**Методические указания**

**(часть 1)**

**по выполнению работ на практических занятиях**

**по учебному предмету**

**«Иностранный язык»**

по специальности 43.02.12 Технология эстетических услуг, 43.02.13 Технология парикмахерского искусства

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Методические указания (часть 1) содержат перечень практических занятий по первому и второму разделу рабочей программы предмета «Иностранный язык», поясняют их содержание и последовательность выполнения работ.

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**Пояснительная записка**

Методические указания по выполнению работ на практических занятиях составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой учебного предмета «Иностранный язык» программ подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ППССЗ) в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по предназначены для приобретения студентами по специальности 43.02.12 Технология эстетических услуг, 43.02.12 Технология парикмахерского искусства.

В результате освоения предмета обучающийся должен **уметь:**

- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые);

− понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;

− участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;

− строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;

− кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые);

− писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.

В результате освоения учебного предмета обучающийся должен **знать:**

− правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности особенности произношения;

− правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

Учебный предмет предусматривает профессионально-ориентированное изучение иностранного языка. Программа отражает современные тенденции и требования к обучению и практическому владению иностранным языком в профессиональной деятельности, направлена на повышение общей и коммуникативной культуры специалистов среднего звена, совершенствование коммуникативных умений и навыков, повышение качества профессионального образования, а также учитывает межпредметные связи с другими профессиональными дисциплинами.

Практическое занятие – одна из форм учебного занятия, направленное на развитие самостоятельности студентов, приобретение умений и формирования общих и профессиональных компетенций. Выполнение работ на практических занятиях способствует более глубокому пониманию, усвоению и закреплению материала учебной дисциплины, повышает мотивацию обучающихся.

В методических указаниях представлены критерии оценок уровня усвоения практического материала.

Методические указания по выполнению работ на практических занятиях разработаны по первому и второму разделу рабочей программы.

**Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс**

**Практическое занятие №1,2.**

*Тема 1.1:*Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. (внешность, характер, личностные качества)

*Цель:* совершенствование и развитие навыков чтения и говорения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке.

*Задачи:*

- изучение лексики по теме;

- формирование у учащихся навыков и умений описывать себя, внешность людей, их характера, используя тематическую лексику.

**Vocabulary**

body build - телосложение

figure - фигура

slim - стройная

little, small - маленькая

thin – худая

tall - высокий

short - низкого роста

fat - тучный, толстый

large, big - большая

stooping - сутулая

beautiful - красивое (о женщине)

handsome - красивое (о мужчине)

face – лицо

oval - овальное,

round - круглое

square - квадратными

freckles - веснушки.

wrinkles – морщины

ruddy - румяное

pale - бледное

pretty, nice - приятное, симпатичное

plain – некрасивое

ugly - уродливое

horrible - ужасное

thin - худое

hair - волосы

black - черные

red - рыжие

grey - седые.

blond(e) блондин

fair - белокурые

brown - шатен

brunette - брюнет .

long - длинные,

short - короткие,

shoulder-lenght - до плечей,

bald - лысый, с лысиной

straight - прямые,

curly - кудрявые, вьющиеся.

rich, thick - густые волосы

thin - редкие

nose - нос

straight - прямой

snub - курносый

aquiline - орлиный

flat - приплюснутый

eyes - глаза

narrow - узкими

big - большие

brown - карие

green - зеленые

blue - голубые

dark - черные.

lips - губы

thin - тонкими

thick - толстые

chin - подбородок

dimpled - с ямочкой (подбородок),

flat - плоский ,

pointed - острый,

square - квадратный,

protruded - выступающий.

skin – кожа

cream-white - белоснежная

sunburnt / tanned - загорелая

sluggish – дряблой

features of character – черты характера

clever - умный

bright – сообразительный

talented – талантливый

stupid / foolish – глупый

optimistic – оптимист

pessimistic – пессимист

nervous – нервный

weak – слабый

strong - сильный

gregarious – общительный

cruel - злой

polite - вежливый

rude – грубый

reliable - надежный

kind – добрый

amiable - любезныйconsiderate - внимательный

shy - застенчивый,

jolly - весёлый

serious - серьёзные

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

First of all I want to tell you that my best friend's name is Irina and she is 15. She is the best person I have ever met. A few words about her appearance. Her height is nearly 149 cm. But she'd like to be a bit taller. Well, she is not slim but she is not fat either. Irina has a round face as everyone has, a bit long nose and big cheerful grey eyes. Her skin is a bit pale but she likes this fact, she doesn't like ruddy faces. She has no freckles as my friend Nina has. Her forehead is open. I think Irina has a charming smile. Her hair isn't very short but it's not long either. It is straight and black. Irina has rich hair. I think that she looks like her father. Irina is very active and creative, cheerful and curious. But the best thing is that she is reliable. We spend much time together. We go for a walk, we play tennis, watch TV, do things which we like. I love my friend.

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

As you know people from different countries do not look the same. For example, people from countries such as Denmark, Norway and Sweden are usually tall. They have fair hair, blue eyes and a pale complexion.

Most people in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece are rather short. They have usually got black or dark brown wavy hair, brown eyes and light brown skin.

Most people from central and southern parts of Africa have got black curly hair and very dark skin. They have also got dark brown eyes, full lips and a wide, flattish nose.

People from Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya have usually got dark hair and dark brown eyes. They have also got dark skin.

The northern Chinese are quite short, with thick black hair and dark, slanting eyes. They have got a small nose and a yellowish complexion.

Those who live in hot countries wear light clothes like shorts, T-shirts and slippers. People from northern countries such as Canada, Russia and Finland wear too much clothes in winter – coats, hats, scarves, winter boots and other warm things.

In my opinion character does not depend on appearance. So, a very beautiful girl can be angry, nervous person who hates everybody and everything. But an ugly plump person can be really nice and friendly. It can be a good friend, who can always help you. So I advice everybody not to judge people by their appearance.

***Задание 3.****Speak on the topics:*

1. Describe your mother/father.
2. Describe the portrait of any star.
3. You met a wonderful man on the street. Tell about him.
4. You have never met your uncle before. Your father tells you about him.
5. Tell about your pet’s (cat, dog) character.

**Практическое занятие № 3,4**

*Тема 1.2:*Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе.

*Цель:* совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста.

*Задачи:*

- развитие навыков чтения;

- совершенствование навыков перевода;

- совершенствование умений просмотрового и поискового чтения текстов,

- развитие умений монологической и диалогической речи.

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

**My Friends**

We meet a lot of people during our lives. We communicate with all these people, but our attitudes towards each of these people are different. Usually I classify people I know as acquaintances, friends and close friends. I'm going to tell you about my best friends. They are Victor and Dmitri.

Victor is a good-natured guy of medium height, strong in body, light-haired with light blue eyes. Usually he is the life and soul of the party. Victor is fond of foreign languages. Not so long ago he decided to study English. He worked on it hard, and now he speaks English well.

Victor also likes music. He is a good singer, he plays mouth organ and dances better than Michael Jackson.

Dmitri is rather slim, not very tall, his hair is brown, his eyes are grey. Usually he wears T-shirts with emblems of football clubs, such as "Dinamo" (Moscow) and "Zenit"(St. Petersburg). He is an enthusiastic football fan.

Dmitri is an extremely sociable person. By means of e-mail he corresponds with many people from different countries. They discuss political and economic issues. Dmitri is also interested in philosophy. He often cites Confucius's utterances.

My friends are very interesting to talk to. They are both very clever and educated guys, they are open-hearted and social, well-mannered and tactful. People usually like them. I'm happy to have such friends as Victor and Dmitri**.**

**Задание 2:** *Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations****:***

to communicate, attitude, acquaintance, close friend, a good-natured guy, medium height, foreign language, mouth organ, T-shirt, enthusiastic football fan, sociable person, by means of e-mail, to correspond, issue, Confucius's utterances, educated guy, open-hearted.

***Задание 3.*** *Describe Victor and Dmitri.*

***Задание 4.*** *Read and translate the text:*

**Relationship between parents and children**

Everyone says that youth is probably the best time of our life. Being young means love, friendship and romance, new discoveries and so on. But we must know that for teenagers it is the most difficult time. That`s why parents must help their children solve youth problems. It can really help construct good relationship between parents and children.

But in our modern life there is often a lack of communication between parents and their children. Lack of the love and attention to children can make them unhappy.

As for me, I get on very well with my parents. Whenever I have problems with my friends or with my schoolwork, I know they are always there to listen and give advice. They have taught me a lot. They have got a lot of experience and they have always happy to share their knowledge with me. But sometimes my Mum and Dad seem to think I`m still a kid. When I go out with friends, I always have to be back home by ten o`clock and they call me on my mobile to check where I am. I have to ask permission for almost everything I do. It doesn`t seem fair sometimes but I anyway love my parents very much and I think they are the kindest in the whole world.

In conclusion, the ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents. If the relationship between parents and children is based on love, mutual respect, and kindness, the family will be happy.

***Задание 5.*** *Give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations****:***

Being young means, solve youth problems, a lack of communication, attention to children, get on with smb, advice, to have got a lot of experience, to share knowledge, avoid problems.

***Задание 6***. *Use the words and word combinations of exercise 3 in the sentences of your own.*

***Задание 7***. *Give English equivalents of the following words and word combinations:*

молодежь, дружба, подросток, взаимоотношения между родителями и детьми, современная жизнь, разрешение, умение, зависеть, взаимоуважение, доброта.

***Задание 8:*** *Agree or disagree:*

1. Youth is probably the best time of our life.
2. For teenagers it is the most difficult time.
3. Parents mustn’t help their children solve youth problems.
4. There is often a lack of communication between parents and their children.
5. Teenagers don’t get on well with their parents.
6. Parents must check their children all time.
7. The ability to solve or avoid family problems depends on children and parents.

**Раздел 2. Развивающий курс**

**Практическое занятие № 5,6,7**

*Тема 2.1:* Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни, учебный день, выходной день

*Цель:* совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста.

*Задачи:*

- изучение лексики по теме;

- отработка употребления лексики в речи;

- развитие навыков чтения;

- развитие умений монологической и диалогической речи.

**Vocabulary**

to get up early / late – вставать рано/ поздно

to go to bed early / late — ложиться спать рано/ поздно

to make the bed – заправлять кровать

to wash hands and face (with cold, warm water) — умываться

to clean / brush one’s teeth – чистить зубы

to do morning exercises – делать зарядку

to take a shower – принимать душ

to dress – одеваться

to have breakfast – завтракать

to have dinner – обедать

to cook (breakfast, dinner, supper) – готовить завтрак, обед и ужин

to wash up – мыть посуду

to help (my parents) about the house – помогать (родителям) по дому

to go to college– идти в колледж

to have English lessons — заниматься английским

to feed the dog – кормить собаку

to take the dog for a walk – выгуливать собаку

to go for a walk – идти гулять

to do homework – делать домашнюю работу

to do housework – делать что-либо по хозяйству

to do shopping – делать покупки

to read books – читать книги

to listen to the radio – слушать радио

to watch TV – смотреть телевизор

to go out – ходить куда-либо, проводить время вне дома

to go shopping – ходить по магазинам

to go to the cinema ( the theatre, the circus, an exhibition, a concert, a library) – ходить в кино (театр, на выставки, на концерты, в цирк, в библиотеку)

to go to see smb – навещать кого-либо

***Задание 1.*** *Read and translate the text. Tell about your Days off.*

**My Days off**

I go to school five days a week, so I have two days off — Saturday and Sunday (I'm lucky, because some other pupils have the only one day off). During the week I am very busy, so I like to have a rest on weekend.

I am not an early riser and it is a rare Saturday or Sunday when I get up before 9 o'clock. I enjoy staying in bed, when I don't have to hurry anywhere. We have late breakfast at 10 and watch TV. Usually we have something tasty: meat salad, fried potatoes, chicken, cake or pie. If the weather is fine, I usually do not stay indoors, I and my dog go outside. Often we go to the park and play there. If the weather is rainy and gloomy, I stay at home and watch TV, listen to the music, read, the books. After dinner we go visit our grandparents or relatives, or just simply take a nap. Sometimes when my friends call me we go roller — blading near the Opera theatre. I like roller — blading very much, I think it is a lot of fun. In the evenings I like to watch video and music programs. There is a big armchair in my room

right beside the lamp with blue shade. If it is cold I like to sit there with cup of coffee and read. Sometimes I do something special on weekends: go to an art exhibition, to the theatre, to the concert.

I always go to bed late on Sundays, and Monday morning is the nastiest thing through all the week. I like weekends very much, because I can rest and gain some energy for the next week

**Задание 2.** *Choose the correct variant:*

1. I … at 7 o’clock in the morning

a) get up c)go to bed

b) has breakfast d)play chess

2. Then she …

a) get up c)go to bed

b) has breakfast d) play chess

3. … you watch TV every day?

a) Does c)Are

b) Do d)Is

4. … he watching TV now ?

a) Does c)Do

b) Are d)Is

5. what, when, where:

a) … do you get up ?

b) … does she do then?

c) … does she go after breakfast?

d) … do they come home from school?

e) … does she do at three o’clock?

f) … does he go swimming?

**Задание 3.** *Cross the odd one out:*

Breakfast, supper, football, dinner, lunch

Face, ears, nose, dress, eyes

morning , evening , usually, afternoon, night

eggs, met, fish, sandwich, tea

kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, flat

milk, coffee, chips, compote, tea

help, wash, brush, bed, watch

Monday, Sunday, Tuesday, Friday, Thursday

**Задание 4.** *Complete the sentences:*

At 7 o’clock I ………… At 2:30 I …………

At 7:15 I ………… At 3 o’clock I …………

At 7:30 I ………… At 6 o’clock I …………

At 7:45 I ………… At 7 o’clock I …………

At 7:50 I ………… At 8 o’clock I …………

At 8 o’clock I ………… At 9 o’clock I …………

At 8:30 I ………… At 10 o’clock I …………

At 2 o’clock I …………

**Практическое занятие № 8,9**

*Тема 2.2*: Новости, СМИ

*Цель:* систематизация и актуализация лексического материала, совершенствование и развитие навыков чтения и перевода текста, формирование и развитие коммуникативных умений.

*Задачи:*

- введение и закрепление лексики по теме;

- совершенствование навыков перевода;

- совершенствование умений просмотрового и поискового чтения текстов,

- развитие умений монологической и диалогической речи.

**Vocabulary**

mass media - средства массовой информации

to meet eminent people - встречаться с выдающимися людьми

to shape public opinion - формировать общественное мнение

means of communication - средства связи

to influence audience advertising - реклама влияет на аудиторию

public relations - связи с общественностью

to play a crucial role in smth - играть решающую роль в чем-либо

forming public opinion - формировать общественное мнение

to be made up of smth - состоять из чего-либо

newsgathering - сбор новостей

to provide news output - обеспечивать выпуск новостей

to force attention to smth - привлекать внимание к чему-либо

to build up a public image - создавать имидж

capacity to act autonomously - способность к самостоятельным действиям

impartial - объективный, беспристрастный

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

**MASS MEDIA**

To live in the modern world is impossible without expanding your knowledge in all spheres. There are several ways of communicating the world of individuals-mass media, books, travelling, museums, meeting eminent people. Of all the existing ways, there are two which are the easiest, those are mass media and travelling. It’s not a secret the different media are used to communicate news and entertainment. They include print media and electronic media.

Mass media play an important role in our life. They are usually defined by encyclopedias as any of the means of communication, such as radio, television, newspapers, magazines, etc. that reach and influence a very large audience, at least as large as the whole population of a nation.

I believe mass media are so influential because they can be used for various purposes: popularization, education, entertainment etc.

Mass media play a crucial role in forming public opinion. But how much do the media influence the modern society? Early critiques suggested that the media destroys the individual’s capacity to act autonomously. Later studies, however, suggest a more complex interaction between the media and society. People actively interpret and evaluate the media and the information it provides.

**Задание 2.** *Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given.*

The mass media refers to the people and organizations that provide news and i……….(1) for the public. Until recently these were mainly n………..(2), t…….(3), and r………(4). Today, computers play a very big part. The I………..(5) is a computer system that allows millions of people around the world to receive and exchange information about almost everything. Ordinary post has been taken over by e……….(6) which stands for e……..(7) mail because it is sent m…………(8) to each other quickly and cheaply. Ordinary p………..(9) is now referred to as “snail-mail” and one wonders if the p……..(10) is a job in danger of extinction!

**Задание 3.** *Translate into English:*

1. Средства массовой информации - это средства коммуникации, такие как радио, телевидение, газеты, журналы, которые создают очень большую аудиторию.

2. Средства массовой информации играют ведущую роль в формировании общественного мнения.

3. Они доносят до людей информацию о мире.

4. Они также воспроизводят созданный современным обществом его собственный имидж.

5. Они создают аудиторию, которая поддерживает их в финансовом отношении.

Задание 4. *Make your own sentences using topic vocabulary.*

**Практическое занятие № 10,11,12**

*Тема 2.3:* Российская Федерация. Государственное устройство, правовые институты. Москва. Достопримечательности.

*Цель:* совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и

перевода текста.

Задачи:

- изучение лексики по теме;

- развитие навыков чтения;

- формирование лексических навыков говорения.

**Vocabulary**

to occupy – занимать

surface – поверхность

to border – граничить

to flow – протекать

oil – нефть

iron – железо

ore – руда

copper – медь

constituent entity – административный округ

legislative power – законодательная власть

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

**THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers, the population being about 150 million, 80 per cent of which are ethnic Russians. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans. It borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Norway, Finland and others. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

The surface of Russia is various. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east. There are several mountains chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus and the Altai. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean. The world's deepest lake is Lake Baikal. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. Russia is very rich in oil, iron, ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources. There are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south.

Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government. The Russian Federation consists of 89 constituent entities (republics, krays, oblasts, cities of federal significance, autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs, which have equal rights). The head of state is the President, who is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The Head of the government is the Prime Minister. The legislative power is realized by the Federal Assembly.

The state symbols of Russia are the national emblem, the national hymn and a three-coloured flag. The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white – the earth, blue – the sky, red – the freedom. National emblem of Russia is a two-headed eagle.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It's one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the country’s economy is being transformed into a free market model. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for the country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

Russia is a unique country, it has a lot to be proud of, first of all – its people, famous scientists, musicians, artists, ballet school, its folk songs and dances. Our younger generation can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as it used to be.

**Задание 2.** *Answer the questions:*

1. Where is Russia located?

2. What is the population of Russia?

3. What countries does Russia border on?

4. What kind of surface can you find in Russia?

5. Where does the Volga flow into?

6. What kind of state is the Russian Federation?

7. What is the capital of Russia?

8. What colour means freedom on the flag of Russia?

**Задание 3.** Match the words in the column:

deep

moderate

climatic

independent

large

vast

mountain

natural country

territory

lake

climate

chain

island

resources

zone

**Задание 4.** *Match the words with the opposites meaning:*

shallow

high

rich

far

wide

cold

damp

long

vast poor

dry

near

short

deep

small

low

narrow

warm

**Vocabulary**

as well as – а так же

surface – поверхность

Grand Duke – Великий герцог

significant – значительный

to flow through – течь через

church – церковь

masterpiece of architecture – шедевр архитектуры

scientific – научный

magnificent – великолепный

Tsar-cannon – Царь - пушка

Tsar-bell – Царь- колокол

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

**THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY — MOSCOW**

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the main economic, political, educational and cultural centre of our country. In Moscow there are most important state institutions. The Parliament and the Government of Russia are seated here as well as the President. Moscow is a modern mega polis. With over 10 million people it is one of the most populated in the world. It is also one of the largest with the surface of 880 sq km.

Moscow has a long history. It was founded over 800 years ago by Grand Duke Yury Dolgoruki in 1147. In the beginning it was a rather unimportant town, but year after year it grew into a significant city when, finally, in the 16 th century it became the capital of the country. For the period from 1712 to 1917 the capital was moved to St Petersburg. Moscow is situated on the Moskva river, which flows through the whole city. The heart of the city, the Kremlin, is the city inside the city. It was built in the 12 th century. There are many churches and museums inside the Kremlin as well as various governmental institutions. The Kremlin is a real masterpiece of architecture. On the territory of the Kremlin there are the Tsar-cannon and the Tsar-bell which have never been actually used. There are also many museums and galleries in Moscow holding masterpieces of fine arts. In Moscow, there are many theatres of world level. Moscow is also a scientific city. Moscow State University is the oldest and the most important in Russia. It was founded by famous Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov in 18th century. Moscow is a magnificent city.

**Задание 6.** *Answer the following questions:*

1. What is the capital of Russia?

2. How large is the population of Moscow?

3. When Moscow was founded?

4. By whom Moscow was founded?

5. When the Kremlin was build?

6. When Moscow did become the capital of Russia?

7. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?

**Задание 7.** *Complete the following sentences:*

1. Moscow is the main …., …., …. and ….. centre of our country.

2. Moscow is a modern …..

3. For the period from …. to ….. the capital was moved to …...

4. Moscow is situated on the ….

5. The heart of the city is ……

6. The Kremlin is a real …. of …...

7. Moscow State University was founded by …. … in …..

**Задание 8.** *Say true or false:*

1. In the beginning Moscow was a rather unimportant town.

2. Moscow stands on the Lena River.

3. The heart of the city is Moscow State University.

4. There are many theatres of world level in Moscow.

5. On the territory of the Kremlin there are many theatres.

**Критерии оценки:**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Тип упражнения | Содержание показателя | Оценка |
| Лексическое и грамматическое оформление речи | - Лексически и грамматически верно составлены все предложения, правильно подобраны эквиваленты, верно выполнен перевод. | 5 |
| - При выполнении работы допущены 1-2 ошибки в общей совокупности заданий. | 4 |
| - При выполнении работы Допущено 3-4 ошибки в общей совокупности заданий. | 3 |
| - Допущено более 4 ошибок в общей совокупности заданий. | 2 |
| - Допущено более 4 ошибок в общей совокупности заданий. | 2 |
| Упражнения на понимание прочитанного | - Содержание текста понято в полном объёме, верно выполнены задания после текста. | 5 |
|  | - При ответах на вопросы по содержанию текста допущено 1-2 ошибки. | 4 |
|  | - При ответах на вопросы по содержанию текста допущено 3 -4 ошибки. | 3 |
|  | - При ответах на вопросы по содержанию текста допущено более 4 ошибок. | 2 |

**Информационные источники:**

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для ссузов: учеб.пособие. – М.: ТК Велби, Изд-во Проспект, 2010.

2. Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е. А., Соколова Н. И., Лаврик Г. В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. — М., 2014.

3. Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е. А., Соколова Н. И., Лаврик Г. В. Planet of English: электронный учебно-методический комплекс английского языка для учреждений СПО. – М., 2015.

4. Карпова Т.А. Английский для колледжей: учеб.пособие. – М.: Издательско-торговая корпорация «Дашков и К», 2010.

5. Колесникова Н.Н. Английский язык для менеджеров: учебник для студ. сред.проф. учеб. Заведений. – 6-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2010. – 304 с.

6. Лаврик Г. В. Planet of English. Social & Financial Services Practice Book = Английский язык. Практикум для профессий и специальностей социально-экономического профиля СПО. — М., 2014.

7. Easy English – Marshall Cavendish Partworks.- London: PDK Design & Publishing Ltd., 2009.

8. Speak English – Oxford Educational UK – Poland: Oxford Educational Ltd., 2009.

**Интернет ресурсы:**

1. [http://www.learn-english.ru](http://www.learn-english.ru/)

1. [http://www.englishforbusiness.ru](http://www.englishforbusiness.ru/)
2. [http://www.homeenglish.ru](http://www.homeenglish.ru/)