

Opening Times Monday-Friday 9am-8pm Saturday-Sunday 10am-5pm	Find us 122A Great Eastern Street Lanleygate London WA 5CB
Contact 02 0443 1566 enquires@lsofe.co.uk	www.lsofe.co.uk

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading-skills-practice/language-school>)

4. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. to learn English	a) только по субботам
2. native teacher	b) преподаватель английского
3. experienced teacher	c) преподаватель – носитель языка
4. saturday only	d) с понедельника по пятницу
5. school of English	e) изучать английский
6. monday to friday	f) школа английского языка
	g) опытный преподаватель

5. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: Do you need to ... English? – Do you need to learn English?

- 1) Next term we shall ... plants.
- 2) We go to the cinema about once a
- 3) Do you speak ... ?
- 4) They ... Russian at school.
- 5) Tim did a three-year ... in linguistics.

6. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. week	a) a period of seven days
2. course	b) a person studying at a university
3. school	c) the greatest amount
4. student	d) to hear something with thoughtful
5. teacher	e) an institution for education
6. maximum	f) a person who teaches in a school
	g) a series of lectures or lessons in a particularly subject

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Where is the school?
- 2) How many courses are there?
- 3) How much is the writing course?

- 4) How long is the listening course?
- 5) How many students are there in a speaking class?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Существуют четыре типа речевой деятельности и соответственно четыре навыка, которые позволяют нам общаться на английском языке – это чтение, аудирование, письмо и говорение. Распределите советы по улучшению этих навыков по соответствующим колонкам (некоторые пункты могут подходить в несколько колонок одновременно).

- listen to the radio
- learn common idioms
- watch English TV
- watch movies
- get an ESL (English as a second language) penpal
- write emails in English
- read what interests you
- talk to yourself in English
- record your own voice
- record vocabulary
- keep a diary/journal
- practice tongue twisters
- read something every day

Reading	Listening	Writing	Speaking
Learn common idioms	Listen to the radio Learn common idioms	Learn common idioms	Learn common idioms

2. Расскажите, что Вы должны сделать, чтобы улучшить свои навыки.

Образец: To be good at listening I need to listen to the English radio. To develop my reading skills I should read English books, magazines and Internet blogs.

Неделя 3

Тема: ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://www.esl-lab.com/school1/scholrd1.-htm> на аудио «College Life».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

major – специальность, квалификация; получать специальность

to graduate – заканчивать учебное заведение

to decide – решать

to start college – поступать в колледж

landing a job – находить работу

part-time job – работа по совместительству

to support – поддерживать, снабжать

to receive a four-year academic scholarship – получить стипендию на весь срок обучения

tuition – обучение, плата за обучение

working your way through school – работать и учиться в школе

campus – жилой корпус при учебном заведении

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «College Life».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: By the way, what's your major/minor anyway?

1) Well, what do you want to do once you graduate/finish?

2) I haven't decided yet/for sure.

3) Well, when I first went to/started college, I wanted to major in French.

- 4) I changed majors to/on computer science.
- 5) With the right experience/skills, landing a job in the computer industry shouldn't be difficult.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. d)

1. What is the man's major?	a) He works long hours.
2. What does the man want to do after he graduates?	b) computer science.
3. What does the woman major in?	c) at a restaurant.
4. How does the woman pay for college?	d) <i>Hotel management.</i>
5. Where does the man work part-time?	e) He'd like to work at a hotel.
6. What thing did the man not say about his job?	f) He works three times a week.
	g) She received a scholarship.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *I haven't had time to – I haven't had time to **relax**.*

- 1) So, do you have ... to support yourself through school?
- 2) Well, fortunately for me, I received a four-year
- 3) Academic scholarship pays for all of my ... and books.
- 4) Are you working your way ... school?
- 5) I work three times a week at a restaurant near

7. Прослушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *The boy's major is hotel management. (верно)*

- 1) The boy wants to be a cook after he graduates.
- 2) Now the girl majors in French.
- 3) The girl changed major to computer science.
- 4) Landing a job in the computer industry is difficult.
- 5) The boy is working his way through school.

ПИСЬМО

1. Существуют различные приёмы и техники, которые помогают лучше запоминать информацию. Когда Вы изучаете английский язык, одним из важнейших аспектов успеха является эффективное запоминание новых слов. Прочитайте приведённые советы, выберите несколько подходящих Вам и выучите их.

Here are some tips to help you remember vocabulary:

- 1) Keep an organised vocabulary notebook.
- 2) Look at the words again after 24 hours, after one week and after one month.
- 3) Read, read, read. The more times you ‘see’ a word the more easily you will remember it.
- 4) Use the new words. You need to use a new word about ten times before you remember it!
- 5) Do word puzzles and games like crosswords, anagrams and word searches.
- 6) Make word cards and take them with you. Read them on the bus or when you are waiting for your friends.
- 7) Learn words with a friend. It can be more fun and easier to learn with someone else.
- 8) Learn how to use a dictionary. What information is next to a word in the dictionary? Do you know the different types of dictionary?
- 9) Learn a few words but not too many. About eight new words a day is a good number.

(See more at: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/exams/grammar-and-vocabulary-exams/tips-remember-words#sthash.3Xw1T7zc.dpuf>)

2. Напишите советы другому человеку, как быстро запоминать новые слова и увеличивать свой словарный запас. Используйте следующие выражения:

- you can... – ты можешь
- you should... – тебе следует
- you ought to... – тебе следует
- why don't you try to... – почему бы тебе не попробовать...
- it's a good idea to... – хорошая идея...
- it would be useful to... – было бы полезно ...
- it will give good results if you... – это принесёт хорошие результаты, если ты...
- don't forget to ... – не забудь...

Образец: *You should keep an organized vocabulary notebook.*

Неделя 4

Тема: ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- for the future – в будущем, на будущее;
- rule – правило;
- to shout – кричать;
- to borrow – занять, брать, взять;
- to be off – зд. выключены;
- school work – школьные занятия;
- card – карта;
- mobile – мобильный.
- at one time – зд. за один раз

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

The Maine School LIBRARY
Reading for the future

OPENING HOURS		THURSDAY	09:00 - 17:00
MONDAY	09:00 - 17:00	FRIDAY	08:00 - 15:00
TUESDAY	09:00 - 17:00	SATURDAY	09:00 - 12:00
WEDNESDAY	09:00 - 20:00	SUNDAY	CLOSED

LIBRARY RULES

All students **must** have a library card.

Computers are for schoolwork only.

No food or drink in the library.

No running or shouting in the library.

Mobile phones must be off.

Students can borrow 3 books at one time.

Thank you!

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglishteens.british-council.org/skills/reading-skills-practice/school-library>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. <i>for the future</i>	a) мобильный телефон
2. Be off	b) читательский билет
3. A library card	c) громко не разговаривать
4. School library	d) школьная столовая
5. Mobile phones	e) <i>в будущем, на будущее</i>
6. No shouting	f) выключены
	g) школьная библиотека

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *All students ... have a library card. – All students **must** have a library card.*

- 1) Children did their
- 2) You must ... quiet!
- 3) Could I ... your bike.
- 4) We could hear ... in the street.
- 5) Would you like a ... of water.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. <i>library</i>	a) <i>a place in which books are kept for use</i>
2. schoolwork	b) a piece of paper for writing on
3. book	c) a regulating principle
4. mobile	d) a set of written or printed pages
5. computer	e) lessons done in class or at home
6. card	f) an electronic device
	g) able to move or be moved

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What can you do in the library?
- 2) How many books can you take away?
- 3) Must you switch off you mobile phone in the library?
- 4) Is the library closed on Sundays?
- 5) Do you need a library card?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Перейдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/library>
2. Выполните упражнения: 1) соответствуют или нет приведённые утверждения тексту, 2) заполните пропуски, перетянув мышкой нужные данные.
3. Перейдите по ссылке <http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/tel4/>
4. Исследуйте сайт библиотеки.
5. Расскажите о библиотеке и предоставляемых ею сервисах.

Неделя 5

Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/general/expressenglish/2011/07/110707_ee_university.shtml на аудио «University Life».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to look forward to – ожидать

ahead of you – перед Вами

to sum it up – подытожить

excited – взволнованный

to make friends – заводить друзей

sociably – дружелюбно

to be a little bit scared – немного бояться

to get new friends – заводить новых друзей

to manage within a short time – справляться с нехваткой времени

to get acquainted with – знакомиться с кем-либо

Freshers' Week – the first week at University – первая неделя в университете

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «University Life» .

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: It was so exciting to have new experiences with new friends/people, feeling independent and free.

- 1) First week at university was really exciting/excited.
- 2) There's so much to look forward/up to.
- 3) There's a new life in front/ahead of you.
- 4) You're looking at/on future plans.
- 5) But generally speaking, one word to sum it up/all is really, really excited about university life.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. a)

1. What do these people have in common?	a) The first week was exciting.
2. What was the first speaker's Freshers' Week like?	b) He made lots of friends which helped him live sociably in London.
3. What was the second speaker's Freshers' Week like?	c) For some people it was a bit scary!
4. What was the third speaker's Freshers' Week like?	d) It was good to feel independent and free.
5. What was the fourth speaker's Freshers' Week like?	e) It was disappointing.
6. What was an unusual feeling about their first week at University?	f) Getting acquainted with new people was great.
	g) It was exciting because they had a new life ahead of them.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

*Образец: It was so exciting to have new ... with new friends. – It was so exciting to have new **experiences** with new friends.*

- 1) Friends helped me live ... in London.

- 2) It was exciting and I was a little bit
- 3) I tried to ... new friends and new people.
- 4) I ... within a short time.
- 5) I get ... with a number of people.

7. Прослушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *First week at university was really exciting.* (верно)

- 1) There're new problems ahead of you.
- 2) It was so exciting to have new experiences, feeling busy and tired.
- 3) The last speaker was a little bit scared.
- 4) The last speaker tried to get new friends and new people.
- 5) The first speaker got acquainted with a number of people.

ПИСЬМО

1. Перейдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.british-council.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/student-card-application>

2. Выполните задания: 1) соответствуют или нет приведённые утверждения тексту; 2)заполните пропуски, перетянув мышкой нужные данные.

3. Заполните подобную форму по образцу с сайта.

International Student Card Application

First name _____

Last name _____

Place of study _____

Mobile _____

Email _____

Address _____

Nationality _____

Date of birth _____

I declare the information provided is full and correct _____

Cardholder signature _____

Date _____

*As registrar/principal I certify that the information provided is correct
and the applicant is registered at this campus/school.*

Неделя 6

Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- to go directly to university – сразу поступать в университет
- to have a break – делать перерыв
- a gap year – год отдыха (после окончания школы перед поступлением в университет или колледж)
- quite common – общепринято
- to retake exams – пересдавать экзамены
- a career – карьера
- a job – работа
- useful learning experiences – полезный опыт обучения
- to get new skills – получать новые навыки
- independent – независимый
- to do voluntary work – выполнять волонтерскую работу

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Do students in your country go directly to university or college after school or do they have a break first? Taking a gap year between school and uni is quite common in the UK.

A 'gap year' is a period of time, usually an academic year, when a student takes a break from formal education. It is often spent travelling or working.

In the past you took a gap year if you had to retake exams or had problems between finishing school and starting higher education and then starting a career. But now, a year out between school or college and higher education, or between higher education and a job, can give young people useful learning experiences, help them get new skills and make them more independent.

Young people in formal education usually take a gap year when they are about eighteen years old, before going to university. It can also be taken at a different time.

Many gap year students choose to do voluntary work. This could be teaching in the mountains in Nepal or something like that. There are lots of different ways to spend your time.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/uk-now/read-uk/gap-year>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. <i>formal education</i>	a) учебный год
2. an academic year	b) поступать в вуз
3. to finish school	c) брать год отдыха
4. to start higher education	d) заканчивать университет
5. to go to university	e) <i>официальное образование</i>
6. to take a gap year	f) поступать в университет
	g) заканчивать школу

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *This ... is often spent travelling or working. – This break is often spent travelling or working.*

- 1) I didn't take ... before college?
- 2) When she left college, she got ... as a teacher.
- 3) Ruth had great writing
- 4) He's hoping for ... as a police officer.
- 5) You must take ... from education.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. academic	a) relating to education or scholarship
2. university	b) a process of educating or being educated
3. education	c) the ability to do something well
4. exam	d) a higher-level educational institution
5. skill	e) done or given of your own free will
6. voluntary	f) highly paid
	g) the action of examining

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What is a gap year?
- 2) When do young people usually take a gap year?
- 3) How is a gap year spent?
- 4) What can a year out give young people?
- 5) Why did students take a gap year in the past?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Подумайте о балансе учёбы и свободного времени в Вашей жизни. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

Work/life balance:

- 1) What can you say about the common work (study)/life balance in Russia?
- 2) Do you think that people work too much? What problems can it cause?
- 3) Are you happy with you study/life balance? Why/why not?
- 4) How many lessons do you have every day on average? And how many per week?
- 5) How much time do you spend doing your homework?
- 6) Do you ever study at weekends?
- 7) How much time do you spend with your family? With your friends?
- 8) How much time do you spend on your hobbies?

Используйте следующие слова:

Always, frequently, generally, hardly ever, never, normally, occasionally, often, rarely, regularly, seldom, sometimes, usually.

Образец: *I think it's very important to find a good balance between your study and free time...*

Неделя 7

Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/i-wanna-talk-about/learning-languages> на аудио «Learning Languages»

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- fascinating – очаровательный
- to arrive – прибывать
- to attend classes – посещать занятия
- particularly – особенно
- to accept – принимать
- gradually – постепенно
- dictionary – словарь
- to notice – замечать
- beforehand – заранее
- embarrassment – смущение, стеснение
- expression – выражение

3. Прослушайте аудио «Learning Languages».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: I love learning languages/cooking.

1) Before I came to Hong Kong, I lived in Barcelona, Spain for five/ten years.

2) And the pictures/friends helped of course.

3) As well as that, I used to pick up the Spanish books/newspapers.

4) I was interested because I wanted to know what was happening in the country/town I lived in.

5) And neighbours/people are very sympathetic and supporting in most cases.

6) It took me a long/short time to develop a good level of Spanish.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. d)

1. How many languages has the speaker learned?	a) The speaker lived in Barcelona Spain for ten years.
2. How many years did the speaker live in Barcelona Spain?	b) The typical kinds of programs we see everyday on channels around the world: the weather, game shows.
3. How does the speaker prefer to learn?	c) The speaker was interested because he wanted to know what was happening in the country he lived in.
4. What kind of TV programs helped the speaker to learn Spanish?	d) The speaker has learned five or six different languages.
5. Why was the speaker interested in newspapers?	e) No, they didn't.
6. Were the people sympathetic and supporting?	f) The speaker prefers to learn by talking to people, by looking at dictionaries and listening carefully.
	g) The speaker lived in Great Britain for ten years.
	h) Yes, they were.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *Not only are they important when you move to a country, I just find them – Not only are they important when you move to a country, I just find them **fascinating**.*

- 1) And when I first arrived, the most important thing was being able ... with people locally.
- 2) So you can really ... hear the same words repeated again and again.
- 3) But ..., I found that I learned lots of new things about this.
- 4) And people are very ... and supporting in most cases.
- 5) There were always lots of words or ... that I didn't pick up on.

7. Прслушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *The speaker loves learning languages.* (верно)

- 1) The speaker doesn't attend classes.
- 2) Other types of programs that helped the speaker learned English quickly were things like game shows, where the same words were repeated again and again.
- 3) The best practice the speaker ever had was just talking to people in the street, or in shops.
- 4) The speaker lived in Barcelona, Spain for ten years, and he thinks he is very fluent now.
- 5) And people, as the speaker said, are not supporting when they know that you are genuinely interested in learning their language.

ПИСЬМО

1. Прочитайте письмо Теда. Ответьте на вопрос:

What are his problems?

Hello everybody!

I need your advice! I'm a language student. I have an exam in one month but I'm not sure I'll pass it well. I'm good at reading and I'm sure of my writing skills, but I'm bad at listening. I don't understand native speakers. They speak too fast for me. Also I can't speak English fluently. I think I have so called 'language barrier'. What can I do to solve these problems?

Ted.

2. Напишите ответ Теду. Помните о правилах оформления дружеского письма.

1. Обращение: *Dear (name)*
2. Напомните о теме письма – *You asked me about...*
3. Раскройте тему.
4. Не забудьте подписаться!

Используйте следующие идеи:

- Listen to the radio

- Learn common idioms
- Watch English TV
- Watch movies
- Write emails in English
- Read what interests you.
- Talk to yourself in English
- Record your own voice
- Record vocabulary
- Keep a diary/journal
- Practice tongue twisters
- Read something every day
- Get an ESL (English as a second language) penpal

Неделя 8

Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- huge – огромный
- amount – количество
- research – исследование
- sense – чувство
- though – хотя
- to be established – быть основанным
- such as – такой как
- to gain – приобрести

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Knowledge is Great

Richard goes to one of the world's greatest universities: Oxford. He discovers some of its history and hears about its famous students.

The search for knowledge is central to British life. In fact, four of the world's top ten universities can be found here. Every year, huge amounts are invested in science and research in this country... so why is knowledge so important to Great Britain? Oxford has been a place of learning for hundreds of years and more world leaders have been educated here than any other university. Oxford University is made up of thirty-eight different colleges. There are twenty thousand students studying here, from nearly a hundred and fifty countries.

Dr Sally Mapstone is Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Education.

Richard: Sally. Tell me about Oxford University.

Sally: Oxford University is one of the world's leading universities. It's highly international, it's very modern and it has a great sense of history.

Richard: And how old is it?

Sally: The university has been here for nine hundred years. Many of the colleges are almost as old as that too, though some of them were established in the twentieth century.

Richard: You've had a lot of famous names here over the years.

Sally: Yes, we've had a lot of famous people at Oxford, from prime ministers, such as Margaret Thatcher, Harold Wilson, David Cameron, US presidents, such as Bill Clinton, writers, such as Oscar Wilde, and even film stars, such as Hugh Grant.

There are universities all across the UK but they're not the only places where you can gain knowledge.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/britain-great/knowledge-great-part-1>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец 1. g)

1. <i>knowledge</i>	а) современный
2. <i>modern</i>	б) количество
3. <i>research</i>	с) независимый
4. <i>famous</i>	д) исследование
5. <i>huge</i>	е) развитие
6. <i>amount</i>	ф) огромный
	г) <i>знание</i>
	h) известный

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: The search for ...is central to British life. – The search for *knowledge* is central to British life.

1) His ... in the field of disease prevention produced unexpected results.

2) They live in a ... house.

- 3) Small ... of land were used for keeping animals.
- 4) They're coming next week, ... I don't know which day.
- 5) Marie Curie is ... for her contribution to science.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. e)

1. <i>famous</i>	a) to find
2. <i>huge</i>	b) a collection or mass
3. <i>to discover</i>	c) very large
4. <i>research</i>	d) to gain
5. <i>amount</i>	e) <i>very well known</i>
6. <i>leader</i>	f) modern
	g) a detailed study of smth
	h) the most important person in the group

6. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) What is central to British life?
- 2) In what spheres are huge amounts invested in Great Britain?
- 3) How many different colleges is Oxford University made up of?
- 4) How many students are studying in Oxford University?
- 5) Is Oxford University old-fashioned or modern?
- 6) How old is Oxford University?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1) Почему сегодня важно знать иностранный язык, особенно английский? (for business, travelling, listening music, watching films, reading books in the original)

2) Сколько лет Вы изучаете английский? (I've been studying English for/since)

3) Какие из типов речевой деятельности наиболее развиты у Вас? (In my opinion, I'm good at... I can...)

4) Какие проблемы у Вас есть? (I think I have problems with ... I can't...)

2. Напишите ответы на вопросы упражнения 1 по образцу.

Образец:

Nowadays English is really an international language. So it can be useful for business and for travelling. Also it's great if you can listen to music, watch films, read books in the original. I've been studying English for about 10 years now. In my opinion, I'm good at reading. I can read and understand the information in general, I can quickly find some detail in the text. I think I have problems with listening because people usually speak too fast. Also I have lack of active vocabulary. To solve these problems I need more practice.

Неделя 9

**Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ
В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ**

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/i-wanna-talk-about/my-life-uk> на аудио «My life in the UK»

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

experience – опыт

a host family – принимающая семья

to treat smb – обращаться с кем-либо

even – даже

cute – милый

to encourage – поощрять

oven – духовка

to fail – потерпеть неудачу

to share a flat – жить в одной квартире

extracurricular – внеклассный, внепрограммный

3. Прслушайте аудио «My life in the UK».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: I went to study in the UK/USA a few years ago.

1) This was the second/first time that I spent time with a UK family which I learnt a lot from them.

2) On Christmas Day, they even bought me some chocolates/presents to celebrate the Christmas.

3) The kids are about 14 years old and I taught them Italian/Chinese.

4) We cooked once a week/every day.

5) Sometimes we even send emails/flowers to each other.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и подберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. e)

1. When did the speaker go to study in the UK?	a) The kids were about 14 years old.
2. How did the host family treat the speaker?	b) During her study in the UK, the speaker lived with few other students from different countries.
3. How old were the kids that the speaker taught Chinese?	c) Sometimes they send emails to each other; sometimes they may come to Hong Kong to visit her.
4. Whom did the speaker live with during her study in the UK?	d) The life in the UK is very boring.
5. What does the speaker say about the life in the UK?	e) <i>The speaker went to study in the UK a few years ago.</i>
6. How does the speaker keep in touch with her friends in the UK?	f) The speaker doesn't keep in touch with her friends in the UK.
	g) The life in the UK is quite relaxing.
	h) They treated the speaker like a family member.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *The most exciting ... is that I went to a host family for my Christmas holiday in December. – The most exciting **experience** is that I went to a host family for my Christmas holiday in December.*

1) On Christmas Day, they even bought me some presents ... the Christmas.

- 2) They were all very ... but they all spoke in English.
- 3) And I've tried to bake ... before but failed and they all laughed at me.
- 4) We ... together – we share kitchen, bathrooms but we do have our own sink and bedroom.
- 5) The life in the UK is quite relaxing besides study because you can explore more and do different activities at school or even some other ... activities.

7. Прослушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *The speaker went to study in the USA a few years ago.*
(неверно)

- 1) When the speaker went back to Oxford, which was the place that she stayed for that year, she had a chance to teach in a Chinese school every Tuesday.
- 2) The speaker spent lots of time to encourage the children to speak in Cantonese.
- 3) During her studies in the UK, the speaker lived with few other students from her country.
- 4) Every time when the speaker bakes a cake, other students always eat it.
- 5) The speaker really enjoys the time in the UK.

ПИСЬМО

1. Перейдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.british-council.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/letter-friend>

2. Прочитайте письмо и выполните задания: 1) соответствуют или нет приведённые утверждения тексту; 2) соедините вопросы и ответы; 3) упражнение на пунктуацию.

3. Напишите аналогичное письмо с рассказом о своём любимом учебном дне.

Помните о правилах оформления дружеского письма:

- 1) Обращение: *Dear (name)*
- 2) Поблагодарите за предыдущее письмо – *Thanks for your letter and it was great to hear from you.*

- 3) Напомните о тебе письма – *You asked me about...*
- 4) Раскройте тему.
- 5) Закончите письмо одной из стандартных фраз, использующихся в дружеской переписке:

Best wishes

Bye for now

Take care

Cheers

- 6) Не забудьте подписаться!

Используйте сложносочинённые и сложноподчинённые предложения. Вам помогут различные союзы и предлоги, чтобы соединить части предложения: *and, but, because, so, when, where, that, which, if.*

Неделя 10

Тема: ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to belong to – принадлежать

to deal with – иметь дело

to rule – править, управлять

to treat – обращаться с кем-то

to solve the problem – решить проблему

grown-ups – взрослые

to take drugs – употреблять наркотики

to be responsible for – быть ответственным за что-либо

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

The Problems of Young People

There are many young people in our country. Teenagers are a group of young people of the age of thirteen – nineteen years old. I'm fifteen so I belong to that group. There are many problems, which are common

for all young people. For example: how to spend free time, what to do after finishing school, how to deal with the classmates and parents. The problem number one is the problem of fathers and sons. All teens want to be independent, we don't like when our parents try to rule every step of our life. Our parents don't like our clothes and our music. They often try to treat us like small children. But if you really want to solve this problem you must try to understand each other.

Some teens begin smoking and drinking alcohol to show that they are grown-ups already. This will lead to poor health in future (especially for girls). I don't like smoking (nobody smokes in our family) and I think you mustn't do it to look like a cool guy. The most serious problem nowadays is taking drugs and AIDS (the disease when the body's immune system is not working). I think that every teen must go into sports or have a hobby, and know that you are responsible for your life by yourself.

(Адаптировано с сайта: http://www.homeenglish.ru/topic_teen.htm)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. g)

1. age	a) здоровье
2. independent	b) в наши дни
3. grown-ups	c) независимый
4. health	d) подросток
5. to rule	e) взрослые
6. nowadays	f) действительно
	g) возраст
	h) управлять

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *There are many problems, which are ... for all young people. – There are many problems, which are **common** for all young people.*

- 1) You shouldn't take what doesn't ... you.
- 2) It's wrong ... animals as if they had no feelings.
- 3) Paul is directly ... the efficient running of the office.

- 4) We only ... companies which have a good credit record.
 5) Most modern kings and queens ... only in a formal way, without real power.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. <i>to rule</i>	a) <i>to control</i>
2. <i>nowadays</i>	b) <i>usual, the same for a lot of people</i>
3. <i>grown-up</i>	c) <i>to be the property of someone</i>
4. <i>to belong to</i>	d) <i>unusual</i>
5. <i>common</i>	e) <i>at the present time</i>
6. <i>to solve</i>	f) <i>to find an answer to (a problem)</i>
	g) <i>not modern</i>
	h) <i>a person who is an adult</i>

6. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What problems are common for all young people?
- 2) What is the number one problem?
- 3) How do parents try to treat teenagers?
- 4) What should teenagers and parents do to solve their problems?
- 5) Why do some teens begin smoking and drinking alcohol?
- 6) What is the most serious problem nowadays?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Расскажите о вреде и пользе Интернета для молодых людей. Используйте нижеприведенные идеи, поделив их на две колонки:

A large educational source

visit any country without leaving home

a lot of entertainment opportunities – listen to music, watch films and other videos.

Internet addiction

stay at home instead of going out

a lot of information

a lot of services – internet shopping and so on.
 spend all the time in the Internet
 bad for health
forget about real world
 gambling
 communication– with relatives, friends, business partners.

The Internet

Advantages	Disadvantages
A large educational source	Forget about real world

Используйте слова и выражения:
 I think (believe) – я думаю (считаю)
 in my opinion – по моему мнению
 everybody agrees – все согласятся
 firstly – во-первых
 secondly – во-вторых
 thirdly – в третьих
 however – однако
 moreover – более того
 in addition – кроме того
 in conclusion I would like to say – в заключение мне хотелось бы сказать...

Неделя 11
Тема: ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/i-wanna-talk-about/living-my-own> на аудио «Living on my own»

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- decent – приличный
- to save up money – копить деньги
- to purchase an apartment – купить квартиру
- to be dependent on smb – зависеть от кого-либо
- to assume – предполагать
- to support – поддерживать
- previous – предыдущий
- in addition – в дополнение, в придачу
- trade-off – компромисс
- furniture – мебель
- water leakage – утечка воды
- household chores – домашние дела
- to occupy a significant portion of smb's time – занимать значительную часть времени у кого-либо

3. Прослушайте аудио «Living on my own».

4. Подчеркните слово, соответствующее содержанию текста.

Образец: *Many people still choose to live with their friends/parents even though they have a decent job and they're already at their thirties.*

1) Secondly, the Chinese/American traditional value of family is that the parents are the ones who brought you up.

2) They think it is bad/good for me to try and live on my own and then I would know it is the best to stay with my family.

3) From my new apartment, it just takes me thirty/ten minutes so I saved forty-five minutes' travelling time.

4) If you want to rent a house/an apartment, there are lots of preparatory works (work) to do.

5) Money/freedom is the main issue in living on your own.

5. Прослушайте текст еще раз и выберите к вопросам соответствующие ответы.

Образец: 1. b)

1. What does the speaker want to talk about?	a) The most important reason for independent living is to save the travelling time to work.
2. Do the speaker's parents respect her decision to move out?	b) The speaker wants to talk about her experience of moving out and living on her own.
3. What is the most important reason for independent living?	c) Money is the main issue in living on your own.
4. How much time does it take the speaker to travel to work from her new apartment?	d) Yes, they do.
5. What is the main issue in living on your own?	e) Preparing and cooking the food.
6. What occupies a significant portion of the speaker's time?	f) The most important reason for independent living is freedom.
	g) It just takes her thirty minutes.
	h) No, they don't.

6. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *Many of them would stay with their parents until they ... – Many of them would stay with their parents until they **get married**.*

1) There are several reasons behind – firstly, Hong Kong's rent is expensive, many people would rather save up more money ... instead of renting one.

2) Well I don't know if my parents like it but I can tell you my parents ... and respect my decision.

3) It used to take me one hour fifteen minutes to travel to work from my ... living place.

- 4) Of course there are some ... in living on your own.
- 5) Therefore you've got to be well prepared and ... for your bills.

7. Прослушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *Moving out to live on your own is not very common in Hong Kong.* (верно)

1) Many people still choose to live with their parents even though they have a decent job and they're already at their forties.

2) Hong Kong's rent is expensive, many people would rather save up more money to purchase an apartment instead of renting one.

3) The most important reason for independent living is to save the travelling time to shops.

4) The speaker makes her own decision all the time, she does not have to say whether she would go home for dinner, the speaker can't invite her friends to come up and stay late.

5) On the other hand, the speaker has to regularly tidy up her apartment and wash her clothes, so it doesn't really save much of her time after all.

ПИСЬМО

1. Стресс – это часть современной повседневной жизни. Для молодых людей, начинающих самостоятельную жизнь, особенно важно уметь с ним справляться.

Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) How do you understand the term 'stress'?
- 2) Why do we feel stress?
- 3) What are the results of stress?
- 4) How can we overcome stress?

Используйте следующие идеи:

- stress is mental, emotional, or physical strain or tension.
- problems at work, at home, in the private life; a lot of work; absence of the things which make you happy; busy life; a lot of responsibility; constant tiredness; absence of comfort.
- sleeplessness, feeling unwell, bad look, irritability, easily burst into tears, low mood, depression.

Образец:

Stress is mental, emotional, or physical strain or tension. I feel stress when I have a lot of work and deal with difficult problems. So sometimes I have low mood and feel unwell. But I try to pay attention to some small things which help me to feel happier – good weather, for example. I listen to my favorite music, take a hot bath and have a tasty meal. I think it's better to concentrate on positive sides of life.

Неделя 12

**Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ
В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ**

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

value – значение, ценность, величина

access – доступ

goal – цель

available – доступный

peculiar – особый

feature – черта

to require – требовать

to attend – посещать

curriculum – учебная программа

to include – включать

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Education in the USA

Americans place a high value on education. Universal access to quality education has been one of the nation's historic goals. America's first college, Harvard was founded in 1636. In 1865 education was becoming available to all. The peculiar feature of American education is the absence of national administration. Each of the 50 states controls and directs its own school. Most states require that children attend school from the time they reach six or 7 years old until they are 16 or 17.

There is no school uniform organization or curriculum throughout the nation. But certain common features exist. Preschool education is part of the elementary school. Elementary and secondary schools consist of 12 years of classes, which meet for about ten month a year, five days a week and five hours a day.

Almost every elementary school curriculum includes English, mathematics, science, social studies, music, art and physical education. Many schools include classes teaching basic computer skills. After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education. American institutions of higher education include: technical training schools, community colleges; and universities which contain one or more colleges and graduate schools offering master's or doctoral degree programmes.

(Адаптировано с сайта: http://www.homeenglish.ru/topic_edusa.htm)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. f)

1. <i>curriculum</i>	a) черта
2. goal	b) цель
3. education	c) посещать
4. feature	d) образование
5. to require	e) доступ
6. access	f) учебная программа
	g) качество
	h) требовать

5. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *Americans place a high ... on education. – Americans place a high value on education.*

- 1) A unique ... of these rock shelters was that they were dry.
- 2) The rules ... that you bring only one guest to the dinner.
- 3) The bill ... tax and service.
- 4) Is this dress ... in a larger size?
- 5) The only ... to the village is by boat.

6. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:
Образец: 1. b)

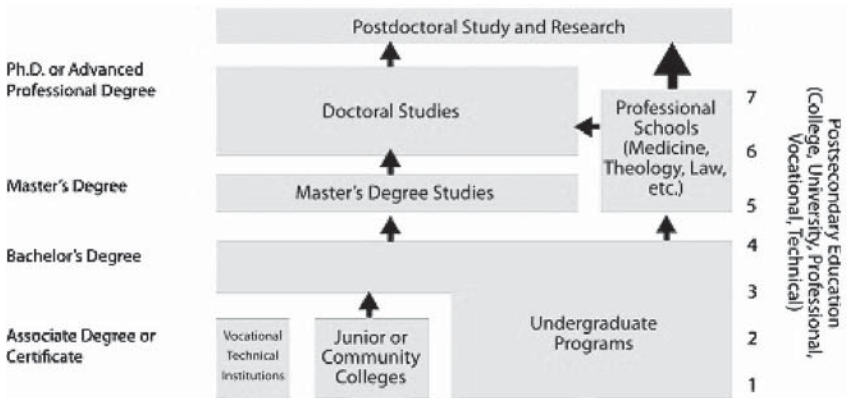
1. <i>goal</i>	a) typical quality
2. available	b) <i>an aim or purpose</i>
3. feature	c) to be at or go to
4. own	d) to have a great interest in
5. to attend	e) belonging to a person or thing
6. to include	f) to continue
	g) able to be obtained or reached
	h) to contain

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) When was America's first college founded?
- 2) What is the peculiar feature of American education?
- 3) Is there curriculum throughout the nation?
- 4) What are common features in education?
- 5) What does elementary school curriculum include?
- 6) What do American institutions of higher education include?

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Расскажите о структуре высшего образования в США, используя схему.



ПРОГРАММА В

1-й семестр

Неделя 1

Тема: Я И МОЯ СЕМЬЯ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/magazine-articles/twins> на аудио «Twins» (время звучания 00.05–04.34).

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to have in common – иметь общие интересы

there are more twins about these days – в настоящее время близнецов гораздо больше

to increase the probabilities of – увеличивать вероятность

grown up – взрослый

after 40 years apart – после 40 лет разлуки

short-sighted – близорукий

to pick up the local accent – подхватывать местный акцент

to be obsessed with – быть одержимым

to have similar tastes in – иметь схожие вкусы

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Twins».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста.

Образец: *I often have ... telling which is which. – I often have difficulty telling which is which.*

1) Both of these things increase the... of two babies developing from the same egg.

2) Sometimes twins are separated at birth and only meet again when they are ...

3) One pair only met each other after 40 years ... and found that their wives had the same name.

4) One was very ... from an early age and wore glasses.

5) He ... the local accent and ... with trains.

5. Прослушайте текст и передайте содержание предложений на русском языке.

Образец: *They all have twin children.* – У них у всех есть дети близнецы.

1) The answer is, they all have a brother or sister who was born on the same day as them – a twin.

2) Both of these things increase the probabilities of two babies developing from the same egg.

3) One was very short-sighted from an early age and didn't wear glasses.

4) Both pairs had different tastes in music and food, and even thought their voices sounded the same sometimes.

5) One of the twins said that her sister would take the words out of her mouth, while the other said this never happened to her.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, как они употребляются в тексте.

A	Non-identical twins often have very different lifestyles.
B	Studying twins can help us know if illness is related to genetics or upbringing.
C	Identical twins say they sometimes read each other's thoughts.
D	There were fewer twins in the past because women didn't use fertility treatments.
E	Some twins take similar decisions in life even when they live completely separate lives.
F	Identical twins sometimes have very similar personalities.
G	An American university is studying thousands of twins from the moment of their birth.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What do the singer Alanis Morissette, the supermodel Gisele Bundchen and the ex-Secretary General of the United Nations Kofi Annan all have in common?
- 2) Why are there more twins about these days?
- 3) Why do scientists love twins?
- 4) What kind of situations can happen to twins?
- 5) What characteristics do twins have? What is peculiar about them?

ПИСЬМО

1. При заполнении стандартных форм особенно важно правильно записать свои имя и фамилию. Для этого нужно знать правила транскрипции и транслитерации. Перейдите по ссылке http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_9, изучите представленную информацию и запишите свои имя и фамилию на английском языке.

2. Познакомьтесь со справочным материалом.

Стандартный текст ссылок, ведущих к формам на получение учетных записей (аккаунтов):

Register – Зарегистрироваться

New account – Новая учетная запись (аккаунт)

Sign Up – Подписаться (затем используется словосочетание «SignIn» – «вписаться» для входа в учетную запись)

Стандартные значения полей в формах:

Name – Имя

Second Name/Middle Name – Второе имя (так как у нас это пока редкость в такие поля часто пишут отчества, либо оставляют пустыми)

Last Name/Surname – Фамилия

Gender: Male/Female – Пол: мужской/женский

Title: Mr./Ms. – Обращение: Мистер/Мисс(ис) (Раньше использовалось также сокращение Mrs. для «миссис», но Ms. было принято как универсальное дабы не указывать на семейное положение женщины – замужняя или нет)

Address – Адрес. Под этим словом обычно подразумевают только название улицы и номер дома (и квартиры).

City – Город.
State – Штат
Country – Страна
Zip/Postalcode – Почтовый индекс
Phone – телефон (обычно требуют международный номер, вида +38***.*****)
Date of birth/Birthday – Дата рождения
Password – Пароль
Re-type password – Повторите ввод пароля (обратите внимание на приставку re – она обозначает повтор действия, типичные примеры: reenter, retype, reload и т.д.)
Security question – Секретный вопрос. Дословно, конечно же, «Вопрос для безопасности», но русский вариант Вы уже наверняка встречали при регистрации на русских почтовиках. Этот вопрос позволяет восстановить/изменить забытый пароль. Естественно, при наличии правильного на него ответа.
Your answer – Ваш ответ. Собственно ответ к вышеупомянутому вопросу.
Secondary/Alternate Email – Вторичный/альтернативный электронный почтовый ящик. Используется для связи с Вами в случае утери Вами пароля от основного ящика или же других обстоятельств, когда невозможно связаться через основной ящик.
Verify/Verification code – Подтвердить/Код подтверждения. Обычная практика защиты от автоматических регистраций – Вас просят ввести код с картинки. Обычно это буквы и цифры с подмешанным шумом, дабы программы не могли их распознать.
Submit – Отправить. Отправить данные введенные в форму.
Accept/I agree – Принимаю/Я согласен. Стандартные фразы соглашения с условиями предоставления сервисов.
Cancel – Отменить. Отменить ввод данных в форму.
Decline/I do not agree – Отказаться/Я не согласен. Стандартные фразы несогласия с условиями предоставления сервисов. Обычно после отказа все данные формы удаляются.
Terms of service – Условия предоставления услуг (сервисов). Обычно стандартный договор о предоставлении Вам услуг.
Privacy policy – Политика конфиденциальности. В этом разделе обычно пишут об обязательствах фирмы не распространять Ваши личные данные без Вашего согласия.

3. Заполните стандартную форму на английском языке для создания интернет-аккаунта, используя пункт 2 как образец. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Неделя 2

Тема: СЕМЕЙНЫЕ ТРАДИЦИИ, УКЛАД ЖИЗНИ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to come to a close – подходить к концу

to see friends and family – встречаться с друзьями и семьей

to enjoy each other's company – наслаждаться обществом друг друга

to feel very far away from one's family – чувствовать себя далеко от семьи

savoury – соленый

heavenly – изумительный

a real treat – настоящее угощение

my personal favourite – лично мое любимое (блюдо)

to love the atmosphere of the whole family around the table – наслаждаться, когда вся семья сидит за столом

to wear silly paper hats – носить глупые бумажные шляпы

to put a smile on one's face – вызывать улыбку на лице

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Another year is coming to a close but that can only mean that it is time for Christmas and all the celebrations that come with it. I absolutely love Christmas time – seeing friends and family, enjoying each other's company, exchanging gifts, and eating much more than you would normally eat at any other time of the year! (I know I do anyway!) Although I love living abroad, as Christmas approaches, I have suddenly begun to feel very far away from my family as they put up the Christmas tree, wrap presents and bake traditional Christmas food without me.

One thing I really miss are mince pies. I don't know if you've ever tried one, but they are little pastry tarts full of a delicious filling called 'mince meat'. Despite sounding savoury (and in the past it was!), this filling is sweet and made of chopped dried fruits, spices and usually a drop of alcohol such as rum or brandy. When eaten warm straight from the oven, they are heavenly. When I was little, I used to bake them with my mum every Christmas and it has now become a tradition that we do each year together. Being away in France where I am unable to find mince pies or the ingredients to make them, I am feeling slightly envious of all the baking that my family are doing! The traditional Christmas meal we have in England is also a real treat – it normally consists of turkey, roast potatoes, vegetables, gravy (a brown sauce which is very tasty!) and my personal favourite, 'pigs-in-blankets' which are sausages wrapped in bacon! I love the atmosphere of the whole family around the table, sharing this delicious (and enormous!) meal, whilst wearing silly paper hats and pulling crackers. The thought puts a smile on my face already!

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/magazine/life-around-world/celebrating-christmas>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. to see friends	a) изумительный
2. to enjoy each other's company	b) вызывать улыбку на лице
3. delicious	c) наслаждаться обществом друг друга
4. mince pies	d) вкусный
5. heavenly	e) встречаться с друзьями
6. to put a smile on one's face	f) жареный картофель
	g) сладкие пирожки

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *One, I, mince, thing, are, miss, really, pies.* – *One thing I really miss are mince pies.*

1) Christmas, absolutely, She, time, loves!

2) was, she, little, used to bake, Mary, them, When, every Christmas, with her mum, mince pies.

3) people, of, in England, the traditional Christmas meals, have, is, One, turkey.

4) the atmosphere, meal, of the whole family, this delicious, We, around the table, love, sharing.

5) puts, on my face, The thought, already, a smile!

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. family	a) a mother, father and their children
2. celebration	b) to feel sad because you don't have something
3. to bake	c) relatives
4. to miss	d) to cook something in an oven
5. favourite	e) pleasant, enjoyable
6. heavenly	f) a party
	g) something that you like more than other things of the same kind

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: One thing I really miss are **mince pies**. What thing do I really miss?

1) I absolutely love **Christmas time** – seeing friends and family, enjoying each other's company, exchanging gifts, and eating much more than you would normally eat at any other time of the year!

2) Despite sounding savoury (and in the past it was!), this filling is **sweet and made of chopped dried fruits, spices and usually a drop of alcohol such as rum or brandy**.

3) **When I was little**, I used to bake them with my mum every Christmas and it has now become a tradition that we do each year together.

4) **Being away in France where I am unable to find mince pies or the ingredients to make them**, I am feeling slightly envious of all the baking that my family are doing!

5) **The thought** puts a smile on my face already!

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. В нашей стране Новый год и Рождество – семейные праздники, и у каждой семьи есть любимые новогодние и рождественские фильмы, которые мы всегда смотрим вместе. Перейдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/magazine/entertainment/my-top-three-christmas-films> и прочитайте, какие фильмы любят смотреть на Рождество и Новый год в англоязычном мире. (При необходимости воспользуйтесь словарём.)

2. Расскажите о русских традиционных новогодних и рождественских фильмах.

Неделя 3

Тема: ДОСУГ И РАЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ В СЕМЬЕ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/i-wanna-talk-about/my-life-uk> на аудио «My life in the UK» (время звучания 00.10–03.28).

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

the most exciting experience – самое захватывающее впечатление

a host family – принимающая семья

to treat somebody like a family member – обращаться с кем-то как с членом семьи

to have a chance – иметь возможность

cute – милый

to encourage – поощрять

to share a flat – жить в одной квартире

to explore more – узнавать многое

extracurricular activities – внеклассные мероприятия

to keep in touch – оставаться на связи

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл « My life in the UK ».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *I went to ... in the UK a few years ago. – I went to study in the UK a few years ago.*

1) The most exciting experience is that I went to a... for my Christmas holiday in December.

2) They ... me like a..., they took me out to eat, to play and to see all the different interesting culture of their region.

3) I spent lots of time to... them to speak in Cantonese.

4) We share a... together - we share kitchen, bathrooms but we do have our own sink and bedroom.

5) After I come back to Hong Kong, I still ...with all my friends in the UK, from different countries like Italy, Malaysia, Japan, UK and other countries.

5. Прослушайте текст и передайте содержание предложений на русском языке.

Образец: *She spent two hours in New York.* – Она провела два часа в Нью-Йорке.

1) The speaker enjoyed her Christmas holiday.

2) In Oxford she studied Chinese.

3) The speaker spent Christmas with a UK family.

4) Her flatmates really liked her cooking.

5) She is still in contact with the friends she made in the UK.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, как они употребляются в тексте.

A	The life in the UK is quite relaxing besides study because one can explore more and do different activities at school or even some other extracurricular activities.
B	Sometimes we even send email(s) to each other, sometimes they may come to Hong Kong to visit and we will meet each other again.
C	When I went back to Oxford, which was the place that I stayed for that year, I had a chance to teach in a Chinese school every Sunday.
D	I really enjoy the time in the UK, I hope you will also have the chance to explore more in other different countries in the future.

E	They are very nice and we use to cook on our own just like a big family.
F	I wanna talk about my life in UK.
G	I went to a host family for my Christmas holiday in December.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What was the most exciting experience of the speaker?
- 2) How does a UK family treat her?
- 3) What did the speaker do when she went back to Oxford?
- 4) How did the speaker and few other students from different countries spend time?
- 5) Why do you think the speaker enjoyed the time in the UK?

ПИСЬМО

1. Перейдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.british-council.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/short-story> и прочитайте историю. (При необходимости воспользуйтесь словарём.)

2. Выполните задания после текста на проверку понимания прочитанного и улучшения своих навыков письма.

3. Напишите историю о сюрпризе, который устраивали Вы или Ваши друзья и родственники друг для друга на какой-либо праздник. Используйте прочитанную историю как образец.

Неделя 4

Тема: ПРАЗДНИКИ В РОССИИ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to differ – отличать

hardworking – трудолюбивый

to go back to – относиться к

carpenters – плотники

to revive traditions of old masters – возрождать традиции старых мастеров

craft – ремесло, искусство

to be saved – сохраняться

to celebrate holidays – отмечать праздники

to light bonfires – жечь костры

sledging – катание на санях

pancakes – блины

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

I'd like to say a few words about the traditions and holidays of my native land – Russia. To my mind, the main traits of Russian characters which differ them from other people are hospitality, their «open heart». Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life. The Russians are the talented nation. Russia gave the world beautiful names of Pushkin and Lermontov, Chaikovsky and Repin, thousands of names of world famous poets, writers, composers, scientists.

Besides these great names in literature and music, our country is famous for Russian traditional specific crafts. Painted boxes of Palekh, coloured shawls of Pavlov Posad, clay toys of Dymkovo, laces of Vologda are known all over the world. The names of Gzhel and Khokhloma are considered to be the symbols of Russia as well as matryoshkas and samovars. The history of khokhloma goes back to the 17th century. Producing of tableware-dishes, spoons, mugs was begun at that time in the village Khokhloma in Nizhniy Novgorod Province. Many carpenters, painters have been working since then reviving traditions of old masters. The khokhloma style is characterized by using plant elements in painting the tableware. The prevailing colours are black, yellow, golden, green and red. And nowadays this craft is sure to be saved, it will be developed and brought into the future by the new generation of painters. The reviving of old crafts is connected with the reviving of the traditional arts of all peoples inhabiting our big country. There are 100 of them. They revive their culture, costumes, dances and language. Now we celebrate the forgotten holidays – Troisa, Maslenitsa, Easter.

Maslenitza is one of the most favourite holidays in my country. It usually lasts from Monday till Sunday. It comes either at the end of February or at the beginning of March. This holiday means the end of winter and the spring coming. It has the pagan origin. During this holiday people visit each other, children play snowballs, light bonfires, enjoy sledging.

During these days people should avoid eating any kind of meat, but they are to eat much butter, cheese, sour cream, lots of pancakes.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://www.native-english.ru/topics/russian-traditions>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. craft	а) катание на санях
2. to avoid	б) традиции
3. carpenters	с) населять
4. traditions	д) блины
5. sledging	е) ремесло
6. to inhabit	ф) избегать
	г) плотники

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *people, Our, hardworking, never, losing hope for, patient, better, are, life. – Our people are hardworking, patient, never losing hope for better life.*

- 1) famous for, specific, Russia, traditional, is, crafts.
- 2) of, The history, to the 17th century, goes back, khokhloma.
- 3) throughout centuries, have been reviving, Many, traditions, carpenters, of old masters, painters.
- 4) is, holidays, the most favourite, Russia, Maslenitza, one of, in.
- 5) after, a Christianreligiousholiday, he, to celebrate, Easter, Jesus Christ's return, is, was killed, to life.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. а)

1. traditions	a) customs
2. to revive	b) pictures or shapes that represent an idea
3. symbols	c) people whose job is making and repairing wooden objects
4. crafts	d) to do something to prevent something bad from happening
5. carpenters	e) figures
6. to avoid	f) bring something back into existence
	g) an activity that needs a lot of skill

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: *From my point of view, the main traits of Russian characters which differ them from other people are **hospitality, their «open heart»**. What are the main traits of Russian characters which differ them from other people?*

1) Besides these great names in literature and music, our country is famous for **Russian traditional specific crafts**.

2) The history of khokhloma goes back **to the 17th century**.

3) The Khokhloma style is characterized by **using plant elements in painting the tableware**.

4) **They** revive their culture, costumes, dances and language.

5) During this holiday people **visit each other, children play snowballs, light bonfires, enjoy sledding**.

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. **Песни на английском языке – прекрасный способ улучшить произношение и интонацию, запомнить новые слова и научиться употреблять грамматические конструкции. Перейдите по указанной ссылке (<http://www.englishbysongs.ru/index.php/songsvideo/17-songh/9-happy-new-year-abba-text-video-sutitle>), выучите и спойте песню группы Abba «Happy New Year». Кроме того, на сайте (<http://www.englishbysongs.ru/index.php/videtvshows/383-new-years-christmas-and-wintersongs>) Вы сможете найти подборку англоязычных новогодних песен.**

Неделя 5

Тема: ПРАЗДНИКИ ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/elementary-podcasts/series-01-episode-04> на аудио «Series 01 Episode 04 Section 4 – Our person in» (время звучания 08.35–10.00).

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to be like – быть похожим

to celebrate – праздновать

buns – булочки

a festival – праздник, фестиваль

to last – длиться

a procession – процессия

to honour – почитать, чтить

fantastic costumes – необычные костюмы

to serve vegetarian dishes – подавать вегетарианские блюда (в ресторане)

busy – шумный

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Series 01 Episode 04 Section 4 – Our person in».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *My grandpa's attitudes are very ..., considering his age.*
– *My grandpa's attitudes are very **modern**, considering his age.*

1) The Brighton ... is held every year around May time.

2) We always ... our wedding anniversary by going out to dinner.

3) Each lesson ... an hour.

4) Their house is near a very ... road.

5) The festival will open with a ... led by the mayor.

5. Прослушайте текст и передайте содержание предложений на русском языке.

Образец: *It's difficult to think what the city was like a hundred years ago.* Сложно представить, как выглядел город сотни лет назад.

- 1) Every year, in May, Cheung Chau celebrates its Bun Festival.
- 2) Everyone knows exactly why the festival started but there is a procession to honour Pak Tai – the sea god.
- 3) The costumes hide the seats that the children are sitting on and it looks like they are flying.
- 4) For three days before the festival no-one on the island eats meat.
- 5) The small McDonald's on the island sells only vegetarian food for these three days.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, как они употребляются в тексте.

A	Perhaps, for three days, this quiet corner of one of the busiest places on earth is the only place where you can't buy a Big Mac at McDonald's!
B	For three days before the festival no-one on the island eats meat.
C	In the centre of Hong Kong everything is new, modern and busy.
D	In this procession, children in fantastic costumes are carried through the village.
E	Every year, in May, Cheung Chau celebrates its Bun Festival.
F	The costumes hide the seats that the children are sitting on and it looks like they are flying.
G	The buns are small, white, bread rolls and huge towers made of bamboo are covered in the sweet buns in the festival, which lasts for a week.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Where is Robert Watson?
- 2) How does Hong Kong look like nowadays?
- 3) What festival does Cheung Chau celebrate in May?
- 4) What do people honour during this festival?
- 5) Why do all restaurants serve only vegetarian dishes?

ПИСЬМО

1. Составьте свой список «новогодних обещаний». Используйте конструкцию «to be going to do something».

New Year's resolution is an interesting tradition, most common in Western countries but also becoming popular in other parts of the world. A person makes a promise to do something which makes him/her better starting from New Year's Day.

Образец:

My New Year's Resolutions

- 1) *I'm going to sleep at least 8 hours a day.*
- 2) *I'm going to become calm and relaxed.*
- 3) *I'm going to stop looking back.*
- 4) *I'm going to attend gym and swimming pool at least once a week.*
- 5) *I'm going to spend great holidays.*

Неделя 6

Тема: ДОМ, ЖИЛИЩНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

unexpected – неожиданный

to influence one's likes and dislikes – влиять на симпатии и антипатии

a household object – предмет домашнего обихода

to provoke such disgust in – вызывать отвращение в (ком-то)

to be tiled – быть покрытым кафелем

to be carpeted – быть покрытым коврами

a Hoover – пылесос

to walk barefoot – ходить босиком

to symbolize – символизировать

to take one's shoes off – снимать обувь

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Even after living in Spain for over a year, I love the fact that I am still discovering strange cultural differences between this country and the UK. The latest one may seem rather unexpected, but it just goes to show that the environment and the people you grow up with really do influence your likes and dislikes. In this case, I'm not talking about Britain's obsession with curry, or Spain's obsession with football, but I am talking about carpets.

How can such a common household object provoke such disgust in our Spanish neighbours? Well, the thing is that it is only a common household object for us in the UK. Although most kitchens, hallways and bathrooms may be tiled or have laminate flooring, you can't deny that it would be strange curling up in front of the fire in your living room on a hard floor.

I only appreciated how comfortable carpets were when I moved to Spain, and realised that there was something missing in all the places that I visited on my flat hunt. By the time it came to fly home for Christmas, I couldn't wait to walk barefoot around my house, without the fear of my soles becoming black, or catching frostbite.

However, when I told this to a couple of Spanish friends, they couldn't believe that the majority of my house was carpeted. In fact, they were really shocked. They told me that for them, carpets mean dirtiness, and tiles mean cleanliness. I have even been asked, 'but how do you clean a carpet?'. I suppose that while we have hoovers (vacuum cleaners), they have mops. I must admit that spilling red wine on tiles is much easier to hide from your parents than if you spill it on carpet.

This odd cultural difference became most obvious when we started talking about hotels. These same friends told me that on their travels to London, they were actually disgusted to find that every single hotel they stayed in had carpeted bedrooms. Even the sight of a carpet gave them a feeling of 'disorder'. For me, tiles remind me of supermarkets, so surely carpet in a hotel would symbolise comfort, homeliness, and warmth. On the contrary, my Spanish friends wouldn't even dare take their shoes off. And finally, when I asked a Spanish friend the main reason she didn't like carpets, she simply replied: 'well, they're ugly'. Looks like it's time to buy myself some slippers...

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/magazine/life-around-world/i-couldnt-wait-get-home-and-feel-carpet-under-my-feet>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. <i>obsessionwith</i>	a) обморозить
2. <i>lamineate flooring</i>	b) чистота
3. <i>to appreciate</i>	c) грязь
4. <i>to catch frostbite</i>	d) беспорядок
5. <i>dirtyness</i>	e) зацикленность на чем-то
6. <i>disorder</i>	f) ламинат
	g) ценить

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *can, How, such disgust, provoke, such a common household object, in our Spanish neighbours? – How can such a common household object provoke such disgust in our Spanish neighbours?*

1) and, Spain, strange, between, the UK, cultural, There are, differences.

2) provoke, our, Spanish, Carpets, friends, such disgust, in.

3) of my house, were really shocked, Spanish, was carpeted, that, the majority, A couple of friends.

4) bedrooms, single, the UK, carpeted, hotel, Every, had, in.

5) carpets, Spanish, to be, A, considered, friend, ugly.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. <i>unexpected</i>	a) <i>surprising</i>
2. <i>a carpet</i>	b) a very strong feeling of dislike
3. <i>barefoot</i>	c) a machine that cleans floors
4. <i>disgust</i>	d) to be a symbol of something
5. <i>a hoover</i>	e) heavy woven material for covering floors
6. <i>to symbolise</i>	f) without shoes on your feet
	g) a thing that helps to clean floors

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: *Even after living in Spain for over a year, I love the fact that I am still discovering strange cultural differences between this*

country and the UK. When am I still discovering strange cultural differences between this country and the UK?

1) The latest one may seem rather unexpected, but it just goes to show that **the environment and the people you grow up with** really do influence your likes and dislikes.

2) However, when I told this to **a couple of Spanish friends**, they couldn't believe that the majority of my house was carpeted.

3) They told me that for them, carpets mean **dirtyiness**, and tiles mean **cleanliness**.

4) This odd cultural difference became most obvious **when we started talking about hotels**.

5) These same friends told me that on their travels to London, **they were actually disgusted to find** that every single hotel they stayed in had carpeted bedrooms.

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Представьте, что Вы хотите продать свой дом/свою квартиру. Составьте рассказ об этом: упомяните общую площадь, сколько в доме этажей, комнат (перечислите каждую из них), есть ли сад, гараж, дайте примерную цену, контакты.

Образец:

Address

173 Water Street

Dumbo, Brooklyn, NY11201

Price – \$4,500,000 USD

Features

4 Bedrooms

3 Full Bathrooms

Single Family House

Detail

Amenities (1)

Fireplace

Garden/Patio

Terrace

Cable/Satellite TV

Wheelchair Access

New Construction

More Information

*Modern, single-family townhouse across from new park. Designed by Alloy with beautiful **finishes (2)**. **Ground floor(3)** contains bedroom or office, full bath, parking and storage. **Parlor floor(4)** has 20+/- ceilings and stone floors in the kitchen, living and dining rooms are carpeted. Kitchen separates dining from living and offers top **appliances (5)**, 24+/- of **counter (6)** space, 50+/- of **storage (7)** and eat-in breakfast table. At dining room full height sliding doors open to terrace for outdoor cooking. Living room has fireplace and **full story (8)** glass windows onto Water Street. Mezzanine floor overlooks parlor dining and living and can be library, office or **den (9)**. Third floor master **bedroom suite (10)** has fireplace, 25'+/- walk-in **closet (11)** and stunning tiled bath with standalone **tub (12)** and double shower. 4th floor has 2 bedrooms w/ shared bath and **laundry (13)**.*

Неделя 7

Тема: ЕДА

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/eating-out> на аудио «Eating out».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

A table for (two, three, etc.) – Столик для (двоих, троих и т.д.)

Over here, please. – Сюда, пожалуйста.

to be ready to order – быть готовым сделать заказ

starter – первое блюдо

main course – основное блюдо

onion soup – луковый суп

steak – кусок мяса или рыбы (для жаренья)

mineral water (still or sparkling) – минеральная вода (без газа или с газом)

soft drink – безалкогольный напиток

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Eating out».

4. Заполните пропусками словами, соответствующими содержанию текста.

Образец: *The customers want a table for – The customers want a table for two.*

- 1) Jamie wants to have French onion soup for his ...
- 2) Sally wants to start with a ... salad.
- 3) She also wants to have
- 4) Jamie wants ... main course as Sally.
- 5) He wants to drink

5. Прослушайте текст и передайте содержание предложений на русском языке.

Образец: *We would like to have dinner at your place.* – Мы хотели бы поужинать в вашем заведении.

- 1) Can we have a table for two?
- 2) Are you ready to order?
- 3) What would you like for your starter?
- 4) I don't know whether to have the steak or Thai chicken.
- 5) I'll have a fresh orange juice and ... I'd like some mineral water, please.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, как они употребляются в тексте.

A	Mmm, I'm not sure. I don't know whether to have the steak or Thai chicken.
B	What would you like to drink?
C	Over here, please.
D	And for your main course?
E	Are you ready to order?
F	A table for two, please.
G	Here's the menu.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Do Jamie and Sally choose the same starter?
- 2) Is Jamie sure with his choice when the waiter asks him?
- 3) Who orders the Thai chicken?
- 4) Jamie and Sally order soft drinks, don't they?
- 5) What dessert does Jamie order?

ПИСЬМО

1. Напишите рецепт своего любимого блюда – ингредиенты и способ приготовления.

Используйте следующий список слов:

take – брать	dice – резать (кубиками)
wash – мыть	boil – варить
open – открывать	fry – жарить
peel – чистить (фрукты и овощи)	add – добавлять
shell – чистить (орехи)	mix – смешивать
scale – чистить (рыбу)	put – класть
cut – резать	grate – тереть на тёрке
slice – резать (ломтиками)	fryingpan – сковорода
	pan, pot – кастрюля

Образец:

Перейдите по ссылке и используйте представленный рецепт как образец: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/recipe>

Неделя 8

Тема: РОДНОЙ ГОРОД

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

moderate climate – умеренный климат
frost – мороз
stable weather – устойчивая погода
thick snow cover – толстый слой снега
firm durable ice – твердый надежный лёд
inundated – затопленный
length, depth and width – длина, глубина и ширина
heat – жара
oak – дуб

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Saratov is a major city and is the administrative centre of the Saratov Region. The climate in Saratov is moderate, typical of the Lower Volga region. In the past winters were very cold, and frost and snow were common, but more recently that seems to have changed. The city still occasionally suffers intensely cold weather when the temperature falls to -28°C , but generally winters are not very cold, it is much more likely to rain. During the second half of winter the weather becomes stable with thick snow cover and moderate frost.

Between the end of December and the beginning of April, the Volga is covered with firm, durable ice thick enough for people to go ice-fishing. Bolshoi Irgiz, one of the minor rivers in the region, is covered with an ice layer of 96 cm and sometimes freezes through down to the bottom.

At 3,680 km in length and 35 to 40 m in depth, the Volga is the longest and the deepest river in Europe. The Volga basin has sharply changed since the Volgograd reservoir was formed. The water level rose by 10 metres, and almost all the islands and lakes in the Volga basin were inundated. The river has greatly widened and now averages 3 to 7 km in width and in some places is up to 15 km across.

Summer can be crazy in the Saratov region. Rains are almost as frequent as sunny and hot days. The latter come in the second half of July and stay until the end of summer. These days the weather sometimes gets sweltering; fortunately there are many beaches on the Volga banks and islands which make good places to escape the exhausting heat. Thus, $+35^{\circ}\text{C}$ and low humidity at daytime are normal for this part of the season.

There are not many forests in Saratov region, and most of them are located in its right-bank part. There are more than a hundred sorts of trees and bushes growing there. Oaks are the most prevalent among them, and you can come across them in almost every forest of the Saratov region.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://www.saratov-russia.net/geography.php> и <http://www.saratov-russia.net/region.php>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. to change	a) частый
2. occasionally	b) страдать, испытывать, претерпевать
3. to suffer	с) преобладающий
4. humidity	d) постоянно
5. frequent	e) <i>изменять, изменяться</i>
6. prevalent	f) переживать, волноваться
	g) влажность
	h) иногда, время от времени

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *are not, it is, winters, to rain, much, Generally, very cold, more likely. – Generally winters are not very cold, it is much more likely to rain.*

1) very low, falls, cold weather, suffers, when, still, intensely, Saratov, the temperature, occasionally.

2) since, sharply, the Volgograd reservoir, has, The Volga basin, was formed, changed.

3) greatly, over, The, century, has, widened, the past, Volga.

4) sunny, frequent, are, hot days, as, Rains, as, and.

5) river, beaches, there are, the Volga, many, along, Fortunately.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. g)

1. <i>climate</i>	a) something that has a large distance between its two opposite sides
2. minor	b) as a result, therefore
3. a bush	c) nearer to the end of something than to the beginning
4. thick	d) strong coffee made with hot milk
5. latter	e) less important
6. thus	f) a large plant which is smaller than a tree and has a lot of branches
	g) <i>the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general</i>
	h) moreover

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: *The climate in Saratov is moderate, typical of the Lower Volga region. What is the typical climate for the Lower Volga region?*

1) The weather in the second part of winter is **stable with thick snow cover and moderate frost**.

2) **Between the end of December and the beginning of April**, the Volga is covered with firm, durable ice. So people go ice-fishing.

3) The Volga basin has **sharply** changed since the Volgograd reservoir was formed.

4) **There are many beaches on the Volga banks and islands which** make good places to escape the exhausting heat.

5) **Oaks** are the most prevalent among them, and you can come across them in almost every forest of the Saratov region.

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Найдите прогноз погоды в Саратове на неделю. Расскажите о нём на английском языке, используя следующие слова и словосочетания.

weather forecast – прогноз

погоды

hot – жарко

warm – тепло

cold – холодно

cool – прохладно

frosty – морозно

snowy – снежно

sunny – солнечно

rainy – дождливо

windy – ветрено

foggy – туманно

cloudy – облачно

clear – ясно

wet – мокро

dry – сухо

thunderstorm – гроза

thaw – оттепель

storm – шторм

cyclone – циклон

hail – град

mist – дымка, мгла,

snowfall – снегопад,

below zero – ниже нуля,

above zero – выше нуля.

There will be ... in the morning (in the afternoon, in the evening).

The weather will be ...

It's going to be ...

The temperature will be ... degrees below (above) zero.

The atmospheric pressure will be ...

The wind will be ... mps (meters per second).

Образец:

On Monday the weather will be warm and wet. There will be a thunderstorm in the morning. It will be windy in the afternoon. But in the evening it's going to be sunny and clear. The temperature will be 20–25°C degrees above zero. The atmospheric pressure will be normal.

Неделя 9

Тема: ПОКУПКИ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/britain-great/shopping-great-part-2> на аудио «Shopping is great. Part 2».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- specialist shops – специализированные магазины
- boutique – небольшой магазин модных и дорогих товаров
- accessories – аксессуары (в осн. женского туалета: сумочки, туфли, перчатки, реже бусы, серьги)
- stall – киоск, ларёк, прилавок
- customer – покупатель, потребитель, заказчик, клиент
- market – рынок, базар
- variety – многообразие, выбор, ассортимент

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Shopping is great. Part 2».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *Small specialist shops can be found ... the country. – Small specialist shops can be found **all over** the country.*

- 1) The Lanes in Brighton are made up of a fabulous web of small streets with lots of quirky shops and
- 2) They're a great place to discover original fashion, furniture and ...
- 3) And there are lots of ... that you can only buy the product here.

- 4) They're not ... anywhere else in London.
- 5) There's such ..., and there's something for everyone.

5. Прослушайте текст и передайте содержание предложений на русском языке.

Образец: What makes Piccadilly Market so special? Чем Пикадилли Маркет отличается от других рынков?

- 1) The Lanes in Brighton are made up of a fabulous web of small streets with lots of quirky shops.
- 2) Some of my work's gone to Outer Mongolia, believe it or not.
- 3) What do you like about shopping in London?
- 4) You cannot buy these products anywhere else in London, so that makes this market very unusual.
- 5) There's too much choice!

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, как они употребляются в тексте.

A	This is Piccadilly Market at St James' Church in central London, and not many people know it's here.
B	Britain is great for shopping.
C	I like the mixture of some expensive and some cheaper ones.
D	Not that many people know about it – it's a hidden gem!
E	I do the London Eye, I do the Houses of Parliament.
F	Small specialist shops can be found all over the country.
G	The only trouble is – there's too much choice!

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Where is Piccadilly Market situated?
- 2) What is the most popular image by Simon Weinstock?
- 3) What makes Piccadilly market so special?
- 4) Do the interviewed people like shopping?
- 5) Would you like to go shopping in Britain? Why or why not?

ПИСЬМО

1. Напишите жалобу в интернет-магазин.

Образец:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I've ordered iPhone 5s 32gb gold from your internet site XYZ on 7th October. But on receiving it I found that you sent me iPhone 5c 16gb white instead.

I'd be grateful if you could send a replacement and refund my postage (state amount).

I really appreciate your help.

*Yours faithfully
signature
J. Smith (Mrs)*

Неделя 10

Тема: ЗДОРОВЬЕ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

healthy diet – здоровое питание

brain foods – пища, полезная для работы мозга

snack – перекус, лёгкая закуска

fat (сущ.) – жир (содержание жиров в продуктах питания)

nutrient contents of food – питательные вещества, содержащиеся

в пище

chemicals – химикаты

additives – добавки (пищевые)

organically grown products – продукты питания, выращенные с применением исключительно органических удобрений, без химических добавок

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

A healthy diet will give you lots of energy. Sugary snacks like sweets and chocolate may give you short-term energy, but it is better to eat foods that give you lots of energy over a longer period of time. Check out our list of brain foods and try to make sure your diet includes lots of these things: brown bread, cereals, pasta, rice, beans, oily fish such as sardines, tuna or salmon, red meat, chicken, cheese, eggs, fresh

fruit, vegetables, salads. Eat regular, healthy snacks as well as three good meals a day to keep your energy levels high.

Before we cut down on fat, sugar and salt, we have to know a bit more about the kind of food these things might be in. The biggest problem comes when these things are hidden in other foods: biscuits, crisps, sausages, meat pies, soft drinks and so on. The best way is to get into the habit of checking the ingredients and nutritional value on the sides of packets although this isn't always easy to do. Another thing to know is, for example, that we do need fat to live, it's an essential part of our diet and physically we couldn't exist without it. But we all know that to eat much fat is bad for our health. The matter is that there are different kinds of fat. There are fats that are good for us and fats that are bad for us. Eating less of the bad ones and more of the good ones can actually help us to live longer! Bad fats are the saturated fats, found in animal productions, like red meat, butter and cheese.

One more thing to know is that when food is cooked, its structure changes. It can change the vitamin and nutrient contents of food. More and more people feel strongly about the way, their food is produced. Nowadays so much of the basic food we eat – meat, fish, fruit and vegetables – is grown using chemicals and additives. A growing concern about the effects of these chemicals has led to a growth in the demand for organically grown products, which are believed to be healthier and safer for our bodies.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://www.native-english.ru/topics/healthy-food> и <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/exams/exam-study-tips/brain-food>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. а)

1. <i>short-term</i>	а) краткосрочный
2. nutritional	б) пастила
3. cereals	в) сёмга
4. pasta	г) тунец
5. tuna	е) печенье
6. salmon	ф) блюдо из макарон
	г) злаки
	х) пищевой

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *sweets and chocolate, may, short-term, like, snacks, give, Sugary, energy, you.* – *Sugary snacks like sweets and chocolate may give you short-term energy.*

1) meals, levels, Eat, energy, healthy, to keep, a day, three, good, your, high.

2) and salt, need, on, We, sugar, to cut down, fat.

3) are, bad fats, can be, animal, There, in, that, found, productions.

4) its structure, is cooked, you, One more thing, that when, is, changes, know, food, should.

5) people, More, products, to buy, and more, originally grown.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. d)

1. sugary snacks	a) type, sort, group with similar characteristics
2. fat	b) the action or power of focusing all one's attention
3. essential	c) to worry about a situation
4. matter	d) a small amount of food eaten between meals, which contains a lot of sugar
5. a kind of ...	e) a substance contained in foods such as meat, cheese, and butter which forms an energy store in your body
6. concern	f) reason, essence
	g) very important
	h) being friendly

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: You need a healthy diet; **it will give you lots of energy.**
Why do we need to have a healthy diet?

1) Brown bread, cereals, pasta, rice, beans, oily fish such as sardines, tuna or salmon, red meat, chicken, cheese, eggs, fresh fruit, vegetables, salads are very important, **because they are so called brain foods.**

2) The best way is to get into the habit of checking the ingredients and nutritional value **on the sides of packets.**

3) **Fat** is an essential part of our diet and physically we couldn't exist without it.

4) Nowadays so much of the basic food we eat – **meat, fish, fruit and vegetables** – is grown using chemicals and additives.

5) Organically grown products are believed to be **healthier and safer for our bodies**.

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Расставьте реплики диалога между врачом и пациентом (Doctor (D), Patient (P)).

D.: Good morning. What's the matter?

P.: For two days already. Also I started to cough. Especially at night. I even can't sleep because of it.

D.: And what about cold in the head?

Patient: Hello. I have a problem. I have a terrible sore throat.

D.: Now I'd like to listen to your lungs. Breathe deeply, please.

P.: No, just sneezing sometimes.

D.: So it's nothing to worry about. It's not pneumonia. It's just flu. I'll give you a prescription. You should take this medicine twice a day after a meal. And drink a lot of hot drinks. You'll be all right soon.

P.: Of course.

D.: How long have you had this problem?

P.: So what is my diagnosis?

D.: Ok, can I have a look at your throat?

Образец:

1. Doctor: Good morning. What's the matter?

2. Patient: Hello. I have a problem. I have a terrible sore throat.

2. Составьте аналогичный диалог.

Неделя 11

Тема: СПОРТ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/free-time> на аудио «Free time».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

swimming pool – бассейн
 (water polo) club – клуб, группа (водного поло)
 under 14s club – группа для лиц, младше 14 лет
 training – тренировка, обучение
 a.m./ p.m. – до полудня/ после полудня
 match – матч, соревнование
 (something) is free – (что-то) бесплатно
 to join a club – присоединиться к группе, вступить в клуб
 to complete a form – заполнить анкету, заявку, бланк

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Free time».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста.

Образец: Hello, I'd like some ... about the water polo club. – Hello, I'd like some **information** about the water polo club.

- 1) When do they ...?
- 2) When does the ... start?
- 3) Classes are ... for under 18s.
- 4) You have to come to the swimming pool and ... a form.
- 5) Can I ... your name?

5. Прослушайте текст и передайте содержание предложений на русском языке.

Образец: How much are the classes? – Сколько стоят занятия?

- 1) We have two places in the under 16s club.
- 2) When does the training start?
- 3) Let's see, the under 16s train two evenings a week.
- 4) What do I have to do to join?
- 5) I'd like some information about the water polo club.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, как они употребляются в тексте.

A	You have to come to the swimming pool.
B	Good morning, Brownton swimming pool.
C	Training starts next week, on September 2nd.
D	It's Tyrone Williams.
E	I'd like some information about the water polo club.
F	How much are the classes?
G	What do I have to do to join?

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) How many different age groups of water polo are there in the swimming pool?
- 2) When do the under 16s train?
- 3) Are the matches played on Saturdays?
- 4) What do you need to bring to register at the swimming pool?
- 5) Is Tyrone late for the beginning of the water polo teams training?

ПИСЬМО

1. Перейдите по ссылке и изучите сайт спортклуба <http://www.gymbox.com/>

2. Напишите, какую информацию Вы можете получить в разделах

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| – home | – gyms |
| – classes | – contact |
| – blog | – corporation |
| – join | – work for us |
| – members | |

Образец:

In the section HOME we can get the general information about the club. We can see some photos, video and latest news. In the section CLASSES we can get the timetable. We can also select a gym, for example, situated in Covent Garden. Moreover we can read the information about different classes e.g. "Pilates consists of controlled, precise movements designed to stretch and strengthen muscles without adding bulk...".

Неделя 12

Тема: ЗДОРОВЫЙ ОБРАЗ ЖИЗНИ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

quality – качество

to stay up late – засиживаться допоздна

nap – короткий сон (обычно дневной)
tip – намёк, подсказка, небольшой совет
bedtime – время ложиться спать
herbal tea – травяной чай
electrical devices – электротехнические устройства
natural light (vs. electric light) – естественный свет (как антоним электрического освещения)
feel awake – чувствовать себя бодрым, проснувшимся

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

The best food for the brain is sleep, so you'll need a lot of sleep during exam times. When you're tired you will find it difficult to concentrate and learn. So, how much sleep do you need? Well, when you've had the right amount of sleep you don't feel tired, not too much and not too little. Most teenagers need between 8 and 9 hours sleep a night.

Try and get good quality sleep. So, don't sleep with your books all over your bed or with lights, music or the computer on. For the best sleep, make sure your room is quiet, comfortable and dark. If you stay up late studying and don't get enough sleep, you may need a 'power nap' in the afternoon. A short sleep of 30 minutes may give you some energy before you start revising, but keep it short – you don't want to spend all afternoon in bed!

Tips to help you sleep.

Have a regular bed time. Try to go to bed at the same time every night, if possible 8 or 9 hours before you have to wake up.

Do plenty of exercise. Don't do exercise just before bedtime, but regular exercise earlier in the day can help your body sleep at night.

Don't drink caffeine (colas, tea or coffee) in the afternoons and evenings. Drink water, fruit juices or herbal teas. Have a milky drink just before bedtime.

Relax before you go to bed. When you have finished studying, read a book, listen to music, watch TV or have a bath to help you relax.

Turn off lights, your computer, mobile and any other electrical devices in your room.

When you wake up, open the curtains to get lots of natural light in your room. This will help you feel more awake in the morning.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/exams/exam-study-tips/sleep>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. to concentrate	a) уставший
2. tired	b) упражнения, тренировка
3. to revise	c) выключать
4. exercise	d) перечитывать, повторять
5. to relax	e) <i>концентрироваться</i>
6. to turn off	f) резервировать
	g) отдыхать
	h) терять сознание

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *sleep, need, Teenagers, parents, more, than, their. – Teenagers need more sleep than their parents.*

1) have finished, to relax, When, studying, going to bed, before, you, you, need.

2) fallen, you, in class, Have, asleep, ever.

3) Recent, from, 25% of, sleep disorder, the UK population, research, some sort of, that, suffer, shows.

4) 10pm, needs, during, A teenager, at about, the school week, to go to bed.

5) play, into the night, Many, till late, computer games, young people.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. b)

1. a device	a) large pieces of material which you hang from the top of a window
2. bedtime	b) <i>a thing made or adapted for a particular purpose, especially a piece of mechanical or electronic equipment</i>
3. a nap	c) a large or sufficient amount or quantity
4. regular	d) soft drinks
5. plenty	e) time when you feel sad
6. curtains	f) such events have equal amounts of time between them

	g) the usual time when someone goes to bed
	h) a short sleep, especially during the day

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

- 1) Power nap is a **short sleep**.
- 2) Don't sleep **with your books all over your bed or with lights, music or the computer on**.
- 3) A **short sleep of 30 minutes** may give you some energy before you start revising.
- 4) Don't drink **caffeine (colas, tea or coffee)** in the afternoons and evenings.
- 5) When you wake up, **open the curtains to get lots of natural light in your room**.

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Выскажите своё мнение об одной из поговорок «Health is above wealth», «Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise», «An apple a day keeps the doctor away» (10 предложений).

Используйте фразы, помогающие Вам выразить своё мнение, раскрыть точку зрения, логически выстроить мысль.

I think (believe) – я думаю (считаю)

in my opinion – по моему мнению

firstly – во-первых

secondly – во-вторых

thirdly – в-третьих

however – однако

moreover – более того

in conclusion I would like to say – в заключение мне хотелось бы сказать...

Образец:

They say an apple a day keeps the doctor away. I think it's definitely true, because it's really healthy to eat a lot of fresh fruit and vegetables. This food contains a lot of vitamins and does a lot of good to our body and mind. For example, everybody knows that oranges have a lot of vitamin C. And a person who suffers from anemia should eat pomegranates.

In conclusion I would like to say that we are what we eat, so our health depends on our diet.

ПРОГРАММА В 2-й семестр

Неделя 1

Тема: ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://www.esl-lab.com/collegemajor/collegemajorrd1.htm> на аудио «College Majors».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

major – специальность, квалификация; получать специальность

to be undeclared – не объявленный, не заявленный

freshman – новичок

10 more credits to graduate – 10 и более зачетных единиц, чтобы закончить

repaying a student loan – погашение учебного кредита

tuition – обучение, плата за обучение

to receive some financial aid and a scholarship – получить финансовую помощь и стипендию

demand – требование, требовать

to line up a job – подыскать работу

sermon – проповедь

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «College Major».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *At least you see the light at the end of the – At least you see the light at the end of the tunnel.*

- 1) I only have to take 10 more ... to graduate.
- 2) I have to start repaying a student
- 3) Didn't your parents help you out with your college ... ?
- 4) I received some financial ... and a
- 5) But this past year, school has been more

5. Прослушайте текст и укажите верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *The boy's teacher is Paul Jones.* (верно)

- 1) The girl has lined up a job.
- 2) The girl is not trying to line up a few interviews at the job fair next month.
- 3) The girl has some ideas on her future.
- 4) The boy is taking a business class.
- 5) The girl's teacher is Paul Jones.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, как они употребляются в тексте.

A	but I'm undeclared at the moment.
B	Oh, so what year are you in school?
C	And my dad keeps telling me I have to choose a major,
D	I've been batting around the idea of going into business,
E	I'm a senior, and I only have to take 10 more credits to graduate.
F	but I haven't decided yet.
G	Ah, that's what happened to me my freshman year.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What year is the girl at school?
- 2) What does the girl have to do once she graduates?
- 3) Why didn't her parents help her out with her college tuition?
- 4) What did the girl receive one year?
- 5) Who is the girl's dad?

ПИСЬМО

1. Здесь Вы видите список лекций и практик, которые есть у студентов, изучающих физику в Ноттингенском университете. (<http://uiwwwsci01.ad.nottingham.ac.uk:8004/department.htm>)

School/Division: Physics Weeks: (3 Feb 2014–9 Feb 2014)

Symmetry and Action Principles in Physics – Симметрия и принципы действия в физике

Theoretical Particle Physics – Теоретическая физика частиц

Modern Cosmology – Современная космология

Electromagnetism – Электромагнетизм

The Quantum World – Квантовый мир

Intermediate Experimental Physics – Вспомогательная экспериментальная физика

Wave Phenomena – Волновые явления

Quantitative Physics – Количественная физика

Computing For Physical Science – Информатика в физике

Introductory Experimental Physics – Введение в экспериментальную физику

Functional Medical Imaging – Функциональная рентгенография

Quantum Coherent Phenomena – Квантовые когерентные явления

2. Напишите своё расписание. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарём.)

Monday					
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					
Saturday					

Неделя 2

Тема: ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

Internal government – внутреннее управление

Bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра

degree of Master – степень магистра

degree of Doctor – степень доктора

by means – с помощью

fee – оплата, стоимость

carried out – осуществленный

tutorial system – система обучения

comparatively – сравнительно

it should be mentioned – следует упомянуть

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

There are more than 60 universities in the U.K. The leading universities are Cambridge, Oxford and London. English universities differ from each other in traditions, general organization, internal government, etc. London and Oxford universities are international, because people from many parts of the world come to study at one of their colleges.

A university consists of a number of departments: art, law, music, economy, education, medicine, engineering, etc.

After three years of study a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor. There are 300 technical colleges, providing part-time and full-time education in Britain.

The organization system of Oxford and Cambridge differs from that of all other universities and colleges. The teachers are usually called Dons. Part of the teaching is by means of lectures organized

by the university. Teaching is also carried out by tutorial system. This is the system of individual tuition organized by the colleges. Each student goes to his tutor's room once a week to read and discuss an essay which the student has prepared.

Some students get scholarship but the number of these students is comparatively small. There are many societies and clubs at Cambridge and Oxford. The most celebrating at Cambridge is the Debating Society at which students discuss political and other questions with famous politicians and writers. Sporting activities are also numerous.

The work and games, the traditions and customs, the jokes and debates – all are parts of students' life there.

It should be mentioned that not many children from the working class families are able to receive the higher education as the fees are very high. Besides that special fees are taken for books, for laboratory works, exams and so on.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://www.native-english.ru/topics/higher-education-in-the-uk>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. <i>to proceed</i>	a) обсуждать
2. <i>providing</i>	b) преподаватель
3. <i>tutor</i>	c) получать
4. <i>prepare</i>	d) предоставляющий
5. <i>to debate</i>	e) <i>приступать</i>
6. <i>to receive</i>	f) студент
	g) подготавливать

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *U.K, more, in, than, are, 60 universities, There, the. – There are more than 60 universities in the U.K.*

- 1) a number, consists of, of departments, A university.
- 2) usually, The, Dons, teachers, are called.

3) tuition, This is, the colleges, the system, organized by, of individual.

4) goes, once, Each student, a week, to his tutor's room.

5) are, Sporting, numerous, also, activities.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. e)

1. <i>scholarship</i>	a) for only part of the usual day
2. department	b) teaching or instructing
3. tuition	c) general organization
4. part-time education	d) a division of a large organization
5. full-time education	e) <i>academic achivments</i>
6. education	f) the process of educating
	g) occupying the whole of the time of the day

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: *Each student goes to his tutor's room once a week.* – *How often does each student go to his tutor's room?*

1) London and Oxford universities are international, **because people from many parts of the world come to study at one of their colleges.**

2) **After three years of study** a student may proceed to a Bachelor's degree, and later to the degrees of Master and Doctor.

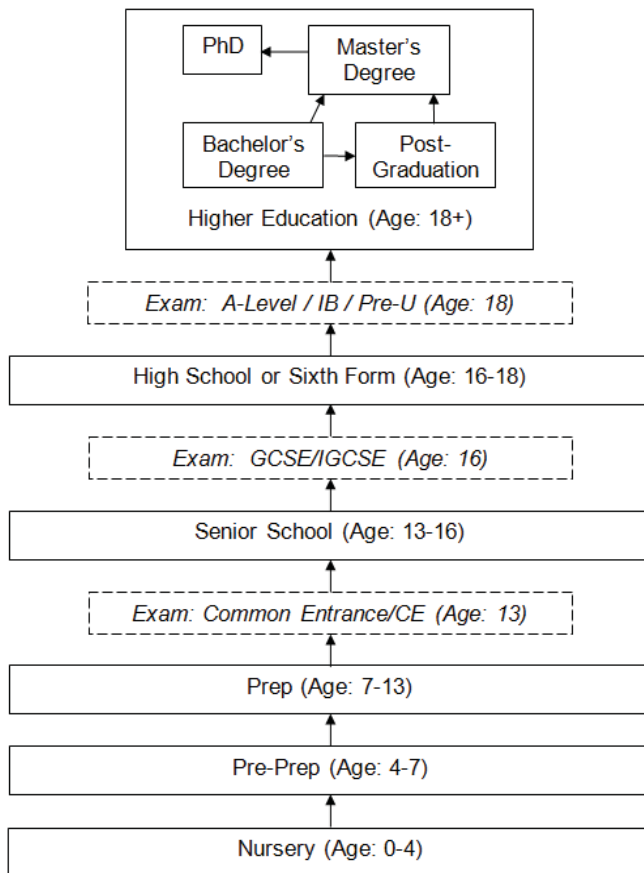
3) **300 technical colleges** provide part-time and full-time education in Britain.

4) **The work and games, the traditions and customs, the jokes and debates** – all are parts of students' life there.

5) Not many children from the working class families are able to receive the higher education **as the fees are very high.**

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Расскажите о структуре высшего образования в Великобритании, используя схему.



Неделя 3

Тема: ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/how-study> на аудиофайл «How to study».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- tips – советы
- to think long term – обдумывать наперед
- distracting noises – отвлекающий шум
- in chunks – по частям, по блокам
- adjust – регулировать, настраивать
- at a stretch – непрерывно, подряд
- to underline in pencil or highlight important bits – подчеркивать карандашом или выделять важную информацию
- to process the information – перерабатывать информацию
- at random – в случайном порядке
- heading – заголовок
- mindmaps – «карты ума»

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «Howtostudy».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *Your exams aren't far away, so these ... are for all of you. – Your exams aren't far away, so these **tips** are for all of you.*

- 1) If you're studying for an important exam it's important to think
- 2) Make sure there are no ... noises around, such as television.
- 3) Plan your study periods ... with regular breaks.
- 4) If you study for too long ... your mind will work less effectively, so be careful.
- 5) Some people just read through their notes or textbooks and ... important bits.

5. Прослушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *A revision timetable could be from one to six weeks. (неверно)*

- 1) Some people can really concentrate properly with music on.
- 2) You should try to forget about the internet, text messages, Twitter, Facebook, etc. while you're studying.
- 3) You should try not to have a break until you really need one.
- 4) Underlining or highlighting your notes is better than writing more notes.

5) The most important thing is to remember the information. You don't have to understand it.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, как они употребляются в тексте.

A	you've got the main topic in the circle,
B	the next has summaries, and the last one has mind maps:
C	The first person has written important phrases at random,
D	then lines coming off the circle attached to subcategories,
E	Mind maps are great for showing the connections between different bits of information.
F	the next has a table with clear headings and boxes with notes,
G	then more lines to further details.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What should you have first of all if your exams aren't far away?
- 2) Describe your environment while you are preparing for exams.
- 3) How to plan a break?
- 4) What do you do when you're studying?
- 5) What does the mind map work like?

ПИСЬМО

1. Прочитайте все советы по запоминанию информации, выберите оптимальные для Вас, выучите их и перескажите.

1) Use pictures and visuals to help you remember things. For example, to learn vocabulary, use a picture dictionary.

2) Make diagrams and mind maps. For example, make mind maps for different topics of vocabulary or use tables to record word families.

3) Write notes and then use highlighters and coloured pens to focus on important things. For example, use different colours to highlight pronunciation or different grammatical words.

4) Look at your diagrams, mind maps or highlighted notes again a few hours later or the next day. The more often you look at your notes, the more you will remember.

- 5) Write things down.
 - 6) Stick pieces of paper around your room with notes and look at them regularly.
 - 7) Use your mobile phone or an online voice recorder (there are lots of free voice recorders online) to record your voice. Record yourself reading your notes and then listen to the recordings.
 - 8) Study with a friend. Explain things to each other and ask each other some questions. If you like listening to information, this will help you remember.
 - 9) Read out loud (or record) just the main points you have underlined or highlighted.
 - 10) Listen to your notes regularly. The more you listen, the more you will remember.
 - 11) Connect new information to things you already know. For example, when you learn a new meaning of a word, think about the meaning you already know. Is there a connection?
 - 12) Read your notes aloud while you walk around.
 - 13) Go for a walk with a friend and test each other while you are walking.
- (See more at: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/exams/exam-study-tips/boost-your-memory#sthash.CTmk786h.dpuf>)

2. Напишите советы, как лучше запоминать информацию.

Используйте приведённые ниже слова и выражения:

- you can... – ты можешь
- you should... – тебе следует
- you ought to... – тебе следует
- why don't you try to... – почему бы тебе не попробовать...
- it's a good idea to... – хорошая идея...
- it would be useful to... – было бы полезно ...
- it will give good results if you... – это принесёт хорошие результаты, если ты...
- don't forget to ... – не забудь...

Образец: *It's a good idea to use pictures and visuals to help you remember things. For example, to learn vocabulary, use a picture dictionary.*

Неделя 4

Тема: ВЫСШЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- private – частный
- public – общественный, государственный, общедоступный
- admission standards – стандарты допуска
- interchangeably – взаимозаменяемо
- undergraduate education – неполное высшее образование
- post-graduate education – послевузовское образование, аспирантура
- degree – (ученая) степень
- credits – переводная зачетная единица
- successful completion – успешное окончание
- vocational nature – профессионального характера
- semi-professional occupations – полупрофессиональные занятия

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

There are about 3,000 colleges and universities, both private and public, in the United States. They are all independent, offering their own choice of studies, setting their own admission standards and deciding which students meet those standards. The greater the prestige of the university, the higher the grades required.

The terms «college» and «university» are often used interchangeably, as «college» is used to refer to all undergraduate education and the four-year undergraduate programme, leading to a bachelor's degree, can be followed at either college or university.

Universities are larger than colleges and also have graduate schools where students can receive post-graduate education.

During the first two years students usually follow general courses in the arts or sciences and then choose a major (the subject or area of studies in which they concentrate – the other subjects are called minors).

Credits (with grades) are awarded for the successful completion of each course. These credits are often transferable, so students who have not done well in high school can choose a junior college (or community college), which offers a two-year «transfer» programme, preparing students for degree-granting institutions. Community colleges also offer two-year courses of a vocational nature, leading to technical and semi-professional occupations, such as journalism.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://engtopic.ru/usa/higher-education>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. to offer	a) университет
2. to refer	b) этап обучения
3. community colleges	с) относиться, касаться
4. grades	d) учебное заведение, присуждающее ученые степени
5. transferable	e) предлагать
6. degree-granting institutions	f) переводной
	g) муниципальные колледжы

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *required, the higher the grades, of the university, The greater the prestige. – The greater the prestige of the university, the higher the grades required.*

- 1) larger, are, than, Universities, colleges.
- 2) usually, students, During, general courses, the first two years, follow.
- 3) of each course, are awarded, Credits, for the successful completion.
- 4) in high school, who have not done well, Students, a junior college, can choose.
- 5) two-year courses, offer, also, of a vocational nature, Community colleges.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. award	a) give or grant as an official payment
2. require	b) greater or more important
3. major	c) move from one place to another
4. minor	d) to concentrate all one's attention on something
5. transfer	e) to do well
6. concentrate	f) need or depend on
	g) having little importance

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: *There are about 3,000 colleges and universities in the United States. How many colleges and universities are there in the United States?*

- 1) The leading universities are **Cambridge, Oxford and London**.
- 2) The terms «college» and «university» are often used interchangeably, as «college» is used **to refer** to all undergraduate education.
- 3) During the first two years students usually follow general **courses in the arts or sciences**.
- 4) A junior college (or community college) offers a two-year «transfer» programme, preparing students for **degree-granting institutions**.
- 5) Two-year courses of a vocational nature lead **to technical and semi-professional occupations**, such as journalism.

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Изучите таблицу **Common European Framework of Reference for Languages**, которая описывает различные уровни владения языком. Обратите внимание на описание тех навыков, которыми должен обладать тот или иной человек, достигший определённого уровня.

2. На основе данной таблицы расскажите о своём уровне владения иностранным языком.

Образец: *I think that my level according Common European Framework of Reference for Languages is B 1, because I can deal with most situations likely to arise while travelling in an area where the language is spoken...*

Level Group	Level Group Name	Level	Level Name	Description
A	Basic User	A1	Break-through or beginner	<p>Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type.</p> <p>Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has.</p> <p>Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.</p>
		A2	Way-stage or elementary	<p>Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment).</p> <p>Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters.</p> <p>Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.</p>
B	Independent User	B1	Threshold or intermediate	<p>Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc.</p> <p>Can deal with most situations likely to arise while travelling in an area where the language is spoken.</p> <p>Can produce simple connected text on topics that are familiar or of personal interest.</p> <p>Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.</p>
		B2	Vantage or upper intermediate	<p>Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation.</p> <p>Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party.</p> <p>Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.</p>

Level Group	Level Group Name	Level	Level Name	Description
C	Proficient User	C1	Effective Operational Proficiency or advanced	Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning. Can express ideas fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.
		C2	Mastery or proficiency	Can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read. Can summarise information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation. Can express him/herself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in the most complex situations.

(Таблица взята с сайта: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_European_Framework_of_Reference_for_Languages)

Неделя 5

Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://www.esl-lab.com/university-degree/universitydegreerd1.htm> на аудио «A University Degree».

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

accomplishment – достижение

to-do list – список дел

deadline – крайний срок
 class schedule – расписание занятий
 to set up an appointment – назначить встречу
 academic advisor – научный руководитель
 to select classes – выбрать предметы
 to talk it over – обговорить
 give me the opportunity to live out my dream – даст мне
 возможность осуществить мечту
 to enroll in – записаться в

3. Прослушайте аудиофайл «A University Degree» .

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *You know, getting a university degree is a real – You know, getting a university degree is a real **accomplishment**.*

- 1) And you know you should ... an appointment.
- 2) ... advisor helps to select future classes.
- 3) After talking it ... with Mom, I've decided to major in wildlife science.
- 4) This field will give me ... to live out my dream.
- 5) I've decided ... night school to get another degree.

5. Прослушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *The father will miss the girl when she leaves for college next week. (верно)*

- 1) The girl hasn't tired preparing herself.
- 2) The father is proud of her for getting a university degree.
- 3) The girl signed up for the meal plan at the university.
- 4) The girl didn't change her major.
- 5) The girl has always been interested in working with nature.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, как они употребляются в тексте.

A	and you have to register all over again.
B	I mean, did you pay your tuition and housing fees by the deadline?

C	Do you have everything ready?
D	Yeap.
E	Because, you know, if you don't, you'll lose your class schedule,
F	Yeah, I paid for that a few days ago.
G	But, let's go over the to-do list.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What will happen if the girl doesn't pay her tuition by the due date?
- 2) What is the girl planning to take with her to school from home?
- 3) Based on her major, where will she most likely work?
- 4) What major does the father suggest?
- 5) Why is the father surprised?

ПИСЬМО

1. Перейдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.british-council.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/website-review>

2. Прочитайте обзор вебсайта.

3. Выполните задания: 1) соедините номер абзаца и его главную идею; 2) разделите приведённые предложения на две категории – facts (фактическая информация) и opinion (мнение); 3) подберите из текста эквивалентные фразы.

4. Напишите обзор сайта Саратовского государственного университета по образцу (<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/website-review>).

Следуйте плану:

Paragraph 1: What general information about the website can you give?

Paragraph 2: What are the website's good points?

Paragraph 3: What are the problems with the website?

Paragraph 4: What's your overall opinion? Would you recommend it? Who would you recommend it to?

Неделя 6

Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- to involve – включать, предусматривать
- to make lots of new friends – заводить много новых друзей
- go to social events – участвовать в общественных мероприятиях
- tours of the town – экскурсии по городу
- opportunity to go on trips – возможность совершить поездку
- halls of residence – общежитие
- to be placed in apartments – размещаться в квартире
- to get along with your new flatmates – поладить с новыми соседями
- to feel homesick – скучать по дому
- to arrive on campus – приехать в университетский городок

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

In British universities, new students have a special name: they are called Freshers, a shortened version of the American word 'Freshman'. After their exams, young people often make a fresh start by going to university, which can involve moving to a new city and leaving their family home. The first week of university life in the UK is called Freshers' Week and is both a scary and exciting experience.

Freshers' week is a chance to make lots of new friends and try out different hobbies. Most universities in the UK have a Union building: a place where students go to have fun. It is the perfect place to meet friends and join university societies. Students buy a membership to be part of a society and go to social events to meet others with similar interests. Sometimes there are quite a lot of students in lectures so it is difficult to get to know people in class. Therefore, each subject has its own club, for example the English Society and the Philosophy society.

In Freshers' week, lots of special activities are organised for people to meet each other. Tours of the town, creative workshops and parties

are great ways to socialise with other Freshers. Sometimes famous singers come and play concerts especially for the new students of the university. There is also the opportunity to go on trips to theme parks or other big cities nearby.

Students often move into ‘halls of residence’ in their first year. They are placed in apartments with a few other new students and usually have their own bedrooms but share a kitchen. This is an excellent way to make friends but sometimes it can be difficult if you don’t get along with your new flatmates or if the shared area gets very messy.

Freshers’ Week can be quite an exhausting experience because so many activities happen at once. A lot of students feel homesick when they first arrive on campus and keep themselves very busy to avoid feeling sad about leaving their family. It is an opportunity to make friends but it is important to remember that it is only the beginning of your time at university and that you have three years ahead of you to have fun.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/magazine/life-around-world/what-freshers-week>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. scary	a) испробовать
2. exciting	b) становиться очень грязным
3. try out	c) волнующий
4. workshop	d) изнурительный
5. get very messy	e) страшный
6. exhausting	f) веселый
	g) семинар

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *are called ,students, New, Freshers. – New students are called Freshers.*

1) a fresh start, make, Young people, by going, often, to university.

2) of university life, The first week, Freshers’ Week, is called.

3) buy, a membership, and go to social events, to be part of a society, Students.

- 4) a lot of students, there are, Sometimes, in lectures, quite.
- 5) each subject, Therefore, its own club, has.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. a)

1. <i>therefore</i>	a) <i>consequently</i>
2. similar interests	b) the fact of being a member of a group
3. theme	c) keep away from
4. socialise	d) the subject of a talk
5. a membership	e) stay at one's place
6. avoid	f) interests of the same kind
	g) mix with others

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: Making friends can be difficult if you don't get along with your new flatmates or if the shared area gets very messy. What can be difficult if you don't get along with your new flatmates or if the shared area gets very messy?

- 1) Tours of the town, creative workshops and parties are great **ways to socialise with** other Freshers.
- 2) There is also the opportunity to go on **trips to theme parks or other big cities nearby**.
- 3) Students often move into '**halls of residence**' in their first year.
- 4) Freshers' Week can be quite an **exhausting** experience because so many activities happen at once.
- 5) A lot of students **feel homesick** when they first arrive on campus.

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Расположите предложения в соответствии с этапами Вашего экзамена. (При необходимости воспользуйтесь словарём.)

- 1) Read the instructions carefully. If you don't understand the instructions ask the teacher.
- 2) In a writing exam, check your writing carefully for any mistakes.

- 3) Don't forget to take your things!
- 4) Get to school early. Leave plenty of time to get there. If you are late, you will feel more nervous. Check which room your exam is in.
- 5) Listen carefully to the teacher while he/she is explaining what to do.
- 6) When you have finished, check your answers carefully.
- 7) If your exam is in the morning, get up early and have a good breakfast. This will give you lots of energy.
- 8) Look through the test and see how much time you have to do each part. Write the time you have for each part on the test paper to help you organise your time.
- 9) Go to the toilet before the exam starts!
- 10) Write your name on the exam paper.
- 11) If possible, start with the easiest section first. This will help you relax.
- 12) Close your eyes and take a few deep breaths if you feel nervous.

2. Расскажите о своём опыте сдачи экзаменов.

Используйте сложносочинённые и сложноподчинённые предложения. Вам понадобятся различные союзы и предлоги, чтобы соединить части предложения: *and, but, because, so, when, where, that, which, if*.

Образец: *If I have my exam in the morning, I usually get up early and have a good breakfast, because this gives me lots of energy...*

Неделя 7

Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/uk-culture/whats-university-education-worth> на аудио «What's a University Education Worth?»

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

debt – долг
to take out a loan – брать кредит
to afford to – позволить себе
salary – зарплата
average – средний
degree – ученая степень
to value – ценить
disappointing – вызывающий разочарование
applicant – претендент
to fear – бояться

3. Прослушайте аудио «What's a University Education Worth?».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *Every year, it costs British students more and more ... university. Every year, it costs British students more and more **to attend** university.*

- 1) The ... student in England and Wales now graduates from university with debts of around £12,000.
- 2) However, most people in «white-collar jobs» seem to have ... these days, so there is a lot of competition.
- 3) While at university, they had dreams of getting an ..., challenging job.
- 4) Most British students expect to get a loan, ... or summer job.
- 5) More ... students come to Britain each year.

5. Прослушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *More than three quarters of all university students in England and Wales borrow money to study. (верно)*

- 1) Students tend to buy a house soon after graduating.
- 2) Paying back a student loan is always voluntary.
- 3) A degree gives people an advantage when applying for white collar jobs.
- 4) Numbers of British university students began to decline after the credit crunch.
- 5) More international students are coming to Britain because the UK currency is weaker.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, в котором они употребляются в тексте:

A	Like everyone else, graduates usually have to start at the bottom and work their way up.
B	They use the loan to pay for tuition fees, books and living expenses.
C	Therefore, life after university ends up being quite disappointing for a lot of graduates.
D	More international students come to Britain each year.
E	It means graduates cannot afford to buy a house for many years.
F	Students are graduating with larger and larger debts.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Why do more than 80% of students in England and Wales now take out a student loan in order to go to university?
- 2) Does the average student have debts when he/she graduates from university?
- 3) Why does life after university end up being quite disappointing for a lot of graduates?
- 4) What are the forecasts about the number of 18–25 year-old university applicants across the UK?
- 5) What do student leaders report?
- 6) Why are things now easier for students from other countries coming to study in the UK?

ПИСЬМО

Очень важно уметь правильно составлять своё резюме. В английском языке Вы можете часто встретить обозначение CV (curriculum vitae).

1. Перейдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.british-council.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/cv>

2. Прочитайте объявления о приёме на работу и резюме.

3. Выполните задания: 1) выберите правильные ответы на вопросы; 2) заполните пропуски перетянув мышкой нужные данные.

4. Составьте своё резюме, используя образец.

Обратите внимание на его структуру:

- 1) Name and Surname
- 2) Date of birth
- 3) Contacts
- 4) Education (укажите название учебного заведения, вашу специальность, года)
- 5) Work experience (укажите название организации, Вашу должность, года)
- 6) Languages (см. Common European Framework of Reference for Languages)
- 7) Skills and interests
- 8) References (можете использовать фразу – available on request – рекомендации доступны по запросу)

Неделя 8

Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to offer – предлагать	majority – большинство
participant – участник	to tend – иметь тенденцию
grade – оценка	entrance – поступление
to opt – выбирать	to restrict – ограничивать
mature – зрелый, готовый	tuition fees – плата
a pecking order – иерархия	за обучение

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Universities (part I)

Cairo, Bologna, and Paris have been offering them the longest. What am I talking about? A university education, of course. So who goes to university and what do they get out of their experience? More than a quarter of the working population of the USA has one.

Most universities don't let just anyone in. Grades in the subjects you take in the final years of secondary education are what usually count and in many countries people also have to do an entry test. While most participants in higher education are in the 18–25 age group, some people choose to take a break from work later on in life and opt for the role of mature student, bringing experience of work and the real world to their studies.

In many countries there is a pecking order to the universities, with a few high status institutions at the top turning out an intellectual elite and attracting the best minds in teaching and research. Take a quick name check of the leading writers, politicians or scientists in the UK or the USA and you should find the majority chose to spend their student years sitting in the dining halls and libraries of Oxford and Cambridge or Harvard, Princeton and Yale. The training grounds for medicine, law or engineering in Britain tend to be the metropolitan ‘redbrick’ universities slightly lower down the list.

When entrance was restricted to a lucky few in Britain, the state actually paid the sons and daughters of the middle classes not only their tuition fees but also a yearly grant towards living expenses as well. These days most European and North American students are given a loan. They have to pay back the loan to the government once they are in full-time employment, or they finance themselves by working their way through college with part-time jobs in the evenings or at weekends.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/magazine-articles/universities>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. f)

1. <i>participant</i>	a) зрелый
2. <i>population</i>	b) ученый
3. <i>mature</i>	c) политик
4. <i>scientist</i>	d) оценка
5. <i>grade</i>	e) библиотека
6. <i>to pay</i>	f) участник
	g) платить
	h) население

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *of the working population, More, of the USA, has one, than a quarter. More than a quarter of the working population of the USA has one.*

- 1) universities, just, Most, anyone in, don't let.
- 2) and Paris, them, have been offering, the longest, Cairo, Bologna.
- 3) education, of course, A university.
- 4) the metropolitan 'redbrick' universities, law or engineering, tend to be, The training grounds for medicine, slightly lower down the list, in Britain.
- 5) most European and North American, a loan, These days, are given, students.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. b)

1. participant	a) to have good things happen to you by chance
2. majority	b) a person who takes part in an activity
3. quarter	c) the smaller number or part of smth
4. lucky	d) organization which has a collection of books
5. library	e) the larger number or part of smth
6. to restrict	f) to have rest
	g) to limit
	h) one of four equal parts of smth

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

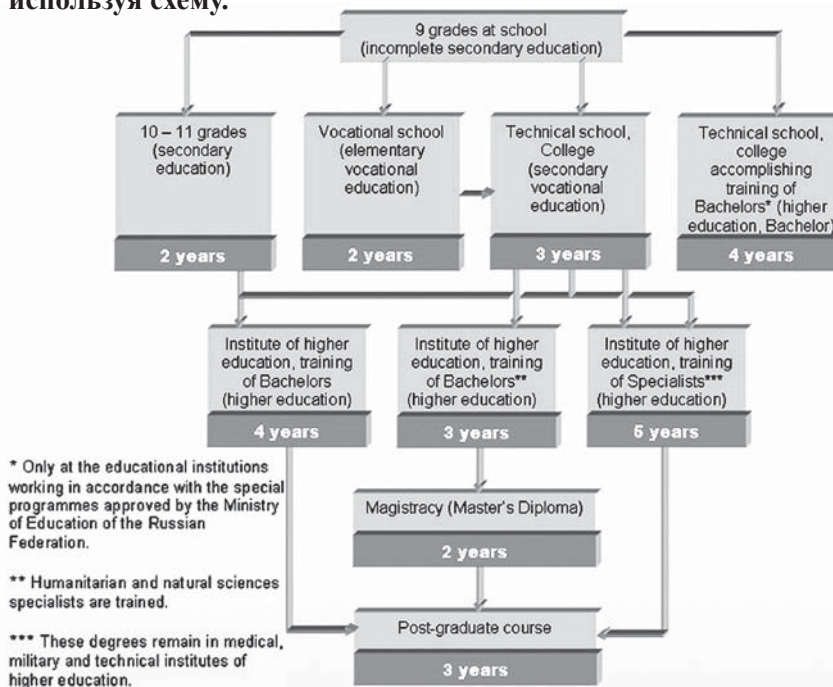
Образец: *In many countries people also have to do **an entry test**. What do people have to do in many countries?*

- 1) More than **a quarter** of the working population of the USA has one.
- 2) Some people choose **to take a break from work** later on in life.
- 3) In many countries there is **a pecking order to the universities**.
- 4) **The training grounds for medicine, law or engineering** in Britain tend to be the metropolitan 'redbrick' universities slightly lower down the list.

5) The state actually paid the sons and daughters of the middle classes **not only their tuition fees but also a yearly grant towards living expenses as well.**

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. **Расскажите о структуре высшего образования в России, используя схему.**



Неделя 9

Тема: ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. **Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/uk-culture/student-money> на аудио «Student Money»**

2. **Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:**

pressure – давление
to encounter – сталкиваться
a tight budget – жесткий бюджет
to assemble a group – собрать группу
opportunity – возможность
tip – совет
accommodation – жилье
violin – скрипка

3. Прослушайте аудио «Student Money».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *Moving away from home to go to university can be a ... time. – Moving away from home to go to university can be a **stressful** time.*

1) And ... they can give us the tips for having the best and cheapest of times.

2) Everything including clothing, accommodation, ..., everything is expensive here.

3) I like to go for ... with my friends once a month like that, and also for dinner.

4) Thankfully I don't drink and I don't smoke so only ... like, you know, maybe entry fee to the disco clubs and something like that.

5) So I can ... myself at home.

5. Прослушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *Reporter Mark went to meet the students at a large USA university. (неверно)*

1) Students are often on a tight budget.

2) The student Mark talks to spends most on food.

3) The student Mark talks to likes to go for movies with his friends.

4) The student Mark talks to is a very social person.

5) The student Mark talks to teaches piano and the violin.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, в котором они употребляются в тексте:

A	If you rent a house, with your friends then it will be cheaper.
B	And hopefully they can give us the tips for having the best and cheapest of times.
C	Well, plenty of good advice here from the students.
D	I'm from China, and actually in my place there's also nice clothes there, so I normally bring my clothes here!
E	In a week was spending more than one hundred pounds.
F	First, there are all the social pressures that can be encountered.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Whom does reporter Mark talk to?
- 2) How does the student find the cost of living in the UK?
- 3) Where is the student from?
- 4) Does he like parties?
- 5) Does he give any lessons?
- 6) How can he entertain himself at home?

ПИСЬМО

1. Перейдите по ссылке <http://learnenglishteens.british-council.org/skills/writing-skills-practice/summer-jobs>

2. Прочитайте объявление и электронный ответ на него.

3. Выполните задания: 1) заполните форму (впечатайте нужную информацию из электронного письма); 2) заполните пропуски, перетянув мышкой нужные данные.

4. Напишите ответ на объявление, используя приведённый на сайте образец.

Укажите:

To –

Subject –

What do you do?

What job are you interested in?

What are you studying at the University?

What can you do?

When can you work?

Не забудьте о правилах оформления деловых писем:

- 1) Обращение: *Dear Mr Smith*
- 2) Объясните, зачем Вы пишете – *I'm a university student and I'm interested in...*
- 3) Закончите письмо одной из стандартных фраз, использующихся в деловой переписке:
Sincerely yours
Best regards
- 4) Не забудьте подписаться!

Неделя 10

Тема: СТУДЕНЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В РОССИИ И ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

- viable – жизнеспособный, жизнедеятельный
- accommodation – жилье
- to embark on smth – приступить к чему-то
- gap – интервал
- to devote – посвящать
- charity – благотворительность
- to in volve – вовлекать, задействовать
- to take notes – делать заметки
- to expect – ожидать
- to measure – измерять

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Universities (part II)

For the majority of students, attending a university in a town or city near to where they live is the only financially viable option, but in Britain for many years going to university meant leaving home, with all the freedom and independence that implied. Universities traditionally offer cheap and clean accommodation in halls of residence or student houses. After a year or so, many students opt to share private rented accommodation outside the university.

These days if you haven't taken time off between finishing school and embarking on higher education, you haven't really lived. The gap year can be devoted to working for charities in different parts of the world, or simply to travelling, but it can at least concentrate the mind and perhaps give you a few more ideas about what you should do with the rest of your life. If you want to study abroad, you can often get a year out as part of a language course. Business or management students often devote time away from university in the form of a work placement, to help them gain practical experience in a professional environment.

A common feature of any university is attending lectures, which involves taking notes while a lecturer, a university teacher, is speaking to a large group of students. In Britain, you are also expected to present a subject perhaps once a term and comment on it in tutorials. These are small group discussions led by a lecturer at which closer analysis of a particular area is undertaken. Science-oriented courses also involve practical lessons.

As at school, progress is measured by examinations, either divided into Parts I & II, or taken at the end of the course, and known as Finals. An important component of most systems is the extended dissertation, a piece of writing measured by the number of words a student has to produce. This must be based on some original research from primary as well as secondary sources and on some sort of gathering and interpretation of data.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/magazine-articles/universities>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. h)

1. <i>to devote</i>	a) благотворительность
2. <i>majority</i>	b) жилье
3. <i>abroad</i>	c) посещать
4. <i>to attend</i>	d) за границей
5. <i>accommodation</i>	e) задействовать
6. <i>charity</i>	f) большинство
	g) питание
	h) <i>посвящать</i>

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *offer cheap and clean accommodation, Universities, in halls of residence, traditionally, or student houses. – Universities traditionally offer cheap and clean accommodation in halls of residence or student houses.*

1) opt to share, After a year or so, outside the university, many students, private rented accommodation.

2) you haven't really lived, if you haven't taken time off, These days, higher education, between finishing school and embarking on.

3) to study abroad, a year out, If you want, as part of a language course, you can often get.

4) to present a subject, and comment on it in tutorials, you are also expected, perhaps once a term, In Britain.

5) also involve, Science-oriented courses, practical lessons.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. c)

1. accommodation	a) to discover the exact size, amount
2. charity	b) an empty space between two things
3. gap	c) a place to live
4. to expect	d) a long piece of writing on a particular subject
5. dissertation	e) to have as a result
6. to measure	f) a system of giving money, food or help free to those who are in need
	g) to think or believe smth will happen
	h) a place to eat

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: *Universities traditionally offer **cheap and clean accommodation in halls of residence or student houses.** – What do universities traditionally offer?*

1) **After a year or so**, many students opt to share private rented accommodation outside the university.

2) The gap year can be devoted to **working for charities in different parts of the world.**

- 3) A common feature of any university is **attending lectures**.
- 4) Science-oriented courses also involve **practical lessons**.
- 5) An important component of most systems is **the extended dissertation**.

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Прочитайте советы о том, как успешно сдать экзамены:

1) Keep your notes tidy and complete. If you miss a class, get the notes from a friend or ask your teacher what you missed.

2) Look through your notes regularly, not just the day before the exam.

3) Use different coloured pens and highlighter pens to help you focus on the most important things you have to learn.

4) Make summaries of your notes. Include the most important things in your summaries. Write short summaries on small cards that you can carry around with you and read them on the bus or when you have some free time.

5) Make mind maps, visuals and diagrams.

6) Many students have lots of exams close together. It is useful to plan how much time you have to revise and make a revision timetable.

7) Don't leave your revision until the last minute. Try to revise for each exam more than once to help you learn things well. Our long term memories remember more if we look at things more than once so look at your notes regularly.

8) Remember to take regular breaks while you study. Take a 15 minute break after every hour you study. This will help you concentrate during your study time.

9) If you and your friends send each other messages every five minutes, you will find it very difficult to concentrate on what you are learning. So, switch off your phone and your favourite social network sites while you are studying! You can send messages to your friends during your breaks.

10) It's really important to eat properly while studying for exams. A healthy diet will give you lots of energy.

11) Your brain needs plenty of water to stay hydrated. If you don't drink enough water, you may feel tired or get headaches. Do plenty of physical exercise while you are studying for exams. Exer-

cise helps oxygen move around your body and your brain needs lots of oxygen to work well.

12) Talking through what you have learned with a friend can help you remember things. You can also test each other and explain things to each other when one of you doesn't understand. It can be more fun revising with a friend.

13) It's good to know when you learn better. Some people study better in the morning (early birds) and others in the afternoon or evening (night owls).

14) Review your notes.

15) Get your bag ready. Do you need to take anything to the exam? Pens? Pencils? A dictionary? A bottle of water? A watch? An ID card?

16) Do something you enjoy, like listening to music or watching TV before you go to bed. This will help you relax.

17) Go to bed early and get a good night's sleep.

2. Расскажите, как Вы обычно готовитесь к экзамену.
Используйте следующие слова:

Always, frequently, generally, hardly ever, never, normally, occasionally, often, rarely, regularly, seldom, sometimes, usually.

Образец: *I look through your notes regularly, not just the day before the exam.*

Неделя 11

Тема: ПРОБЛЕМЫ МОЛОДЕЖИ

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1. Выйдите по ссылке <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/magazine-articles/student-power-0> на аудио «Student Power»

2. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

strike – забастовка

to refuse – отказываться

to be sacked – быть уволенным

to remain – оставаться, сохраняться

to run the school – управлять школой

to object – возражать

day off – выходной

counterpart – коллега

interruption – прерывание, перерыв

3. Прослушайте аудио «Student Power».

4. Заполните пропуски словами, соответствующими содержанию текста:

Образец: *While in many countries it is absolutely ..., in Italy it happens almost every year. – While in many countries it is absolutely unthinkable, in Italy it happens almost every year.*

1) It seems that almost every ... there is a reason to protest.

2) But what is certain, is that very few ... object.

3) Others say that the strike ... are being manipulated or used by groups from outside the schools.

4) The strikers stood outside the school and shouted and threw things at the

5) Students are not allowed to go ... , and if they did they would probably face severe disciplinary measures.

5. Прослушайте текст и укажите, верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

Образец: *In Italy strikes happen almost every year.* (верно)

1) Most of the protests are national.

2) There are no protests against things like local issues.

3) Students have demonstrations in the streets.

4) In Britain students are allowed to go on strike.

5) Italian students are certainly no less intelligent or knowledgeable than their European counterparts.

6. Расположите предложения в том порядке, в котором они употребляются в тексте:

A	And what do students do to protest?
B	But what is certain, is that very few students object.
C	Problems occurred recently when students from one school which was being occupied marched to another school which wasn't protesting.

D	It is not often that people associate strikes with school students.
E	In Britain, and a lot of other countries, such action is unthinkable.
F	But in Italy, however, the tradition has remained.

7. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) Do people often associate strikes with school students?
- 2) How often do strikes happen in Italy?
- 3) How do students in Italy protest?
- 4) Why did problems occur recently in Italy?
- 5) What would students in Britain face if they go on strike?
- 6) What are Italian students' national averages comparing with their European counterparts?

ПИСЬМО

1. Сопоставьте аргументы о пользе ведения дневника с их описанием.

Образец: 1. e)

Main idea	Description
1. <i>You can record special events.</i>	a) Getting your feelings written down on paper feels much better than keeping them to yourself. It can also help you think about things more clearly, and maybe even help decide how you feel about things if you are unsure.
2. You can record your thoughts and feelings.	b) Practise your language skills and improve your vocab, without worrying about mistakes – it's for you, not for anyone else!
3. You can record normal events too.	c) People take photos so they can remember days out, parties etc. A diary is like a completely personal, written photo, recording the things only you saw in as much or as little detail as you like.

Main idea	Description
4. This is a kind of therapy after bad days.	d) Sometimes, we don't appreciate what we achieve – writing down a challenge you overcame and how you did it makes you realise this!
5. In fact, it's therapeutic even on good days!	e) <i>You might think that normal days are boring, until you start writing. I've started seeing the special aspects of normal events, such as funny remarks or interesting things I've seen.</i>
6. You can improve your writing skills.	f) You remember how things made you feel on certain days or in certain places, so your memory is more detailed.
7. Why not try a foreign language?	g) On the other hand, you can understand things you could have done better, if you have to write something down and consider it.
8. Appreciate your successes.	h) Make a hot drink, snuggle into a comfy chair, and take half an hour just for you and your diary. It feels great!
9. Assess your mistakes.	i) Practice makes perfect! Seeing your writing develop is very rewarding.
10. You have something to look back at!	j) In a year or so, you can see how you have developed as a person. If you revisit a place, you can read what you saw or felt last time. Maybe you'll even show future generations what you used to be like!

2. Ведите дневник на английском языке в течение, по крайней мере, недели. Записывайте не меньше 5 предложений в день. Постарайтесь использовать тот материал, который уже изучили. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарём).

Неделя 12

Тема: ПРОБЛЕМЫ МОЛОДЕЖИ

ЧТЕНИЕ

1. Познакомьтесь со значением приведенных ниже слов и выражений:

to cope with smth – справиться с чем-либо

attitude – отношение

to reduce – сокращать

to schedule – запланировать

nourishment – питание, поддержка

expectation – ожидание

to release – освобождать, избавлять

confidence – уверенность

to influence – влиять

2. Прочитайте текст. (При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем.)

Beating stress

Life is very stressful but we can do something about it, just to cope with the stress. So maybe you have some changes in your life, maybe big change and small change, but instead of being afraid, you should have a positive attitude and think of change as a normal part of life.

If you want to reduce some stress, you can reduce this by the word S-T-R-E-S-S, that's stress. How about, let's begin with the 'S'. Well, 'S' is that you can have the 'scheduling', for example, you don't have to schedule too many things in your day and if you feel you are too busy, you can cut out an activity or two.

And how about the 'T' word? The 'T' word is 'treat your body well', because experts say that exercise can reduce stress and also if you eat healthy food, then your brain and your body get the nourishment they need.

And the word is 'R'...the next word is 'R' - 'R' is very important, it says 'relax'. You can do an activity you enjoy or that relaxes you, maybe you can read a good book or learn a new hobby and spend time with your pet.

And the next word is 'E' - 'E' is about expectations, and be realistic about yourself is to be true to yourself and others. So you can

just do your best and don't try to be perfect and don't expect others to be too... because that will release and reduce a lot of stress for you and the people around you.

And the next word is 'S' – 'S' is, stands for 'sleep', because sleep... if you get a good night's sleep, then it will keep your mind and your body in shape. And experts say if you sleep more than seven hours, you will actually get tired, so don't sleep too much in the day, just sleep it when you feel enough.

And the last word is 'S' again. The S word is 'smile' – if you smile and have confidence, your attitude and your thoughts influence the way you see things. And if you are a negative person, you can actually learn to think in a more positive way because that makes you feel more comfortable when you are coping with the stress. Finally we should take action, so everyone can beat stress.

(Адаптировано с сайта: <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/i-wanna-talk-about/beating-stress>)

3. Соедините слова из текста с их значениями:

Образец: 1. e)

1. attitude	а) важный
2. busy	б) справиться с чем-либо
3. to cope with smth	с) ожидание
4. important	д) поддержка
5. to reduce	е) отношение
6. expectation	ф) освобождать
	г) занятой
	h) сокращать

4. Составьте предложения, расставив данные слова в правильном порядке.

Образец: *is very stressful, can do something about it, Life, just to cope with, but we, the stress. – Life is very stressful but we can do something about it, just to cope with the stress.*

1) you can reduce this, that's stress, If you want, by the word S-T-R-E-S-S, to reduce some stress.

2) maybe you can, you enjoy or, and spend time with your pet, You can do an activity, or learn a new hobby, that relaxes you, read a good book.

3) and be realistic, And the next word is 'E', is to be true to yourself and others, – 'E' is about expectations, about yourself.

4) is 'S' again, And the last, word.

5) we should, so everyone, take action, Finally, can beat stress.

5. Сопоставьте следующие слова и их значения:

Образец: 1. g)

1. to cope with smth	a) to make less
2. to release	b) a feeling or opinion about smth
3. to schedule	c) food or drink to keep a person healthy
4. to reduce	d) to offer
5. nourishment	e) to plan
6. attitude	f) to make free
	g) to deal with a difficult situation or bad luck
	h) to enjoy

6. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам:

Образец: So maybe you have some changes in your life, maybe big change and small change, but instead of being afraid, you should have a positive attitude and think of change as a normal part of life. – What should you do when you have changes in your life, instead of being afraid?

1) If you feel you are too busy, **you can cut out an activity or two.**

2) Experts say that **exercise** can reduce stress.

3) **If you eat healthy food**, then your brain and your body get the nourishment they need.

4) And experts say if you sleep more than seven hours, **you will actually get tired.**

5) Finally **we should take action**, so everyone can beat stress.

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1. Для борьбы со стрессом необходим полноценный качественный сон. Соедините глаголы со второй частью предложения так, чтобы получилась императивная конструкция:

Образец: 1. e)

1. Have	a) to go to bed at the same time every night, if possible 8 or 9 hours before you have to wake up.
2. Try	b) a milky drink just before bedtime.
3. Don't	c) before you go to bed. When you have finished studying, read a book, listen to music, watch TV or have a bath to help you relax.
4. Don't	d) off lights, your computer, mobile and any other electrical devices in your room.
5. Drink	e) <i>a regular bed time.</i>
6. Have	f) do exercise just before bedtime, but regular exercise earlier in the day can help your body sleep at night.
7. Relax	g) drink caffeine (colas, tea or coffee) in the afternoons and evenings.
8. Turn	h) water, fruit juices or herbal teas.

See more at: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/exams/exam-study-tips/sleep#sthash.HSf9vDG1.dpuf>

2. Расскажите о секретах здорового сна.

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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

Приложение 1

ВЫСКАЗЫВАНИЯ С ВЫРАЖЕНИЕМ «STEPPING STONES»

“The block of granite which was an obstacle in the pathway of the weak, became a stepping-stone in the pathway of the strong”.

Thomas Carlyle

“If you make an error, use it as a stepping stone to a new idea you might not have otherwise discovered”.

Roger von Oech

“The past is a stepping stone, not a millstone”.

Robert Plant

“Every charitable act is a stepping stone toward heaven”.

Henry Ward Beecher

“Never treat anything you do as a stepping stone. Do it fully, and follow it completely”.

Mira Nair

“Failures to heroic minds are the stepping stones to success”.

Thomas Chandler Haliburton

Приложение 2

ПЕРСОНАЛИИ

Т. Карлейль – публицист,

Р. Фон Эйк – блоггер,

Р. Планта – рок-музыкант (Led Zeppelin),

Х. У. Бичер – религиозный деятель,

М. Наир – кинорежиссер,

Т. Ч. Галибуртон – канадский писатель.

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